

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 9, 1964

SUBJECT: REPORT OF TEXAS ATTORNEY
GENERAL WAGGONER CARR TO
GOVERNOR J. D. CONNALLY
REGARDING EVENT IN DALLAS ON
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND
SUBSEQUENT THEREON

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Tele. Room
- 1 - Mr. Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Gandy
- 1 - Mr. Malloy
- 1 - Mr. Schroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Captioned report was released by Texas Attorney General Carr on October 5, 1964, and a copy of same was obtained same date by our San Antonio Office. It has been reviewed with the following findings by the General Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions.

This brief document (3,000 words), which purports to be a supplement to the Warren Commission Report, concludes that Oswald was the assassin of the President and Officer Tippit, and that his actions were not part of any conspiracy, foreign or domestic, to assassinate the President.

The document, written by Attorney General Carr, the first person, is better described as a self-serving apologetic treatise explaining the actions of Dallas officials subsequent to the assassination. The first half of the document explains Carr's decision, immediately after the assassination, to form a Texas Court of Inquiry into the events of November 22, 1963. It explains the Court of Inquiry was not convened in deference to the request of the Warren Commission, and that, in view of the Warren Commission Report, there is no useful purpose at this time for any court of inquiry.

In serving his own interests, Carr's document maintains that he and his special counsel subsequent to the assassination assisted the Warren Commission by (1) assembling and submitting investigative reports gathered under the supervision of Dallas City and County officials, (2) served as liaison between the Commission and Dallas City and County officials, (3) attended sessions of the Commission for the taking of testimony, and (4) completed a careful study and analysis of the Commission's Report prior to its final adoption and release. In serving the interest of local Dallas officials, Carr notes with much satisfaction that, according to the Commission's Report, Oswald was not subjected to

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any type of mistreatment while in the custody of Texas officials, and that his constitutional right to counsel was fully preserved.

It finds Oswald to have been an enemy of the political philosophy of Texas and states that the evidence developed by the Commission clearly refutes the earlier insinuations emanating in some quarters that the political philosophy of Dallas was responsible for the tragedy.

Concerning events immediately subsequent to the arrest of Oswald, Carr takes cognizance that the news media virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways, and public rooms of the City Jail, which condition existed throughout the time of Oswald's confinement until his death. He comments in this connection that the City Manager and the Chief of Police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, "hard feelings and chaos would have resulted."

He continues stating that while subsequent events, including the murder of Oswald magnified the deficiency in security measures, local officials do not accept the full responsibility for the conditions prevalent at that time because they had no knowledge of the background of Oswald until after the assassination. What this has to do with the incarceration Carr does not state.

In conclusion, Carr recommends that:

- (1) His report be filed in the Archives of Texas.
- (2) Representatives of the State Bar of Texas, the news media and local and state officials take steps to establish a fair and satisfactory working relationship designed to prevent future disorder and confusion in pre-trial activities.
- (3) Representatives of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in Texas conduct a study to improve co-ordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects and to recommend ways and means of improving security measures for the protection of the President and other high officials visiting Texas.

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Attorney General Carr's document adds nothing to what is already known, and it does not appear that any further action is warranted on our part concerning it.

It is noted that this is not a report; but according to recent newspaper articles, it was designed to supplement the President's Commission Report and to show how the people of Texas shouldered their responsibility in the investigation of the assassination and the wounding of Governor Connally.

ACTION:

For information.

Ryan ✓
W.C.S. *5/10/68*