

Date	Keyword
11/09/63	Miami Informer
02/27/64	Cubans
02/27/64	Garrison, Jim
02/28/64	Ferrie, David & Oswald, Lee H.
03/02/64	Rankin, J. Lee
03/17/64	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/17/64	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.
03/17/64	Comment on Garrison, Jim
03/17/64	FBI
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard

03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Giesbrecht, Richard
03/17/64	Novel, Gordon
03/17/64	Strout, Arthur E.
03/18/64	Bundy, Vernon
03/18/64	Bundy, Vernon
03/18/64	Davis, George T.
03/18/64	Garrison, Jim
03/18/64	Russo, Perry
03/18/64	Russo, Perry

03/18/64	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/64	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/64	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/64	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/64	Tonahill, Joe
03/27/64	Haggerty, Judge
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Kroman, David R.
03/27/64	Lane, Mark
03/27/64	Moffitt, Sandra
03/27/64	Moffitt, Sandra
03/27/64	Moffitt, Sandra
03/27/64	Moffitt, Sandra

03/27/64	Novel, Gordon
03/27/64	Novel, Gordon
03/27/64	Novel, Gordon
10/26/65	Chandler, David
10/26/65	Chandler, David
10/26/65	Chandler, David
10/26/65	Chandler, David
10/01/66	Long, Russell B., Senator
10/31/66	JFK Autopsy Photos and X-rays
10/31/66	JFK Autopsy Photos and X-rays
11/01/66	Garrison, Jim and Warren Report
11/01/66	Garrison, Jim and Warren Report
11/21/66	Government Conspiracy
11/21/66	Government Conspiracy

01/01/67	Miami Tape
01/26/67	Boswell, J. Thornton, Dr.
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/03/67	Miami Tape
02/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

02/17/67	Garrison, Jim Investigation
02/18/67	Alba, Adrian and LeBlanc, Charles
02/18/67	Comment
02/18/67	Ferrie, David
02/18/67	Garrison, Jim
02/18/67	Torres, Bernardo
02/18/67	Torres, Miguel
02/19/67	<i>New Orleans Times- Picayune and States- Item</i> feud with Garrison, Jim.
02/19/67	<i>New Orleans Times- Picayune and States- Item</i> feud with Garrison, Jim.
02/19/67	<i>New Orleans Times- Picayune and States- Item</i> feud with Garrison, Jim.
02/19/67	<i>New Orleans Times- Picayune and States- Item</i> feud with Garrison, Jim.
02/19/67	<i>New Orleans Times- Picayune and States- Item</i> feud with Garrison, Jim.
02/20/67	Bringuier, Carlos

02/20/67	Dann, Sol
02/20/67	Dood, Thomas J.
02/20/67	Garrison, Jim
02/20/67	Gonzales, Manuel Garcia
02/20/67	Gonzales, Manuel Garcia
02/20/67	Lewis, David
02/20/67	Liebeler, Wesley J.
02/20/67	McKeithen, John, Governor
02/21/67	Garrison, Jim
02/21/67	Lane, Mark
02/21/67	Long, Russell B., Senator
02/21/67	Long, Russell B., Senator
02/22/67	Ferrie, David
02/22/67	Ferrie, David
02/22/67	Ferrie, David

02/22/67	Ferrie, David
02/22/67	Ferrie, David
02/22/67	Garrison, Jim
02/22/67	Killam, Thomas Henry
02/22/67	Killam, Thomas Henry
02/22/67	Killam, Thomas Henry
02/22/67	Lardner, George
02/22/67	Lewis, David
02/22/67	Russo, Perry
02/23/67	Bringuier, Carlos
02/23/67	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.
02/23/67	FBI

02/23/67	Ferrie, David
02/23/67	Garrison, Jim
02/23/67	Hidell/Haydell
02/23/67	Justice Department
02/23/67	Justice Department/FBI
02/23/67	Killam, Thomas Henry
02/23/67	Lewis, David
02/23/67	Strange Deaths
02/23/67	Torres, Miguel
02/23/67	Voebel, Edward
02/24/67	Boggs, Hale
02/24/67	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.
02/24/67	CIA
02/24/67	CIA
02/24/67	Ferrie, David
02/24/67	Ferrie, David
02/24/67	Ferrie, David
02/24/67	Garrison, Jim
02/24/67	Garrison, Jim

02/24/67	Martin , Jack S.
02/24/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>
02/25/67	Ferrie, David
02/25/67	Ferrie, David
02/25/67	Ferrie, David
02/25/67	Garrison, Jim
02/25/67	Garrison, Jim
02/25/67	Lane, Mark
02/25/67	Russo, Perry
02/26/67	Alexander, Bill
02/26/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
02/26/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
02/26/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
02/26/67	Banister, Guy
02/26/67	Ferrie, David

02/26/67	Ferrie, David
02/26/67	Garrison, Jim
02/26/67	Garrison, Jim
02/26/67	Gonzales, Manuel Garcia
02/26/67	Killam, Thomas Henry
02/26/67	Martin, Jack S.
02/26/67	Russo, Perry
02/26/67	Smith, Sergio Arcacha
02/26/67	Smith, Sergio Arcacha
02/27/67	Smith, Sergio Arcacha
02/28/67	Beauboef, Alvin

02/28/67	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.
02/28/67	Ferrie, David
02/28/67	Garrison, Jim
02/28/67	Lewallen, James
02/28/67	Smith, Sergio Arcacha
03/01/67	Clark, Ramsey
03/01/67	Ferrie, David
03/01/67	Lewallen, James
03/01/67	Odio, Sylvia
03/01/67	Oswald, Marguerite
03/01/67	Russo, Perry
03/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/02/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/02/67	Clark, Ramsey
03/02/67	<i>El Tiempo</i> , NY
03/02/67	Garrison, Jim

03/02/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/02/67	<i>WINS</i> , New York
03/03/67	Anderson, Jack
03/03/67	Confidential Informant
03/03/67	European Press
03/03/67	Garrison, Jim
03/03/67	Johnson, Lyndon B., President
03/03/67	Marachini, Dante
03/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/03/67	Warren, Earl
03/04/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/04/67	Garrison, Jim

03/04/67	Garrison, Jim
03/04/67	Lane, Mark
03/04/67	Marochini, Dante A.
03/04/67	Martin, Jack S.
03/05/67	FBI
03/05/67	Ferrie, David
03/05/67	Garrison, Jim
03/05/67	Kohn, Aaron
03/05/67	McLaney, W. J.
03/05/67	Smith, Merriman
03/06/67	ACLU
03/06/67	Bagert, Bernard J., Judge
03/06/67	Clark, Ramsey
03/06/67	Dauenhaur, J. B.
03/06/67	Reaction to Investigation
03/07/67	Garrison, Jim

03/07/67	Roberts, Charles
03/07/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/07/67	Truth and Consequences, Inc.
03/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/08/67	Bagert, Bernard J., Judge
03/08/67	Considine, Bob
03/08/67	<i>L'Observatore della Domenica</i>
03/08/67	Orleans Parish Grand Jury
03/08/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/09/67	Mexico City
03/10/67	Bertrand, Clem
03/10/67	Cummings, Raymond
03/10/67	Ferrie, David
03/10/67	Hug, Josephine
03/10/67	Liebeler, Wesley J.
03/10/67	O'Hara, Malcolm V., Judge
03/10/67	Oswald

03/10/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/10/67	Unidentified Man
03/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/11/67	Cummings, Raymond
03/11/67	Garrison, Jim
03/11/67	Goodhart, Arthur, Sir
03/12/67	Bagert, Bernard J., Judge
03/12/67	Ferrie, David
03/12/67	Garrison, Jim
03/12/67	Ramsey Clark
03/12/67	Ramsey Clark
03/12/67	Ramsey Clark
03/12/67	Ramsey Clark
03/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/13/67	Cummings, Raymond
03/13/67	Ferrie, David
03/13/67	Garrison, Jim

03/13/67	Garrison, Jim
03/13/67	Mackey, James Boyd
03/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/14/67	Clark, Ramsey
03/14/67	Cummings, Raymond
03/14/67	FBI
03/14/67	Garrison, Jim
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Russo, Perry
03/14/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/14/67	Shaw, Clay L.

03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/15/67	Russo, Perry
03/16/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/16/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/16/67	Arcacha, Sergio
03/16/67	Clark, Tommy
03/16/67	Cushing, Richard Cardinal
03/16/67	Federal Officials
03/16/67	Moffett, Sandra
03/16/67	Novel, Gordon
03/16/67	Russo, Perry
03/16/67	Russo, Perry

03/16/67	Russo, Perry
03/16/67	Russo, Perry
03/16/67	Russo, Perry
03/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/17/67	Gonzales, Manuel Garcia and Busnedo, Julio
03/17/67	Gonzales, Manuel Garcia and Busnedo, Julio
03/17/67	Russo, Perry
03/17/67	Russo, Perry
03/17/67	Russo, Perry
03/17/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/17/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/19/67	Considine, Bob

03/19/67	Ferrie, David
03/19/67	Gurvich, William
03/19/67	Murret, Lillian
03/19/67	Press Coverage
03/19/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/20/67	Ferrie, David
03/20/67	Garrison, Jim
03/20/67	Harris Poll
03/20/67	Lewallen, James
03/20/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/20/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/21/67	Russo, Perry
03/22/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/22/67	Novel, Gordon
03/22/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/22/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/23/67	Arcacha, Sergio

03/23/67	Garrison, Jim
03/23/67	Novel, Gordon
03/23/67	Novel, Gordon
03/23/67	Novel, Gordon
03/23/67	Novel, Gordon
03/23/67	Novel, Gordon
03/23/67	Russo, Perry
03/23/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/23/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/24/67	Beaubouef, Roland
03/24/67	Dooty, Donald
03/24/67	Hagerty, Judge
03/24/67	Hagerty, Judge
03/24/67	
	Martens, Layton P.
03/24/67	
	Martens, Layton P.
03/24/67	Novel, Gordon
03/24/67	Novel, Gordon

03/24/67	Novel, Gordon
03/24/67	Novel, Gordon
03/24/67	Novel, Gordon
03/24/67	Russo, Perry
03/24/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/25/67	Novel, Gordon
03/25/67	Novel, Gordon
03/26/67	Novel, Gordon
03/26/67	Novel, Gordon
03/26/67	Novel, Gordon
03/26/67	Novel, Gordon
03/27/67	Exnicios, Hugh B.
03/28/67	Haggerty, Judge
03/28/67	Kroman, David R.
03/28/67	Kroman, David R.

03/28/67	Kroman, David R.
03/28/67	Lane, Mark
03/28/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
03/28/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
03/28/67	Novel, Gordon
03/29/67	Beauboef, Alvin
03/29/67	Garrison, Jim
03/29/67	Garrison, Jim
03/29/67	Lane, Mark
03/29/67	Lane, Mark
03/29/67	
	Martens, Layton P.
03/29/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
03/29/67	Novel, Gordon
03/29/67	Robertson, Willard E.
03/30/67	Garrison, Jim
03/30/67	
	Martens, Layton P.
03/30/67	Novel, Gordon

03/30/67	Novel, Gordon
03/30/67	Piazza, George, II
03/31/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
03/31/67	Arcacha, Sergio
03/31/67	Considine, Bob
03/31/67	Novel, Gordon
03/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
03/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/01/67	False Oswald
04/01/67	FBI
04/01/67	Novel, Gordon
04/01/67	Novel, Gordon
04/01/67	Novel, Gordon
04/01/67	Novel, Gordon
04/02/67	Ferrie, David
04/02/67	Mulligan , Abby
04/02/67	Novel, Gordon

04/03/67	Rifle, 6.5-mm
04/04/67	Arcacha, Sergio
04/04/67	Arcacha, Sergio
04/04/67	Novel, Gordon
04/04/67	Rault, Joseph M., Jr.
04/04/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/04/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/05/67	Arcacha, Sergio
04/05/67	Elchinger, Ranny
04/05/67	Elder, Bill
04/05/67	Lewis, Richard Warren and Schiller, Lawrence
04/05/67	Martens, Layton P.

04/05/67	Novel, Gordon
04/05/67	Novel, Gordon
04/05/67	Novel, Gordon
04/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/05/67	Townley, Richard
04/06/67	Lane, Mark
04/06/67	Martens, Layton P.
04/06/67	Novel, Gordon
04/06/67	Novel, Gordon
04/06/67	Novel, Gordon
04/07/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/07/67	Lane, Mark

04/07/67	Novel, Gordon
04/07/67	Novel, Gordon
04/07/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/07/67	Taylor, Henry J.
04/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/08/67	Long, Russell B., Senator
04/09/67	Belli, Melvin
04/09/67	Goldwater, Barry
04/10/67	McMaines, Sandra Moffett (Lilly Mae McMaines)
04/11/67	Novel, Gordon
04/11/67	Novel, Gordon

04/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/12/67	Novel, Gordon
04/12/67	Pizzu, Frank
04/12/67	Taylor, Henry J.
04/15/67	Layton, Martens
04/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/18/67	Lane, Mark
04/18/67	Novel, Gordon

04/18/67	Novel, Gordon
04/18/67	Novel, Gordon
04/18/67	Novel, Gordon
04/19/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
04/19/67	Johnson, Lyndon B., President
04/19/67	Johnson, Lyndon B., President
04/19/67	Novel, Gordon
04/19/67	Zelden, Monk
04/21/67	Manchester, William
04/22/67	Castillo, Luis
04/22/67	Castillo, Luis
04/25/67	Novel, Gordon

04/25/67	Novel, Gordon
04/25/67	Novel, Gordon
04/25/67	Novel, Gordon
04/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
04/27/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
04/29/67	Lane, Mark
04/30/67	Del Valle, Eladio Cerefino
04/30/67	Del Valle, Eladio Cerefino
04/30/67	Del Valle, Eladio Cerefino
04/30/67	Del Valle, Eladio Cerefino
05/01/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

05/01/67	Schoener, Gary
05/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/02/67	Belli, Melvin
05/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/04/67	Garrison, Jim
05/04/67	Novel, Gordon
05/04/67	Oswald, Julius J.

05/04/67	Oswald, William S.
05/05/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/05/67	Garrison, Jim
05/05/67	Novel, Gordon
05/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/05/67	Shaw, Clay L./Bertrand
05/06/67	CIA
05/06/67	DeBrueys, Warren

05/06/67	Garrison, Jim
05/06/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/06/67	Phelan, James
05/08/67	DeBrueys, Warren
05/08/67	DeBrueys, Warren
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/08/67	Garrison, Jim
05/09/67	Arcacha, Sergio

05/09/67	Bringuiet, Carlos
05/09/67	Bringuiet, Carlos
05/09/67	Novel, Gordon
05/09/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/09/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/10/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/10/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/10/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/10/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/10/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/10/67	CIA
05/10/67	CIA
05/10/67	DeBrueys

05/10/67	DesSlatte
05/10/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/10/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/10/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/10/67	Sahl, Mort
05/11/67	Arcacha, Sergio
05/11/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/11/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/11/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/11/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/11/67	CIA
05/11/67	CIA
05/11/67	DeBrueys, Warren
05/11/67	Lane, Mark
05/11/67	Marcus, Ray
05/11/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
05/11/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
05/11/67	McMaines, Lilly Mae
05/11/67	Novel, Gordon
05/11/67	Novel, Gordon

05/11/67	Novel, Gordon
05/12/67	Garrison, Jim
05/12/67	Garrison, Jim
05/12/67	Garrison, Jim
05/12/67	Garrison, Jim
05/12/67	Garrison, Jim
05/12/67	
	Martens, Layton P.
05/12/67	Ruby, Earl
05/13/67	Garrison, Jim
05/13/67	Garrison, Jim
05/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
05/14/67	Novel, Gordon

05/14/67	Sahl, Mort
05/15/67	Aynesworth, Hugh
05/15/67	Long, Russell B., Senator
05/15/67	Novel, Gordon
05/16/67	ACLU of Louisiana
05/16/67	Beauboef, Alvin
05/16/67	Bringuier, Carlos
05/16/67	CIA
05/16/67	Garrison, Jim
05/16/67	Garrison, Jim
05/16/67	Gas Wells

05/16/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/16/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Bringuiet, Carlos
05/17/67	CIA
05/17/67	CIA
05/17/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/17/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/17/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/17/67	Louis Ivon/ Lynn Loisel
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee

05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Odum, Lee
05/17/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/17/67	Rowan, Carl
05/18/67	<i>Itek Corp.</i>
05/18/67	<i>Itek Corp.</i>
05/18/67	<i>Itek Corp.</i>
05/18/67	<i>Itek Corp.</i>
05/18/67	Kennedy, Regis/DOJ
05/18/67	LaBiche, Albert
05/18/67	Odum, Lee
05/18/67	Odum, Lee
05/18/67	Odum, Lee

05/19/67	<i>Itek Corp.</i>
05/20/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/21/67	Adelson, Alan
05/21/67	Adelson, Alan
05/21/67	Adelson, Alan
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Garrison, Jim
05/21/67	Novel, Gordon
05/22/67	Adelson, Alan

05/22/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/22/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/22/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/22/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
05/22/67	Garrison, Jim
05/22/67	Garrison, Jim
05/22/67	Garrison, Jim
05/22/67	Garrison, Jim
05/22/67	Grand Jury
05/22/67	Louisiana House of Representatives
05/22/67	Louisiana House of Representatives

05/23/67	Garrison, Jim
05/23/67	Garrison, Jim
05/23/67	Novel, Gordon
05/23/67	Novel, Gordon
05/23/67	Novel, Gordon
05/23/67	Novel, Gordon
05/23/67	Novel, Gordon
05/23/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/24/67	Grand Jury
05/24/67	Novel, Gordon
05/24/67	Novel, Gordon
05/24/67	Valdes, Juan M.
05/25/67	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.

05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Novel, Gordon
05/25/67	Quiroga, Carlos
05/26/67	Dann, Sol
05/26/67	Dann, Sol
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim

05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Garrison, Jim
05/26/67	Taylor, Henry J.
05/26/67	Taylor, Henry J.
05/27/67	Dann, Sol
05/27/67	Novel, Gordon

05/27/67	Novel, Gordon
05/27/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>
05/28/67	Bribing Witnesses
05/28/67	CIA
05/28/67	CIA
05/28/67	FBI
05/28/67	FBI
05/28/67	Garrison, Jim
05/28/67	Garrison, Jim
05/28/67	Oswald

05/29/67	Haggerty, Judge
05/29/67	Haggerty, Judge
05/29/67	Harris Survey
05/29/67	Harris Survey
05/29/67	Harris Survey
05/29/67	Novel, Gordon
05/30/67	<i>CBS</i>
05/30/67	Louisiana House of Representatives
05/30/67	Novel, Gordon
05/31/67	<i>NBC</i>
05/31/67	Novel, Gordon
05/31/67	Novel, Gordon
05/31/67	Novel, Gordon

06/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/02/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/02/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/02/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/03/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
06/03/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>
06/05/67	Oswald, Leon/Lee Harvey Oswald
06/05/67	Ruby, Jack
06/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/05/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/06/67	Courtney, Kent
06/06/67	Novel, Gordon
06/06/67	Novel, Gordon
06/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.

06/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/07/67	Novel, Gordon
06/07/67	Novel, Gordon
06/07/67	Novel, Gordon
06/07/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/08/67	Novel, Gordon
06/08/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/09/67	Arcacha, Sergio
06/09/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/09/67	Novel, Gordon
06/09/67	Novel, Gordon
06/09/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>
06/09/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>
06/09/67	<i>Truth and Consequences, Inc.</i>

06/10/67	Garrison, Jim
06/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
06/12/67	Cancler, John
06/12/67	Miguel Torres, John Cancler
06/12/67	Miguel Torres, John Cancler
06/12/67	Miguel Torres, John Cancler
06/12/67	Miguel Torres, John Cancler
06/12/67	Miguel Torres, John Cancler
06/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.

06/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/13/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/14/67	Lynn Loisel/Louis Ivon
06/14/67	Novel, Gordon
06/14/67	Novel, Gordon
06/14/67	Novel, Gordon
06/14/67	Johnson, Clyde, Reverend

06/17/67	Powledge, Fred
06/17/67	Russo, Perry
06/18/67	Garrison, Jim
06/18/67	Garrison, Jim
06/18/67	Garrison, Jim
06/18/67	Garrison, Jim
06/18/67	<i>NBC</i>
06/19/67	Garrison, Jim
06/19/67	Garrison, Jim
06/19/67	Garrison, Jim
06/19/67	Leemans, Fred H.
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i>
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i>
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i>

06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/19/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, "The JFK Conspiracy
06/20/67	Bob McKenzie (Oakland Tribune television column)

06/20/67	Dwight Newton (San Francisco Examiner television column)
06/20/67	Garrison, Jim
06/20/67	Haggerty, Judge
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, 19 June
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, 19 June
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, 19 June
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, 19 June
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> Program, 19 June
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> spokesman, NY
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> spokesman, NY
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> spokesman, NY
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> spokesman, NY
06/20/67	<i>NBC</i> spokesman, NY

06/20/67	Russo, Perry
06/20/67	Russo, Perry
06/20/67	Russo, Perry
06/20/67	Russo, Perry
06/20/67	Russo, Perry
06/21/67	Garrison, Jim
06/21/67	Rault, Joseph
06/21/67	Haggerty, Judge
06/21/67	Mancuso, Marlene former wife of Gordon Novel
06/22/67	FCC
06/22/67	Garrison, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim

06/22/67	Squires, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim
06/22/67	Squires, Jim, <i>Nashville Tennessean</i>
06/22/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/22/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/22/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/22/67	Penn Jones
06/22/67	Terrence O'Flaherty, <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> television column
06/22/67	Vernon Bundy Jr.
06/23/67	Gurvich, William
06/23/67	Gurvich, William

06/23/67	Gurvich, William
06/23/67	Gurvich, William
06/23/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/23/67	Gurvich, William
06/24/67	David R. Kroman
06/25/67	AP, Bernard Gavzer and Sid Moody, "The Lingering Shadow."
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>

06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	<i>CBS</i>
06/25/67	Garrison, Jim
06/25/67	Novel, Gordon

06/26/67	Garrison, Jim
06/26/67	Garrison, Jim
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/26/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Planer, Ed
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William

06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, William
06/27/67	Gurvich, Leonard and Louis
06/27/67	Campbell, John
06/27/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/27/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission

06/27/67	<i>NBC</i>
06/27/67	Shaw, Clay L.
06/28/67	Aaron Kohn
06/28/67	Aaron Kohn
	Andrews, Dean Adams
06/28/67	
	<i>CBS</i>
06/28/67	
06/28/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
06/28/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
06/28/67	<i>CBS Program</i>

06/28/67	CBS Program
06/28/67	CBS Program
06/28/67	CBS Program
06/28/67	Planer, Ed
06/28/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/28/67	Campbell, John
06/28/67	Leoanrd Gurvich
06/28/67	Yockey, Ross
06/28/67	Single-bullet-theory
06/28/67	Gurvich, William
06/28/67	Gurvich, William
06/28/67	Gurvich, William
06/28/67	Gurvich, William
06/28/67	Gurvich, William
06/28/67	Monahan, William, Vice-President, Metroplitan Crime Commission
06/29/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

06/29/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
06/29/67	Cancler, John
06/29/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Eugene C. Davis
06/29/67	Garrison, Jim
06/29/67	Gurvich, William
06/29/67	Gurvich, William
06/29/67	Kohn, Aaron

06/29/67	Planer
06/29/67	Turner, William
06/30/67	Dalzell, William
06/30/67	McKeithen, John, Governor
06/30/67	Dalzell, William
06/30/67	Dalzell, William
07/01/67	Bethell, Tom
07/01/67	Bethell, Tom
07/01/67	Bethell, Tom
07/01/67	Bethell, Tom
07/01/67	Bethell, Tom
07/01/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
07/01/67	Dalzell, William
07/01/67	Dalzell, William
07/01/67	Dalzell, William
07/01/67	Dalzell, William
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy

07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	Campbell, Jeremy
07/02/67	O'Donnell, Kenneth P.
07/02/67	O'Donnell, Kenneth P.
07/03/67	Kohn, Aaron
07/03/67	Kohn, Aaron
07/03/67	Kohn, Aaron
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon

07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/03/67	Novel, Gordon
07/05/67	Arcacha, Sergio
07/05/67	Arcacha, Sergio
07/05/67	Arcacha, Sergio
07/05/67	Arcacha, Sergio
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Garrison, Jim
07/05/67	Kohn, Aaron
07/06/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/06/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

07/06/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/06/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/06/67	Garrison, Jim
07/06/67	
07/06/67	<i>NBC</i>
07/06/67	<i>NBC</i>
07/06/67	Townley, Richard, (of WDSU, had worked on NBC program)
07/07/67	Burnes, Richard V.
07/07/67	Cancler, John
07/07/67	Cancler, John
07/07/67	
07/07/67	Gurvich, William
07/07/67	
07/07/67	Gurvich, William
07/07/67	Russo, Perry
07/08/67	Garrison, Jim
07/08/67	McKeithen, John, Governor

07/08/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/10/67	Ferrie, David
07/11/67	Gurvich, William
07/11/67	Gurvich, William
07/11/67	Gurvich, William
07/11/67	Gurvich, William
07/11/67	Gurvich, William
	Townley, Richard
07/11/67	
	Townley, Richard
07/11/67	
07/12/67	Cancler, John

07/12/67	Cancler, John
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/12/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/12/67	Townley, Richard
07/13/67	Gurvich, William
07/13/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission
07/13/67	Metropolitan Crime Commission

07/15/67	Garrison, Jim
07/15/67	Garrison, Jim
07/16/67	Garrison, Jim
07/16/67	Garrison, Jim
07/16/67	Ramsey Clark
07/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/17/67	Cancler, John
07/17/67	Cancler, John
07/17/67	Cancler, John
07/17/67	Cancler, John
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/18/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/18/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/18/67	Townley, Richard
07/19/67	Kennedy, Robert F.
07/19/67	Kennedy, Robert F.
07/19/67	Kennedy, Robert F.
07/19/67	Piazza, George, II
07/19/67	Piazza, George, II
07/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/19/67	Sheridan, Walter

07/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/20/67	Marochini, Dante A.
07/20/67	Marochini, Dante A.
07/20/67	Marochini, Dante A.
07/20/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/20/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/20/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/20/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/20/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/22/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
07/22/67	<i>CBS Program</i>

07/22/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/26/67	Kroman, David R.
07/27/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
07/27/67	Cancler, John
07/27/67	Hicks, James

07/27/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/28/67	Hick, James
07/28/67	Hick, James
07/28/67	Sheridan, Walter
07/31/67	Cancler, John
07/31/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
07/31/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
07/31/67	<i>CBS Program</i>
08/01/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
08/01/67	Novel, Gordon
08/02/67	McLaney, William J., Mr. & Mrs.
08/03/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

08/03/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
08/03/67	Jamaican Village
08/04/67	Garrison, Jim
08/04/67	Jamaican Village
08/05/67	Andrews, Dean Adams
08/05/67	Garrison, Jim
08/05/67	Jamaica Village
08/05/67	McMaines, Lillie Mae
08/05/67	McMaines, Lillie Mae
08/05/67	McMaines, Lillie Mae
8/5/1967	<i>NBC</i> program on Khrushchev

08/07/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/07/67	Cancler, John
08/07/67	Liebeler, Wesley J.
08/07/67	Novel, Gordon
08/07/67	Novel, Gordon
08/07/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/08/67	Gurvich, William
	Russo, Perry
08/08/67	
08/08/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/08/67	Sorenson, Theodore
08/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/09/67	Andrews, Dean Adam

08/10/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/11/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/11/67	Davis, Andrews
08/11/67	Howland, George
08/11/67	Howland, George
08/11/67	Jamaican Village Inn

08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/12/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/13/67	Andrews, Dean Adam

08/15/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/15/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/15/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/15/67	Steven Plotkin, Byron Chiverton, Rancier B. Ehlinger
08/15/67	Torres, Miguel
08/16/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/16/67	Chiverton, Plotkin, Eh
08/16/67	McMaines
08/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.

08/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/17/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/17/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/17/67	Torres, Miguel
08/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/18/67	Andrews, Dean Adam
08/18/67	Martens, Layton P.
08/18/67	Martens, Layton P.

08/18/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/19/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/21/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/21/67	Sheridan, Walter

08/22/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/23/67	Hug, Josephine, Mrs.
08/23/67	Novel, Arcacha, Ferri
08/23/67	Novel, Arcacha, Ferri
08/23/67	Novel, Arcacha, Ferri
08/23/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/23/67	Torres, Miguel

08/25/67	O'Hara, Judge
08/26/67	O'Hara, Judge
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/28/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/29/67	Metropolitan Crime C
08/29/67	Metropolitan Crime C

08/29/67	Metropolitan Crime C
08/29/67	Young, Aubrey, forme
08/29/67	Young, Aubrey, forme
08/29/67	Young, Aubrey, forme
08/30/67	
	Cancler, John
08/30/67	Cancler, John
08/31/67	Anderson, H.H. "And
08/31/67	Klein
08/31/67	Klein, Burton
08/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.

08/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/31/67	Shaw, Clay L.
08/31/67	Sheridan, Walter
08/31/67	Torres, Miguel
09/02/67	<i>NBC</i>
09/04/67	Garrison, Jim
09/04/67	Garrison, Jim
09/04/67	Garrison, Jim

09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/05/67	Garrison, Jim
09/06/67	O'Hara, Judge
09/06/67	O'Hara, Judge
09/06/67	O'Hara, Judge
09/06/67	Orleans Parish Grand
09/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.

09/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/06/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/07/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/07/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/07/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/07/67	Orleans Parish Grand Jury
09/07/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/08/67	Andrews, Dean Adams

09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	Garrison, Jim
09/12/67	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/12/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/12/67	Metropolitan Crime C

09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/12/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/13/67	Garrison, Jim
09/13/67	McKeithen, John, Governor

09/14/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/14/67	Popkin, Richard H.
09/15/67	Carlos Marcello
09/15/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/15/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/15/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/15/67	Rarick, Rep. John R., candidate for governor
09/16/67	Garrison, Jim

09/16/67	Verb, Hal
09/16/67	Kohn, Aaron
09/16/67	<i>Playboy Magazine, Oct. issue, Norden interview of Garrison, Jim</i>
09/18/67	Garrison, Jim
09/18/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/18/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/19/67	Dalzell, William, Earl
09/20/67	Harris Poll
09/20/67	James, Rosemary and
09/20/67	Jefferson Parish Grand
09/20/67	O'Hara, Judge
09/20/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/20/67	Orleans Grand Jury
09/21/67	Councilman James A.
09/21/67	Federal Grand Jury

09/21/67	Garrison, Jim
09/21/67	Garrison, Jim
09/21/67	Hoffa, Jimmie
09/21/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/21/67	Orleans Grand Jury
09/21/67	Partin
09/22/67	Garrison, Jim
09/22/67	Garrison, Jim
09/22/67	Kohn, Aaron
09/22/67	Marcello, Carlos
09/22/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/23/67	Hoffa, Jimmie
09/23/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/23/67	Sheridan, Walter

09/25/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/25/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/25/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/26/67	Federal Grand Jury
09/26/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/26/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
09/26/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/26/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/26/67	Sheridan, Walter
09/27/67	Chandler, David
09/27/67	Dalzell, William
09/27/67	McKeithen, John, Gov

09/27/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/27/67	Shaw, Clay L.
09/28/67	Coppola, Roland, Cap
09/28/67	Garrison, Jim
09/28/67	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/28/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/28/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/28/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
09/28/67	Young, Aubrey
09/29/67	Metropolitan Crime C
09/29/67	Orleans grand jury
09/29/67	Orleans grand jury
09/29/67	Sahl, Mort
09/29/67	Sahl, Mort
09/29/67	Sahl, Mort

09/29/67	Young, Aubrey
09/29/67	Young, Aubrey
09/30/67	East Baton Rouge grand jury
09/30/67	East Baton Rouge grand jury
09/30/67	Federal grand jury
09/30/67	Orleans Parish grand jury
09/30/67	Partin
09/30/67	States-Item
09/30/67	States-Item
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/01/67	Garrison, Jim
10/02/67	East Baton Rouge gra
10/02/67	East Baton Rouge gra
10/02/67	Orleans Parish grand j
10/02/67	Police Superintendent
10/03/67	D'Alton Smith
10/03/67	McKeithen, John, Gov

10/03/67	Novel, Gordon
10/03/67	Shaw, Clay L.
10/04/67	Brown, Marshall
10/04/67	D'Alton Smith
10/04/67	Marcello, Carlos
10/04/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/04/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/04/67	Novel, Gordon
10/04/67	Pitcher
10/04/67	Rarick, Rep. John R., candidate for governor
10/04/67	Valmaggia, Dr. Juan S
10/05/67	D'Alton Smith
10/05/67	Metropolitan Crime C
10/05/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/05/67	Novel, Gordon

10/05/67	Novel, Gordon
10/05/67	Orleans Parish Grand
10/05/67	Orleans Parish Grand
10/05/67	Orleans Parish Grand
10/05/67	Orleans Parish Grand
10/06/67	Brown, Marshall
10/06/67	Chandler, David
10/06/67	Haggerty, Judge
10/06/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/06/67	Novel, Gordon
10/06/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
10/06/67	Young, Aubrey
10/07/67	Bill Lynch
10/07/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/09/67	Garrison, Jim
10/09/67	Shaw, Clay L.

10/10/67	Novel, Gordon
10/11/67	Bill Lynch
10/11/67	Chandler, David
10/11/67	Chandler, David
10/11/67	Coppola, Roland, Cap
10/11/67	Downs, C.H. "Sammy"
10/11/67	Kimble, Jules
10/11/67	Kimble, Jules
10/11/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
10/11/67	Novel, Gordon
10/11/67	Oswald
10/12/67	Belli, Melvin
10/12/67	Chandler, David
10/12/67	Helm, Jack
10/12/67	Novel, Gordon
10/12/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge

10/13/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
10/14/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/14/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/15/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/16/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/16/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/16/67	Clark, Ramsey
10/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
10/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
10/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
10/16/67	Shaw, Clay L.
10/18/67	Cahn, William, Long
10/18/67	States-Item

10/19/67	Cahn, William, Long
10/19/67	Novel, Gordon
10/19/67	Novel, Gordon
10/19/67	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
10/19/67	Smith, D'Alton
10/20/67	deGaulle, Charles, Ge
10/20/67	deGaulle, Charles, Ge
10/20/67	Garrison, Jim
10/20/67	Novel, Gordon
10/20/67	Novel, Gordon
10/20/67	Novel, Gordon
10/20/67	Novel, Gordon

10/20/67	Novel, Gordon
10/20/67	Novel, Gordon
10/20/67	Stokes, George, a prin
10/22/67	Garrison, Jim
10/22/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/22/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/22/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/22/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/22/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/23/67	Garrison, Jim
10/23/67	Garrison, Jim
10/23/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/23/67	Weisberg, Harold

10/23/67	Weisberg, Harold
10/24/67	Chandler, David
10/24/67	Chandler, David
10/24/67	Gill, James H. (Buddy
10/24/67	Gill, James H. (Buddy
10/24/67	Jefferson Parish Gran
10/24/67	Jefferson Parish Gran
10/24/67	Labor-Management C
10/24/67	Sheridan, Walter
10/25/67	Chandler, David
10/25/67	Chandler, David
10/25/67	Chandler, David

10/25/67	
	Chandler, David
10/25/67	Labor Management C
10/25/67	Pitcher
10/26/67	Coppola, Roland, Cap
10/26/67	Leonard, Lee, New O
10/26/67	Scaccia, Ross, New O
10/27/67	Partin
10/27/67	Young, Aubrey
10/28/67	James, Rosemary
10/30/67	James, Rosemary
10/31/67	Jefferson Parish grand
10/31/67	Jefferson Parish grand
11/01/67	
	Chandler, David
11/01/67	Craig, Roger

11/01/67	Craig, Roger
11/01/67	Garrison, Jim
11/01/67	Giesbrecht, Richard
11/01/67	<i>LIFE Magazine and T</i>
11/01/67	Novel, Gordon
11/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
11/01/67	Shaw, Clay L.
11/02/67	Dalzell, William
11/02/67	Garrison, Jim
11/02/67	Heyd, Louis A., Crim
11/02/67	Liska, Alvin J.
11/02/67	Miller, W. Jene
11/02/67	Young, Aubrey
11/03/67	Dalzell, William
11/03/67	Garrison, Jim

11/04/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
11/04/67	Rev. Barry, who repor
11/06/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
11/07/67	Gertein, Richard E., F
11/07/67	Gertein, Richard E., F
11/07/67	
11/07/67	Kennedy, Robert F. Labor-Rackets Comm
11/07/67	McKeithen, John, Gov
11/07/67	Smith, D'Alton
11/08/67	
11/08/67	Chandler, David
11/08/67	Chandler, David
11/08/67	
11/08/67	Chandler, David

11/08/67	Chandler, David
11/08/67	Chandler, David
11/08/67	Chandler, David
11/08/67	Jefferson Parish grand
11/08/67	Smith, D'Alton
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Chandler, David
11/09/67	Garrison, Jim
11/09/67	Garrison, Jim
11/09/67	Garrison, Jim

11/09/67	Garrison, Jim
11/09/67	Sahl, Mort
11/10/67	Chandler, David
11/10/67	Chandler, David
11/10/67	Craig, Roger
11/10/67	Craig, Roger
11/10/67	Craig, Roger
11/10/67	Craig, Roger
11/10/67	Metropolitan Crime C
11/10/67	Metropolitan Crime C
11/13/67	Chandler, David

11/15/67	
	Chandler, David
11/16/67	
	Chandler, David
11/16/67	Garrison, Jim
11/16/67	Garrison, Jim
11/16/67	Kohn, Aaron
11/16/67	Partin
11/16/67	Thompson, Josiah
11/16/67	Thompson, Josiah
11/16/67	Thompson, Josiah
11/17/67	Gill, James H. "Buddy
11/17/67	Labor-Rackets Comm

11/17/67	Partin
11/20/67	Oswald
11/20/67	Oswald
11/20/67	Thompson, Josiah
11/21/67	
	<i>CBS Program</i>
11/21/67	Isaacs, Harold Robert
11/21/67	Labor-Rackets Comm
11/22/67	O'Hara, Judge
11/22/67	Kohn, Aaron

11/24/67	Marcus, Ray
11/24/67	Marcus, Ray
11/27/67	Ball, Joseph
11/27/67	Chandler, David
11/27/67	Chandler, David
11/27/67	Chandler, David
11/28/67	Chandler, David
11/28/67	Davidson, Bill
11/28/67	Davidson, Bill
11/28/67	Garrison, Jim
11/29/67	Garrison, Jim
11/29/67	Smith, D'Alton

11/30/67	CBS Program on War
12/01/67	Evans, Medford
12/01/67	Evans, Medford
12/02/67	Bagert, Bernard J., Ju
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/02/67	<i>Minority of One</i>
12/04/67	Lane, Mark
12/04/67	Warren, Earl
12/05/67	Bolden, Abraham W.,

12/06/67	Bolden, Abraham W.,
12/06/67	Bolden, Abraham W.,
12/06/67	Bolden, Abraham W.,
12/07/67	Popkin, Richard E.
12/08/67	Field, Maggie
12/08/67	Lane, Mark
12/09/67	Garrison, Jim
12/09/67	Garrison, Jim
12/09/67	Garrison, Jim
12/09/67	Garrison, Jim
12/09/67	Garrison, Jim
12/10/67	Christian, George, Wf
12/11/67	Metropolitan Crime C

12/13/67	Garrison, Jim
12/13/67	Garrison, Jim
12/13/67	Lane, Mark
12/14/67	Garrison, Jim
12/14/67	Lane, Mark
12/14/67	Oil wells
12/14/67	Sparrow, John
12/14/67	Walthers, Buddy, Dal
12/14/67	Walthers, Buddy, Dal

12/15/67	Kohn, Aaron
12/15/67	Kohn, Aaron
12/16/67	Kohn, Aaron
12/17/67	Oswald
12/17/67	Oswald, Robert
12/18/67	Garrison, Jim
12/20/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/20/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/20/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/20/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen

12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/21/67	Garrison, Jim
12/21/67	McIntire, Carl, Dr.
12/26/67	Alphand, Herve, form
12/26/67	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/26/67	Garrison, Jim

01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/01/68	Turner, William
01/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/02/68	Weisberg, Harold
01/03/68	Garrison, Jim
01/03/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/03/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/03/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/03/68	Wimberly, Shirley, Jr.
01/03/68	Young, Aubrey
01/04/68	Arcacha, Sergio
01/04/68	Belli, Melvin
01/04/68	Belli, Melvin
01/04/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen

01/04/68	Hicks, James
01/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/05/68	Garrison, Jim
01/05/68	Garrison, Jim
01/05/68	Hick, James
01/05/68	National Archives
01/05/68	Organized crime
01/06/68	National Archives
01/09/68	Thornley, Kerry
01/09/68	Turner, William
01/09/68	Vernon Bundy Jr.
01/10/68	Thornley, Kerry
01/11/68	Hick, James

01/11/68	Hick, James
01/11/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
01/11/68	Smith, D'Alton
01/12/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/12/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/12/68	Hick, James
01/12/68	Notice in <i>LA Free Press</i>
01/12/68	Sahl, Mort
01/12/68	Sahl, Mort
01/12/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/15/68	Kohn, Aaron
01/15/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/16/68	Alcock
01/16/68	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/68	Clark, Ramsey

01/16/68	Coppola, Roland, Cap
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Garrison, Jim
01/17/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
01/17/68	Kennedy, Edward M.
01/17/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
01/17/68	Porter, Marina Porter
01/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/19/68	Belli, Melvin

01/19/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
01/19/68	O'Hara, Judge
01/20/68	Garrison, Jim
01/20/68	Garrison, Jim
01/20/68	Garrison, Jim
01/21/68	Boxley
01/22/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/22/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/22/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
01/23/68	Bundy, Vernon
01/23/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/23/68	Thornley, Kerry
01/24/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/24/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/24/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen

01/24/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/24/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/24/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/24/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/24/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
01/24/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
01/24/68	Thompson, Josiah
01/25/68	Marcello, Carlos
01/25/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
01/26/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/26/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,

01/26/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
01/26/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
01/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/27/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/27/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
01/27/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/27/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/29/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/29/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
01/29/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
01/30/68	Hoffa, Jimmie
01/30/68	Marcello, Carlos
01/30/68	Shaw, Clay L.
01/31/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
01/31/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
01/31/68	Considine, Bob
01/31/68	Eugene Davis
01/31/68	Garrison, Jim

01/31/68	Garrison, Jim
01/31/68	Garrison, Jim
01/31/68	Garrison, Jim
01/31/68	Jones, Penn
01/31/68	Marcello, Carlos
01/31/68	Smith, D'Alton
01/31/68	Sparrow, John
02/01/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
02/01/68	Marcello, Carlos
02/01/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
02/01/68	Williams, Charles
02/02/68	Garrison, Jim

02/02/68	Garrison, Jim
02/02/68	O'Hara, Judge
02/03/68	Garrison, Jim
02/04/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/07/68	Thornley, Kerry
02/08/68	Andrews, Dean Adams
02/08/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
02/08/68	O'Hara, Judge
02/08/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
02/08/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/08/68	Thornley, Kerry
02/09/68	Coppola, Roland, Cap

02/09/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
02/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/12/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
02/12/68	Sahl, Mort
02/12/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/13/68	Belli, Melvin
02/13/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/13/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/14/68	Coppola, Roland, Cap
02/14/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
02/15/68	Beckham, Thomas, O
02/15/68	O'Hara, Judge
02/16/68	Dulles, Allen W.

02/16/68	Garrison, Jim
02/16/68	Kohn, Aaron
02/16/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
02/16/68	Novel, Gordon
02/16/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/17/68	Dulles, Allen
02/17/68	Dulles, Allen
02/18/68	Clark, Ramsey
02/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/21/68	Butler, Edward
02/21/68	Reid

02/21/68	Thornley, Kerry
02/21/68	Thornley, Kerry
02/22/68	Butler, Edward
02/22/68	Garrison, Jim
02/22/68	Garrison, Jim
02/22/68	Garrison, Jim
02/22/68	Johnson, Lyndon B., President
02/22/68	Novel, Gordon
02/26/68	Autopsy report
02/26/68	Autopsy report
02/26/68	Autopsy report
02/26/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
02/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
02/29/68	Coppola, Roland, Cap

03/01/68	Craig, Roger
03/01/68	Craig, Roger
03/01/68	FBI
03/01/68	Howard, Lawrence J.,
03/01/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/01/68	Novel, Gordon
03/01/68	Novel, Gordon
03/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/02/68	Marcello, Carlos
03/03/68	Novel, Gordon
03/04/68	FBI
03/04/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/04/68	Novel, Gordon
03/04/68	Novel, Gordon
03/04/68	Novel, Gordon

03/05/68	Novel, Gordon
03/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/07/68	Kohn, Aaron, MCC
03/07/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., .
03/07/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/07/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/08/68	Dulles, Allen
03/08/68	Dulles, Allen

03/08/68	Dulles, Allen
03/08/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/08/68	Novel, Gordon
03/08/68	Thornley, Kerry
03/08/68	Thornley, Kerry
03/09/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
03/09/68	Novel, Gordon
03/11/68	Chandler, David
03/11/68	Metropolitan Crime C
03/11/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/11/68	Shaw, Clay L.

03/12/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/12/68	Thornley, Kerry
03/13/68	Dulles, Allen
03/13/68	Garrison, Jim
03/13/68	Garrison, Jim
03/13/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
03/13/68	Marcello, Carlos
03/13/68	Metropolitan Crime C

03/13/68	<i>New York Times</i>
03/13/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
03/13/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
03/13/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
03/13/68	Russo, Perry
03/14/68	Garrison, Jim
03/15/68	Burnes, Richard V.
03/15/68	Garrison, Jim
03/15/68	Kohn, Aaron
03/15/68	Lane, Mark
03/15/68	Mintz, Elliot
03/15/68	Mintz, Elliot

03/15/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
03/15/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
03/16/68	Garrison, Jim
03/16/68	Garrison, Jim
03/16/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
03/16/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
03/16/68	Labor-Management C
03/16/68	Labor-Management C
03/18/68	Dulles, Allen
03/18/68	Garrison, Jim
03/18/68	Partin, Sheridan
03/18/68	Sahl, Mort
03/18/68	Sahl, Mort
03/18/68	Sahl, Mort
03/18/68	Sahl, Mort

03/18/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/18/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/19/68	Labor-management C
03/19/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
03/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/20/68	Burnes, Richard V.
03/20/68	Burnes, Richard V.
03/20/68	Garrison, Jim
03/20/68	Garrison, Jim

03/20/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/21/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/21/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/21/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/22/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/22/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/22/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/22/68	Zapruder film
03/23/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/23/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/23/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/24/68	Bahmer, Robert
03/24/68	Bahmer, Robert
03/24/68	Bahmer, Robert

03/25/68	Butler, Edward
03/25/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
03/25/68	Paine, Ruth
03/25/68	Smith, D'Alton
03/26/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
03/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/26/68	Turner, William
03/26/68	Turner, William

03/26/68	Zapruder film
03/27/68	Kohn, Aaron
03/27/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
03/27/68	Simon, Robert
03/27/68	Simon, Robert (pseudonym of Bob Hyatt)
03/27/68	Zapruder film
03/28/68	Dulles, Allen
03/28/68	Gurvich, William
03/28/68	Gurvich, William
03/28/68	Gurvich, William
03/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
03/28/68	Zapruder film
03/28/68	Zapruder film

03/29/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
03/29/68	Kennedy
03/29/68	Kennedy
03/29/68	Kennedy
03/29/68	Kennedy
03/29/68	
	Kennedy, Robert F.
03/30/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
03/30/68	Gurvich, William
03/30/68	Kennedy
03/31/68	Johnson, Lyndon B., President
03/31/68	Kennedy
03/31/68	Marina (Mrs. Kenneth Jess Porter)
03/31/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
03/31/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/01/68	McKeithen, John, Governor

04/01/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
04/01/68	RFK
04/01/68	RFK
04/01/68	Sahl, Mort
04/01/68	Simon, Robert (pseudonym of Bob Hyatt)
04/02/68	Johnson, Lyndon B.
04/02/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/02/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/02/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/02/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/02/68	Simon, Robert (pseudonym of Bob Hyatt)
04/03/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/03/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/04/68	King, Martin Luther
04/04/68	RFK

04/04/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/04/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/05/68	Lane, Mark
04/05/68	Lane, Mark
04/05/68	Lane, Mark
04/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/07/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
04/08/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V.,
04/12/68	Dulles, Allen
04/12/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
04/12/68	McKeithen, John, Gov

04/12/68	Paine, Ruth
04/12/68	Zapruder film
04/12/68	Zapruder film
04/13/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
04/13/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
04/16/68	Marcello, Carlos
04/16/68	Marcello, Carlos
04/16/68	Marcello, Carlos
04/16/68	Marcello, Carlos
04/16/68	McKeithen, John, Gov
04/18/68	Paine, Ruth
04/19/68	O'Hara, Judge

04/19/68	Lane, Mark
04/19/68	Lane, Mark
04/19/68	Lane, Mark
04/19/68	Lane, Mark
04/19/68	Lane, Mark
04/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/19/68	Young, Aubrey
04/20/68	Ford, Gerald
04/20/68	Marcello, Carlos (pho
04/22/68	King, Martin Luther

04/23/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/23/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/24/68	King, Martin Luther
04/24/68	King, Martin Luther
04/25/68	Banister
04/25/68	Courtney, Kent
04/26/68	Lane, Mark
04/27/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
04/28/68	Hall, Loran Eugene

04/29/68	Garrison, Jim
04/29/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
04/29/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
04/29/68	Kohn, Aaron
04/29/68	Shaw, Clay L.
04/30/68	Bringquier, Carlos
04/30/68	Bringquier, Carlos
04/30/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
04/30/68	Hall, Loran Eugene

04/30/68	Kohn, Aaron
04/30/68	Partin
05/01/68	Kohn, Aaron
05/01/68	Partin
05/01/68	Partin
05/01/68	Partin
05/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/02/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugene
05/02/68	Garrison, Jim
05/02/68	Garrison, Jim
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene

05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/02/68	Lane, Mark
05/02/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/03/68	Grey, J.D.
05/03/68	O'Hara, Judge
05/03/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
05/03/68	Labor-Management Commission

05/03/68	Labor-Management Commission
05/04/68	Partin
05/05/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/06/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
05/06/68	Turner, William
05/06/68	Turner, William
05/06/68	Turner, William
05/06/68	Turner, William
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark

05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Lane, Mark
05/07/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/08/68	Shaw, Clay L.

05/08/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/08/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/09/68	Garrison, Jim
05/09/68	Garrison, Jim
05/09/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
05/10/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/10/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
05/10/68	Lesar, Jim
05/12/68	Garrison, Jim
05/13/68	Drennan, Stanley L., Dr.

05/13/68	Drennan, Stanley L., Dr., Los Angeles
05/13/68	Wheat, Clinton, Burney, CA
05/14/68	Drennan, Stanley L., Dr.
05/14/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/15/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/15/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/15/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/15/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/15/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/16/68	Mercello-Young

05/16/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/17/68	Lane, Mark
05/17/68	Lane, Mark
05/17/68	Lane, Mark
05/17/68	Lane, Mark
05/17/68	Marcello, Carlos-Young
05/17/68	Mintz (or Lane? - unclear)
05/17/68	Warren Commission
05/17/68	Warren Commission
05/17/68	Warren Commission
05/17/68	Warren Commission

05/17/68	Wheat, Clinton
05/20/68	May, Hoke
05/20/68	May, Hoke
05/20/68	May, Hoke
05/20/68	May, Hoke
05/20/68	May, Hoke
05/22/68	Drennan
05/22/68	Dulles, Allen
05/22/68	Dulles, Allen
05/22/68	Partin
05/24/68	Garrison, Jim
05/24/68	Goldberg, Alfred
05/24/68	Goldberg, Alfred

05/28/68	Marcello, Carlos
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/28/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/29/68	Garrison, Jim
05/29/68	Garrison, Jim

05/29/68	Marcello, Carlos
05/29/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/29/68	Shaw, Clay L.
05/31/68	Garrison, Jim
05/31/68	Lifton, David, Thornle
05/31/68	Lifton, David, Thornle
06/02/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/02/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.

06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/04/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
06/04/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
06/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
06/05/68	Bringuier, Carlos
06/05/68	Bringuier, Carlos
06/05/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/05/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/05/68	Kennedy, Robert F.
06/05/68	Kohn, Aaron

06/05/68	Kohn, Aaron
06/05/68	RFK
06/05/68	RFK
06/05/68	RFK
06/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/06/68	RFK
06/06/68	RFK
06/06/68	RFK
06/06/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/07/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
06/07/68	RFK-JFK
06/10/68	Garrison, Jim

06/10/68	Kennedy, Edward M.
06/10/68	Kennedy, Edward M.
06/10/68	Lane, Mark
06/10/68	Lane, Mark
06/10/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge
06/10/68	RFK
06/10/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/10/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/11/68	Labor-Management Commission of Inquiry
06/11/68	Labor-Management Commission of Inquiry
06/11/68	Shaw, Clay L.

06/13/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/13/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/13/68	Warren, Earl
06/13/68	Warren, Earl
06/13/68	Warren, Earl
06/13/68	Warren, Earl
06/14/68	Garrison, Jim
06/14/68	Garrison, Jim
06/14/68	Mintz, Elliot
06/14/68	Mintz, Elliot
06/15/68	O'Hara, Malcom, V., Judge

06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	Shaw, Clay L.
06/17/68	U.S. Supreme Court
06/19/68	Shaw, Clay L.
	Chetta, Nicholas J.,
06/20/68	Dr.

06/20/68	Chetta, Nicholas J., Dr.
06/21/68	Kennedy
06/21/68	Lane, Mark
06/21/68	Marcelli, Augusto
06/21/68	Marcelli, Augusto
06/21/68	Marcelli, Augusto
06/21/68	Marcelli, Augusto
06/21/68	Marcelli, Augusto
06/21/68	Warren, Earl
06/22/68	Holland, Thomas E.
06/22/68	Morrison, Benjamin O., Dr., brother of late Mayor DeLesseps Morrison
06/24/68	Clark, Ramsey

	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
06/26/68	
06/26/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
06/28/68	
06/28/68	Garrison, Jim
06/28/68	O'Hara, Judge
06/28/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
06/28/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
06/28/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
06/28/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
06/28/68	Smith, D'Alton
06/28/68	Warren, Earl, Chief Justice
06/30/68	Chandler, David
07/02/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
07/03/68	Cancler, John

07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/03/68	Garrison, Jim
07/04/68	Cancler, John

07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Cancler, John
07/04/68	Garrison, Jim
07/04/68	Garrison, Jim
07/04/68	Garrison, Jim

07/04/68	Garrison, Jim
07/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
07/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
07/05/68	Lane, Mark
07/05/68	Lane, Mark
07/05/68	Lane, Mark
07/05/68	Marcello, Carlos (phone)
07/05/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
07/05/68	Warren Earl
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev

07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
07/08/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev., of Long Beach
07/08/68	Jaffe, Sam
07/08/68	Meagher, Sylvia
07/08/68	Meagher, Sylvia

07/08/68	Meagher, Sylvia
07/09/68	Gremillion
07/09/68	Gremillion
07/09/68	Ward, Charles Ray and Alvin V. Oser
07/09/68	Ward, Charles Ray and Alvin V. Oser
07/10/68	Gillen, William F., Jr.
07/10/68	Gillen, William F., Jr.
07/10/68	Gillen, William F., Jr.
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay

07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/11/68	Garrison, Jim
07/11/68	Shaw, Clay L.
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim
07/12/68	Garrison, Jim

07/13/68	Lane, Mark
07/13/68	Lane, Mark
07/16/68	Bress, David G.
07/16/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/16/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/16/68	Gremillion
07/16/68	Gremillion
07/16/68	Marcello, Carlos (phone)
07/16/68	Marcello, Carlos (phone)
07/16/68	Marcello, Carlos (phone)
07/17/68	Marcello, Carlos (phone)
07/17/68	Martens, Layton P.

07/25/68	Garrison, Jim
07/26/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/26/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/26/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
07/26/68	Shaw, Clay L.
07/27/68	Habighorst
07/27/68	Habighorst
07/27/68	Kennedy, Edward M.
07/27/68	Kennedy, Edward M.

07/29/68	Shaw, Clay L.
07/29/68	Shaw, Clay L.
07/30/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/01/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
08/01/68	Palmer, Joel
08/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
08/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
08/01/68	Shaw, Clay L.
08/02/68	Lane, Mark
	Turner, William
08/02/68	
	Turner, William
08/02/68	
08/03/68	Eason, Jim, KGO
08/03/68	Garrison, Jim
08/03/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/04/68	Garrison, Jim
08/04/68	Garrison, Jim
08/04/68	Garrison, Jim

08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/04/68	Turner, William
08/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
08/06/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/07/68	Garrison, Jim
08/07/68	Garrison, Jim
08/07/68	Garrison, Jim
08/07/68	Garrison, Jim
08/07/68	Garrison, Jim

08/07/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/08/68	Kohn, Aaron
08/08/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/08/68	Marcello, Carlos
08/09/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev.
08/10/68	Craig, Roger
08/10/68	Craig, Roger
08/12/68	Davis, Eugene C.
08/12/68	Davis, Eugene C.
08/12/68	Davis, Eugene C.
08/12/68	Gremillion
08/13/68	Shaw, Clay L.
08/13/68	Sheridan, Walter

08/13/68	Sheridan, Walter
08/14/68	Fortas, Abe
08/14/68	Fortas, Kenneth
08/14/68	Fortas, Kenneth
08/14/68	Garrison, Jim
08/14/68	Garrison, Jim
08/14/68	Garrison, Jim
08/15/68	Gremillion
08/16/68	Mendietta, Antonio Arguedas
08/16/68	Mendietta, Antonio Arguedas
08/16/68	Rabin, Carl H., Dr.
08/16/68	Rabin, Carl H., Dr.
08/17/68	Garrison, Jim
08/17/68	Mendietta, Antonio Arguedas

09/01/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
09/01/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
09/01/68	Hall, Loran Eugene
09/01/68	Meagher, Sylvia
09/01/68	Meagher, Sylvia
09/01/68	Meagher, Sylvia
09/01/68	Meagher, Sylvia
09/01/68	Meagher, Sylvia
09/01/68	<i>Minority of One</i>
09/01/68	O'Brien, Conor Cruise
09/02/68	Lane, Mark
09/03/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/03/68	McKeithen, John, Governor

09/03/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/03/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/04/68	Bringuier, Carlos
09/04/68	State Labor- Management Commission of Inquiry
09/04/68	State Labor- Management Commission of Inquiry
09/05/68	Field, Maggie
09/05/68	Field, Maggie
09/05/68	Garrison, Jim
09/05/68	Garrison, Jim
09/05/68	Garrison, Jim
09/05/68	Gurvich, William
09/05/68	Gurvich, William
09/05/68	Gurvich, William

09/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
09/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
09/05/68	Shaw, Clay L.
09/07/68	Andrews, Dean Adams
09/07/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
09/07/68	Epstein, Edward Jay
09/07/68	Garrison, Jim
09/07/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/07/68	McKeithen, John, Governor
09/10/68	<i>Information Council of the Americas (INCA)</i>

09/11/68	Gremillion
09/11/68	Gremillion
09/11/68	Gremillion
09/11/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Gremillion
09/12/68	Marcello, Carlos
09/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev.
09/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev.
09/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev.
09/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev.

09/27/68	Shaw, Clay L.
09/27/68	Shaw, Clay L.
	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
09/30/68	
09/30/68	Warren, Earl
09/30/68	Warren, Earl
09/30/68	Warren, Earl
09/30/68	Warren, Earl
10/02/68	Fortas, Abe
10/02/68	Fortas, Abe
10/02/68	Fortas, Abe
10/02/68	Gremillion
10/02/68	Gremillion
	Hoffa, Jimmie
10/03/68	
10/03/68	Kohn, Aaron

10/03/68	Kohn, Aaron
	Hoffa, Jimmie
10/04/68	
10/04/68	Sapir, Eddie L.
10/05/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
10/07/68	<i>Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Inc.</i>
10/07/68	<i>Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Inc.</i>
10/07/68	U.S. Supreme Court
10/08/68	Garrison, Jim
10/08/68	Robertson, Willard E.
10/08/68	Robertson, Willard E.
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe

10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Fortas, Abe
10/09/68	Garrison, Jim
10/09/68	Kohn, Aaron
10/09/68	Russell, Richard B., Sen.
10/09/68	Russell, Richard B., Sen.
10/09/68	Russell, Richard B., Sen.
10/09/68	Russell, Richard B., Sen.
10/09/68	Sapir, Eddie L.
10/09/68	Sapir, Eddie L.
10/09/68	Sapir, Eddie L.

10/11/68	Kohn, Aaron
10/11/68	Kohn, Aaron
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/11/68	Lane, Mark
10/15/68	Craig, Roger
10/15/68	Craig, Roger
10/15/68	Craig, Roger
10/15/68	Garrison, Jim
10/15/68	Kohn, Aaron
10/15/68	Plotkin, Steven B. and Sanford Krasnoff, law partners of Sapir

10/17/68	Garrison, Jim
10/17/68	Kennedy, Jacqueline
10/18/68	Grey, J. D.
10/20/68	Kennedy, Jacqueline
10/20/68	Kennedy, Jacqueline
10/21/68	Plotkin and Krasnoff
10/22/68	Kohn, Aaron
10/24/68	Garrison, Jim
10/24/68	Gelber, Seymour
10/24/68	Weisberg, Harold
10/25/68	Garrison, Jim
10/26/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
10/26/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
10/26/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
10/26/68	<i>Farewell America</i> by James Hepburn (pseudonym of authors)

11/01/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/01/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/01/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/01/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/01/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/01/68	<i>Minority of One</i>
11/01/68	<i>Minority of One</i>
11/01/68	<i>Minority of One</i>
11/01/68	<i>Minority of One</i>
11/03/68	Lane, Mark
11/03/68	Lane, Mark
11/06/68	Nixon, Richard
11/07/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/08/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/08/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/08/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/08/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen

11/08/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/09/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/10/68	Shaw, Clay L.
11/10/68	Shaw, Clay L.
11/10/68	Shaw, Clay L.
11/13/68	Kohn, Aaron
11/13/68	Warren, Earl
11/14/68	Deutsch, Eberhard P. and Thomas C. Wicker, Jr.
11/15/68	Blanchard, Robert F.

11/15/68	Warren, Earl
11/15/68	Warren, Earl
11/15/68	Warren, Earl
11/15/68	Warren, Earl
11/17/68	Mendietta, Antonio Argaedas
11/17/68	Mendietta, Antonio Argaedas
11/17/68	Mendietta, Antonio Argaedas
11/21/68	Congressional Subcommittee
11/21/68	Congressional Subcommittee
11/21/68	Congressional Subcommittee
11/21/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/21/68	Crisman, Fred Lee
11/21/68	Kohn, Aaron

11/22/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/22/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
11/22/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
11/22/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
11/22/68	<i>Oswald -- Self Portrait</i>
11/27/68	Thornley, Kerry
11/27/68	Thornley, Kerry
11/27/68	Thornley, Kerry
11/27/68	Thornley, Kerry
11/27/68	Thornley, Kerry
11/28/68	Thornley, Kerry
12/02/68	Craig, Roger

12/02/68	Kohn, Aaron
12/02/68	Kohn, Aaron
12/03/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
12/03/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
12/03/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
12/03/68	Metropolitan Crime Commission
12/03/68	Warren, Earl
12/03/68	Warren, Earl
12/03/68	Warren, Earl
12/04/68	Warren, Earl
12/04/68	Warren, Earl
12/05/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
12/05/68	<i>Farewell America</i>
12/05/68	Gremillion
12/05/68	Gremillion
12/05/68	Ochsner, Alton, Dr.
12/07/68	Warren, Earl

12/07/68	Warren, Earl
12/07/68	Warren, Earl
12/07/68	Warren, Earl
12/07/68	Warren, Earl
12/09/68	Garrison, Jim
12/09/68	Garrison, Jim
12/09/68	Garrison, Jim
12/09/68	Gremillion
12/09/68	Gremillion
12/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
12/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
12/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
12/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
12/09/68	Shaw, Clay L.
12/09/68	State Labor- Management Commission
12/09/68	Warren, Earl

12/09/68	Warren, Earl
12/09/68	Warren, Earl
12/11/68	Garrison, Jim
12/11/68	Garrison, Jim
12/11/68	Garrison, Jim
12/11/68	Garrison, Jim
12/11/68	Garrison, Jim
12/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
12/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
12/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
12/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
12/13/68	Broshears, Raymond, Rev
12/13/68	Congressional Subcommittee
12/13/68	Garrison, Jim

12/31/68	Ruby, Jack
12/31/68	Ruby, Jack
12/31/68	Ruby, Jack
12/31/68	Ruby, Jack
12/31/68	Ruby, Jack
01/02/69	Boxley
01/02/69	Boxley
01/02/69	Boxley
01/02/69	Boxley
01/02/69	Fensterwald, Bernard
01/02/69	Fensterwald, Bernard
01/02/69	Fensterwald, Bernard
	Hoffa, Jimmie
01/03/69	
01/03/69	Kennedy, Edward M.
01/06/69	Haggerty, Judge

01/06/69	Leemans, Fred H.
01/06/69	Leemans, Fred H.
01/06/69	Leemans, Fred H.
01/06/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/06/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/06/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/07/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/07/69	Kohn, Aaron
01/08/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/08/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/08/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/08/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/08/69	Tippit, Charles Allen
01/08/69	Kennedy, Robert F.
01/09/69	Biddison, Jefferson

01/09/69	Garrison, Jim
01/09/69	Garrison, Jim
01/09/69	Garrison, Jim
01/09/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/10/69	Fruge, Francis, L., Lt., state police
01/10/69	Garrison, Jim
01/10/69	Garrison, Jim
01/10/69	Garrison, Jim
01/10/69	Garrison, Jim
01/10/69	Garrison, Jim
01/10/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/10/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/10/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/13/69	District Attorney's office
01/13/69	District Attorney's office
01/13/69	District Attorney's office
01/13/69	District Attorney's office
01/13/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/13/69	Haggerty, Judge

01/13/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Garrison, Jim
01/14/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/15/69	Garrison, Jim
01/15/69	Garrison, Jim
01/15/69	Garrison, Jim
01/15/69	Garrison, Jim
01/15/69	Shaw, Clay L.

01/16/69	Autopsy review
01/16/69	Autopsy review
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	Clark, Ramsey
01/16/69	District Attorney's office
01/16/69	Garrison, Jim

01/20/69	Alcock
01/20/69	Alcock
01/20/69	Shaw, Clay L.
01/21/69	Defense
01/21/69	Defense
01/21/69	Garrison, Jim
01/21/69	Garrison, Jim
01/21/69	Gurvich, William
01/21/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/21/69	Jurors
01/21/69	Nixon, Richard
01/21/69	State
01/21/69	State
01/21/69	State

01/21/69	State
01/21/69	State
01/21/69	State
01/22/69	Defense
01/22/69	Jurors
01/22/69	Jurors
01/22/69	Kennedy, Edward M.
	Plotkin, Steve & Krasnoff, Sanford
01/22/69	Russo, Perry
01/22/69	State
01/22/69	State
01/22/69	State
01/22/69	State
01/22/69	State

01/23/69	Jones, Penn
01/23/69	Jones, Penn
01/23/69	Jurors
01/23/69	Jurors
01/23/69	Jurors
01/23/69	State
01/23/69	State
01/23/69	State
01/23/69	State
01/23/69	Jurors
01/24/69	Caen, Herb
01/24/69	Caen, Herb
01/24/69	Defense
01/24/69	Defense
01/24/69	Defense

01/24/69	Johnson, Clyde, Rev.
01/24/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/24/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/24/69	Jurors
01/24/69	State
01/24/69	State
01/25/69	Caen, Herb
01/25/69	Jurors
01/25/69	State
01/25/69	State
01/27/69	Defense
01/27/69	Delaune, Henry N.
01/27/69	Haggerty, Judge
01/27/69	Jurors
01/27/69	State
01/27/69	State

01/28/69	Defense
01/28/69	Defense
01/28/69	Delaune
01/28/69	Jurors
01/28/69	State
01/28/69	State
01/28/69	State
01/28/69	State
01/29/69	Defense
01/29/69	Defense
01/29/69	Jurors
01/29/69	State
01/30/69	Defense
01/30/69	District Attorney's Office

01/30/69	Dulles, Allen
01/30/69	Jurors
01/31/69	Butler, Edward
01/31/69	District Attorney's Office
01/31/69	District Attorney's Office
01/31/69	District Attorney's Office
01/31/69	District Attorney's Office
01/31/69	Halleck
01/31/69	Jones, Penn
01/31/69	Jurors
02/01/69	District Attorney's off
02/01/69	Jurors

02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i>
02/01/69	<i>Win Magazine</i> (published by War Resisters League)
02/03/69	Defense
02/03/69	Jurors
02/03/69	Lane, Mark
02/04/69	Jurors
02/04/69	Jurors
02/04/69	State
02/04/69	State

02/06/69	Defense
02/06/69	Garrison, Jim
2/6/1969	Lane, Mark, Garrison.
02/06/69	Ruby, Jack
02/06/69	Ruby, Jack
02/06/69	Ruby, Jack
02/06/69	Star Witnesses
02/06/69	State
02/06/69	State
02/06/69	State
02/06/69	State
02/06/69	State

02/07/69	State Witnesses
02/07/69	State Witnesses
02/07/69	State Witnesses
02/07/69	State Witnesses
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02/08/69	State Witnesses
02/08/69	State Witnesses
02/08/69	State Witnesses
02/08/69	State Witnesses
02/09/69	Waldron, Martin, <i>New York Times</i>
02/10/69	Defense
02/10/69	Santana
02/10/69	State Witness:
02/10/69	State Witnesses
02/10/69	State Witnesses
02/10/69	State Witnesses
02/10/69	State Witnesses

02/11/69	State Witnesses
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02/11/69	State Witnesses
02/11/69	State Witnesses
02/11/69	State Witnesses
02/11/69	State Witnesses
02/11/69	State Witnesses
02/11/69	Waldron, Martin
02/11/69	Waldron, Martin
02/11/69	Waldron, Martin
02/12/69	Defense
02/12/69	Defense

02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/12/69	State Witnesses
02/13/69	Gremillion
02/13/69	State witnesses
02/13/69	State witnesses

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02/13/69	State Witnesses
02/13/69	State Witnesses
02/13/69	State Witnesses
02/13/69	State Witnesses
02/13/69	Zapruder, Abraham
02/13/69	Zapruder, Abraham
02/14/69	Appel, Charles A., Jr.
02/14/69	Betty Jones

02/14/69	Craig, Roger
02/14/69	Craig, Roger
02/14/69	Defense
02/14/69	Gremillion
02/14/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. <i>Free Press</i>
02/14/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. Free Press
02/14/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. Free Press
02/14/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. Free Press
02/14/69	State
02/14/69	State Witnesses
02/14/69	State Witnesses
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02/14/69	State Witnesses
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02/14/69	State Witnesses
02/14/69	State Witnesses
02/14/69	State Witnesses
02/15/69	Comment
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02/15/69	State witnesses
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02/15/69	State Witnesses
02/15/69	State Witnesses
02/15/69	State Witnesses
02/16/69	State
02/16/69	State
02/17/69	Halleck, Charles, W., Judge
02/17/69	Rhoads, James B., Dr.
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State

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02/17/69	State
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02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	State
02/17/69	Waldron, Martin
02/17/69	Zapruder Film
02/18/69	Court
02/19/69	Carr

02/19/69	Court
02/19/69	Court
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02/19/69	Court
02/19/69	Defense
02/19/69	Defense
02/19/69	Defense
02/19/69	Defense
02/19/69	State
02/19/69	State
02/19/69	State
02/19/69	State
02/20/69	Cohen, Jerry (L.A. Times 21 Feb)
02/20/69	Defense

02/20/69	Defense
02/20/69	Defense
02/20/69	Defense
02/20/69	Defense
02/20/69	<i>Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corp</i>
02/20/69	Ray, James Earl
02/20/69	Sirhan, Sirhan
02/20/69	State
02/20/69	State
02/20/69	State
02/20/69	State
02/20/69	State

02/22/69	Defense
02/22/69	Defense
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02/24/69	Defense
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02/25/69	Defense
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.

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02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/25/69	Haggerty, Judge
02/25/69	Oser

02/26/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/26/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/26/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/26/69	Finck, Pierre, Dr.
02/26/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. <i>Free Press</i>
02/26/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. <i>Free Press</i>
02/27/69	Davis, Arthur Q.
02/27/69	Davis, Arthur Q.
02/27/69	Defense
02/27/69	Defense

02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
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02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/27/69	Sheridan, Townley
02/27/69	State

02/27/69	State
02/27/69	State
02/28/69	Bailey, Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs.
02/28/69	Bailey, Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs.
02/28/69	Bailey, Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs.
02/28/69	Bailey, Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs.
02/28/69	Closing arguments
02/28/69	Defense
02/28/69	Defense
02/28/69	Defense
02/28/69	Defense

02/28/69	Defense
02/28/69	Defense
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Jury
02/28/69	Oser
02/28/69	Oser
02/28/69	Schuster, Peter
02/28/69	Schuster, Peter

02/28/69	Schuster, Peter
02/28/69	Schuster, Peter
02/28/69	Schuster, Peter
02/28/69	Shaw, Clay L.
02/28/69	Shaw, Clay L.
	Shaw, Clay L.
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02/28/69	State
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02/28/69	State
02/28/69	State
02/28/69	State
02/28/69	State
03/01/69	<i>CBS</i>
03/01/69	Comment
03/01/69	Garrison, Jim
03/01/69	Garrison, Jim
03/01/69	Garrison, Jim
03/01/69	Garrison, Jim
03/01/69	Garrison, Jim
04/05/69	Gurvich, William

04/05/69	Kunkin, Art, L.A. Free Press
04/05/69	Thornley, Kerry
08/10/69	Craig, Roger
12/01/69	Shaw, Clay L.
08/19/72	Morgan, Russell H., Dr.
08/19/72	Morgan, Russell H., Dr.
08/15/74	Shaw, Clay L.
3/2-3/68	Bradley, Edgar Eugen
7/31-8/1/1968	Meagher, Sylvia

Narrative	
Unidentified man, taped by Miami police informer 9 Nov 63 saying JFK "a marked man" - (see 3 Feb 67)	
N.S. Finney, Washington bureau chief of the <i>Buffalo News</i> , implies Cubans may have been involved in assassination. In speech in Buffalo 8 Feb 64, he notes that Oswald arrived in Mexico City 28 Sep, five days after it was announced that Kennedy would visit Dallas, and immediately checked into the <i>Hotel Commercio</i> , a residence "substantially used by Cuban exiles." Also says the "Cuban exile community was brought to rage" following the arrest in Virginia 27 Sep of "the authentic Cuban exile leader in this country on charges of attempting to counterfeit Cuban money." Because of this, Finney says, "the exiles again felt they had been betrayed by President Kennedy." [Above from story by Jack A. Smith, filed with <i>National Guardian</i>]	
Oswald first a decoy, then a patsy, finally a victim.	
Ferrie and Oswald, according to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , seen together in parked car near Lake Pontchartrain, fall 1963, by New Orleans law officer, who said Oswald identified himself by name; said recognized Oswald from pictures after assassination, and after seeing Ferrie's body positive he was the other man. Gave this information to District Attorney's office last week. In later edition paper said second man was not Ferrie but someone apparently connected with another aspect of investigation.	
Harold Weisberg (<i>Oswald in New Orleans</i> (published 11/67) p. 213) quotes <i>AP</i> on Clark statement, as carried by <i>Washington Star</i> : "However, the former chief counsel to the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, said earlier that 'as far as I know, we've never heard of this person (Shaw)." Weisberg says little change was made in the <i>AP</i> story as carried by other morning papers, "but the one change that was made was deletion of the quote from J. Lee Rankin." (See Shaw, May 5 and June 2, 1967)	
Andrews indicted for perjury (lying to grand jury) 16 Mar.; says does not know why he was indicted, had no knowledge of plot. Jefferson Parish District Attorney Frank Langridge says Andrews' suspension (15 Mar.) implies no wrongdoing, but because of unfavorable publicity about him.	
Chetta, (16 Mar?) testifies on effect of sodium pentothal; says use of drug and hypnosis convinced him Russo "definitely not faking" and fulfilled all requirements of legal sanity. Says he gave Russo sodium pentothal, 27 Feb.; in addition Russo had three sessions with hypnotist at which Chetta was present. (Hypnosis followed "narcoanalysis" – <i>AP</i> A153NU 19 Mar 67)	
Comment on Garrison, pro and con, by district attorneys in convention, Los Angeles, 16 Mar.	
Copy of FBI report, dated 6 Mar 64, by Ewald I. Carlson on Minneapolis office, is filed with account by <i>Winnipeg Free Press</i> .	
<i>Winnipeg Free Press</i> reprints its original story of 2 May 64, on Giesbretch's encounter with three men at Winnipeg International Airport terminal 13 Feb 64. Two of these men were seated at table behind him and he overheard much of their conversation, from which he deduced both had inside information about the assassination. (See file for details, too involved to summarize.)	
Giesbrecht's lawyer called the U.S. Consulate in Winnipeg, which called in the FBI. Geisbrecht was questioned by FBI agent Merryl Nelson "two months ago"; Nelson accompanied Geisbrecht and his lawyer to the airport 27 Feb 64 for on-the-spot investigation.	

Recap of story by Jon Ruddy in Canadian magazine, <i>McLean's</i> , Nov 67 (clipped to this story), says that "Nelson remarked, 'This looks like the break we've been waiting for' - only to tell him a few months later to forget the whole thing. 'It's too big,' Nelson is supposed to have said. 'We can't protect you in Canada.'" Turner (<i>Ramparts</i> , Jan 68, p. 66) says the results of FBI investigation of this incident are classified.	
<i>Winnipeg Free Press</i> says (17 Mar 67 in story accompanying its reprint of 2 May 64) that Giesbrecht, 23 Feb 67, identified one of the men he saw, from news photo, as Ferrie. Second man at the table had a "Latin accent."	
<i>Winnipeg Free Press</i> calls New Orleans, speaks with Michael Karmacin, Assistant District Attorney, who says District Attorney's office not yet aware of Giesbrecht's story, but that he will be contacted as soon as possible and shown pictures in the hope that he will be able to identify one of the other men he saw at the airport. "The fact that [Giesbrecht] gave an accurate description of .. Ferrie some three years ago before he had ever heard of Ferrie added to the credibility of his story, the assistant District Attorney said."	
Ruddy says in his article Nov 67 that one of Garrison's assistants called Giesbrecht in March; this was followed by several other calls, one of them from Garrison who confirmed that Ferrie had been in Winnipeg at the time. In late September Giesbrecht agreed tentatively to testify at Shaw trial.	
Both <i>Winnipeg Free Press</i> and <i>McLean's</i> say Giesbrecht overheard the name "Isaacs" in connection with Oswald. Isaacs' 1958 car was to be destroyed by someone named "Hoffman" or "Hockman." Turner mentions existence of a classified document captioned "Harold Isaacs;" says a Garrison investigator has located a Harold Isaacs in Texas who says his 1958 Ford was crushed in a wrecking yard. (<i>Ramparts</i> , Jan. 68, p. 66.)	
For three other individuals named Isaacs (with no apparent connection here), see name references.	
Novel answers subpoena for grand jury, apparently not questioned.	
Arthur E. Strout, dishwasher, Boston, flew to New Orleans 16 Mar.; <i>Boston Traveler</i> claims Strout has picture of Oswald and Ruby together in Ruby nightclub a month before assassination.	
Vernon Bundy admitted narcotics addict, identifies Shaw in court (17 Mar.) as man he saw giving Oswald what appeared to be a roll of money, 10 a.m. June or July 1963. Describes Oswald as "junkie or beatnik type ... needed a shave." Had recognized Oswald from pictures at time of assassination, identified picture of him in court.	
Vernon Bundy decided to contact Garrison 16 Mar., but under cross-examination says District Attorney's office got in touch with him. Until he testified, there had been no testimony about "overt act" required by Louisiana law to establish probable cause for conspiracy.	
George T. Davis charges Garrison with "outright fraud," apparently mainly on use of hypnotism with Russo; says Russo should be given sodium pentothal. (This was done 27 Feb.; see 17 Mar.)	
Garrison at preliminary hearing did not link alleged conspiracy with actual assassination. Predicts more arrests.	
Russo testifies he was first interviewed by member of Garrison staff 27 Feb.	
Dr. Esmond Fatter says he gave Russo post-hypnotic suggestion "to present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ..."	

Shaw panel rules (17 Mar.) there is sufficient evidence to try Shaw on charge of conspiracy to murder JFK, without seeking indictment from grand jury; judges required only one vote to reach their unanimous decision. Garrison will file legal charge and bill of information, followed by arraignment and trial; no dates set, when selected, will be by District Attorney. Defense says state has six years from time of alleged conspiracy to prosecute.	
Shaw excerpts from final defense arguments.	
Shaw continued objections by defense to testimony on hypnotism and sodium pentothal on grounds such testimony would not be permitted in a trial; transcript of preliminary hearing automatically goes into trial record and cannot be blocked by defense.	
Shaw free on \$10,000 bond, enters hospital for "rest."	
Joe Tonahill speaking at <i>American Trial Lawyers Association</i> seminar, says Oswald could not have been convicted because most of the evidence against him would not have been admissible at his trial, but says that Oswald nevertheless was the guilty man, "to the exclusion of all others." Says Garrison's investigation, indicating that Oswald conspired with others, is "pure political hogwash. (Garrison) is dealing with rejects. "It is material completely resolved against his contentions." (Filed Oswald.)	
Judge Haggerty has dismissed Warren Report from Shaw trial. "The Warren report is full of hearsay evidence and the witnesses are not available for confrontation at this trial."	
David R. Kroman, Minneapolis attorney and former insurance company executive, one of five defendants in insurance fraud case being tried in Bismarck, N.D., found 4 a.m. in his locked car near Bismarck, 70 feet off road; loaded shotgun across legs, partially paralyzed, semi-conscious, incoherent.	
Kroman had said he knew who killed JFK, had planned press conference tonight and had indicated he might name names. Had started his investigation in 1963 "when certain statements were made by a Cuban in regard to" assassination; since then had pursued it in Dallas, Miami, Key West, Las Vegas, New Orleans and Kansas City. Has told friends has been in touch with Garrison. Earlier had claimed he had statement from (William Whaley). Says from hospital bed will name killer within next few days.	
Kroman says he was driving from Minneapolis with documents on assassination; had been followed by two cars from about 80 miles west of Minneapolis, forced off road by one car at gunpoint. Had armed himself after at least three attempts on his life, the most recent in Bismarck a week previously.	
Doctor says Kroman had apparently suffered epileptic seizure; denied by Kroman.	
Federal judge removes him from trial, orders him to U.S. medical facility at Springfield, Mo., for "45 days more or less, whatever is necessary." Prosecutor asks Kroman be given mental examination at Bismarck, judge replies Kroman said he would not cooperate with a psychiatrist here. (See <i>New York Times</i> , 24 June 1967.)	
Mark Lane arrives in New Orleans, says he will talk with Garrison.	
Garrison issues warrant for arrest of Sandra Moffit "alias Lilly Mae McMaines", Omaha, Neb., as material witness; \$5,000 bond.	
Had told newsmen in Omaha 24 Mar. that she had not met Ferrie until 1965, was not present at the party in his apartment. Said she had been in love with Russo.	
Had been contacted by Garrison investigators 8 Mar., had refused to accompany them back to New Orleans.	
Moffit also wanted by Shaw lawyers for questioning.	

Novel issues challenge to Garrison to "prove by lie detector that his investigation is a fraud" (<i>San Francisco Examiner</i>).	
Plotkin asks Judge Haggerty to quash warrant for arrest; hearing ordered 29 Mar. Plotkin says Novel will return when assured he will not be jailed.	
Alcock says has written to U.S. Attorney Louis Lacour, New Orleans, that District Attorney's office will ask that Novel be charged with unlawful flight; if move is successful it would bring FBI into search for Novel.	
Judge Comiskey rules against Chandler on his request that Garrison be prevented from subpoenaing him, saying that while he might be subjected to a violation of the First Amendment regarding freedom of speech, "the remedy then is for the plaintiff to assert his constitutional defense in the proceeding in which he is charged, if he is charged at all."	
Alcock tells the court that if Chandler backs up the <i>Life</i> stories concerning organized crime in Louisiana, he will not be indicted for perjury.	
On Chandler's motion to have his attorney go before the grand jury with him (which state law does not permit -- see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 25 Oct, Judge Comiskey says the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized the difference between the questioning of a suspect initiated by law officers and the questioning of a witness before a grand jury.	
Judge Comiskey orders attorneys for both Garrison and Chandler to submit briefs by 13 Nov on Chandler's request for three-judge federal panel to hear his case.	
Sen. Russell B. Long - says at informal news conference (21 Feb 67) that he discussed the investigation with Garrison in Oct 1966. (From context, "the investigation" refers to one being carried out by Garrison.) "He asked me not to tell the FBI what he was doing and I didn't." (Filed 21 Feb 67; see card that date.)	
Justice Department says JFK autopsy photos and X-rays turned over to National Archives by Kennedy family. "A Justice Department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said tonight [1 Nov] that the action was prompted in part by a number of recent books that expressed doubt about the Warren Commission's conclusions concerning the assassination." (Filed Warren Commission - Archives, 2 Nov 66.)	
Agreement between family and General Services Administration, 29 Oct 66, transfers to GSA "all of their right, title, and interest" in the photos and X-rays. Text of agreement is not made public until 5 Jan 68 by National Archives, which gives no reason for withholding publication until that time. (Filed Warren Commission - Archives, 6 Jan 68.)	
Garrison - says (in interview by Ron Hunter, <i>CBS</i> , New Orleans, 18 Feb 67) that he accepted the Warren Report until Nov 1966, when he began studying the 26 volumes. (see 18 Feb 67.)	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , checking expense records of District Attorney's office in connection with Garrison's investigation, gives as date of first expense listed, 25 Nov 66. (Filed 18 Feb 67)	
Joe Dolan, commenting on assassination on his call-in program (<i>KNEW</i> Oakland) - "According to information I receive - I cannot vouch for its authenticity, it seems as if it might be reliable - but according to information I receive, there could be a sensational break in this case within a year, maybe within six or eight months, and it's possible that some of the highest people in our country might be implicated. But of course this is purely conjectural. We'll have to wait and see."	
Sen. Russell B. Long, D-LA. - AP 22 Nov 66 (filed Warren Commission, Reopening): "Sen. [Long] said yesterday in New Orleans he has always thought a second person was involved in the assassination who was 'a much better shot than Oswald.' Long said he thinks there should be further investigation."	

<p>Miami tape - played for a group of newsmen in the Miami police headquarters. (See card 3 Feb 67.) (See Richard E. Sprague, <i>Computers and Automation</i>, May 70, p. 31-32; filed Magazines.</p>	
<p>Dr. J. Thornton Boswell - letter, under this date, written by Dr. Boswell to Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, suggesting review of autopsy findings by an "impartial board of experts." (See 16 Jan 69 for details.)</p>	
<p>Miami police make public (2 Feb) (Sprague says tape was played for a group of newsmen Jan 67; says Garrison had contacted Miami police "late" in 1966, before his investigation became public Feb 67.) tape recording of conversation, 9 Nov 63, between informer cooperating with police and man described by <i>Miami News</i> as an organizer of the <i>National States Rights Party</i>. Conversation gives details of a planned assassination of JFK; details similar to those in assassination but place not named. (Man in question said to have followed Dr. Martin Luther King "for miles and miles" in effort to kill him.) Miami police say they turned information over to Secret Service before the assassination and again called their attention to it after the assassination. <i>AP</i> reports that story by Bill Barry in <i>Miami News</i> says the man in question was picked up by the FBI five days after the assassination and questioned. Barry says man has since disappeared and that the Secret Service file on him has been marked Closed.</p>	
<p>Compare with CE 762, XVII p. 566, report of Secret Service, San Antonio office. Report says subject was interviewed by FBI 14 Nov 63, with no indication where this was done; subject reported to have told FBI he was a member of the KKK and that assassination attempt would be made by militant group of the <i>National States Rights Party</i>. Is reported to have told FBI he did not believe this was planned for the near future but that he did believe the attempt would be made.</p>	
<p>See Bill Barry on Miami tape, in <i>Forgive My Grief II</i>, Penn Jones, p. 38 ff..</p>	
<p>See also Richard E. Sprague, <i>Computers and Automation</i>, May 70, p. 31 (filed Magazines). Sprague mentions "a Mr. Milteer," described as one of the "chieftains" of the <i>National States Rights Party</i>.</p>	
<p>See Joseph Milteer, 27 Sep 68.</p>	
<p>See "unidentified man" 10 Mar 67</p>	
<p>See Weisberg, <i>Frame-Up</i>, pp. 468-481; includes CD's on Joseph Adams- Milteer.</p>	
<p>See <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 15 Jul 71 (filed <i>Midlothian</i>) for photo of elderly man apparently being taken into custody after assassination, Texas School Book Depository in background. From Caption: "Some have speculated this may be J. A. Milteer[sic]."</p>	
<p>Dean Adams Andrews, Jr. - taped interview by Bob Scott, Boston, broadcast 18 Aug. 1967 on Harvé Morgan Show, <i>KCBS</i> San Francisco. (Transcript filed Garrison 18 Aug. 1967.) Andrews repeats what he said in Warren Commission testimony about Clay Bertrand, does not go beyond that; says he is "too smart to talk," has not been threatened but says four times in interview that he wants to live. Indicates he knows a good deal about the assassination but does not know who pulled the trigger; does not believe Oswald killed JFK, that he was only a patsy, a decoy; believes there were two assassins; does not think "this thing was plotted, I think the whole thing happened within 36 or 72 hours at the most;" does not believe Oswald had any connection with CIA or FBI. Hal Weisberg (on program by phone) in comment on the Andrews interview, says he thinks Andrews is an honest man who wants the truth to come out, believes Andrews when he says he "wants to live." Transcript of interview filed Garrison 18 Aug. 1967.</p>	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> (followed by <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i>) runs copyright story disclosing investigation of assassination by District Attorney Jim Garrison. (Filed Garrison, 4 Mar 67, <i>National Guardian</i>.) (Copy of this original <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story obtained later, filed this date, see 25 Feb 67.)</p>	
<p>Oswald acquaintances in New Orleans, say they were questioned by District Attorney's office. Mrs. J. J. Garner, Oswald's landlady, says she has not been questioned "recently."</p>	
<p>Ford, Warren (no comment), Dulles, McCloy ("We did not say that Oswald acted alone"), Will Fritz, Bill Decker, Earl Ruby.</p>	
<p>David Ferrie says questioned by District Attorney's office, Nov. 1966, about his trip to Texas 22 Nov 63. Former Pilot. (Says he and two friends flew to Texas, visiting Houston, Galveston, returned to Alexandria, LA. Says he never knew Oswald. (From <i>AP</i> report, 628pcs, of story in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>.)</p>	
<p>Jim Garrison confirms he is investigating assassination, says his office has jurisdiction because of Louisiana law "which forbids conspiracy of any kind." (See also 19 Feb 67, Interview by Ron Hunter, <i>CBS</i>, New Orleans)</p>	
<p>Bernardo Torres (Miami, one of 10 Cubans who helped protect JFK there 4 days before assassination) - working with Garrison.</p>	
<p>Miguel Torres transferred from Louisiana state prison, Jan 30, to Orleans parish jail.</p>	
<p>Garrison - partial transcript, <i>CBS</i> interview (18 Feb 67) acceptance of Warren Report until last November, when began studying 26 volumes; displeasure with newspaper publicity on Ferrie, whose name he does not mention (obvious from context of question). Arrests will be made, convictions obtained; has names of those in initial planning; predicts delays in making arrests because of New Orleans' papers' premature publicity.</p>	
<p>Ferrie - interviewed by <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> calls investigation "a big joke," says has been pegged as get-away pilot in plot to kill JFK. Nov. 1963 was working as investigator for G. Wray Gill who was trying a federal court case involving Carlos Marcello. Says about 3:20 p.m. Nov. 22, 1963 left with two friends by car for Texas; returned Nov. 24, questioned by District Attorney's office, jailed (booked as "fugitive from Texas"); asked Gill to call FBI and Secret Service; after release from jail interviewed by both organizations. (<i>AP</i> A37NU says released after interview by FBI.) Recently subpoenaed for appearance before grand jury, intercepted by District Attorney's office, questioned again about 1963 trip.</p>	
<p>Ferrie - <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, 19 July 1967, says that Ferrie, three days before he died, phoned <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> to say Garrison could implicate him in the assassination and that the entire investigation was a hoax.</p>	
<p>Justice Department, FBI Secret Service -- no comment</p>	
<p>Belli, Melvin -- comment</p>	
<p>Carlos Bringuier - said 19 Feb. "Castro's hand" will be found in assassination.</p>	

Sol Dann - asks Garrison and La. Attorney General Gremillion to impanel grand jury to look into evidence of conspiracy.	
Thomas J. Dodd - calls for Warren Commission to reopen its investigation.	
Garrison - no foreign country or "any official" involved in plot; conversation with Russell Long touched off investigation; (Garrison – Conversation with Russell Oct 66 [see Garrison, 25] accepted Warren Report until Nov 66) will not turn his information over to federal authorities.	
Manuel Garcia Gonzales - one of the men supposedly hiding behind billboard in Dallas 11/22/63, sought by Garrison. See also del Valle, 30 Apr 67. Gonzales "has been casually named" as having a connection with Carlos Marcello, "a local Mafia type."	
Manuel Garcia Gonzales - "who [Garrison] says was seen by a witness to be standing behind the fence on the grassy knoll just before President Kennedy's motorcade passed in Dallas." Jane Wilson, <i>LA Free Press</i> , 20 Oct 67, p. 18	
Dave Lewis - said in interview, 19 Feb., that 4 or 5 persons involved in plot; now concerned for his family's safety.	
Wesley J. Liebeler - on Frank Hemingway news (<i>ABC</i>), asked for comment on Garrison investigation, says "I think New Orleans is a lovely city. I think many times there is a sort of Mardi Gras quality about it that continues beyond Mardi Gras."	
Governor John McKeithen - if Garrison asks for any cooperation from the state, it will be provided.	
Garrison expects to obtain convictions for conspiracy to kill JFK and for being accessories after the fact ("having substantial knowledge and withholding information"); none of the suspects officials of the U.S. government or agents of a foreign power; is setting up special fund to avoid filing public expense vouchers.	
Mark Lane in Rome, says will help Garrison if asked to; hopes Garrison will not turn investigation over to Federal government.	
Russell B. Long convinced Garrison has "some information the Warren Commission didn't have"; Garrison asked him not to tell the FBI what he was doing; discussed case with him last October. (See 21 Nov 66.)	
Jane Wilson, <i>LA Free Press</i> , 20 Oct 67, p. 16, says that when Senator Long expressed his doubts about the findings of the Warren Commission to Garrison, he had already done so publicly, on television, the previous week.	
Ferrie found dead in bed, 11 a.m.; suicide notes; coroner Nicholas Chetta says death due to ruptured blood vessel in brain, further tests being made.	
Bernard Gavzer, <i>AP</i> 23 Feb 67: "Dr. Chetta said there was nothing to indicate a suicide except an unsigned, undated typewritten note saying death was a "sweet prospect'. Tests showed that the note, found on the dining room table, was typed on a typewriter in Ferrie's cluttered apartment."	
Statement issued by Garrison's office says when that Ferrie's body was found he had been dead approximately eight hours. He had been under investigation for months and "evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy;" it had been feared he might take his own life; decision had been made early this morning to arrest him early next week. Garrison tells newsmen the "primary reason for the planned arrest of Ferrie was because we felt we had reached a point where we had enough information to move;" describes Ferrie's death as "apparent suicide." Ferrie's name had not been mentioned publicly by District Attorney's office up to this time.	

Wesley Liebeler, on <i>ABC</i> : "The Commission and the FBI were quite aware of the fact that Ferrie had flown this airplane over to Texas on the day of the assassination, and that was checked out as thoroughly as anything could be checked out and there wasn't a shred of evidence that there was any connection between Ferrie and this assassination." (Did Ferrie travel to Texas by plane or by car? (See 18 Feb. <i>AP</i> 628 pcs; 19 Feb. <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> ; 25 Feb. <i>New York Times</i> , Nan Robertson.)	
David Ferrie testimony before Warren Commission by Frederick O'Sullivan on checking Ferrie's plane after assassination, not flyable; could not link Oswald and Ferrie.	
I have no reason to believe at this point that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas that day.	
Thomas Henry Killam, brother Earl Killam, in Pensacola, asks exhumation of body and reinvestigation to determine exact cause of his death 19 Mar. 1964 in Pensacola.; body found at 4:30 a.m. amid shattered glass of store window, with long, three-inch deep laceration, lower left side of neck; had left house after receiving phone call at 4 a.m. Thomas Killam had worked as house painter with man named Jack Carter, who had roomed in Dallas boarding house with Oswald; his wife, Wanda Killam, had worked for Ruby.	
He had left Dallas following assassination because he was being questioned constantly by "agents" and "plotters" who followed him to Florida and continued to harass him. Two days before he died told Earl Killam "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run." Coroner ruled his death accidental, caused by fall through plate glass window; police called it suicide.	
Earl Killam says he is asking for reinvestigation of brother's death because of Garrison's probe; plans to talk to Garrison.	
George Lardner (<i>Washington Post</i>) reported to have been with Ferrie until 4 a.m. today, interviewing him. David Ferrie had said in interview Feb 18 that after trip to Texas 11/22/63 was arrested by District Attorney's office; asked to be interviewed by FBI; after interview was released. (<i>AP</i> , 151pcs.) Garrison quoted as saying Ferrie arrested 72.hours after assassination, turned over to FBI 25 Nov. 1963 with suggestion they take detailed statement; had never seen copy of FBI interrogation; says there are 40 pages on interrogation and report on Ferrie, of which only four are unclassified. (<i>AP</i> 422 pcs.) (See also <i>New York Times</i> 23 Feb: Police records, Jefferson Parish show Ferrie arrested on morals charge (no date); case never went to trial.	
David Lewis asks for police protection, says those involved in conspiracy are vicious and capable of anything, and "would not hesitate in getting rid of any of the witnesses."	
Perry Russo, under cross-examination at Shaw trial, 11 Feb 69, says he wrote to Garrison the day Ferrie died; the day before had testified letter was written, 21 Feb 67, but not mailed until two days later. (See 10 Feb 69; 11 Feb 69, 15 Mar 67.)	
Bringuer, on Feb. 20, had talked with Ferrie, who asked for his help.	
Chetta can not rule out possibility Ferrie might have died as late as 4 a.m.	
Leslie H. Whitten (<i>LA Herald-Examiner</i>) says in story datelined Washington that "FBI agents, working through long-established channels, have kept carefully abreast of the investigation of Garrison into the alleged plot. Although the FBI declined comment, it was learned that no hard evidence of a genuine plot has been developed either by the Federal sleuths or by Garrison's probers."	

Ferrie, in interview with George Lardner said inquiry would turn out to be "witch hunt"; convinced there was no plot to kill JFK; Oswald a "loner"; had never met him. Was in good spirits, not like a man thinking of suicide.	
Garrison, because Ferrie had expressed fears for his life, had provided him with temporary hideout at local motel. Considers death a suicide, but would not rule out murder.	
Woman who had agreed to interview with <i>AP</i> became frightened, refuses to talk. Had had dealings with man with name similar to "Hidell"; he was not the man named Haydell whose picture she had seen in paper; reported to FBI, heard nothing further from them.	
Justice Department and FBI have no comment on Ferrie's death. Unnamed Washington source says Ferrie had absolutely no connection with assassination.	
Unidentified sources (by inference Justice Department or FBI) tell <i>UPI</i> (see <i>San Mateo Times</i>) : "There's no need for any investigation. The allegations of Ferrie's connection with an assassination plot were washed out by the investigations done for the Warren Commission."	
Killam, Pensacola county solicitor, begins investigation of death; recapitulation of circumstances.	
David Lewis had disappeared with family Feb. 22, reappears at District Attorney's office; says Ferrie's name not among those he had given Garrison.	
Lists of 14, 15, 16 "strange deaths", Koethe, Hunter et al.	
Miguel Torres removed at own request from jail cell to prison hospital; relative claimed to have received telephone threat against Torres' life.	
Edward Voebel after assassination had reported he and Oswald had served in CAP under Ferrie (conflicts with his testimony, CE 3119); Ferrie said he and Voebel in different squadrons; Voebel's information led to Ferrie's arrest in 1963.	
Garrison should turn over anything he has to federal authorities. Suggestion declined by Garrison.	
Chetta, chemical analysis shows Ferrie died of natural causes; no indication whatsoever of suicide or murder, in answer to question rules out death by karate blow.	
CIA, subsidization of an index to Warren Report /Sylvia Meagher?/; Johnson administration investigation of CIA, singling out for study its involvement with Cuban refugee group JURE (Allen and Scott column). Mrs. Meagher denies her Index was financed by CIA. (See 2 Aug 68.)	
From another version of Allen-Scott column, printed 27 Feb 67: "Whether the Garrison investigation, which administration officials are carefully watching, had anything to do with the Katzenbach committee's check on CIA involvement with JURE isn't known."	
Ferrie once attended seminary for priests, "priestly vestments" found in apartment.	
Comment by Connally, Wade, Liebler; rebuke by Ford. Wade' mentions rumor Oswald to have been flown from Dallas (<i>Oakland Tribune</i> , 24 Feb. 1967); <i>Sunday Ramparts</i> (26 Feb.-12 Mar. 1967) reports twin engined plane waiting, engines idling, in field "just south of Oak Cliff area." No date or time given.	
(Ferrie) William E. Clayton [<i>UPI, Oakland Tribune</i>] says Ferrie was once dismissed from an Ohio seminary as unfit to be a priest. Hair and eyebrows burned off by an explosion.	
Garrison, personality sketch. Uses the word "solved" for the first time; says will be able to arrest everyone involved who is "still alive."	
For reasons I can't go into, there is no question Ferrie's death a suicide. Calls Ferrie "one of history's most important individuals."	

FBI reports said Martin an alcoholic; that he retracted earlier statement Ferrie knew Oswald, and had been in Dallas about two weeks before assassination.	
Fifty New Orleans businessmen pledge \$5,000 monthly to support Garrison's investigation; expect to raise this to \$50,000.	
Documents in Archives detailing 1963 trip to Texas, many inconsistencies in motel registration dates, in one case date on card altered, etc. (Compare with 19 Feb. 1967, (<i>New York Times</i> , Nan Robertson, Washington.)	
Ferrie's companions on trip, Alvin Beauboef and Melvin Coffey.	
Chetta says Ferrie's doctor, whom he would not name, had told him Ferrie had grown increasingly depressed in recent weeks and "talked of suicide ... "	
Garrison, started investigation Oct. 1966; newsmen knew of it but did not publish until story broken by newspaper (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i>), 17 Feb, allegedly because had learned he had agreed to give the news break to a national magazine; denied by Garrison. Michael Harris, <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , 13 Mar 67, says magazine was <i>Life</i> .	
Garrison claims jurisdiction in his investigation because Oswald once lived in New Orleans.	
Lane, in Vienna, says has offered his material to Garrison.	
Perry Russo was interviewed by Andrew J. Sciambra, District Attorney's office. (For one reference to this date see 6 Feb 69; possibly also may be found in file in reports of Russo's testimony at Shaw preliminary hearing 14 Mar 67.)	
Bill Alexander says he does not represent Arcacha; had only advised him of his rights after Arcacha told him Garrison was "hounding him" to return to New Orleans for questioning.	
Dean Andrews- review of Warren Commission testimony on Oswald and Clay Bertrand, including having told FBI Bertrand was "a figment of his imagination," because they were "on me like the plague." Had not talked to Garrison because it might be dangerous to do so. Believes he has been "tailed" sporadically since early 1950's when he defended Carlos Marcello.	
<i>Sunday Ramparts</i> (26 Feb.-12 Mar. 1967) reports Mark Lane said Andrews agreed to an interview but reneged "after contacting the White House" and being told not to talk. (Unclear whether this statement made by Lane or Andrews.)	
Ferrie, Martin, David Lewis, Miguel Torres, Bringer, William Guervich, Aaron Kohn - background and activities given in story by Nelson and Chriss, <i>LA Times</i> .	
Guy Banister, former FBI agent, died June 1964; story by Haynes Johnson deals with his connections with Oswald, Jack S. Martin, David Lewis, Ferrie - background and activities of each, except Oswald; story also deals with anti-Castro activity by Americans and Cubans.	
<i>Washington Post</i> says on 30 Aug. 1961 two young men picked up near New Orleans lake front in car, in which was found loaded pistol, make-up kit, which they told police belonged to Ferrie; led police to house occupied by Arcacha, where they were told by Mrs. Arcacha that Ferrie had been there earlier.	

<p>Officials at Redbird, White Rock and Highland Park airports, Dallas, say New Orleans investigator had visited their fields in late January and questioned employees. Nelson Knight, student pilot, says investigator trying to establish if Ferrie had been seen in Dallas Nov. 20-30. Of those questioned, only Fred Lenz and Bobby Pike, mechanics at White Rock, recognized Ferrie from photos, but neither could remember date they saw him. See footnote, article by Richard H. Popkin, <i>New York Review</i>, 28 July 1966: manager of Red Bird Air Field, "a Mr. January," believes he saw Oswald at airport 20 Nov. 1963. (In book version of article, footnote appears on page 92.) See also name, under Redbird Airport.</p>	
<p>Investigation, after Ferries death, centering on Cuban refugees. Story by Haynes Johnson implies Garrison tracing movements of an American, who reportedly organized training camp for Cubans "in a Parish across Lake Pontchartrain," summer 1963, "where, supposedly, Oswald went for the purpose of participating in the plot to kill Castro"; man in question supposed to have left New Orleans for Houston.</p>	
<p>Garrison has predicted "more suicides" of persons connected with investigation.</p>	
<p>Effort to locate Manuel Garcia Gonzales, including request to Miami police to hold him, if found, under \$50,000 bond, for narcotics violation; when police questioned size of bond, reply reported to have been he was also wanted for homicide. Possibly one of a group of Cubans who reportedly hid behind billboard on JFK motorcade route in Dallas. Believed to be the man with Oswald when he was distributing pro-Castro literature (Bringuer Exh. 1; Pizzo Exh. 453 A and B.)</p>	
<p>Escambia County solicitor says he questioned ten persons today in effort to pinpoint circumstances of death; more witnesses to be questioned; has obtained depositions from policemen, nurses, etc.; plans consultation with medical experts if body is exhumed.</p>	
<p>Jack S. Martin says he has been working for Garrison since late last year. Information provided by Martin to District Attorney's office in 1963 led to Ferrie's arrest at that time. Like Ferrie, had studied for priesthood. Denies having told FBI or Secret Service his story of Ferrie-Oswald acquaintance was a "figment of his imagination," as FBI reported. Martin in seclusion "for reasons of security"; says in statement thinks circumstances similar in deaths of Ferrie and Banister. Clipping of Haynes Johnson's story is from <i>Oakland Tribune</i>; attached to it is copy of list of omissions from this story which appear in version carried by <i>Washington Star</i>.</p>	
<p>Perry Russo questioned in Baton Rouge 25 Feb. by Garrison investigators; had told newsmen 24 Feb. (see <i>AP</i> 14 Mar. A79 NU) that Ferrie, about a month before the assassination, had told him, "We will get him (Kennedy) and it won't be long."</p>	
<p>Sergio Arcacha Smith, Cuban exile leader, now a Dallas resident, at one time New Orleans head of Cuban Revolutionary Front. <i>Washington Post</i> says New Orleans police said (in 1961?) that organization apparently legitimate in nature and presumably had unofficial sanction of CIA.</p>	
<p>William Gervich and another Garrison investigator come from New Orleans to question him, meet him in Dallas police station, where he refuses interrogation unless in presence of Dallas detectives; investigators will not agree to this and he is not questioned. Arcacha says he is represented by Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander.</p>	
<p>In Dallas, says knows nothing about assassination or Garrison investigation; refuses to say whether knew Ferrie. Tells newsmen he helped coordinate plans for Bay of Pigs. Now works for Dallas air-conditioning company. Garrison investigators in Dallas over the weekend to question Arcacha; decline to do so when he insists presence of Dallas police officers.</p>	
<p>Alvin Beauboeuf, the "Al" of one of the notes found in Ferrie apartment?</p>	

Chetta says Ferrie definitely was killed by high blood pressure, which blew out a weak vein at the base of the brain like an old inner tube. "This man died a natural death. There is no indication of violence of any kind, certainly not murder or suicide."	
Weapons, radio transmitting and receiving units, field telephones, etc., found in apartment; also notes addressed to "Al" and "Perm" and one apparently written by "Tom Clark."	
<i>Oakland Tribune</i> calls on Garrison to give his evidence to federal authorities.	
James Lewallen, having refused to take lie detector test, subpoena issued 27 Feb. requiring appearance at District Attorney's office to make statement; subpoena could not be served because missing from home during the night. Mother refuses to give whereabouts; says does not believe he knew Ferrie.	
Arcacha, says neither he nor any of his Cuban associates blamed JFK for failure of Bay of Pigs invasion. Says willing to talk to Garrison investigators, if in presence of Dallas police, or "an attorney."	
Ramsey Clark, newly nominated Attorney General agrees with Commission findings, extremely skeptical of evidence and ethics involved in Garrison's investigation.	
Ferrie's funeral services, only two mourners who declined to give names. Official autopsy report, 28 Feb., death caused by berry aneurysm with brain damage.	
Lewallen answers subpoena, questioned; his lawyer says subpoena great surprise since Lewallen had appeared (Lewallen's lawyer, George Piazza II, killed 30 Mar. 1967 in Crash of Delta DC8 jet during practice landing. (Filed 19 July.) Harold Weisberg (<i>Oswald in New Orleans</i> , p. 375) says Piazza named by fellow aviator Captain Magyar (no given name for Magyar) as one of Ferrie's best friends in earlier years when Ferrie knew him in the Civil Air Patrol.) voluntarily earlier in investigation and answered all questions asked; says Lewallen knew Ferrie, had roomed with him several years ago.	
Attempts to locate Sylvia Odio in Florida by Garrison, who had obtained from Archives copies of her testimony, FBI reports on her, etc., including one FBI report she had attempted suicide since appearance before Commission. (Allen, Scott.)	
Marguerite Oswald had offered to help Garrison, no reply; says never heard Oswald mention Shaw or Ferrie, never spoke of any New Orleans acquaintance by name.	
Perry Russo appears at District Attorney's office voluntarily to give information he claims to have about assassination.	
Clay Shaw was subpoenaed, questioned; booked on conspiracy to commit murder; released on \$10,000 bond. Under Louisiana law, being booked does not mean being formally charged. No mention in Warren Report. Justice Dept and FBI no comment on arrest.	
Dean Andrews subpoenaed. In his testimony before Warren Commission, said, "There's three people I am going to find: one of them is the real guy that killed the President; the Mexican, and Clay Bertrand."	
Ramsey Clark says "on the evidence that the FBI has, there was no connection found" between Shaw and assassination.	
<i>El Tiempo</i> , NY says Cuban, Pascual Enrique Ruedeto Gongora, told FBI 19 Nov 63 Castro had sent 6 or 8 teams of assassins to U.S. to kill JFK; admitted to <i>Creedmore State Hospital</i> , NY, February 1964. *[Vol. XXII p. 865 says admitted 23 Mar 64]	
Garrison has evidence to show Oswald, Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand) and Ferrie met in Ferrie's apartment in Sept. 1963 to discuss killing JFK. Shaw booking does not specify whether charged with conspiracy resulting in JFK death, or with conspiracy, not carried through, to commit murder.	

Shaw claims complete innocence; great regard for JFK. Shaw denies having known Ferrie; said in interview previous week had seen Oswald distributing leaflets but had never met him or spoken to him (<i>AP</i> , 1 Mar.; New York Times, <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , 2 Mar., Mar 1 was a Wednesday); denies having used alias of Clay Bertrand or any other alias. Whips, chain, hood and cape, etc., taken from Shaw's house. Garrison first contacted Shaw last Christmas.	
Doug Edelson says according to unimpeachable source "who has access to Garrison's files" Garrison believes JFK killed by one of 4 execution teams directed from Cuba; New Orleans team included Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw and Others.	
Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson column) on unconfirmed rumor Castro heard of CIA plan to assassinate him, decided to retaliate against JFK; says "top officials, queried by this column" confirmed that assassination of Castro considered at highest levels of CIA, including Robert Kennedy.	
Confidential Informant (unnamed) mentioned in Shaw search warrant (issued 1 Mar 67 and made public 2 Mar 67) had reaffirmed his statement, under sodium pentathol, that Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw "and others" had met at Ferrie apartment.	
European press comment on Garrison investigation.	
"When the full story is known, a lot of people won't be sleeping nights, including the President of the United States." Repeatedly has said "no" when asked if any foreign country involved in assassination.	
Lyndon Johnson says knows nothing about Garrison probe except what he reads in the papers; sees no reason to change his previous statements accepting conclusions of Warren Commission.	
Dante Marachini subpoenaed.	
Shaw, in prepared statement, says did not know Harvey Lee Oswald [sic], had never seen or spoken to him, did not know anyone who knew him. Shaw spent day of assassination in San Francisco.	
Earl Warren in Peru, says he sees no need to reopen government investigation; does not know Garrison, has nothing to say about his investigation. "I have not heard anything which would change the report in any way, shape or form." (6 Mar. 1967, <i>LA Times</i> , Chriss and Cohen.) News reports of Warren press conference very sketchy, but tape of conference (tape No. 4-6.) which lasted about 45 minutes, shows that with the exception of two questions, all the questions dealt with Garrison and the Warren Report.	
Dean Andrews' attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, says Andrews does not know whether Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same person.	
Garrison reportedly seeking possible connection between Oswald and group involved in FBI raid, 31 July 1963, on munitions cache in house owned by William J. McLaney in Lacombe, La. Mrs. McLaney said (at that time?) house had been loaned to Cuban exile friend known to her as "Jose Juarez." Said, 3 Mar 67, had not been contacted by Garrison. Garrison supposed to be trying to trace identity of at least one American, not Oswald, believed to have been member of group.	

<p><i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> account, (2 Aug 63), of this raid clipped to story. Jane Wilson, <i>LA Free Press</i> 20 Oct 67, says "Several Cubans were seized with the arms, and the whole affa</p>	
<p>Lane, in Rome, "I hope Garrison is strong because there are powerful and ruthless forces in the U.S. who seek to prevent a full exploration of the facts ... "</p>	
<p>Marochini (CQ) spent 90 minutes in District Attorney's office; on leaving, runs from newsmen. Marochini and Oswald once employed by same coffee firm, in plants a block apart; now works at NASA, as does Lewallen.</p>	
<p>Jack S. Martin in Houston, says he saw photo of Oswald in Ferrie's apartment.</p>	
<p>Garrison "refuses acidly" to share investigation at this stage with FBI or any other federal agency which failed to turn up the evidence which he now has. "I see no reason to delay this investigation another three years." (Merriman Smith.)</p>	
<p>Jack S. Martin says Ferrie had a rifle identical to the one used by Oswald. (Merriman Smith.)</p>	
<p>Garrison apparently out of town, office closed; thought to be in Miami. Garrison, in Las Vegas, where he registered at hotel as W. O. Robertson [Testimony, James Phelan, 26 Feb 69.]</p>	
<p>Aaron Kohn, director, Metropolitan Crime Commission; former FBI man; has no use for Garrison. Details, see story by Merriman Smith.</p>	
<p>W. J. McLaney and brother M. J. McLaney , connections with Lewis J. McWillie, friend of Jack Ruby.</p>	
<p>Merriman Smith, long story, based on interview with Garrison, casting doubt on him, his investigation and his witnesses (dealt with individually). Merriman Smith, in his story, deals with Ferrie, Miguel Torres, Jack S. Martin, Banister, David Lewis, Carlos Quiroga, Sergio Arcacha, Bernardo Torres, Aaron Cohn, <i>Truth and Consequences</i> (businessmen, largely in oil and automobiles).</p>	
<p>ACLU says Garrison "has committed serious breaches of professional ethics," calls investigation "Roman circus."</p>	
<p>Judge Bernard J. Bagert to conduct Shaw's preliminary hearing.</p>	
<p>Ramsey Clark says FBI investigated Shaw immediately after assassination, cleared him; FBI has declined to say why he was investigated.</p>	
<p>J. B. Dauenhaur, one-time Shaw assistant at Trade Mart, subpoenaed, questioned.</p>	
<p>Reaction in New Orleans to Garrison's investigation changing from skepticism to cautious credence. (<i>LA Times</i> , Chriss and Cohen.)</p>	
<p>Garrison's office says some prospective witnesses have disappeared from New Orleans since Shaw arrest; some witnesses receiving police protection. Gurvich says possibly as many as three confidential informants will testify against Shaw. DA's office asked for preliminary hearing, at which some confidential evidence must be presented, to "show we've got something"; also asked that three judges preside rather than one.</p>	

Charles Roberts, <i>The Truth About The Assassination</i> , described on cover as "the answer to the Warren Report critics," published today. Foreword by Pierre Salinger dated Feb 67.	
Shaw's attorney says will file motion to quash charges; no plans to move case to federal court because no formal charge. William Gurchich, Garrison aide, says Shaw not the "heavy" in alleged plot.	
<i>Truth and Consequences</i> , unsolicited contributions coming in such numbers cannot take care of the mail.	
Dean Andrews subpoenaed for grand jury; had been subpoenaed and questioned by District Attorney's office previous week.	
Bagert denies six of seven points in Shaw defense motion, including request that case be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction; defers ruling on request that confidential informant be identified, and on motion to suppress evidenced taken from Shaw apartment (illegal search).	
Bob Considine, quotes from letter from "a responsible man I know in New Orleans" to the effect that newsmen had better start hedging on Garrison, that "a lot of pretty sensible people down here think he must have something."	
<i>L'Observatore della Domenica</i> , Vatican weekly, foreign news analyst says Warren Report "does not seem convincing"; Garrison investigation could lead to clues among Cuban refugee circles.	
Orleans Parish Grand Jury now involved for the first time in investigation; has been told may be asked to begin secret hearings.	
Article in Pravda under today's date links Shaw with the CIA byway of Pernidex in Switzerland and World Trade Mart (Centro Mondial Commerciale) in Rome. (Quoted by Clark Blaise in <i>Canadian Dimension</i> Nov 67, where filed. For details see this article and cards 16 Mar 67 and Nov 67.)	
Andrews appears before grand jury.	
Investigations being conducted by Mexican secret service agents at Garrison's request; among those questioned, attorney Arturo Alcocer Ruiz, who told U.S. officials 3 Dec 63 that he and two others had seen a woman at Kennedy motorcade in San Antonio, Texas, 21 Nov 63, later identified simultaneously by all three as Eva Grant when they saw her on a television program. (Recognized her on two different programs -- <i>Ramparts</i> , Nov. 1966, p. 49.)	
See Liebler.	
Raymond Cummings, former Dallas part-time Dallas cab driver (11 Jan 63 to 15 Mar 63) has told District Attorney's office he once drove Ferrie, Oswald and an unidentified man to Ruby's nightclub, recognized Oswald on this occasion because had driven him a few weeks earlier; contacted Garrison's office after Dallas paper ran photo of Ferrie with story he had said he had never been in Dallas.	
see Josephine Hug, Raymond Cumniings, Shaw.	
Josephine Hug subpoenaed, questioned by grand jury 9 Mar. Mrs. Hug once receptionist for Shaw, reported to have told friends Ferrie had "carte blanche" to Shaw's office and was frequent visitor.	
Wesley J. Liebler says an FBI investigation had failed to produce any evidence of the existence of a Clay Bertrand. No date given for statement.	
Judges Malcolm V. O'Hara and Matthew S. Braniff to sit with Judge Bagert. Guidelines issued by judges for press coverage.	
See Cummings.	

See Josephine Hug. Shaw attorneys obtain court order permitting them to photograph interior of Ferrie apartment, saying Shaw not acquainted with Ferrie and totally unfamiliar with interior arrangement; apartment had been sealed since Ferrie's death. No objection by District Attorney's office, but stipulated District Attorney's representatives be present when photos made. Shaw defense asked for special hearing 13 Mar.; granted.	
Unidentified man, taped by Miami police informer 9 Nov 63 saying JFK "a marked man" (see 3 Feb 67), is on Secret Service list of "dangerous persons", still under surveillance. House Appropriations Committee told by Secret Service that at the time of assassination the man was under surveillance in another state.	
Garrison staff trying to persuade Andrews to submit to hypnosis, sodium pentothal or polygraph test; advised by his lawyers to refuse.	
Cummings to go to New Orleans 13 Mar. at request of District Attorney's office. Cummings at one time a policeman. Remembers Oswald and Ferris but cannot describe third passenger in his cab except that he was in his 40s or 50s and wore a sports coat.	
Garrison considering use of hypnosis and sodium pentothal with witnesses.	
Sir Arthur Goodhart in Tempe, Ariz., criticizes Garrison as "publicity drunk," absolves press, blames Garrison, says publicity has served to discredit U.S. abroad.	
Personality, background; was JFK backer.	
FBI refused to turn over to Garrison their investigative report on Ferrie's trip to Texas; not available in Archives. (Turner, <i>Sunday Ramparts</i> .)	
No cooperation from Dallas district attorney or police, FBI. House has been under constant guard for a week. Garrison office "flooded" with newsmen of world press. "The Commission was right when it said Kennedy was dead, but the rest of the Commission's conclusions are all wrong."	
Ramsey Clark will stand with Warren Commission until there is evidence to the contrary. Ramsey Clark has nothing indicating any evidence of a conspiracy, will stand on that "on the basis of our investigation," "as of this time" stands by Hoover's remarks in 1966 that not one shred of evidence links "any other conspirator" to Oswald.	
Ramsey Clark refuses to comment on Shaw-Bertrand because of coming hearing.	
Garrison "has not offered us any evidence he may have;" has not asked hint for it "in view of the attitude he has taken."	
Questioner points out that material on Ruby released 24 hours after his death while some material on Ferrie still classified; answer implies Ferrie material has no relevance to Warren Comm. investigation.	
Shaw admitted to hospital 11 Mar. for rest and unspecified treatment, doctor will not say if brought in on stretcher or if under oxygen.	
Cummings with lawyer, arrives in New Orleans, met by two policemen and two men presumed to be from District Attorney's office; had received several anonymous threats before leaving Dallas.	
Arcacha reported to have said Ferrie had constructed a "two-man submarine" from B-25 gas tank, no navigation instruments, no power plant but foot pedals; to have been used to harass Castro's shipping lanes.	
<i>Newsweek</i> points out that, unlike other critics, he has power to subpoena, arrest and procure search warrants; says his staff uses code names when phoning office, quotes Garrison saying "It's the only way I can talk to my people without (the FBI) knowing my every step."	

New Orleans police, state police, grand jury and FBI excluded from, investigation; grand jury operating on its own. (Michael Harris.)	
James Boyd ;Mackey, San Quentin convict, serving term for voluntary manslaughter in 1965, in Marin County Superior Court for arraignment for second murder, that of a fellow prisoner; asks judge for protection on trips between prison and court because "I know something about President Kennedy's assassination;" says he has talked to Federal authorities about this; prison official says Federal officials have investigated Mackey's claims but nothing has come of it. Mackey is from Texas.	
Shaw defense motions overruled: that only one judge preside over preliminary hearing, which is to determine if state has sufficient evidence to try Shaw; that defense be allowed its own court reporter; that Shaw be allowed to reclaim property taken from his apartment. (APA80NU.)	
Ramsey Clark says he knows what Garrison's case involves; does not consider it valid.	
Cummings took lie detector test 13 Mar.	
No comment when asked if Russo had been investigated; no mention of him in Warren Commission documents.	
Garrison appears at hearing, first public appearance in ten days; had been in Las Vegas, where spent several days with writer for <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> .	
Russo appears at hearing as Garrison's "confidential informant." Had told newsmen (24 Feb.?) that at the time Ferrie had said "We will get him" he had not taken it seriously; wrote Garrison 24 Feb. relating his contacts with Ferrie.	
Russo, Perry testified that in mid-Sept. 1963, Ferrie, "Leon Oswald" and "Clem Bertrand" discussed assassination of JFK, after others at party in Ferrie apartment had left. Russo present because he was waiting for a ride home. Gives details of discussion: triangulation of crossfire; diversionary shots; two or three marksmen, one to be sacrificed as scapegoat; possible escape to Latin America by plane piloted by Ferrie; others to be in public eye on day of assassination ("Bertrand" said would go to San Francisco, Ferrie would be at Southeastern Louisiana College, at Hammond). Had previously identified Oswald and Ferrie from photos, identified Shaw in courtroom as "Bertrand"; Shaw impassive when identified.	
Perry Russo had first met Ferrie in 1960, known him "until 1964".	
Defense objects to testimony on grounds it was all hearsay.	
Russo, Perry had seen "Bertrand" May 1962 at JFK dedication of wharf, and again after he contacted Garrison when by means of a ruse saw him again for purposes of identification. At unspecified date after party, saw Oswald in Ferrie apartment, cleaning rifle. Shown a rifle (identified by Garrison as Exh. S-14 (<i>New York Times</i> , 15 Mar.) by Garrison in court, said it was different from the one he had seen.	
<i>WDSU-TV</i> , New Orleans, broadcast interview with Russo made shortly after Ferrie's death, in which he said he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald until assassination, said Ferrie never mentioned Oswald's name; Ferrie obsessed with what JFK doing to Cuba, Castro.	
Under Louisiana law, judges can bind defendants over for trial, without an indictment, if law officers testify at preliminary hearing they have enough evidence; evidence does not have to be shown.	
Lawyers say hood and cape seized were part of Mardi Gras costume.	

<p>Defense says when Shaw subpoenaed he voluntarily answered questions, sent for lawyer when Garrison asked him to take lie detector test. Test accepted by lawyer provided Shaw given 24-hour rest period, if defense could edit all questions asked, and if the test would not be made public except at court proceeding. Refused by Garrison, who then arrested Shaw.</p>	
<p><i>Las Vegas Review-Journal</i> says Garrison had been in that city for a week beginning 4 Mar.: "He might have been here for a rest, but his phone bill was about \$125. (15 Mar, <i>AP</i> CW 129acs)</p>	
<p>Richard Lewis and Lawrence Schiller, <i>The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report</i>, p. 203, say Garrison met with a close friend of Shaw, James Dondson, who was with Shaw at the moment Kennedy was assassinated. They say Garrison-Dondson meeting took place in Las Vegas but give no date.</p>	
<p><i>Shell</i> and <i>Chevron</i> oil wells dynamited 11 Mar., not brought under control until 13 Mar.; two cases dynamite found on land leased by <i>Shell</i>, 13 Mar.; unexploded dynamite bombs found in two <i>Texaco</i> gas fields, 14 Mar. No motive given by sheriffs or company officials. (See 16 May 67.) (See 14 Dec 67.)</p>	
<p><i>Truth and Consequences</i> several members had received threatening phone calls.</p>	
<p>Garrison first use of the word "solved" was on 24 Feb., the same date Russo said he wrote to him, and when he also said Garrison had not been in touch with him; story implies Garrison said he had "solved" the case before hearing from Russo. News reporters and television men said Russo had sought them out Feb. 24, said then that he had mailed Garrison a letter Feb. 22 or 23 but had not yet heard from him. (<i>New York Times</i>, Roberts, 16 Mar. 1967.)</p>	
<p>Clyde Limbaugh, singer, in phone interview with <i>UPI</i> said he had worked for Ruby and saw him with Oswald and J. D. Tippit in Ruby's office a week before assassination; said did not think information important at time of assassination.</p>	
<p>James R. Liscombe arrested for making threatening phone calls to various persons involved in case and county prison officials.</p>	
<p>Pistol found in truck at service station where Shaw and attorney had parked 14 May; no apparent connection with Liscombe.</p>	
<p>Marina Oswald, in Dallas, says had never heard of or met Ferrie, Clay Shaw or Clay Bertrand, was not in New Orleans "at that time"; Warren Report (p. 14) says she in New Orleans from early May to 23 Sept. 1963. Says Garrison has not contacted her.</p>	
<p>Russo personality, background.</p>	
<p>According to application for Shaw search warrant, Russo, under "truth serum" had told the same story of having overheard plot to murder JFK.</p>	
<p>Testimony, 14 Mar., Oswald at party was "dirty, as usual, half-shaven." Bertrand raised objection to Ferrie's plan of flying to Mexico, refueling, then flying to Cuba, because after assassination would not be able to leave Mexico. <i>New York Times</i> version: Ferrie was the one who objected to this plan; Bertrand suggested alternate solution, that those involved be seen in public to provide alibis.</p>	
<p>Russo saw Oswald twice in Ferrie apartment following the party, once cleaning rifle, and on another occasion when Oswald was telling Ferrie about trouble with his (Oswald's) wife. (Times-Post says Russo saw Oswald with rifle several days before party.)</p>	
<p>Russo testified plotting took place in mid-Sept; <i>Times-Post</i> says Russo said to have told Garrison date of party was 16 Sept. Warren Commission noted that Dallas newspaper announced JFK planned visit there 13 Sept.</p>	
<p>In court, Russo identifies Lee Harvey Oswald from photo as "Leon Oswald."</p>	

Cross-examination Russo says he first met Ferrie in 1960 or 1961, when he attempted to break off Ferrie's friendship with another boy, Al Landry, at which time Ferrie made a threat against his life.	
<i>Times-Post</i> version, met Ferrie in 1960 at CAP meeting; in interview with Baton Rouge paper, 24 Feb., said had first met Ferris in mid-1962.	
Russo had been under psychiatric treatment for two years, not on regular basis, on occasions such as death of mother (1963); treatment began 1959 or 1960.	
Russo asked if a man named Leyton Martens was Ferrie's roommate at the time of alleged plotting, says no; asked for name of roommate, says Leon Oswald.	
Russo says last time he saw Oswald at Ferrie apartment "middle of Oct. or late Sept." Defense says it is a documented fact that Oswald left New Orleans 25 Sept. 1963, never returned; attempts to introduce Warren Report overruled by Judge Bagert. (<i>AP</i> (18 Mar A34) says Judge Bagert announced 15 Mar the 2-1 vote refusing to admit Warren Report as evidence in the preliminary hearing; [see <i>AP</i> 17 Mar A131, showing Judge O'Hara cast the dissenting vote: he said he thought the Report would be "admissible for what it's worth"] - not as evidence, but merely as an official document. Exchanges between defense and judges on several points. Judge Braniff tells Dymond, "You have not contradicted him on any major point of his testimony."	
Russo says girl he took to Ferrie party named Sandra Moffett.	
Andrews appears before grand jury, second time. Suspended as assistant district attorney in Jefferson Parish. Says Gordon Novel friend and client.	
Andrews indicted for perjury (see 17 Mar.).	
Arcacha, anti-Castro headquarters at 544 Camp Street, same address given on pro-Castro leaflets distributed by Oswald. Warren Commission said could find no connection between Oswald and the address.	
Tommy Clark questioned by grand jury; not subpoenaed, asked by Garrison assistant to appear.	
Richard Cardinal Cushing, "I never believed that the assassination was the work of one man," says Garrison should continue his investigation.	
Federal officials question Russo's credibility, noting he had told TV newsmen earlier he never knew Oswald; suggest his identification of him through photographs might be a mistake.	
Sandra Moffett subject of nationwide search by Shaw lawyers; although Russo said she had left when assassination was discussed, defense believes she may be able to identify Oswald, confirm whether he was at party. Supposedly only woman present.	
Gordon Novel subpoena issued for grand jury. In interview Novel says Garrison wants to question him about Sergio Arcacha.	
Cross-examination, 15 Mar., asked why he had not recognized Lee Harvey Oswald from television, news photos at time of assassination, replies Oswald seemed vaguely familiar at that time, but in the pictures he had seen, Oswald was neat. Says Garrison agent showed him photos of Oswald, including one in which Oswald was disheveled, at which point he told the agent, "That's not Oswald. That's Ferrie's roommate." Says District Attorney investigators jogged his memory by placing beards on photos of Oswald (sketched in by police artist).	
Russo did not come forward with story of conspiracy because Dallas not mentioned during that discussion (Whitten, <i>San Francisco Examiner</i>), and because FBI, Warren Commission said Oswald had acted alone. Had seen Ferrie 4 to 6 times after assassination, Ferrie never mentioned assassination. Did not know of Ferrie's arrest Nov. 1963; did not know of recent investigation of him until saw story on it in paper.	

Russo had been hypnotized 3 times in coroner's office, between 24 Feb. and 13 Mar. Was asked if he had ever heard of post-hypnotic suggestion.	
Russo denied he was under post-hypnotic suggestion 14 Mar. when testifying. (<i>LA Times</i> , Cohen and Chriss, 17 (?) Mar.)	
Russo asked to name others at Ferrie party, could name only Sandra Moffett and "Lefty" Peterson; said some were "Spanish-speaking guys dressed in dark green", and there were also "two young boys" (in dungarees?).	
Shaw, Clark Blaise, in <i>Canadian Dimension</i> (Nov 67, where filed), gives translation of article by Louis Wiznitzer under today's date in <i>Le Devoir</i> , French language paper, Montreal. Blaise says <i>Le Devoir</i> is "a reliable recorder of European events" and Wiznitzer "[its] man in New York."	
The article, Will Garrison's Inquiry into Kennedy's Assassination Lead to Montreal? connects Shaw with the CIA by way of Pernidex in Switzerland the World Trade Mart (Centro Mondial Commerciale) in Rome. One of these companies apparently until 1962 had headquarters in Montreal.	
For details see Blaise's article and 8 Mar 67 and Nov. 67.	
District Attorney's investigators reported to have made several trips to Florida to find them and to have asked for assistance of Florida authorities; both men had been linked to anti-Castro activities.	
<i>Win Magazine</i> 1 Feb 69, p. 31, filed Garrison: "Shaw did not indicate a complete lack of know	
Russo denies he was involved in plot; had merely listened to discussion. Says reason he was still present after party broke up was that he expected Peterson to return to give him ride home; believes he finally took a bus.	
Admitted he had seen Oswald clean-shaven, says he saw him on that occasion only 8 or 10 minutes and therefore did not connect him with pictures he saw after assassination. Says time of this meeting "somewhere around the first of October", 1963; that Oswald spoke of going to Cuba.	
Says identified Shaw through one-way mirror when Shaw being questioned in District Attorney's office.	
Final action of defense, second attempt to introduce warren Report; denied, with Judge O'Hara noting he favored admission of it but without implication he was in "complete agreement with it." (<i>LA Times</i> , 18 Mar.) For quotes from Judges O'Hara and Bagert on Warren Report ("This report is fraught with hearsay ... at points it is hearsay four or five times removed.") see <i>AP</i> 17 Mar 67, A131.	
Immigration and Naturalization Service submits two documents subpoenaed by defense on Manuel Garcia Gonzales; unclear whether documents involve two different men or one; office has no record of Julio Busnedo or Buxnedo. Russo had testified earlier that among those at party were two Spanish-speaking men whose first names he thought were Manuel and Julio.	
Bob Considine column headed "Nutty time at JFK probe."	

From story by William Kirk Stuckey, Garrison investigators believe a Cuban infantryman in Bay of Pigs force was in Ferrie's apartment shortly before "initial planning" of JFK murder. Sometime before 1958, Ferrie solicited funds for Castro. In 1961, Ferrie seen frequently with Arcacha, gave emotional speech on JFK's "double cross" and failure to provide air cover for Bay of Pigs.	
Gurvich hinted state did not play all its cards in preliminary hearing; "If we had needed more goods we would have brought them in."	
Lillian Murett, Oswald's aunt, in interview. says she never mentioned Shaw or Ferrie; did not know of his moving from apartment where he was living with his wife, to Ferrie's apartment, as alleged during hearing. John M. Murrett, Oswald cousin, does not believe Oswald would have had anything to do with Ferrie (apparently because Ferrie a homosexual).	
Press coverage Over 150 newsmen from all over the world. Sheriff's deputies searched everyone entering courtroom; seemed especially concerned FBI or other federal agent might try to "infiltrate" the proceeding. Once ordered newsman out and double-checked credentials on suspicion he might have been FBI agent.	
District Attorney's office estimates Shaw to go on trial within 45 days (45 days: 4 May). Twenty-year sentence possible.	
The day after Ferrie 's death, Garrison said Ferrie "was not in Dallas at the time of the assassination. We have known this for years. ... That is not the point."	
Garrison, Judge Braniff regarded as a friend of his; Judge O'Hara regarded as critical of him.	
Harris poll reported last Oct. about the time Garrison began investigation, 1 out of 3 believed Oswald sole assassin.	
James Lewallen had been subpoenaed as witness for hearing; did not testify.	
Shaw, long-time acquaintance of Judge Bagert, had known each other since junior high school. Bagert says there was no choice but to hold Shaw for trial: "This wasn't a question of guilty or not guilty. It was a question of probable cause." Said Shaw's defense "just grasping at straws."	
His doctor said (Mar. 19) Shaw hospitalized for annual physical and treatment of recurring back pain developed during military career.	
Perry Russo testifies at Shaw trial (10 Feb 69) that James Phelan interviewed him 21 Mar 67, at which time Phelan showed him copy of memorandum made by Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra on his interrogation of Russo. (See 10 Feb 69; possibly other reference to this may be found in file in reports of Shaw preliminary hearing 14 Mar 67.)	
Andrews pleads innocent to perjury indictment. Asks for jury trial; attorneys have until 10 Apr. to file motions (<i>New York Times</i> , 23 Mar.)	
Novel subpoenaed to appear before grand jury today (<i>San Francisco Examiner</i> , 23 Mar.), cannot be located; reported to have sold his business 19 Mar. (a Sunday), left no forwarding address. Attorney, Steve Plotkin, says will see to it that Novel appear.	
Judge O'Hara grants permission for Shaw to leave jurisdiction of court, through 26 Mar., to visit Mississippi gulf coast. <i>St. Petersburg Times</i> (filed 28 June) says Shaw went to gulf coast for Roman Catholic retreat; later told friends he was encouraged by a Jesuit priest who said, "You say you are innocent so don't worry. Nobody can ruin your left except yourself. Justice will be done."	
Shaw indicted by grand jury on charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy (see 23 Mar.).	
Arcacha, in Dallas, says he had never heard of Novel.	

Garrison changing tactics, obtains grand jury indictment (22 Mar.) of Shaw. Earlier had indicated would file bill of information, but with indictment Garrison can keep secret, until trial is held, information not brought out at preliminary hearing.	
Garrison orders arrest, alleging Novel fled New Orleans while under subpoena, having severed business ties and stating publicly he had no intention of returning.	
In Columbus, Ohio, Novel says afraid to return to New Orleans without guarantee of immunity from "harassment." Denies any knowledge of any conspiracy. Had never been in Dallas; at time of assassination was working at New York World's Fair.	
Garrison says knew Shaw "but not in connection with this"; says "indirectly" knew "a David Ferrie"; does not know Russo.	
Plotkin said Novel left New Orleans 18 Mar., went to Washington, D.C.; Novel "indicated" he had been in Columbus since 20 Mar.	
Novel quoted in Columbus as having said he had "helped" Garrison but was doublecrossed by him. Said he had told Garrison "all he knew." Previously had told newsman in Columbus he thought Garrison wanted to question him about activities "during 1961 which are related to Mr. Sergio Arcacha Smith."	
Surprise appearance before grand jury 22 Mar., Russo testifies two hours, after which grand jury indicts Shaw.	
Shaw indictment by grand jury (22 Mar.) on charge of conspiring to assassinate JFK. Indictment charges conspiracy existed between 1 Sept. and 10 Oct. 1963.	
FBI reports on investigation of Shaw classified.	
Roland Beauboeuf (See Martens, above.)	
Donald Dooty - subpoenaed by District Attorney 23 Mar. for appearance today; Alcock says appearance unnecessary as Dooty "not too important" in case and had been questioned fully 23 Mar. Dooty had known Shaw.	
Judge Hagerty says, at press conference, does not believe Warren Report can be admitted as evidence at Shaw trial, mainly because neither District Attorney nor defense would have a chance to cross-examine witnesses named by Warren Commission. Judge Hagerty does not have time to read Report and does not intend to, because "possibly, subconsciously, I might prejudge the case because of it."	
Shaw trial went to Haggerty by lot; does not intend to call fellow judges for assistance.	
Layton Martens (identified by District Attorney's office as Patrick L. Martens) subpoenaed to appear before grand jury 29 Mar. At the time of assassination roomed with Ferrie and Roland Beauboeuf; arrested with them 25 Nov. 1963, Ferrie as fugitive from Texas and the other two "relative to vagrancy, under investigation of subversive activities .. "; all released following day. (Police records show Martens held for FBI and Secret Service; Garrison said at the time all three picked up "in connection with some leads of our own." (<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> .)	
Layton Martens told TV reporter two weeks previously that he had been questioned twice by Garrison aides recently and had undergone lie detector test; said first met Ferrie through civil air patrol; believed knew all of Ferrie's friends and had never heard him mention Shaw or Bertrand; had never heard of Oswald until assassination; said he first met Shaw in 1965, the year Shaw retired as managing director of Trade Mart; said he knew Russo and latter had personal grudge against Ferrie.	
Judge Braniff issues warrant for arrest of Novel; \$50,000 bail.	
When he checked out of Columbus hotel, Novel left note suggesting he was going to Chicago.	

New Orleans criminal sheriff's office asks Chicago police to arrest Novel, as material witness.	
Novel contacted <i>ABC</i> 23 Mar., leading to several phone calls with Murphy Martin of <i>ABC</i> . In broadcast of one call, Novel says Garrison will "try and paint me up as a CIA agent in 1961, or a contact"; denies this. Says he is in no way material to Garrison's case, believes Garrison wants to make him frame Dean Andrews. (Same call broadcast three hours later omits reference to Andrews.)	
<i>Hearst Headline Service</i> , exclusive interview with Novel in McLean, Va.; Hearst said it located Novel "in his hideaway" by phone; <i>NBC</i> paid transportation costs.	
Russo had testified he did not know Martens.	
Shaw left 23 Mar. for Mississippi coast on "pleasure trip."	
<i>NBC</i> says Novel turned up in Washington today, gave <i>NBC</i> exclusive interview, broadcast part of it; says he had "passed" lie detector test; says Novel was described (does not say by whom) as electronics expert hired by Garrison to protect investigation from possible bugging by FBI or anyone else.	
After interview on <i>NBC-TV</i> , District of Columbia police received request from New Orleans authorities to arrest him, but after TV appearance apparently could not be found.	
Leslie H. Whitten, <i>Hearst Headline Service</i> , in story datelined McLean, Va., says Novel located by phone 24 Mar., flown "here" for lie detector test (arranged for by Whitten, see 4 Mar. 68) by Lloyd Furr, licensed investigator and graduate of Army Provost Marshal School; affidavit sworn to by Furr says Novel passed test "satisfactorily."	
According to same story, Novel said he had "highly secret" meeting with Garrison in New Orleans "on or about Feb. 21", the day before Ferrie died, at which time Garrison told him Ferrie had passed a lie detector test and "was not involved in the conspiracy .. ". That a "bizarre plan to obtain a confession from Ferrie" was mounted but that Ferrie died before any such plans went into effect; said he had tapes to substantiate some of his statements. Said he was threatened to make him cooperate with investigation. Novel claimed Garrison also told him Layton martens had been cleared by lie detector test. Said he did not know Oswald.	
<i>UPI</i> (<i>San Jose Mercury-News</i>) says Novel was roommate of Ferrie's during the time Garrison charges Ferrie was conspiring with Oswald and. Shaw; says Novel has denied he ever saw Ferrie with either Oswald or Shaw, while he was Ferrie's roommate.	
Hugh B. Exnicios, New Orleans attorney representing Ferrie estate, after spending day (25 Mar.) in Atlanta, Ga., in what he called "investigation into the charges made by Mr. Garrison", calls Garrison investigation "Roman circus and witch hunt." Says his main goal to clear Ferrie's name.	
Judge Haggerty orders Shaw attorneys and Garrison to refrain from making public statements about pending trial.	
Kroman under questioning by Judge Edward Devitt (27 Mar.) says he began his investigation of assassination in Dec. 1963, when he heard "a drunken Cuban blabbing" in a Miami bar (<i>New York Times</i> , <i>UPI</i>); was told that a man named Manuel Torres was killer of JFK (<i>Minneapolis Star</i>). Says his documents "tend to prove or in some cases do prove that (Oswald) did not assassinate Kennedy and that other persons did."	
Kroman says that, in addition to being forced off road 27 Mar., was attacked 18 Mar.; in Jan. 1964 papers taken from him in Tennessee motel; on other occasions assailants attempted to seize papers from him.	

Kroman in committing him to Federal Penal Hospital for mental examination, Judge Devitt says, "There is reasonable cause to believe Kroman may be insane ... " (see 24 June.)	
Lane is in New Orleans to confer with Garrison for several days; <i>ABC</i> news broadcast raises issue whether Lane's projected syndicated radio program and his sessions with Garrison are compatible with, or in violation of, Judge Haggerty's order.	
Lilly Mae McMaines tells newsmen she has nothing to hide, ready to go to New Orleans; unwilling to go alone, wants husband to accompany her.	
Lilly Mae McMaines. taken into custody by Omaha police, \$1,000 bond, preliminary hearing set for 25 Apr.; if she wishes, can waive hearing and return voluntarily to New Orleans.	
Novel "observers" see Garrison's request to U.S. District Attorney. Louis Lacour to charge Novel with unlawful flight, bringing FBI into search, in essence putting federal authorities over a barrel, making it possible for him to charge them with trying to suppress his probe. No word from Lacour's office; curt no comment from FBI when asked about Novel.	
Beauboeuf is inheritor of Ferrie's estate, Exnicious said "last week."	
Garrison asked by newsmen, confirms has had threats against his life as result of his investigation.	
Aide said 28 Mar. the trial of Shaw "and others" 3 to 6 months away, declines to elaborate.	
Lane says Garrison will show there was more than one gunman and that Oswald was not the one who fired the fatal shot. I have learned much about the assassination in talking with Mr. Garrison that I had not known before. ... The thing all along has been to get it out of the publishing houses and into the courtroom."	
Statement on Mort Sahl program on his meetings with Garrison: a powerful domestic force was involved in planning events which culminated in death of JFK, those participating in planning and in assassination known to Garrison, his staff, and now to Lane. No foreign power involved. Predicts country will be shocked and stunned when Garrison presents the evidence in the courtroom, and that important, drastic changes will have to be made.	
Martens appears for questioning by grand jury, says his lawyer informed by District Attorney's office he not suspected of any criminal activity, declines to make any further public statement.	
McMaines has decided not to waive immediately extradition to New Orleans, says needs legal advice before taking any further action.	
Judge Haggerty denies motion by Plotkin to quash arrest Novel warrant; continues bond at \$50,000, tells Plotkin might be willing to reduce it if Novel returns to court's jurisdiction. Plotkin files notice of appeal and says he will take the issue to Louisiana Supreme Court within 48 hours.	
Willard E. Robertson, chairman, Truth and Consequences, Inc. says Novel, an acquaintance, called him a week ago to find out what Garrison was up to.	
Garrison (28 Mar.) praises Lane and his book.	
Martens, (29 Mar.) questioned by grand jury for 90 minutes.	
Plotkin's grounds for asking Judge Haggerty to quash arrest warrant are that he was not properly subpoenaed by grand jury and that District Attorney's office had followed wrong procedure in requesting arrest. Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd testifies his men not able to serve subpoena on Novel the night prior to grand jury meeting.	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , quoting "responsible source" says Novel in Montreal. Canadian authorities say they know nothing of his whereabouts, have not received any request for his arrest.</p>	
<p>George Piazza II, James Lewallen's lawyer, killed in crash of Delta DC8 jet during practice landing. (<i>AP</i> 19ju167, A086NU.)</p>	
<p>Andrews attorney asks Criminal District Court to dismiss perjury indictment, claiming it does not comply with Louisiana's code of criminal procedure; hearing on motion set for 17 Apr.</p>	
<p>Warrant for Arcacha sent to Dallas. Contacted by phone, says he does not know whether he will fight extradition to New Orleans, adding, "It is a shame that in this country they do this to honest people." Bond, \$5,000.</p>	
<p>The <i>UPI</i> story about the crazy mixed up New Orleans investigation of the assassination ... went on to say, 'Mark Lane ... arrived in New Orleans to discuss the case with Mr. Garrison's office.' That should do it. ...</p>	
<p>Garrison obtains warrant for arrest, charging conspiracy with Arcacha and Ferrie "and others, not herein named" to commit simple burglary of munitions bunker at Houma, La., owned by Schlumberger Well Services. Charge says burglary conspiracy occurred between 1 and 31 Aug. 1961. Gurvich says "this occurred two years before the Shaw thing and may or may not be related." Warrant sent to Montreal, although District Attorney's office not sure he is there. Bond, \$5,000.</p>	
<p>Shaw's attorneys and Garrison agree on date for his arraignment, 5 Apr. Dymond says his client will enter plea of innocent; says he will ask for 30 days in which to file special pleadings.</p>	
<p>Under Louisiana law, Shaw's attorneys have the right to seek trial before the 5 or 6 months indicated by Garrison.</p>	
<p>One angle Garrison is working on is that a look-alike for Oswald was seen with David Ferrie, at the time Oswald was in Minsk. (<i>Ramparts</i> , p. 9 - Turner.)</p>	
<p>Garrison has complained that he has received absolutely no cooperation from the FBI; it refused, for example, to make available the results of its investigation of the enigmatic David Ferris immediately following the assassination. Garrison has complained that he has received absolutely no cooperation from the BI; it refused, for example, to make available the results of its investigation of the enigmatic David Ferris immediately following the assassination. (<i>Ramparts</i> , p. 8, William Turner.)</p>	
<p>Novel arrested in Gahanna, suburb of Columbus, Ohio.</p>	
<p>Novel in New Orleans, Gurvich says he learned through confidential source Novel in Gahanna; alerted police there; Novel walked into "police trap" when he returned to his apartment.</p>	
<p>When arrested was unarmed, but had two pen-type tear gas guns up his sleeves. Police Chief says Novel asked him to walk in front of him and another officer behind; quotes Novel as saying, "Don't let this turn into another Dallas." Booked for investigation as fugitive from Louisiana; will fight extradition.</p>	
<p>Novel told police his fiancée, Abby Mulligan, lives in Columbus, had given her an engagement ring in recent days, and had planned to settle in Columbus.</p>	
<p>Ferrie column by Victor Giesel says Ferrie "in effect" had worked for Carlos Marcello, since he was hired by Marcello lawyers when they needed an investigator; Ferrie made at least one trip to Guatemala (no date given) in connection with government charges that Marcello had used a false passport, allegedly having forged a birth certificate showing he had been born in Guatemala.</p>	
<p>Abby Mulligan brother says she a bunny at <i>Playboy Club</i> , Chicago.</p>	
<p>Novel - bond set at \$10,000; Garrison had suggested \$55,000.</p>	

In typewritten statement from jail (1 Apr.) calls Garrison investigation "the fraud of the century." "Unless I am kidnapped or killed by the witch hunters of Louisiana their days of perpetration of this monstrous legal fraud are numbered."	
When arrested was about to enter office of a news service; operated by Richard L. Paugh, local columnist and television personality; Paugh denies any connection with Novel other than an interview with him "about two weeks ago."	
Gahanna mayor says Novel apparently preparing to leave by plane "Saturday night" (1 Apr.); had gone to news service office to pick up suitcases he was keeping there. Had no idea where Novel planning to go but noted that Abby Mulligan, who was out of town, was possibly in Chicago.	
Arcacha arrested in Dallas, released on \$1,500 bond; says knows of "nothing pertinent I could tell the New Orleans people." Says he knew Ferrie.	
Arcacha has lived in Dallas since 1963.	
Judge Haggerty signs formal court decree barring all persons connected with Shaw case from making any statements concerning innocence or guilt.	
Abby Mulligan now referred to as former bunny.	
Novel lawyer, Jerry Weiner, said (2 Apr.) bond money being provided by friends of Novel in New Orleans; did not name them. Said first step in extradition fight probably would be filing of affidavit with Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes giving reasons why Novel does not want to return to Louisiana.	
Formal fugitive charge filed (conspiracy to commit burglary). Weiner says Novel not a fugitive because had left New Orleans before charge filed; agrees to 30-day continuance on fugitive charge while seeking a hearing on extradition request.	
Gov. Rhodes says Ohio seldom refuses to return persons arrested in Ohio on other charges. Rhodes' chief assistant says Louisiana not a member of Uniform Extradition Compact and possibly could be several weeks before Novel returned to Louisiana; noted that Louisiana has not returned to Ohio a man arrested in New Orleans area on Ohio charge of larceny, despite two requests, and "I don't know that we will trade one for the other."	
In court appearance says of reports he might return to New Orleans voluntarily, "I did not intend to do that because of this Cuban ..." (no amplification); says he used to work for Garrison, "in fact I did some of the investigation in this so-called plot. I've got a lot of charges of my own to make about him."	
Novel had reportedly been making arrangements to go into business in Columbus with local electronics firm, and with representatives of restaurant and bar business.	
Oreste Pena beaten up sometime prior to this date, after private investigator in another part of the country had arranged by letter for Pena to call him at a specified time; called two hours after the time agreed upon from hospital, where he had gone for treatment of injuries suffered in beating. Said (had said earlier? - unclear) he had attended meetings including Arcacha, Ferrie and Warren DeBrueys, and indicated Ferrie had other associates under federal employment. When Pena left Cuban Revolutionary Front began to have trouble with DeBrueys	

<p>Italian Mannlicher-Carcano, found in Terra Haute, Ind., hotel, Nov. 26, 1963, according to Frank Riddle, retired police chief, Terre Haute. Traced to salesman from San Antonio, Tex.; man had no criminal record, was a member of the Young Communist League and expert rifle marksman. Man, whom Riddle refused to name, registered at Terre Haute House 25 Nov., 1963, carrying a "long package," checked out 26 Nov. without it, bought bus ticket to St. Louis. Rifle found by maid; no fingerprints. Man made phone call to local gun shop where he was told gun would sell for \$5, and to another store which sold rifle ammunition. All Riddle's information turned over to Warren Commission; rifle taken by Secret Service agents. Riddle was questioned by newsman because of Garrison investigation. Riddle says had not heard from Garrison, no plan to contact him.</p>	
<p>Garrison's office telephoned Dallas police 31 Mar. telling them of warrant for Arcacha's arrest, was informed written confirmation necessary; police received it 1 Apr., had it verified in County Court 3 Apr. and then arrested Arcacha. Arcacha told arresting officers "Garrison hasn't got anything."</p>	
<p>Arcacha has been advised by Dallas District Attorney Bill Alexander not to return to New Orleans unless subpoenaed.</p>	
<p>Novel released on bond posted by professional bondsman. Responding to newsman's question about burglary charge, says "You will see that it was the most patriotic burglary in history"; at another point, responding to specific question on burglary, says "I don't know anything about any munitions plant." Gives no further explanation of his reference to Cuba (Cuban?); says when he worked for Garrison his field was electronics and his code name was Alexander.</p>	
<p>Joseph M. Raut, Jr., chairman of Truth and Consequences in Mexico City for <i>7th World Oil Congress</i>, at press conference says FBI has new evidence on assassination, it could "solve" the case and refute Warren Commission finding that Oswald apparently acted alone; that Ramsey Clark had hampered Garrison investigation.</p>	
<p>Shaw held a press conference, the day before arraignment, at home of one of his attorneys. News conference arranged to permit out-of-town newsmen and cameramen to become acquainted with Shaw, who appears relaxed and confident, says "will be proved innocent, of course;" while awaiting trial is writing a play. Describes himself as "old-fashioned liberal of the Wilson-Roosevelt persuasion;" his philosophy, "to develop one's potential to the fullest" while "making it a policy not to harm anyone else."</p>	
<p>Shaw's legal steps outlined, which may delay 3 to 6 months setting of trial date.</p>	
<p>No date given for extradition hearing in Dallas; Arcacha says will fight extradition because Garrison "is a threat to this country."</p>	
<p>Ranny Elchinger, acquaintance of Novel, questioned by grand jury, appearing at Garrison's request; represented by Novel attorney Steve Plotkin, who would not allow Elchinger to tell newsmen anything but his name.</p>	
<p>Bill Edler, <i>WWW-TV</i>, subpoenaed by grand jury.</p>	
<p>Richard Warren Lewis and Lawrence Schiller - <i>The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report</i>, published today.</p>	
<p>Martens indicted for perjury by grand jury, indictment indicating he gave false testimony (29 Mar.) regarding 1961 burglary of Houma explosives bunker, when questioned before grand jury by Garrison. In answering questions had said he did not know the purpose of the trip to the munitions bunker, although he was there when "the boxes" were removed; did not remember that Arcacha was present; did not know Novel.</p>	

Novel extradition hearing set for May 3, Columbus.	
Novel said (4 Apr.) he will "blow the case wide open"; will prove Garrison investigation is complete fabrication; is "the only one who can expose Garrison."	
Lilly Mae McMaines extradition hearing set for 25 Apr., Omaha.	
Shaw arraigned; attorneys enter plea of innocent; Judge Haggerty grants defense 30 days to file motions; state will have 30 days to file answers.	
Shaw's attorneys withdraw innocent plea pending filing of motions; say this merely legal formality and innocent plea to be reinstated when necessary. Defense fund has been started for Shaw, no details disclosed.	
Martens indicted for perjury by grand jury, indictment indicating he gave false testimony (29 Mar.) regarding 1961 burglary of Houma explosives bunker, when questioned before grand jury by Garrison. In answering questions had said he did not know the purpose of the trip to the munitions bunker, although he was there when "the boxes" were removed; did not remember that Arcacha was present; did not know Novel.	
Richard Townley, <i>WDSU-TV</i> subpoenaed by grand jury.	
Lane in New Orleans, speaking to crime committee of <i>New Orleans Young Men's Business Club</i> , says has reviewed Garrison's evidence and predicts Garrison will get a conviction. "The foundations of the country will be shaken when the evidence is disclosed in court. There are some in high places who will do all they can to prevent that day coming." Says President Johnson, Earl Warren and Ramsey Clark are involved in suppression of evidence. "Now is the time for the President to act. ... If he does not act now, the American people in 1968 will have the time to act." Replying to question, denies he had said that an agency of U.S. government was involved, says his statement was that "a powerful force in the country which was a part of the government structure was involved."	
Martens says his indictment an attempt by Garrison "to discredit any and all witnesses who did not bolster" his investigation; had taken lie detector test in District Attorney's office last December and "it was positive in my favor." Bond \$2,500.	
Novel records in Louisiana Secretary of State's office list Electronics Systems International as filing papers 27 June, 1966, with Novel among incorporators. Dean Andrews listed as attorney for the firm.	
Novel (speaking to newsmen when leaving jail 4 Apr.?) produces card he says was signed by Gov. McKeithen certifying Novel as a "brigadier general" on Governor's staff.	
Novel in Houma, simple burglary charge against him and Arcacha filed by Terrebonne Parish District Attorney Wilmore J. Broussard, Jr., in connection with theft of several cases of blasting caps and explosive charges (Houma). FBI later recovered part of the loot in wooden cases on New Orleans docks marked "Photo supplies for Cuba." Broussard says knew the crime had been committed but up to this time did not know who had done it. If Novel and Arcacha do not waive extradition, Broussard says he will take his own steps to return them to Houma.	
Andrews asks a New Orleans court to reveal some of grand jury testimony in Garrison probe.	
Lane story in <i>Berkeley Barb</i> on his statements on Mort Sahl program 29 Mar. points out that these statements are in marked contrast to his refusal, up to this time, to make conjectures about other possible assassins; quotes Lane as saying Garrison may not present his information to public or press because of he does, "any conviction which he secures will not stand up based on the ruling in the Sheppard case and other cases."	

<p>Novel says would return voluntarily to New Orleans but lists several conditions, among them immunity from 1961 burglary charge; insistence on being questioned privately by grand jury without Garrison present (says the jury is "composed of some of /his/ best friends"); immunity from any "further charges, intimidation and harassment"; assurance he would be permitted to return to Ohio after testifying. Alcock says Novel would be returned "on our conditions."</p>	
<p>Novel again shows "Louisiana Brigadier General's card" to newsmen, who say it dated 10 Aug. 1965, with signature in the name of John McKeithen. Governor's aides have insisted the card cannot be legitimate. Novel says "I was his chief investigator for a while. ... When he says I forged a card, he's a liar."</p>	
<p>Shaw's subpoena for his military records mailed to Washington 6 Apr. Subpoena directs administrator of veterans' affairs to have file ready to be produced in court 24 Apr.</p>	
<p>Henry J. Taylor column based on visit to Dallas. "I find that none of the investigation participants here are in touch with .. Garrison. ... They know Louisiana law .. and surprisingly, they can see how both Garrison and they themselves may be right. ... Under Louisiana law Garrison has only to prove that a conspiratorial discussion did, in fact, occur, whether anybody did anything about it or not. He does not have to prove participation in President Kennedy's assassination."</p>	
<p>Garrison has a week to answer motion to quash perjury indictment. Zelden says (7 Apr.) "All the indictment says is that my client committed perjury. ... They are supposed to set forth in the indictment where he perjured himself."</p>	
<p>Sen. Russell Long in New Orleans, says he thinks FBI probably has some information which would prove what Garrison has been saying about a conspiracy, and "I think the FBI information will be made available, if not immediately, in due course." Says does not think Warren Commission conspired to withhold anything from public; "They did their duty as the Good Lord showed them the light to do it. But they just signed a report handed them by the FBI."</p>	
<p>Melvin Belli comment on Garrison investigation: "In our wild extroverted world the simple things are hard to believe. Before Garrison is through he will point the finger of accusation at President Johnson and the CIA."</p>	
<p>Barry Goldwater "I will stick with the Warren Commission until I have something to change my mind. ... I will take their version of it until I am convinced I am wrong."</p>	
<p>Sandra Moffett McMaines (Lilly Mae McMaines) ordered by Judge Bagert to return to New Orleans from Omaha, Neb.; order based on request by Garrison.</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen (10 Apr.) phoned office of Ohio Gov. Rhodes, unable to reach him, spoke to his assistant, John M. McElroy, asked that Novel's extradition be expedited; assured the matter would be given early attention. Application for extradition being processed through Louisiana legal channels, had not reached McKeithen.</p>	
<p>Novel quoted as saying he sold eavesdropping equipment to McKeithen's office "to protect the Governor from Garrison." McKeithen says "ridiculous"; he and Garrison have been close political friends. Officials confirm Novel had sold both bugging and anti-bugging equipment to Governor's office, latter purchase because of report office being invaded with electronic listening devices.</p>	

<p>Andrews re-indicted for perjury; indictment specifies five counts and cites about 2,000 words of testimony before grand jury 16 Mar., most of it dealing with his encounter with a Clay Bertrand in 1963. Testimony cited quotes him as saying in part: "I get the impression you all want me to identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand .. " Q. "Well?" A. "And I can't. I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't." Said even if he were to come face-to-face with Clay Bertrand the only way he might recognize him would be by "instinct only."</p>	
<p>Andrews asked if in his capacity as Jefferson Parish Assistant District Attorney he had ever paroled anyone for Ferris, replied "Not to my knowledge." Under Louisiana law some public officials can order a prisoner paroled without bond. See Pizzu.</p>	
<p>Two theft charges against Novel filed by Garrison's office: theft of merchandise valued at \$1,356 from <i>Franklin Printing Co.</i> and theft of property valued at \$1,074 from an Albert Bellevue; both allegedly occurred in 1966.</p>	
<p>Frank Pizzu according to Henry J. Taylor (<i>LA Times</i>) the FBI suspects that Pizzu is the man described by Andrews as "a Mexicano with a pongee silk shirt" who accompanied Oswald on visits to Andrews' office.</p>	
<p>Henry J. Taylor column datelined Dallas, based on conversations with "the chief federal and local officials personally in command of the investigating teams that supplied the material here for the Warren Commission Report." "They're strictly 'hands off' Garrison's case but the real eye-opener, they say, is the indictment for perjury of .. Andrews. ... If Garrison can convict Andrews on the indictment for perjury on this point (identification of Clay Bertrand as Clay Shaw), no top investigator here would underestimate what this could open up. ... They say, watch carefully, very carefully, what happens to .. Andrews. It's a word from the wise."</p>	
<p>Layton Martens (14 Apr.) pleads not guilty to perjury charges; granted jury trial by District Judge Oliver P. Schilingkamp.</p>	
<p>Andrews pleads innocent to perjury charges; Zelden says will attempt to have indictments thrown out of court; if indictments not dismissed, might try to get case transferred to federal court.</p>	
<p>Andrews files \$100,000 damage suit against Garrison, charging Garrison tried to trap him into making false statements before grand jury; contends in suit he told Garrison last December he could not identify Clay Shaw as the man he knew as Clay Bertrand.</p>	
<p>Andrews, in suit, also claims Garrison tried to pressure him into identifying a Julian Buznedo as the Mexican-American who visited Andrews' office with Oswald prior to the assassination.</p>	
<p>Lane on Joe Dolan Show, says he has seen Garrison's evidence, that it is documented and conclusive, that it shows that "a very powerful domestic force, which remains part of the American structure now, planned the events which culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy, and that anti-Castro Cubans executed the program. They didn't participate in the planning stage, but they pulled the trigger."</p>	
<p><i>Dayton (Ohio) Daily News</i> quotes Novel as saying Garrison motivated by political considerations; "The whole Garrison investigation thing is fiction. I know the full story from working as the prosecutor's security chief. ... (Garrison) approached me about the plan (for the investigation) and asked me to join. I refused. ... I left New Orleans because Garrison threatened to involve me in the conspiracy after I refused to continue my job for the prosecutor. " Says Garrison wants him returned to New Orleans "because I know too much about "him."</p>	

Novel at one point in the story, says "I think Garrison will' expose some CIA operations in Louisiana." No amplification.	
Novel extradition papers arrive at Gov. Rhodes' office; now up to Rhodes to begin extradition process.	
In Columbus, Novel called to be a witness before State Senate Committee considering bills prohibiting wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping on private conversations.	
Andrews additional detail on suit against Garrison: that Garrison placed him before grand jury and compelled him "to answer questions designed to trap him, fully knowing that plaintiff had no knowledge of any conspiracy or any facts material to a conspiracy to murder" JFK; that Garrison's belief he can identify Shaw as Bertrand is "arbitrary, capricious and not founded on any fact"; that Garrison sought to discredit him by offering him sodium pentothal, hypnosis and lie detector test.	
President Johnson, column by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, datelined Washington: for the first time since publication of Warren Report Johnson seriously considering designating a federal agency to receive and examine any new evidence on assassination. Under proposal discussed at White House, the Justice Department, with FBI assistance, would be empowered to study and pass on new information. Authority for such review and issuing of reports and findings by Justice Department would be included in executive order by the President; this order might be promulgated in connection with National Freedom of Information Act enacted by Congress last year and due to become effective July 4. "This law requires the President to determine which of the still-classified records of the Warren Commission ... should be made available to the public." Johnson also plans to discuss the proposal with the seven members of the Warren Commission. One member, Hale Boggs, has suggested Ramsey Clark examine JFK autopsy x-rays.	
At Presidents request, Ramsey Clark keeping him informed on Garrison's investigation.	
Gov. Rhodes of Ohio confirms (18 Apr.) that he has received Novel extradition papers from Louisiana.	
Zelden says (18 Apr.) his client had never seen Clay Shaw in person.	
William Manchester asked by John Barkham (of <i>Saturday Review</i>) if Garrison's investigation had caused him to revise any of his opinions, answers, "No. So far nothing of substance has emerged. All of us who have worked as newspapermen are familiar with D.A.'s who make headlines."	
Luis Castillo, Puerto Rican, questioned in Manila by Philippine authorities, who checking his story (using truth serum, hypnosis and lie detector tests) that he was in Dallas 22 Nov. 1963, and had been given a rifle to shoot "a man in an open car." <i>Manila Times</i> quotes him as saying he had no idea how he got to Dallas and "back to Cuba again" because he had been put in a trance. He was not able to use the rifle in Dallas but heard that a man named Joe had succeeded; paper says he is seeking asylum in the Philippines because "I am afraid to go anywhere ... I am as good as dead now."	
Castillo described by Manila authorities as a Communist agent for Cuba who had entered the Philippines to contact Communist leaders there.	
Novel, (24 Apr.) at press conference, Columbus, lawyers release transcript of polygraph test which includes Novel's charge that Garrison wanted to stun Ferrie with atropine dart and then question him under "truth serum" in order to extract confession. Novel then recounts his own plan to double-cross Garrison by ordering dart which would not have been chemically loaded, "I was just setting up Garrison."	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says there is mounting evidence of CIA links in Garrison probe. It says Novel has told friends he was a CIA operative, intends to use this connection as part of his defense, and that munitions burglary was "a war materials pickup made at the direction of his CIA contact." It claims Novel has said part of his job for the CIA was to operate <i>Evergreen Advertising Agency</i> as a front for the CIA, placing coded radio commercials to alert agents to date of Bay of Pigs invasion. It says in addition to Novel others have been named as acting for the CIA as informers, etc.</p>	
<p>Novel's lawyer, Weiner, denies CIA link, says "Novel is not now and has never been a CIA agent." CIA declines comment.</p>	
<p>Novel says explosives picked up at Houma bunker later sent by boat to Cuba for use in diversionary operation in connection with Bay of Pigs invasion. Garrison's charges state bunker incident took place 1 Aug., three months after Cuban invasion.</p>	
<p>Shaw's lawyers ask a judge, unnamed, to place James Phelan (<i>Saturday Evening Post</i>) under bond as material witness. James Phelan says his report in the <i>Post</i> (6 May 67) completely destroys Russo's credibility. James Phelan says he has agreed to testify that Garrison's office "prodded" and "prompted" testimony from Russo while he was drugged or hypnotized. Charge denied (24 Apr.) by Assistant. District Attorney Sciambra.</p>	
<p>Omaha Municipal Court dismisses fugitive from justice complaint (25 Apr.) after Lilly Mae McMaines refuses to leave Iowa.</p>	
<p>Lane tells <i>Saturday Review</i> (quoted in note on paperback edition of <i>Rush to Judgment</i>), "What astounds me is the ridicule to which [Garrison] has been exposed by the news media for doing his duty. It's incredible, too, that both Chief Justice Warren and Attorney General Clark would say that Clay Shaw, a man charged with a crime, a man awaiting trial, is innocent." Filed under Lane.</p>	
<p>Eladio Cerefino del Valle, had been congressman and city councilman in Havana, fled Cuba Jan. 1959. All following on del Valle from <i>National Enquirer</i> , 30 Apr. 1967, including story by Diego Gonzales Tenedera (exile Havana newspaperman now Miami correspondent for <i>El Tiempo</i> , New York), friend of del Valle's who is "convinced" he was killed because "he had information about a conspiracy that led to the assassination", and who is in hiding with his family after having received dozens of threatening phone calls following del Valle's death.</p>	
<p>Garrison's office thought del Valle could be helpful because of his long friendship with Ferrie. Contacted in Miami by Garrison investigator 19 Feb. 1967, identified man shown in photo with Oswald as Manuel Garcia Gonzales, promised to help find several persons believed involved in assassination. The night Ferrie died, 22 Feb., del Valle was beaten, shot and his skull split open, body found in his own car in shopping center parking lot.</p>	
<p>Del Valle raised money for attack missions on Cuba; in 1960 he and Ferrie made "fire-bomb" raids there in plane owned by del Valle, piloted by Ferrie. <i>National Enquirer</i> says no significant damage done, suggests del Valle was double agent; says his assistance rejected by CIA on Bay of Pigs invasion. Plane confiscated by U.S. agents early in 1961. Story also suggests possible links to Ruby and Oswald.</p>	
<p>Officially, death explained as gangland killing, but Miami District Attorney "has clammed up on the case - something he wouldn't do if it were an ordinary gambling or narcotics rubout."</p>	
<p>Andrews files three motions in Criminal District Court to make public his entire testimony before grand jury 16 Mar., arguing that he is unable "to properly prepare his defenses or to assist his counsel." Andrews also asks permission to inspect all grand jury testimony in the case. (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 2 May.)</p>	

<p>Gary Schoener - (writing in student magazine, <i>University of Minnesota</i>) refers to testimony of Patrolman S. M. Smith (VII, p. 535) and Deputy Sheriff Seymour Weitzman (VII, p. 107) that immediately after the assassination they encountered men in the area claiming to be Secret Service agents. Schoener says Sylvia Meagher "made a meticulous check of Secret Service Agents' assignments and determined that no agents had been assigned to the area." -- see Roger Craig, 1 Mar 68.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office files exceptions to petition by defense to make James Phelan a material witness. State argues there is no provision under Louisiana law to take testimony of a witness in advance of trial except in preliminary hearing (which has already 'been held) or in the case of a witness who is imprisoned. That is the only way testimony can be taken in advance of a trial is before grand jury. Phelan has said he is willing to testify and "the state is equally interested in obtaining his sworn statement."</p>	
<p>Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra issues statement, inviting Phelan to appear voluntarily with Sciambra before grand jury, "where we can both tell our stories under oath and subject to cross-examination and the laws of perjury of the State of Louisiana."</p>	
<p>(1 May) says Garrison's investigation will result in convictions "on peripheral charges." "I don't think it's right. It is unfair. I believe the Warren Commission was right."</p>	
<p>Shaw's motion to bring James Phelan to New Orleans for immediate testimony overruled by Judge Haggerty, who told defense, "I have studied your motion intensely during the past week and have studied the law involved, and find it is not even close legally." Defense had argued that since Phelan travels world-wide he might not be available when Shaw is tried.</p>	
<p>Novel, in Columbus, arrested 2 May on fourth Louisiana charge, filed by Terrebonne Parish for Houma explosives burglary. Municipal Court Judge Bruce Jenkins denies motion to have this charge dismissed. Judge continues all four cases against Novel to July 3, giving Gov. McKeithen until then to perfect faulty extradition papers ("technical errors") and warning he will not extend the time beyond that date.</p>	
<p>Shaw lawyer F. Irvin Dymond says of Novel and Sandra Moffett McMaines that because of what he terms "futile procedures," "the state probably will never get them back."</p>	
<p>Oscar W. DeSlatte subpoenaed 2 May., (appears before grand jury 10 May.). DeSlatte a truck salesman who said that two weeks before assassination he was approached by two men who wanted to buy a truck, one of whom called himself Oswald; had reported incident to FBI immediately after assassination. G. Wray Gill is his attorney.</p>	
<p>Garrison calls Rhodes' request "incredible," says "I have never heard of anything like this before. The obstacles they have put in front of us are amazing."</p>	
<p>Gov. Rhodes, three days after having returned extradition papers, wrote to Gov. McKeithen (24 Apr.) asking written assurance from him that if Novel should be extradited he would not be questioned about "events leading to the assassination" of JFK. Gov. Rhodes said if Garrison "is seeking testimony from Novel, he could avail himself of Ohio's uniform out-of-state witness act, which has also been adopted by Louisiana." Rhodes' office said, 2 May, no new extradition request had been received from Louisiana.</p>	
<p>Julius J. Oswald subpoenaed 3 May, is questioned by Alcock, refuses to speak to reporters. Had worked at same coffee company (<i>Standard Coffee Co.</i>) where Lee Harvey Oswald employed, summer 1963.</p>	

<p>William S. Oswald subpoenaed 3 May, says subpoena may have been result of mistaken identity. William S. Oswald tells newsmen Lee Harvey Oswald had used his name and address as reference when applying for job at <i>Standard Coffee Co.</i>, early 1963. He believes Oswald might have meant to use the name of William S. Oswald's uncle, William Oswald.</p>	
<p>Andrews - Zelden files motion to quash perjury charge, arguing indictment faulty because it fails to cite which part of his testimony is incorrect. State given until 25 May to answer motion.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says his investigation taking trend toward indications that persons "employed by the CIA" were responsible for assassination. Garrison will seek to show that Oswald was not a communist, instead an undercover agent aiding anti-Castro Cubans; that Oswald participated in CIA-sponsored anti-Communist activities; that Oswald may have been trained as intelligence agent at Atsugi Air Force Base, Japan, "a known CIA instruction camp."</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen says he is pushing extradition as hard as he can, not getting complete cooperation from Ohio. Gov. McKeithen has been unable to reach Gov. Rhodes by phone, "I have never seen a man so busy in my life."</p>	
<p>Shaw's attorneys file four motions: ask quashing of indictment, request court to subpoena all records of <i>Truth and Consequences</i>, ask complete disclosure of grand jury testimony and proceedings surrounding Shaw indictment, demand return of materials seized at Shaw home. Defense charges indictment is "so vague and indefinite" that Shaw cannot properly prepare defense. Application for bill of particulars lists 93 points, including request for identification of those listed as "others" and not specifically named in indictment.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office given 30 days to file replies.</p>	
<p>Shaw's attorneys have denied reports published in Italy that Shaw was linked with operations supported by the CIA there, but have admitted that he was a director of the World Trade Center Corp., which had CIA ties attributed to it by <i>Paese Sera</i>, left-wing newspaper in Rome.</p>	
<p>Shaw-Bertrand from story by Ross Yockey and Hoke May, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>: "A Washington correspondent for the <i>New York Times</i> reported, March 3, two days following Shaw's arrest, that an unnamed Justice Department spokesman said his agency was convinced "that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man." The correspondent, Robert E. Semple Jr., told the <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> he was given the information on the same day U.S. Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark said Shaw had been investigated in 1963 and cleared of any complicity in Kennedy's assassination. Semple said he went immediately to the National Archives. ... When he could find no reference to Shaw in Warren Commission papers .. he returned to the Justice Department and asked the basis for Clark's statement. It was then, he said, he was told that the Justice Department was, convinced Shaw was Bertrand and "that was the basis for Mr. Clark's assertions this morning." (See Shaw, 2 Mar., 10 Mar., 2 June.)</p>	
<p>Unnamed CIA spokesman refuses comment on <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story of 5 May on possible involvement in assassination of CIA employees, but cites denial by CIA officials of any connection with Oswald, in testimony before Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Warren DeBrueys, "former FBI agent" (<i>AP</i> 10May67), for whom subpoena issued 5 May, reported out of town until later in the month.</p>	

Garrison says testimony given by CIA authorities "necessarily must be taken with a grain of salt." Accuses the CIA of producing a "fake photograph" when the Warren Commission asked for a picture of Oswald and a "Cuban companion leaving the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City. Garrison said the picture of Oswald and a burly Cuban was taken with a concealed camera by CIA agents, that the two were seen frequently together in New Orleans and Dallas in November 1963. Garrison said that "it is perfectly obvious that the reason the true picture of Oswald and his companion was withheld, and a fake picture (CE 237) substituted, was because one or both ... were working for agencies of the United States government here in the summer of 1963. Challenges the CIA to produce the "true picture."	
Regis Kennedy, FBI agent who questioned Ferrie when he was arrested by District Attorney's office three days after assassination, subpoenaed 5 May at local FBI office. Kennedy refuses to say whether he will honor subpoena.	
"Rush to judgment in New Orleans," <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> .	
States-Item gives name, without further identification, but in following one-sentence paragraph says, "Agents of the CIA are seldom identified as such by the federal government."	
Garrison suggests that DeBrueys and Regis Kennedy might be told by higher government officials not to answer subpoenas.	
Garrison, in exclusive interview with States-Item 7 May, says he will seek Senate investigation of what he calls CIA cover-up of assassination. Garrison does not say how he would convince Congress an investigation is necessary, but it is thought he may ask the help of Sen. Russell B. Long (the two are personal and political friends).	
Garrison confirms States-Item story that his investigation centers around evidence of "CIA involvement" in JFK's death.	
Garrison says of Oswald, "His associations here were exclusively - not merely frequently, but exclusively - with persons whose political orientation was anti-Castro, all of whom were plainly connected with federal agencies here." Says Oswald was "shepherded everywhere he went in New Orleans by an individual known to have been in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency [That CIA man, a source close to Mr. Garrison said is now dead. (<i>New York Times</i> , 10 May 67)] and they would know well that when Lee Oswald was, in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, he was not alone."	
Garrison charges that the CIA has known all along that the Warren Commission's report is untrue in its conclusion that Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.	
Garrison says the CIA and FBI cooperated in concealing facts from the Warren Commission and American public: "It is my considered judgment that the members of the Warren Commission did not know that significant evidence was being withheld from them."	
Garrison said "The plain fact is that our federal intelligence agencies are implacably determined to do whatever is necessary to block any further inquiry into the facts of the assassination. ... The federal agents who concealed vital knowledge regarding President Kennedy's assassination, and their superiors who are now engaged in a dedicated effort to discredit and obstruct the gathering of evidence in the case, are guilty of being accessories after the fact to one of the cruelest murders in our history."	
Garrison has had trouble in recent weeks trying to secure witnesses and believes this due to direct government interference.	
Arcacha says extradition papers being perfected.	

Bringuiet, head of New Orleans delegation of Cuban Student Directorate, says his organization wrote to House Committee on Un-American Activities several months ago asking it to "investigate Mr. Garrison's investigation." Says asked for congressional investigation of Oswald as "a confessed Marxist" 21 Aug. 1963.	
Bringuiet challenges the CIA and the FBI to "answer charges made against them" by Garrison.	
Gov. Rhodes' chief assistant, John McElroy, denies office had been pressured to slow or halt Novel extradition, says he will be returned as soon as proper extradition papers are filed at Columbus. In New Orleans, Alcock says papers being perfected, but will not include disclaimer requested by Rhodes that Novel not be questioned about assassination; hopes to mail papers today.	
Carlos Quiroga was subpoenaed for appearance before grand jury 10 May; had been questioned extensively by District Attorney's office since investigation began. Local Cuban sources say Quiroga one-time close associate of Arcacha's. Quiroga says he first was associated with Cuban Revolutionary Council in Sept. 1961 and that is when he met Arcacha.	
Quiroga says he is convinced that Oswald was a communist and that he has "proofs" of this.	
Alvin Beauboeuf once ran service station with Ferrie; reported by FBI to have gone to Texas with him 22 Nov. 63.	
Attorney, Burton Klein, says District Attorney's office tried to bribe Beauboeuf (story on bribe attempt, <i>Newsweek</i> , 15 May), offering him \$3,000 if he would "help substantiate the alleged plot". Klein says Jefferson Parish District Attorney was supplied with "a transcript" of tape recording of bribe attempt because he has jurisdiction of "locale of the attempt." Says Beauboeuf had taken polygraph test that shows all statements made by him were the truth. Asked whether he had taken the matter to federal authorities, Klein would not comment.	
Bauboeuf says tape recording of bribe offer played by him and his lawyer for Jefferson Parish District Attorney Frank H. Langridge, who indicated he could not file any charges against anyone "based on that conversation." Langridge confirms he heard recording; will not comment on it.	
Garrison releases affidavit by Beauboeuf in which he denies "rumors" that he was offered a bribe (dated 12 Apr 1967). Klein says affidavit was signed by Beauboeuf "because of threats and coercion," <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> quotes Klein as saying Beauboeuf was told he would be shot if he caused trouble, or that photos of him would be circulated "which would put him to shame."	
<i>New York Times</i> quotes from Beauboeuf's affidavit, including statement that his lawyer (unnamed - Exnicios? - see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 24 July 1967.) had tried to sell tape recording of bribe attempt. Times says Beauboeuf now has a different lawyer.	
Garrison obtains court order asking CIA Director Richard Helms to produce a "true photograph" of Oswald and a Cuban taken in front of Cuban Embassy, Mexico City, Nov. 1963.	
A CIA spokesman (Washington, 9 May, <i>New York Times</i>) points out that John A McCone told the Warren Commission the agency had never been associated directly or indirectly with Oswald, says any subpoena would be referred to Justice Department. Justice Department refuses comment.	
Cuban sources, New Orleans, said they remembered both Kennedy and DeBrueys attending meetings of anti-Castro groups. <i>New York Times</i> describes Kennedy as "an FBI agent" and DeBrueys as "a Government agent."	

DesSlatte appears before grand jury. According to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , he says he was approached in 1961, before Bay of Pigs, by two men who wanted to buy trucks, one of whom used the name Oswald. (Story by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 3 May, gives the date as two week's before assassination.) Bid sheet from DesSlatte's firm with Oswald's name on it taken as evidence by FBI 25 Nov. 1963; not introduced as evidence before Warren Commission. District Attorney's office points out Oswald in Russia at the time.	
U.S. Attorney Louis Lacour moves to quash subpoena, on grounds that 1) "Traditionally, FBI agents do not testify before state grand juries ..," 2) Department of Justice Order .. prohibits any .. Department officer or employee from disclosing information in Department files," 3) " .. Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General .. that he is not to testify ..," 4) "Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a federal investigation agency, they inquire of the proper federal officials. No inquiry has been made here." Hearing scheduled 16 May.	
In addition to having questioned Ferrie after arrest in 1963, Kennedy also questioned Layton Martens, arrested at that time with Ferrie.	
Quiroga appears before grand jury.	
Mort Sahl says Garrison, at lunch given by <i>Truth and Consequences</i> ; also present, Police Superintendent Joseph I. Giarrusso.	
Arcacha revised extradition papers sent to Texas attorney general	
Garrison says of-Klein, "We have reason to believe that Mr. Klein has recently been to Washington, D.C."	
Klein: "I emphatically deny the statement made by Mr. Garrison that I contacted the CIA or spoke to anyone acting for that organization."	
Klein said (10 May) he had turned over to Jefferson Parish authorities tape recording of bribe attempt.	
Affidavit signed by Beauboeuf forwarded by Garrison to Ethics and Grievances Committee of State Bar Association.	
Garrison charges CIA paying lawyers representing key figures in his investigation, says "there's no question about it. ... This is because we're making progress. If we weren't you'd hear nothing but silence."	
Richard Helms subpoenaed for appearance before grand jury 17 May; order signed by Judge Baggert.	
DeBrueys described by <i>New York Times</i> as "former FBI agent" does not appear to testify; District Attorney's office says subpoena had not been served.	
Mark Lane questioned by grand jury, 10 May.	
Ray Marcus questioned by grand jury, 10 May and today.	
Garrison says, "We know that Sandra Moffett .. who has no money, is represented by the chairman of a 13-state regional Democratic organization."	
Garrison has charged that Mrs. McMaines moved from Nebraska to Iowa which does not honor the interstate material witness compact, for the purpose of eluding he return for testimony.	
Mrs. McMaines is represented at Des Moines .. by Les Hawkins, former chairman of the Iowa Democratic Executive and currently leader of the Midwest Democratic Chairman's Association.	
Garrison says of Plotkin, "We know that Mr. Plotkin has been receiving money, if only through an intermediary, from the CIA." Plotkin: "I have never received any money from the CIA or from any known agent of the CIA."	
Novel has described himself to associates as an operative of the CIA; has denied the role publicly.	

Revised Novel extradition papers in preparation.	
Garrison tells Criminal District Court his office has broken a code, in which telephone dial is used as key. He says coded number - P.O. Box 19106 - appears in notebooks belonging to Oswald and Shaw. Decoded this was Ruby's unlisted telephone number - Whitehall 1-5601 - in Dallas in 1963; that in 1963 there was no such post office box number in Dallas. (Breakdown of code described in story in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> .) (See also <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 14 May.)	
(Confirmation of Ruby unlisted number, WH 1-5601, 27 Nov. 1962 to 9 Dec. 1963: FBI reports in Vol. 25, p. 235 and p. 237, based on records of <i>Southwestern Bell Telephone Company</i> , Dallas.)	
Garrison says two standard numbers used by Oswald in coding numbers are 4900 and 1300. "Observers" noted that Oswald lived in 4900 block of Magazine Street in 1963. Shaw's address is in 1300 block of Dauphine.	
When two parties each have precisely the same non-existent or fictional number in their respective address books, the possibility of coincidence is removed because of the uniqueness of a selected non-existent number.	
The disclosure of code made in formal answer to defense motion for return of material seized from Shaw's home, which included his notebook.	
State replies to defense motion for bill of particulars, saying that because of rule of secrecy surrounding grand jury hearings, defense not entitled to transcript of hearing at which Martens was accused of lying. Judge Schulingkamp permits state pleadings to be filed; sets 16 May for hearing on defense motion.	
In Detroit, Earl Ruby says he did not know of any such telephone listing for Ruby; "What does the telephone company say?"	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Garrison concedes the test of the validity of any suspected code is its uniform application to other cryptograms in the same diary; that he says many other numbers have been deciphered in Oswald's notebook, using the same decoding procedure. "One of them reportedly is the local number of a government intelligence agency." (CIA phone, New Orleans, 1963: JA 2-8874.)	
Epstein, <i>New Yorker</i> , 13 Jul 68, says number Garrison is referring to is 1147 and that, using a different coding system, he arrived at 522-8874.	
Attorneys say Garrison is playing "the old shell game," say similarity in numbers is a coincidence, not a clue.	
Shaw's attorneys say post office box number in his notebook is that of a business associate he met in 1965. His notation includes the name Lee Odom and Dallas, Tex.; name cannot be found in any standard telephone or city directory.	
Dallas P.O. says box numbered 19106 came into existence in late 1965; present box number is in Oak Lawn area, across town from onetime residences of Oswald and Ruby.	
Shaw's attorneys complain that Garrison had not filed a copy of his pleadings with them, and "all we know is what we read in the newspapers."	
Novel and Lane meet in Columbus. Novel's lawyer, Weiner, { said meeting was at Lane's request; that it consisted mostly of questioning of Novel by Lane. Novel said that when Novel started to question Lane, latter refused to answer, "he just got up and walked out." Both talked with reporters after the meeting, Novel calling Lane "publicity man for Jim Garrison," Lane charging that sodium pentathol test given Novel in Columbus a few weeks earlier was "rigged."	

<p>Mort Sahl, in Washington, says he knows who murdered JFK; "a powerful domestic force was responsible," that story is so sensational it will shock America into making major reforms. Had spent several days with Garrison, who "knows who pulled the trigger, and it was not Oswald." "I know he has a case. But nobody wants to hear it. The latest opinion poll says that 58 percent of the American people don't accept the Warren Report, but at the same time 57 percent don't want the case reopened. What a weird time to be alive."</p>	
<p>Article in <i>Newsweek</i> attacking Garrison and his investigation, charging attempted bribery, intimidation, drugging and hypnotizing of witnesses. "The real question in New Orleans is no longer whether Garrison has 'solved' the assassination. The question is how long the people of the city and the nation's press will allow this travesty of justice to continue."</p>	
<p>Long on CBS <i>Face the Nation</i> 14 May, says he is sure there was a conspiracy. Sen. Long believes Garrison has turned up "significant evidence;" that Ruby's coded phone number in Shaw and Oswald notebooks definite evidence a conspiracy existed; feels that although Garrison should seek FBI cooperation he is justified in conducting an independent investigation: JFK murder was "not a crime against federal law. It was a crime against the law of Louisiana. It was a crime against the law of Texas."</p>	
<p>Novel, after meeting with Lane 14 May, followed him to Denison University in Granville, Ohio, where Lane gave a speech. During question-and-answer session, stood up to ask a question of Lane, but pulled down to his seat by unidentified companion.</p>	
<p>ACLU, LA criticizes Garrison, James Phelan, Harold Weisberg and Mark Lane: "We have no desire to see any citizen's freedom of expression suppressed, but we do believe that the first priority in criminal prosecutions should be that the accused receive a fair trial."</p>	
<p>Klein had said he would send Attorney Gen. Gremillion tape recording of attempted bribing of Beauboeuf. Gremillion, in Washington attending a gas rate hearing, says he has not been in touch with Baton Rouge office since 13 May, knows nothing of tape recording.</p>	
<p>Bringuier files \$350,000 civil suit against Orestes Pena, claiming Pena gave "slanderous and defamatory testimony" before Warren Commission, portraying Bringuier as "an enemy and traitor to the United States, a Castro sympathizer and vulgar opportunist."</p>	
<p>Grand jury scheduled 17 May to receive return of subpoena delivered last week to Richard Helms.</p>	
<p>Dallas postal and <i>Bell Telephone</i> authorities confirm his statements that P.O. Box 19106 did not exist in 1963, that Ruby's unlisted phone number was WH 1-5601.</p>	
<p>Garrison files brief charging U.S. Attorney General of attempting to usurp power of courts to decide who will and will not testify before grand juries. Noting that Garrison's original subpoena did not specify what matters jury might explore with Regis Kennedy, District Attorney's office says, "There being no showing that the U.S. attorney general is clairvoyant and gifted with the power of prophecy, he is without justification or authority to predict the questions to be pronounced to Agent Kennedy by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury."</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> editorial points out that dynamiting or attempted dynamiting of six gas wells took place over two months ago, and that law enforcement officials of the five Parishes involved have not yet turned up any clues. (See 14 Mar. 1967.)</p>	

U.S. attorneys, in an amendment to their motion (to quash subpoena), file clippings from local papers which they said alleged that Kennedy would be questioned about "the circumstances of the assassination .. "	
Lee Odum interviewed in Dallas, says he was in New Orleans two or three days in the latter part of Nov. 1966, to promote a bullfight. Shaw suggested to Lee Odum as a good man to see. Shaw got in touch with Lee Odum, gave him his address, P.O. Box 19106. No communication between Shaw and Odum since. In presence of reporter searched for and produced plane ticket stub showing he returned to Dallas 22 Nov. 1966. Odum says records of Roosevelt Hotel should show when he was there. Odum gives details of meeting with Shaw.	
Bringuier, commenting on his suit against Pena, says his attention had been called to Pena's testimony before Warren Commission by article in April issue of <i>Saga</i> written by Harold Weisberg.	
Judge Bagert turns over to grand jury foreman a report from CIA; contents of report not revealed.	
Garrison says coded phone number of CIA, Dallas, in Oswald's address book. "We have had evidence for some time that in Dallas .. Ruby was working with the CIA at the same time Lee Oswald was working for the, CIA here. ... This means that the CIA well knew that these two men knew each other."	
Judge Bagert rules Justice Department does not have the authority to prohibit its agents from testifying before grand jury. Judge Bagert orders Kennedy to appear before jury later in the day. Judge says the question of privilege must be determined by the courts and not by the arbitrary decisions of executives of federal agencies. Notice of objection to the ruling filed by Government attorneys.	
Kennedy appears before grand jury, refuses to answer questions, invoking executive privilege; Assistant U.S. Attorney Jack Ciolino says Kennedy ordered to do so by Ramsey Clark.	
Kennedy dismissed from subpoena.	
New Orleans patrolmen on loan to Garrison's office, where they carry the title of detective; paid by Police Department which has final responsibility over their actions. Police Department starting inquiry into their activities, following charges by Beauboeuf they had tried to bribe him.	
Odum has "ticket stub showing he returned to Dallas on 22 Nov., 1966" is wording of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , which had asked James C. Lehrer, <i>Dallas Times-Herald</i> reporter, to interview Odum. <i>AP</i> (Dallas) report on Lehrer story in <i>Dallas Times-Herald</i> says "(Odum) produced for a reporter an airline ticket stub he used to return to Dallas from New Orleans. It was dated Nov. 22. Odum said this was in 1966."	
Odum says he rented P.O. Box 19106 in the summer of 1966 in the name of L. &R. Barbecue Co. which he was running at the time. Odum retained box until Oct. or Nov. Now has another box in Dallas County suburb where he now lives, He asks that city not be named.	
Odum says he knows nothing about anyone connected with the assassination; has nothing to hide; is willing to talk to Garrison or anyone else; will help Shaw if he can..	
Odum says hotel manager suggested Shaw, manager or Odum called Shaw, who came over to hotel. (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 17 May.)	
... and we talked for 15-20 minutes ... That was the only time I've ever talked with Mr. Shaw or had any contact with him whatsoever. From <i>CBS</i> transcript: "So the next say, why, we had lunch together ..."	

<p>Gives different version of meeting when interviewed by <i>CBS</i>: says he was sitting at the bar at "Pat O'Brien's", Shaw happened to be sitting next too him, they struck up conversation, introduced themselves. (<i>CBS</i> program, 27 June 1967, p. 11 of transcript - filed with magazines.)</p>	
<p>Above is Odum's third version of how he came to meet Shaw. Turner (<i>Ramparts</i> , Jan 68, p. 60) points out that this one leaves out any mention of Manager of Roosevelt Hotel, H.H.. Anderson. Anderson formerly was manager of Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, and one of 66 persons with permanent passes to Carousel Club.</p>	
<p><i>Dallas Times Herald</i> says it believes P.O. box 19106 came into existence middle of 1965 when substation was remodeled but could not confirm this.</p>	
<p>Garrison: "The fact that there is a real Lee Odum is not the point. The point is that .. Shaw and Lee Oswald .. have the same P.O. address in their address books. ... The fact that someone acquired that post office box when it came into existence in late 1965 does not change the oddity of the circumstance at all."</p>	
<p>Quiroga scheduled to appear before grand jury last week, was dismissed when jurors tied up with other witnesses; told to report back today. Member of Cuban Revolutionary Council, headed by Arcacha; chairman for youth, <i>Friends of Democratic Cuba</i> , of which Arcacha a leader.</p>	
<p>Carl Rowan's column attacking Garrison, defending the CIA and FBI. "If, to this reporter's surprise, he proves the existence of a plot that the FBI and CIA tried to cover up, the damage to this nation is obvious." Rowan suggests the CIA and FBI cannot defend themselves: " ... One wishes, somehow, that the CIA and FBI could put enough cards before the public and destroy Garrison's prime asset: public gullibility born of long-nourished doubts and suspicions."</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> publishes analysis by <i>Itek</i> of Nix movie shots, says this "demolishes" theory of second gunman in assassination. <i>Itek</i> says its "months-long" study disproves the existence of a rifleman pointing weapon from grassy knoll. "Man" was found to be nothing more than shadows of tree branches and leaves; object which apparently was a station wagon actually is in parking lot behind picket fence and 20 feet behind "shadow gunman." Rifleman at that location would have had to, fire from nine feet above the ground for his trajectory to clear existing vertical obstructions.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> says <i>Itek</i> made the study as a public service.</p>	
<p>For criticism of <i>Itek</i> study, see article by Raymond Marcus in <i>Los Angeles Free Press</i> 24 Nov 67.</p>	
<p>For reaction to possibly this photo, possibly Moorman photo, by Joseph Ball, see transcript of interview filed 27 Nov 67.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> says (18 May) "<i>Itek</i> is one of the major manufacturers of highly sophisticated aerial reconnaissance cameras .. " Last February <i>Itek</i> asked by <i>UPI</i> to make exhaustive scientific study of Nix film, now the property of <i>UPI</i> .</p>	
<p>A spokesmen for Justice Department decline comment on Judge Bagert's ruling. When situations of this nature have occurred before, the department has moved immediately in Federal court for an order countermanding the state judge's order.</p>	
<p>Albert LaBiche, grand jury foreman, says neither he nor any member of the jury has contributed to <i>Truth and Consequences</i> ; Shaw lawyers raised the question.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> apparently able to confirm that P.O. Box 19106 came into existence when substation in Dallas was remodeled.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> says "There have been suggestions that what Garrison took for 'P.O.' (in Oswald notebook) actually are Russian letters."</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> , paraphrasing story written for <i>Dallas Times-Herald</i> by James Lehrer, says Odum asked Lehrer to Give his address to no one by Shaw's lawyer.</p>	

<p><i>UPI</i> says Itek conclusions on Nix film are in keeping with the Warren Report with one exception. "The <i>Itek</i> study indicated that at the moment of the impact of the fatal bullet, the Kennedy automobile was about three feet farther back than the spot where the Warren investigation placed it. That finding, however, would make it even more unlikely - if not impossible - for a second gunman to have hit Kennedy from the aperture between the picket fence and the pavilion on the knoll."</p>	
<p>Andrews in suit against Garrison, subpoenas Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner.; Dr. Esmond F. Fatter, who administered sodium pentothal to Russo; Albert Labiche, grand jury foreman; Garrison' investigators William Gurchich and Lynn Loisei. Dr. Nicholas</p>	
<p>Alan Adelson, attorney for Earl Ruby - says he met with Garrison last week in New Orleans. "A lot of what he told me I can't repeat because he asked me not to. The only part that I was concerned with was when he said that Ruby, Oswald and Shaw were all working for (the CIA.) Says he then went to Dallas and checked out the information with people who knew Ruby, and "it is completely incorrect."</p>	
<p>Adelson says he will contact Shaw's attorneys 22 May and offer them his assistance. "My only concern is that Jack Ruby not be dragged into this conspiracy case.</p>	
<p>Adelson is writing a book on Ruby that he says will be "a complete defense of the Warren Commission." "I will venture to say that I know more about Jack Ruby than anybody else in the country."</p>	
<p>Garrison, in television interview, <i>WWI-TV</i> New Orleans, says Oswald "did not fire a shot from the Book Depository building .. he did not touch a gun that day."</p>	
<p>Says he knows the group involved in assassination and some of the names. "They were former employees of the CIA .. but we cannot find out through any government agency where they are located now'.. and we have a stone wall there as far as the identification of the other individuals. But I can say the rest of them are Cubans who were training in New Orleans."</p>	
<p>Garrison says the CIA "knows the name of every man involved and the names of the individuals who pulled the triggers from the grassy knoll and the stone wall area. We have learned what happened. We have even located photographs in which we have found the men behind the grassy knoll and stone wall before they dropped completely out of sight. There were five of them, three behind the stone wall and two behind the grassy knoll. ... The Warren Commission said nobody was back there and they had to say (that) because not enough evidence was presented for them to make any other conclusion."</p>	
<p>Garrison says the CIA is paying lawyers to block his investigation, that this is a criminal act, and "if the director .. and the top officials of the CIA were in the jurisdiction of Louisiana, I would charge them without hesitation."</p>	
<p>A CIA spokesman in Washington says the CIA would have no comment.</p>	
<p>Novel, in Nashville, Tenn., wounded by sniper; minor shoulder wound. Novel in Nashville at request of station <i>WKDA</i> and had agreed to disclose information that "would blow the New Orleans investigation wide open." Police say five shots fired at <i>WEDA</i> news wagon in which Novel allegedly sitting. Immediately after shooting Novel and <i>WKDA</i> news director Gary Edwards leave for Columbus.</p>	
<p>Adelson, I know for a fact that Jack Ruby never met or knew Oswald or Shaw, and I can prove it in a court of law. ... Garrison told me he has an eyewitness who saw Oswald and Ruby together in New Orleans, but if he's anything like the rest of Garrison's witnesses, he's got to be paid off, doped or hypnotized. They just don't exist."</p>	

<p>Andrews during hearing on motion to quash perjury indictment, asks Criminal District Judge Frank Shea to order grand jury to turn over Andrews entire transcript of his testimony. Zelden says that although jury has released about 10 pages of testimony, the specific part of Andrews' testimony that allegedly was false is not spelled out. Zelden says that Andrews may have later corrected information that he gave in the part of the testimony that is supposed to be perjurious.</p>	
<p>Zelden and Asst. District Attorneys James Alcock and Richard V. Burnes clash over interpretation of state's perjury law, that has two sections. Section 123 refers to direct perjurious statement made under oath; section 124 says a man commits perjury if he gives conflicting testimony under oath. District Attorney's office maintains the only way to charge perjury is under Section 123, since there is no offense attached to Section 124. Andrews says that since he is charged under Section 123, Section 124 cannot be brought in and, therefore, the state must point out the specific, direct statement in which he perjured himself.</p>	
<p>Burnes says District Attorney's office might later want to bring in contradictory statements made by Andrews, "for instance, Mr. Andrews' testimony before the Warren commission." After the hearing, Zelden tells reporters that in his opinion "anything from the Warren Report is inadmissible as evidence," based on ruling to that effect made by three-judge panel during Shaw preliminary hearing.</p>	
<p>Judge Shea suggests Zelden that he file a motion for a bill of particulars, sets 2 June as deadline for filing of additional memoranda and motions by Andrews. State will be given time to answer.</p>	
<p>Garrison <i>WWL-TV</i> interview, 21 May: Oswald was an anti-Communist who was working for the CIA, not as agent but as an employee, as were the anti-Communist Cubans with whom he associated.</p>	
<p>Purely and simply it's a case of former employees of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans - having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode .. certain individuals with a fusion of interests in regaining Cuba assassinated the President.</p>	
<p>The CIA "should be eliminated and reorganized, because you cannot have any agency in a democracy which really believes that the end justifies the means."</p>	
<p>The difficulty in obtaining return of witnesses from other states due to intercession of the government, "not necessarily the administration at the topmost level, but certainly through the intercession of the CIA."</p>	
<p>Grand jury moves to other quarters on third floor of Criminal Courts building, reached only by one stairway and a locked elevator which runs from basement directly to new quarters, passing through Garrison's private office on second floor. If jury continues to meet on third floor, Garrison and his witnesses could avoid reporters by using private elevator.</p>	
<p>Louisiana House rejects, 66 to 31, effort to appropriate \$50,000 to help pay cost of Garrison investigation, asked by Rep. Risley Triche following discussions with Garrison intermediaries; has not discussed this with Garrison; says he is primarily concerned; about use of private funds. Rep. Salvador Anzelmo points out that appropriation would not eliminate private funds.</p>	
<p>Triche brings up amendment when House debating appropriations bill, section of which covers appropriation for District Attorneys in the state. Immediate opposition from administration floor leader handling bill for Gov. McKeithen, Rep. Robert Munson, who says, "I object to the amendment primarily for one reason: it is the same man who called you and me a bunch of crooks. I have a mind like an elephant myself. I have no use for Mr. Jim Garrison, but that's not the reason for my objection." Munson says his objection due to fact that too little would be left in general fund of current budget.</p>	

See story (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i>) for arguments pro and con.	
Gerald Mundy's real name of Gary Edwards. See Novel.	
Nashville police officer (unnamed) doubts attempt actually made to kill Novel and Edwards, because of discrepancies in accounts of shooting. Capt. W. A. McDonald says police were told incident occurred 2 a.m. 21 May, but police not informed of it until 3 p.m. today, when Novel and Edwards out of the state; says police were told Novel had been treated for a wound in Kentucky.	
In phone conversation with New Orleans man (unnamed) says he was hit by flying glass when bullets struck the truck in which he was sitting, that bullets missed him. Police say glass in left door of truck shattered and there were four indentations made by bullets on right side of truck paneling.	
A spokesman for station <i>WKDA</i> says Edwards left Novel today and went to Washington, to attend a professional meeting.	
Arcacha's lawyer, Ernest Colvin Jr., says in Austin at extradition hearing that Arcacha is ready to talk to Garrison about assassination "so long as he doesn't have to go into the lair of Jar. Garrison." Colvin says Arcacha fears for his life if he is returned for testimony to New Orleans. Transcript of hearing to be sent to Gov. Connally; no decision on extradition expected for several days.	
Garrison's interview with <i>AP</i> , Laura Foreman: JFK killed by a fatal bullet fired from the front; not the only time he was hit from the front. A crossfire situation was set up involving at least two pairs of men in the front, the role of the second man in each case to pick up the cartridges so they could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were "apparently tossed in the backs of cars. There was at least one man shooting from behind, "although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository." Has located one other person involved in the operation, unarmed, who engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza, to aid those who had guns. "You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation, and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination."	
It appears frangible bullets were used. (Garrison says this type of bullet was issued by CIA for use in anti-Castro exile raids on Cuba (Garrison interview by Eric Norden, <i>Playboy</i> , p. 168; Filed under Garrison) Forbidden by Geneva Treaty, but are the type of bullet "quite often used -- or would be used -- for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance .. there will be .. no slugs remaining. ... Frangible bullets explode into little pieces." Bullet found at Parkland was dropped on one of the cots there.	
Garrison does not know exactly how assassins escaped after assassination, but "we know they left the scene in cars .. and headed in all different directions."	
Garrison would not comment on whether he thought alleged assassins still alive; said their whereabouts being concealed by the CIA.	
Garrison describes killers as "Cuban adventurers," but says all were not necessarily Cuban in nationality; no legitimate Cuban organization was involved.	
The major theme of the case .. is the Cuban adventure, and the reactions of men involved in (it); the détente which President Kennedy announced and formulated in the early fall of 1962 and which (was) enforced .. in the late summer of 1963, thus arousing a vehement reaction from a number of individuals committed to an adventure in Cuba.	

Garrison does not believe the CIA planned the assassination, or knew of it beforehand, but "it is entirely possible that at the working level there were individuals - who (is) still not clear -- who had an awareness of it. But as far as the individuals participating, they were not, in our regard, CIA men as of the day of the assassination."	
Garrison says the CIA is making every possible effort to prevent a trial; says they can slow down, but not stop, his investigation.	
Novel in interview above, Garrison says of Novel that "when he first fled from New Orleans he headed straight for McLean, Va., which is the (CIA) suburb. This is not surprising because ... Novel was a former CIA employee in the early 60s." Calls Novel "a houseguest of the CIA" who was in the position of "a canary visiting a cat who he thinks is a friend of his."	
Novel's new extradition papers dispatched to Columbus 22 May.	
Novel returned to Columbus and then left, reportedly heading for a Southern point to hide; press efforts to locate him unsuccessful.	
A radio station in Nashville claims it has a tape recording by Novel of a conversation including Garrison and McKeithen which would blow up Garrison investigation.	
His Columbus attorney, Weiner, says two days before Nashville shooting he (Weiner) received a phone call "which sounded like long distance," threatening Novel's life if he did not return to New Orleans; said Novel's girl friend had received a similar threatening call.	
Quiroga subpoenaed for grand jury, to appear 24 May.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says it has discovered handwritten draft of a letter by Novel "apparently directed to an official of the CIA." Draft is undated but the sequence of events it relates places its writing sometime in late Jan. or early Feb. First public disclosure of Garrison investigation 17 Feb.	
Novel files suit in Federal District Court, New Orleans, seeking \$10 million in damages from Garrison, and \$1 million each from members of Truth and Consequences. Suit says Garrison's charges against Novel have ruined his "reputation as a man of honest, honor and probity." Suit also asks the names of the members of <i>T&C</i> and how its funds are distributed and used.	
In Columbus, Weiner issues statement after filing of suit, saying, "My client will now be able to reveal his innocence of any burglary charge. My client in 1961 was an operative of the CIA as related to the Bay of Pigs invasion... The Houma incident was not a burglary, it was a guided necessary operation... Mr. Garrison will shortly release a letter by my client proving this involvement in 1961... Through February 1967 ... my client worked as chief of security for Mr. Garrison's inquisition probe. In actuality of purpose, he was also working for a national news media which will soon release a lengthy White Paper documentary (which) will completely expose and destroy Mr. Garrison's phony assassination conspiracy case." Statement does not say what national news medium Novel worked for. Lie detector test in McLean, Va., last month reportedly financed by <i>NBC</i> .	
Juan M. Valdes, playwright, subpoenaed for appearance at District Attorney's office 25 May; Garrison refuses to comment on subject about which Valdes to be questioned. Valdes had been in the news in 1964 when he discovered the body of Dr. Mary Sherman in an apartment building in which he was also living.	
Dr. Nicholas J.Chetta, New Orleans coroner dies, age 50; cause of death not given. (25 May a Saturday, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> does not publish on Sunday; report of funeral services 27 May, where filed.)	

<p>In the letter Novel tells a "Mr. Weiss" that he wants to be taken "out of this mess" by an unspecified date in March 1967; mentions "actions of individuals connected with <i>Double-Chek Corporation</i> in Miami in the first quarter of 1961." <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> points out that in "The Invisible Government" <i>Double-Chek</i> of Miami is identified as a CIA front through which pilots and other persons connected with anti-Castro Cuban operations were recruited.</p>	
<p>Plotkin says Novel served as intermediary between the CIA and anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans and Miami prior to the April, 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion; that Novel's work for the CIA had "little or nothing to do with the Bay of Pigs invasion and certainly had absolutely nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy."</p>	
<p>Plotkin says Novel has tapes, photographs and other data which will be released shortly and which will prove that Garrison's investigation is a fraud. Plotkin said Novel has turned the information over to a national news medium and that tape recordings and other material in Plotkin's possession will be released in case Novel dies.</p>	
<p>Plotkin denies Garrison charge that he and other lawyers representing figures in investigation are being paid by the CIA.</p>	
<p>Extradition papers sent to Columbus include affidavit by Assistant District Attorney Alcock, saying Novel had admitted to Garrison and William Gurchich that he had committed Houma burglary, on or about 21 Aug. 1961, with Arcacha, Ferrie, "and others, unnamed"; conspiracy to do so entered into at Arcacha's home in New Orleans. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details of burglary.</p>	
<p>Extradition papers contain copy of simple burglary charge filed against Novel and Arcacha by sheriff of Terrebonne Parish.</p>	
<p>Extradition documents also include a photo of Novel identified by a former girl friend, Marlene Mancuso, who had dated Novel in 1961.</p>	
<p>Quiroga testified 24 May before grand jury; refused to comment after leaving jury room, but previously had said he had no knowledge of any plot to kill JFK.</p>	
<p>Jack Ruby's lawyer, in Detroit, asks American and Louisiana bar associations to consider disbaring Garrison for "unwarranted and reckless attacks on the Warren Commission and its members." Three-paragraph letter asks the bar groups not to limit their probe to Garrison. but to include investigation of any attorney involved in any proceeding related to assassination. It tells newsmen this would include judges ruling on court matters stemming from the assassination and any attorneys who have written books about it.</p>	
<p>Garrison says Dann doing his best to block inquiry because he knows it will "necessarily reveal the involvement, not only of individuals associated with (the CIA) but of Jack Ruby himself."</p>	
<p>Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and retired police chief Jesse Curry do not believe Garrison claim that Oswald did not fire a shot, or that other assassins were firing from knoll. "Curry says there was no ruckus on Dealey Plaza lawn preceding the shooting, as Garrison claims."</p>	
<p>If Mr. Curry is referring to interview of Garrison by Laura Foreman (<i>AP</i> 23 May 1967; <i>Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram</i>, and <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i>, 24 May), story does not quote Garrison saying the disturbance took place on Dealey Plaza lawn, or that it preceded the assassination. Was Garrison referring to man who suffered epileptic seizure? (See 12 Sep 67, and name card headed Epileptic.</p>	

CE 1358, XXII 597, report from Dallas Police Department to Warren Commission, 17 July 1964, signed by Mr. Curry: "It should be noted that at 12:19 p.m., 289 requested an ambulance for the 100 block of North Houston, an epileptic seizure. The epileptic seizure occurred in front of the esplanade on Houston, approximately halfway between Elm and Main on the west side of Houston. The ambulance departed from the 100 block of North Houston with the epileptic seizure just prior to 12:25 p.m."	
It was confirmed by Pierce Allman who witnessed incident, and by Aubrey Rike, ambulance driver, who was waiting at Parkland Hospital for his patient, the epileptic, to be registered when Presidential party arrived. (<i>BBC</i> tape, <i>The Day the President Died</i> , ca. 116 and 336 feet.)	
Wade and Curry say they looked but found no proof that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.	
Dallas firearms expert says frangible bullet does fragment into tiny pieces, but the shattering is upon impact, before any penetration; knows of no bullet combining characteristics Garrison named; soft-nose bullets leave traceable elements.	
Garrison asks <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for copies of Novel letter. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> prints text of letter to "Mr. Weiss," describes how it was found. Had been hidden so well in Novel's apartment it was missed by team of FBI and Garrison investigators when they searched rooms after Novel left town. Letter found by two girls who later rented the apartment. In refurbishing it, found letter under linoleum on kitchen drainboard.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> sent copy of letter to Plotkin, who spoke to his client and told paper Novel had drafted it. Plotkin says he does not know whether the letter was sent to "the addressee."	
Garrison phones <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> with a statement to be released if the letter made public. Statement: "Mr. Garrison has finally fallen into the last trap. I thought his fine Cajun gumshoes were going to miss it. Under the rug, ha, ha!"	
In Fayetteville, N.C., 25 May, says he understands a resolution to be introduced in the Louisiana legislature today inviting him to tell what he knows of Garrison investigation; indicates willingness to do so if provided police protection and granted immunity from extradition. However, legislature will not meet again until 29 May.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says that when Novel went to McLean in mid-March he was met there by "a former official of the Justice Department who now works for one of the radio-television networks."	
Henry J. Taylor's column written after interviewing Garrison: "Garrison, widely buffeted by the press as a buffoon who has no case, is no buffoon to this writer. And the case he laid out to me contains several impressive features. ... Garrison can well be wrong, but certain parts of his New Orleans evidence will require a great deal of explaining sooner or later."	
Taylor says Warren Commission should be considered as having served chiefly as a jury. "As a jury it reached a decision on the evidence obtained by the investigative agencies."	
Dann, 26 May, dismisses Garrison's theory of coded Ruby phone number as mathematical trickery.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> broke story 25 May of the finding of Novel letter in his former apartment. On the same day apartment was broken into and methodically searched. S-I says that when the apartment was entered, report of the discovery of the letter had not yet been published, but a number of persons knew it had been found as copies had been distributed 22 and 23 May to a handwriting analyst, Plotkin, and to others whose opinion was sought concerning its authenticity.	

<p>The television set and radio stolen from apartment, but Assistant District Attorney Sciambra says he believes the theft was "no more than a cover. I don't believe there is any doubt that this entry and search was directly connected with the finding of Novel's letter. There is too much evidence that whoever was here was looking for something besides a TV set and a radio." One of the girls now renting apartment said there were boxes full of Novel's papers there when they moved in, said the documents are now in storage.</p>	
<p>Willard E. Robertson, commenting on reports that suit filed by Novel may have resulted in fund's disintegration, says, "I have heard this sort of discussion from non-members of <i>Truth and Consequences</i>. But I have not talked with any member who has any idea of withdrawing or discontinuing his support. Everyone is 100 per cent behind the investigation." Members of <i>T&C</i> say monetary support recently was renewed with additional donations.</p>	
<p>Tape of alleged bribe has not been made public by Beauboeuf because it does not give entire conversation. Part of it (in which Loisel says Beauboeuf would have to tell the truth and that his story would have to stand up through sodium pentathol, hypnosis and lie detector test) having been cut out. Garrison has complete tape.</p>	
<p>Of course, the (CIA) had no role in the planning or intending the assassination of President Kennedy. ... I certainly never assumed that. ... We don't think employees of the (CIA) were involved -- we are going to be able to show it. CIA's culpability lies in concealing from the Warren Commission the fact that "its employees -- its former employees -- were involved in the assassination of the President." "In the late summer of 1963, for the first time, the administration started putting the détente into specific effect and started cutting down on some of the CIA's activities." Would not consider giving any specific names or evidence to the CIA -- "the last agency in the world which I would give it to at this point" -- because it is doing everything it can to obstruct him.</p>	
<p>If the (CIA) is not involved, then what are they working so hard to stop the investigation for? - - would like to see Congressional inquiry into CIA activities, and CIA reorganized so that it is under Congressional control. "You cannot have in a democracy an organization which really believes that the end justifies the means and which is not responsive at all to the representatives of the people, in Congress. That's what we have, and when you have that you have a totalitarian power in your country. And we have, in the CIA today, because of that."</p>	
<p>I think that we're going to get more and more cooperation from the Bureau as they realize that we do have substantial information about the assassination. At that time, all of our information will be made available to the Bureau, but not the CIA.</p>	
<p>.. I think that a large part of the facts were withheld from the FBI by the CIA.</p>	
<p>Garrison, from interview on Issues and Answers (<i>ABC - KGO</i>) (tape No. 38) (Transcript, Joesten, <i>The Garrison Inquiry</i>, p. 113): generally a restatement of his case; disagreement with Warren Commission conclusions; attack on the CIA.</p>	
<p>Garrison will have to defer further arrests, but they will be made, probably before the trial.</p>	
<p>Oswald's associations were continually and exclusively with individuals engaged in anti-Castro activities. Oswald was not a CIA agent, but "obviously an intelligence employee of the United States government." It implies Oswald involved with the CIA from the time he joined the Marine Corps; while in the Marines had a higher security clearance than his buddies; coded phone number of "local" (New Orleans? - see CIA, 17 May.) office of CIA in Oswald's notebook.</p>	

<p>Judge Haggerty stiffens guidelines for those involved in Shaw trial, covering news media, attorneys and others. Asked if in his opinion anyone had been guilty of contempt up to today says "That's the reason I'm having this press conference today, because I feel that way." Points out that "in law a person may not do indirectly that which he is prohibited from doing directly." Any contempt citations would come after trial is concluded, irrespective of verdict. Will not issue citations before trial because they could "bring out all sorts of angles which would further endanger" a fair trial."</p>	
<p>See story for listing of guidelines.</p>	
<p>Harris Survey for the first time since assassination, a sizable majority of Americans, 66 per cent, believes the shooting was not the work of one man but part of a plot. Within past 60 days public confidence in Warren Report has been pared nearly by half. Poll attributes much of this to Garrison investigation.</p>	
<p>Nearly two out of three people say they have been following it; of these, 45 per cent believe it will shed new light on the 1 assassination (highest percentage, high school level), 46 per cent think not much will come of it (highest percentage, college level).</p>	
<p>Of those who believe assassination the work of one man, the highest percentage found in oldest age group, 50 and over and those with college education. Of those who believe there was a plot, the highest percentage found in youngest age group, under 35, and those with grade school education or less.</p>	
<p>John McElroy, aide to Gov. Rhodes, said 27 May that second extradition request is defective; will ask Louisiana authorities for more information.</p>	
<p>Weiner wires from Columbus (story does not say to whom telegram addressed -- Womack, above?) that Novel willing to take lie detector tests and submit himself to truth serum or hypnosis if his "doubter, denier or accuser, no matter what his office, would do likewise."</p>	
<p>Louisiana house of Representatives adopts three resolutions asking the governors of Ohio, Texas and Iowa to speed up the return of wanted witnesses in their states (Novel, Arcacha, McMaines).</p>	
<p>Novel again offers to speak before legislature if granted immunity from arrest and imprisonment and "personal protection" while in the state. Offer in the form of a wire from his lawyer (unnamed - Weiner?) to Rep. Lantz Womach, Franklin Parish, who plans no action to invite. Novel, says he will back up Gov. McKeithen.</p>	
<p>Films section of its program on Garrison (see 19 June) in which Fred H. Leeman appears; Dymond and Sheridan present during filming, which took place in office of Aaron Kohn. For details, including Leemans' statement that he lied on this program, see cards 6 and 7 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Plotkin motion asking court to direct members of Truth and Consequences to answer questions concerning identity of members and amount of money contributed is continued indefinitely by Federal District Judge James A. Comisky. Action taken by Judge Comisky after attorney for T&C, Malcolm W. Monroe, claimed defendants not given adequate notice of motion.</p>	
<p>A motion filed by Monroe asking court to allow defendants to take deposition from Novel 9 June, in New Orleans; tells judge that after deposition is taken, he intends to file motion asking dismissal of Novel's suit.</p>	
<p>Judge Comisky points out that under federal rules it will not be necessary to obtain court order for serving of the interrogatories after 10 days elapse from the filing of the suit, period to expire 2 June.</p>	

Judge Haggerty orders returned to Shaw nine homestead certificates (\$30,000) seized when he was arrested. Judge leaves open the question of other belongings taken then, which defense wants returned.	
Justice Department, at request of Shaw attorney Edward Wegman, issues statement saying the FBI never investigated Shaw in connection with assassination. AP says statement "is an attempt to clear up apparent misunderstandings -- and a misstatement by" Attorney General Ramsey Clark (2 Mar.) when he said Shaw had been cleared of any involvement, after FBI investigation in November and December 1963. Statement says Clark comment was based on a briefing that morning and that "the Attorney General has since determined this was erroneous. Nothing arose indicating a need to investigate Mr. Shaw."	
A statement says FBI investigation covered allegations by Dean including reference to Clay Bertrand, and that "no evidence was found that Clay Shaw was ever called Clay Bertrand."	
We think it's the same guy, one department official said 2 Mar. (<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , <i>Times-Post Service</i> , 3 June)	
Andrews had called office of Louisiana secretary of state, 19 May, and reserved corporate name <i>Truth and Consequences, Inc</i> . Andrews has until 19 Aug. to make formal charter request. He asked what he planned to do with the name, says "Sit on it," adds that he has a client who might make a formal charter request.	
Willard E. Robertson checks with counsel, learns Andrews' action is legal. Says group had never registered the name because members had decided not to incorporate	
Oswald, Leon/Lee Harvey Oswald are the same person.	
Ruby involved in conspiracy	
Garrison files 93-point document in answer to a defense application for bill of particulars, that consists mainly of denials of specific requests, but which includes charge that Shaw met Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald at <i>Capitol House Hotel</i> , Baton Rouge, in the Fall of 1963, where he gave them money.	
Document charges Ruby was part of assassination conspiracy and his name is given in answer to defense request that the "others" cited in indictment be specifically named.	
Document also says "Leon Oswald is one and the same person as Lee Harvey Oswald ... and therefore would not be one of the others unnamed. ... Clem Bertrand is one and the same as Clay Shaw ... and therefore would not be one of the others unnamed ..." An assistant District Attorney says that whether the "others" included persons besides Ruby would not be gone into at this time.	
Tells <i>Kiwanis Club</i> of Kenner that JFK was assassinated because of his strong anti-Communist stand in Cuba and elsewhere.	
Plotkin asks Fed. District Judge James A. Comiskey to quash motion by Garrison's lawyer, Malcolm W. Monroe, to take deposition from Novel in New Orleans 9 June; asks that deposition be taken in Columbus or some other place because if Novel should-return to New Orleans he would be subject to arrest.	
Asks that if Novel is forced to return to New Orleans, he be granted immunity from arrest by the state.	
Hearing on defense motion for bill of particulars, and reply, set for 12 June.	
Defense attorneys ask Criminal District Court to subpoena for hearing 32 witnesses, including Garrison, Asst. District Attorney James Alcock, Louis Ivon and two other investigators; three members of <i>Truth and Consequences</i> (Rault, Robertson, Shilstone).	

All members of Orleans Jury Commission; Grand Jury Foreman Albert V. Labiche and other 11 members of grand jury; and all eight judges of Criminal District Court.	
Plotkin tells judge Comiskey that court has unlimited discretion to take Novel's deposition elsewhere or to proceed by submitting written questions for Novel to answer, asks him to consider issuing order protecting Novel from arrest and incarceration should the court rule that Novel's deposition be taken in New Orleans.	
Monroe, Garrison's lawyer, argues that law already provides Novel protection against arrest and incarceration, that Novel chose to file his civil action in this district and that therefore his deposition should be taken in this district, asks judge to issue order obligating Novel to pay for expenses incurred by defense if deposition taken outside Louisiana.	
Judge Comiskey refuses permission for Novel to make deposition in Columbus, saying that his liability to prosecution on other charges was no reason to permit him to give his deposition elsewhere than in New Orleans.	
Attorneys indicate they may call Lee Odom to testify at hearing 12 June.	
Plotkin says Novel withdrawing his suit against Harrison and Truth and Consequences rather than return to New Orleans, reserving the right to re-file within a year. Says Novel is "willing and ready" to return to testify before grand jury or any other public body. "The only thing keeping him from returning are the criminal charges against him."	
Judge Haggerty signs subpoenas ordering <i>Truth and Consequences</i> to deliver to the court 12 June its membership list and financial records, and directing Garrison to turn over records of receipts and disbursements of the funds.	
Gov. McKeithen says Gov. Connally would prefer that Arcacha be returned to Louisiana under Uniform Witness Act, which would give immunity from arrest on any charge; says Gov. Connally told him he would hold -extradition request in abeyance.	
Letter to Attorney General Jack P.F. Gremillion, signed by MCC president E. C. Upton, Jr. and managing director Aaron M. Kohn, asks investigation of charges in <i>Newsweek</i> (15 May) that Garrison's office attempted to bribe and intimidate a witness.	
Gov. McKeithen says there are strong indications state will be unable to extradite Novel.	
Says Gov. Rhodes, who had previously rejected extradition papers, now wants to know the authority of an assistant District Attorney to file a complaint; has made four or five phone calls to Rhodes who has refused to return his calls.	
Name changed to <i>Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.</i> ; name has been properly registered and group will legally incorporate under it.	
Willard Robertson says <i>T&C's</i> financial figures are no secret, that since group was organized in Feb. has collected a total of \$9,418 from its members, of which Garrison has used \$9,032; donations will continue as long as Garrison needs them.	
Robertson says he does not believe any of the group's approximately 50 members will object to having his name made public; "All of us are proud of Jim Garrison and are still behind him 100 per cent. None of us is backing out." Denies reports of rift between himself and Garrison.	

Article titled "Did Lee Oswald really kill Kennedy?" by Jack Wardlaw, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , compares Garrison's case with that of Warren Commission. "There is much more testimony which bears on the credibility of both the commission's conclusions and Garrison's theories. But the sum of the testimony indicates, to this writer, that in order to accept either version it is necessary to ignore or impeach a goodly amount of expert and eyewitness testimony."	
Date set for perjury trial, 9 Aug.; Judge Frank J. Shea overrules four defense motion, including request that indictment be dismissed.	
Eyewitness to the burglary, Dr. Morris Kloor, says Carroll was not the man he had seen entering the house (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 17 July 1967)	
Story by Gene Roberts, <i>New York Times</i> Had John Cancler interviewed both men in prison. Torres, burglar, one-time heroin addict, said he had been questioned in jail by Garrison and his assistants, promised his freedom, etc., if he would help prove conspiracy case; threats made that he would have to serve his full term, 12 years, if he did not. Cancler ("John the Baptist"), said that after he had been charged with burglary in mid-November, 1966, he went to District Attorney's office, declared he was innocent and asked if there was any way the charges could be dropped; in mid-January was taken by Garrison aide to Shaw's house, told he might be asked to "put something in there." Refused ever he was told this had something to do with Garrison investigation of assassination; soon afterward District Attorney's office brought him to trial. Sentencing delayed pending Cancler's request for new trial after another prisoner, Donnell Carroll, confessed to burglary for which Cancler was convicted.	
In fighting request for new trial, District Attorney's office said there were several contradictions in Carroll's confession.	
Roberts says both have been questioned by Shaw attorneys, who may use them as defense witnesses "if" Shaw is brought to trial by Garrison.	
Roberts says Garrison, when told by him of charges made by Torres and Cancler, refused to comment.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says its reporters had interviewed Torres and Cancler "weeks ago," did not believe there was conclusive evidence of intimidation in either case. At that time Cancler told the reporters he was not certain whether he was to put something in the apartment, take something out or merely "case the joint." <i>States-Item</i> says Cancler described by Garrison assistant as "one of the best - if not the best - active burglar in New Orleans."	
All 32 witnesses subpoenaed by defense (see 6 June) in court.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> lists the 93 questions filed by defense, with answers by prosecution; defense not satisfied with most of the answers.	
Alcock says the state does not have to allege any overt act. Dymond contends that if a conspiracy is to be proven, "an overt act is one of the basic elements of conspiracy."	
Judge Haggerty says it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove who killed JFK.	
Defense motion to make public the records of <i>Truth and Consequences (T&C)</i> overruled by Judge Haggerty; orders membership list and financial records sealed and held by Clerk of Court until after Shaw trial. Dymond argues that actions of T&C come "close -- if not all the way" to fitting the public bribery statutes of Louisiana; Haggerty rules defense not entitled to T&C records because "the defendant's rights will not suffer."	

<p>(12 June) Judge Haggerty says Shaw trial can not be heard until August or September at the earliest; court observers believe this may be optimistic. Defense given 15 days to prepare memoranda on why Garrison's office should provide more specific information on conspiracy charge against Shaw. State then will be given 15 days to answer; after that comes the matter of the main motion - dismissal of indictment -- and its determination may take a good deal of time, depending on what further moves the defense makes.</p>	
<p>(12 June) in answer to questions by defense (motion to have search of Shaw home ruled illegal) Judge Matthew A. Braniff said Louis Ivon identified Russo as the confidential informant who gave the state its search warrant information. Later, when Ivon questioned by defense, he said Russo had not told him of items to be seized. Q. In other words, you had no reason to believe the items listed by you were in the house or were material to the case? A. Yes.</p>	
<p>(12 June) defense says application for search warrant based on sworn statement alleging that Shaw, Ferries Lee Harvey Oswald "and others" had held meetings to discuss assassination; Ivon, on witness stand, says that there were "no others" and that only one meeting had been held.</p>	
<p>(12 June) motion to quash indictment withdrawn (legal technicality) in order to amend it so that individual members of grand jury can .he subpoenaed to determine whether they had contributed to <i>Truth and Consequences, Inc</i> .</p>	
<p>Asst. Police Supt. P. J. Trosclair announces at press conference that thorough investigation by police intelligence branch had cleared Loisel and Ivon of attempting to bribe or intimidate Beauboeuf; says no bribe was intended and that both officers sincerely believed Beauboeuf had information valuable to the probe. Replying to question, said Beauboeuf not retracting his claim of attempted bribery and intimidation.</p>	
<p>In what amounted to an open telegram to Garrison says he is willing to return and testify in Garrison's investigation, but only under terms of uniform interstate witness compact which would guarantee him against arrest or prosecution in any state through which he travels. Says he will testify at his own expense "on a lie detector and under sodium amyto before your stacked grand jury;" promises not to invoke "the fifth amendment, retroactive executive privilege, or this nation's national security act;" lists 9 points on which he would like to testify.</p>	
<p>Garrison, replying to Novel, says his office will not negotiate with Novel or any other fugitive from justice from the state of Louisiana. Points out that the "phrases used by Novel are almost identical with the phrases used by Gov. Connally with regard to his refusal to cooperate in the extradition of Sergio Arcacha."</p>	
<p>Garrison: "In the last five years we have brought back hundreds of defendants and witnesses from other states without any trouble at all in a single instance. Suddenly everything is different ... Such a coordinated effort to obstruct justice can only come from Washington, D.C. The question arises as to why there are men in Washington who are fearful of a full and honest disclosure of the facts concerning the President's murder."</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed for questioning in District Attorney's office 15 June; Alcock declines to give reason for questioning. Johnson, a Kentwood preacher and merchant, was unsuccessful gubernatorial. candidate, 1963; two years ago arrested in Baton Rouge on charges of disturbing the peace and impersonating an officer. Kentwood is birthplace of Clay Shaw.</p>	

Attorney Klein, in reaction to Trosclair press conference 14 June, challenges him to play the tape recording of alleged bribe attempt. Says it is "a sad commentary on modern day law enforcement officials when absolutely conclusive evidence of felonies is pushed aside because of the power of a district attorney ... "	
Trosclair says he has listened to the tape recording. That was made in law office of Hugh B. Exnicious, then serving as Beauboeuf's lawyer. Although Trosclair did not say so, police are believed to have concluded that the tape was edited or altered in some manner after the recording was made. (See 16 June.)	
Penn Jones (<i>Midlothian Mirror</i>): "[Ferrie] died within twenty-four hours after this writer got a tip that two Dallas policemen had gone to New Orleans to interview [him]."	
Interview by Mike Wallace, filmed in New York, for inclusion in <i>CBS</i> series on <i>Warren Report</i> 27 Jun. (New York Times, 29 June)	
Column written after interviewing Garrison; unclear how much of column represents Garrison's ideas and how much Lerner's. "Presumably (Oswald was) given a cover job in a New Orleans firm in which the government had interests. The payments he received on this job were substantial and can be traced." In "Phase One" of story Oswald involved in anti-Castro plot; in "Phase Two ... one gathers from Garrison that the CIA lost interest or dropped out for other reasons, but ... the "masterminds" didn't let it rest there but converted it into their own anti-Kennedy plot, with Oswald still in it ..." "Garrison is convinced ... that triangulated shooting was done by three Cuban gorillas (not "guerrillas," ..) and that one of them anything, Garrison has oversold himself on the case, is obsessed with it as with a chess puzzle and has become a fanatic on it."	
Subpoena issued 14 June was not served; Johnson does not appear, says not coming to New Orleans for reasons of his own (apparently because appearing in court at Amite for trial on property damage suit), says will issue statement later in the day.	
From <i>UPI</i> story (dated 14 June, <i>New York Times</i> 16 June): Trosclair says that he had listened to the tape recording and seen a transcript of it, but that both Ivon and Beauboeuf had told him that portions had been removed in the middle of the tape.	
Writes to Federal Communications Commission, complaining of activities of <i>NBC</i> in interfering with his investigation. (Filed 20 Jun 67.)	
<i>Is Garrison Faking?</i> , <i>New Republic</i> ; written after interview with Garrison.	
Quotes Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of Metropolitan Crime Commission, who compares Garrison with Huey Long: "Garrison never lets the responsibilities of being a prosecutor interfere with being a politician."	
Quotes "young Orleanian": "What's interesting people ... is the credibility of the Warren Commission report, which equals the federal government, which equals the Supreme Court. What Garrison is promising people is the discreditation of federal power."	
Quotes friend of Garrison's, his former chief investigator, Pershing Gervais: "The Establishment has the same attitude that the mob has: 'We must never blow the whistle on one another'. Garrison just won't play ball with them the way most politicians play ball. He does not adhere to the rules of the secret brotherhood. He is obnoxious to them."	
Quotes Garrison: " ... it is apparent that the (CIA) and ... other elements in the Justice Department have decided that this is a fight -- a survival sort of fight."	
Asked Andrews if he could identify Bertrand if he saw him now; he said he doubted it, having seen him "in '56 or '57 or '58 or '59 (at a wedding reception). You ever go to a wedding reception that long ago and remember anybody you saw there?"	

<p>Powladge says that when he went to New Orleans he had already made up his mind. Believed the conclusion of the <i>Warren Report</i>, Oswald did it and did it alone, "at least I faintly distrusted anyone who didn't believe it. ... The best I could do would be to summon as much fairness as possible. Objectivity was out of the question." After interview: "But still., as I left Garrison's office .. I had the irrational feeling that he was on to something... I ... had tried hard to believe the <i>Warren Report</i>, and now, against my will and my better judgment, I was powerfully tempted to believe Jim Garrison."</p>	
<p>Given polygraph test by Lt. Edward M. O'Donnell, who says that following the test Russo told him Shaw was not the man he saw at Ferris's apartment. (See 26 Feb 69.)</p>	
<p>Accuses network of interfering with his investigation, and in letter to FCC (Incomplete copy of letter filed 20 June 1967.) asks that <i>NBC</i> not be allowed "to use the public air waves to accomplish such mean ends." Says he believes the destruction of his case was <i>NBC's</i> "calculated objective."</p>	
<p>FCC says it has not received Garrison's letter.</p>	
<p><i>NBC</i> spokesman says network has no comment.</p>	
<p>Garrison, who spoke at a New York district attorneys' meeting in Monticello, N.Y., 17 June, could not be reached for comment.</p>	
<p>Announces it will air television program 19 June on Garrison's case saying Shaw was held for trial largely because of testimony of two principal witnesses, Vernon Bundy and Perry Russo, and that both had previously failed lie detector tests.</p>	
<p>Says <i>NBC</i> program was directed by Walter Sheridan, "a former investigator for the federal government." Claims Sheridan told Russo that <i>NBC</i> would pay all his expenses if he wanted to move to California before Shaw trial, and would guarantee he would not be extradited to Louisiana.</p>	
<p>Says "All of the screaming and hollering now being heard is evidence that we have caught a very large fish ... It is equally obvious that (<i>NBC</i>) has lent itself to the counterattack in an effort to stop our inquiry before the truth is brought out to the public... This effort to derail the prosecution's case simply confirms the fact that my office has uncovered the true facts about Dallas and that there are men in Washington, D.C., who know it... The basic tactic being used is to try to discredit the prosecution in advance of the trial and to end any further inquiry into the real facts of what happened in Dallas."</p>	
<p>Says officials and employees of <i>NBC</i> who are helping in this effort "to obstruct justice are nothing less than accessories after the fact with regard to the assassination."</p>	
<p>Garrison releases affidavit by Leemans (6 Jan 69) in which he says he lied on this program. For details see 6 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Although Garrison's letter not yet received by FCC, spokesman for FCC says (18 June). The commission is prohibited by law from determining the content of television programs, that Garrison can demand network time to respond to program under fairness doctrine and that commission then will determine whether he should be given the time.</p>	
<p>William R. McAndrew, president of <i>NBC News</i>, says (18 June) network will telecast program in spite of objections registered with FCC by Garrison, network expects him to demand equal time and "is prepared for it."</p>	
<p>In New Orleans, A. Louis Read, president of <i>NBC's</i> local affiliate, <i>WDSU-TV</i>, denies specific charges (not named) made against <i>WDSU-TV</i> by Garrison in his protest to FCC.</p>	

<p>The Case of Jim Garrison." One hour. (Complete tape, very poor quality, in files.[Transcript in files; tape No. 55.]) Program was telecast with almost no advance publicity.</p>	
<p>program is an attack on Garrison, consisting mainly of witnesses who declare he pressured and threatened them; those who had previously given him statements helpful to hi, case now repudiate those statements (Torres, Cancler et al.)</p>	
<p>Fred Leemans, who once operated a Turkish bath in New Orleans, says Garrison offered him money if he could remember that Shaw also used the name Clay Bertrand, that he came to his establishment with a young man named "Lee" who had a "goatee or little beatnik type of beard." Signed statement that he did remember this but did not swear to it. On program says most of this was false testimony, that Shaw had come to the baths but never with anyone else. After program was aired Leemans not available for comment.</p>	
<p>On the program Oswald is never referred to by his full name, only as Lee.</p>	
<p>Andrews says on program does not know Shaw. Has listened to his voice on television, it is not "the voice I identify as Clay Bertrand;" has seen Bertrand twice. Has seen Shaw's picture many times. Q. Can you say positively that the person you knew as Clay Bertrand is not the person you have seen as Clay Shaw? A. Scout's honor. He is not.</p>	
<p>(Andrews) See transcript made from tape (filed this date), which shows the following sentences left out of NBC's own transcript. "The name Clem Bertrand was first introduced by a lawyer named Dean Andrews, who told the Warren Commission a person by that name telephoned him, suggesting he provide legal defense for Lee Oswald. Three years later Garrison suggested to Andrews that Andrews identify Shaw as Bertrand." The name Clem is not used anywhere in Andrews' testimony before Warren Commission, by either Andrews or Wesley Liebeler.</p>	
<p><i>NBC</i> says "Garrison has based his case on a certainty he can prove 'Clay Shaw is Clay or Clem Bertrand. Clay or Clem Bertrand does exist. An <i>NBC</i> news reporter has seen him. Clem Bertrand is not his real name. It is a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. For his own protection we will not disclose the real name of the man known as Clem Bertrand. His real name has been given to the Department of Justice. He is not Clay Shaw." (See Liebeler, 10 Mar., Shaw, 2/6/1967.)</p>	
<p>Says of Garrison, "The results of his four months of public investigation have been to damage reputations, to spread fear and suspicion and, worst of all, to exploit the nation's sorrow and doubts about President Kennedy's death." Summing up, commentator Frank McGee says, "We cannot say that the murder of John F. Kennedy did not happen the way Jim Garrison says it did. We cannot say he does not have the evidence to prove it. We can say this: the case he has built against Clay Shaw is based on testimony that did not pass a lie detector test Garrison ordered -- and Garrison knew it."</p>	
<p>Commenting on program: The <i>NBC</i> program was "one of the most potent, most astonishing, most troubling uses of the medium since television began. In essence the news special was a trial by television ... Garrison became the defendant ... When a television network conducts its own examination of witnesses in advance of a trial, before the world's largest jury, something fundamental in our system of justice is being encroached upon. 'Trial by newspaper' has been condemned by the Supreme Court and the Bar Association. What about trial by television?"</p>	

From review of program: " <i>NBC</i> deliberately -- and quite effectively, it seemed -- ignited a bomb that may blow the Garrison case clean out of the courts."	
Same day? <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says he responded to questions this morning, before appearing briefly at start of Russo's press conference. (Unclear whether <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> reporting statements made on program or later.)	
Says he is keeping a "full file on all violations" of his guidelines for Shaw trial. Directs part of his statement at television news media and cites the National Association of Broadcasters' code of ethics. Demands an end to charges and counter-charges; says "persons, including lawyers, have acted at their peril. I will, repeat, will cite persons for contempt when this case is finally concluded."	
Cryptographer Irvin Mann says he has analyzed the code Garrison says was used by Oswald, says it is "not necessarily" a code and that deciphering method used by Garrison might have turned up any one of several numbers.	
Layton Martens, once Ferrie roommate, says he was never aware that Ferrie had a roommate named Lee Harvey Oswald; says James Lewallen had roomed with Ferrie and on occasion was called "Lew" or "Lee." (Above remarks appear in press release 20 Jun 68, which was not available when these notes were made.)	
<i>NBC</i> 's charge that Russo failed a lie detector test is disputed by Leonard Gurvich (partner in Gurvich Brothers Detective Agency), who supervised the test; in signed statement dated 6/19 says polygraph was unable to get a reading on Russo after making two attempts because Russo was "highly nervous;" is not aware of any other attempt to test Russo.	
Garrison had said "earlier" (no date given), (Same day? <i>States-Item</i> says he responded to questions this morning, before appearing briefly at start of Russo's press conference.) "There really should not be much question left about where <i>NBC</i> 's orders are coming from." Had charged <i>NBC</i> with using "the big lie" as its main weapon to destroy his inquiry. "I think the lie could have been handled much more effectively by the Justice Department. But, of course, there is more experience there." (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> and <i>AP</i> , A077.)	
Admits Townley had talked with Russo on several occasions, but "denied telling him he was working closely with the defense or threatening to ruin Russo's reputation." Says Russo asked <i>NBC</i> team on separate occasions to "find a way out" for him. That Russo suggested to Townley that Townley should act as a go-between between Russo and the defense lawyers. That Russo said if defense lawyers asked him the right questions at the trial he would voice his doubts about identifying Clay Shaw.	
Says there is "absolutely no truth" to Russo's statements about Sheridan.	
Ed Planer, news director <i>WDSU-TV</i> , says Russo's "versions of his conversations with (Townley) are not the same as the dated and timed memorandum that (Townley) wrote concerning their conversations."	
Townley issues blanket denial of any CIA complicity.	
William R. McAndrew, president of <i>NBC</i> News, says <i>NBC</i> was "not interjecting itself into the legal proceedings" as Garrison charges; "We are doing a definitive reporting job."	

<p>At press conference in District Attorney's office says he "played along" with <i>NBC</i> team whose members told him that <i>NBC</i> and the CIA were out to wreck Garrison's investigation; identifies those who contacted him as Walter Sheridan, <i>NBC</i>, Richard Townley, <i>WDSU-TV</i>, and James Phelan, <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>; says he was in constant contact with District Attorney's office while <i>NBC</i> team made repeated attempts to persuade him to appear on the program; was told that "nothing would be held against me" if he cooperated.</p>	
<p>Excerpt, memo from Sciambra to Garrison, attached to press release this date: "Russo said that ... Sheridan ... told him that the President of <i>NBC</i> ... contacted Mr. Gherlock who is in charge of management at Equitable's home office in New York and Gherlock assured the President of <i>NBC</i> that if Russo did cooperate with <i>NBC</i> in trying to end the Garrison probe ... no retaliation would be taken by Equitable against Russo by the local office on instructions from the office."</p>	
<p>Says Townley told him the group had been "working closely with the defense" and had been swapping information with Shaw's attorneys; that "Dymond was going to tear me apart on the stand;" that his personal career would be wrecked unless he cooperated with <i>NBC</i>.</p>	
<p>Says the CIA was mentioned "repeatedly" during conversation with Sheridan; quoted him as saying a number of persons involved in the investigation were present or former CIA employees. Says that Sheridan offered "to set me up in California, protect my job and guarantee that Garrison would never get me extradited back to Louisiana" if he would "side with <i>NBC</i> and the defense."</p>	
<p>Quoted Phelan as warning him that Garrison would "leave me standing in the cold all alone and that I would be the only one who would get hurt."</p>	
<p>Says it "helps to clarify the federal government's role in obstructing the investigation if it is kept. in mind that <i>NBC</i> is owned by the Radio Corporation of America ... one of the top 10 corporations with regard to federal defense contracts." (States-Item.)</p>	
<p>Calls <i>NBC</i> program "outrageous, shocking and an insult to the American sense of fair play."</p>	
<p>Has issued three sets of guidelines, strengthening the ground rules, since case was referred to his court. Essentially, he has banned any public comment upon the guilt or innocence of Shaw or upon the quality of the evidence.</p>	
<p>Garrison releases statement from Miss Mancuso, in which she says Townley attempted to induce her to appear on the <i>NBC</i> program by telling her a "prior interview" would put her in a good light when she was finally subpoenaed. That he said they were not merely going to discredit the probe but that Garrison would be "destroyed" and would get a jail sentence.</p>	
<p>Acknowledged 20 June receipt of formal complaint against <i>NBC</i> filed by Garrison.</p>	
<p>Reacting to MCC call for investigation of his methods, says, "It happens that we already have machinery for inquiring into wrongdoing on the part of public officials ... it is known as the grand jury;" says if what Kohn says is true, it is his duty to appear before it. Will ask the foreman of grand jury to call Kohn so he can present his charges to them.</p>	
<p>Says that Garrison has seen a film taken in front of TSBD immediately after the assassination showing "a second rifle" which had no telescopic sight.</p>	

<p>Squires had heard from another source in New Orleans that Garrison was seeking a Cuban who used the name William More; confirmed by Garrison who says he has seen a CIA photo of Oswald "and William More," and that More tried to purchase 10 trucks in Louisiana in 1961 for use in Bay of Pigs invasion (see DesSlatte, 10 May 1967). Garrison believes Oswald may have been man who submitted bid for the trucks in the name of "Friends for a Democratic Cuba (Banister's organization). Asked how important More is in the investigation, Garrison said, "If he's alive, he's the most important man in the case."</p>	
<p>Says Garrison claims Ruth Paine has ties with the CIA.</p>	
<p>Says Garrison believes Marina knew of Oswald's connections with anti-Castro Cubans and that she was also aware of guerrilla plot to kill JFK, dares not tell all she knows because of fear she would be returned to Soviet Union.</p>	
<p>Garrison says he believes Raymond Cummings' story that he once drove Oswald and Ferrie to Ruby nightclub, but since he cannot pass a lie detector test will not use him unless other evidence can be obtained in corroboration.</p>	
<p>Says Garrison told him he has "many tapes" of Sheridan interviewing his witnesses.</p>	
<p>Interview of Garrison, detailing basic points of his case. Also says Garrison believes JFK killed by members of a 14-man band of Cuban guerrilla fighters who were trained secretly in St. Tammany parish in the summer of 1963. That he was told by Carlos Quiroga that group was trained by a "famous" member of Cuban underground identified only as "Peneque," and that another Cuban, Ricardo Davis, acted as liaison between the group and unidentified Americans who were financing the training.</p>	
<p>Sends letter, signed by Managing Director Aaron Kohn and President E. C. Upton, Jr., to Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion, asking for exhaustive investigation into the manner in which Garrison is conducting his investigation. Asks Gremillion to select a blue-ribbon committee to name a special panel of three "exceptionally qualified lawyers" to conduct inquiry.</p>	
<p>As main basis for request, letter cites accusations made on <i>NBC</i> program (see States-Item for points listed), but also mentions other allegations made against Garrison.</p>	
<p>At Baton Rouge, Gremillion says he has received no communication from MCC and "knows nothing about it."</p>	
<p>Commenting on article by Hugh Aynesworth in <i>Newsweek</i> (15 May), calls Aynesworth a right-winger, says he was unofficial leak for Warren Commission, and allegedly was chosen to handle sale of Oswald diary to Dallas News by Assistant Attorney William Alexander.</p>	
<p>Commenting on <i>NBC</i> program, says it was scheduled without announcement; publicity department of <i>KRONE-TV</i> was not advised. Gives explanation for hasty scheduling in column of 6 July.</p>	
<p>Ordered by Judge Bagert to serve a previously suspended sentence for attempted theft, on ground Bundy had violated provisions of his probation that he immediately enter the federal hospital in Fort Worth for treatment of narcotics addiction).</p>	
<p>Of Russo's statement 20 June, says, "Now tell me, why should <i>NBC</i> and the CIA want to get Garrison?"</p>	
<p>Kennedy issues statement that he had spoken to Gurvich at latter's request; had not dismissed substance of the conversation and "it would be inappropriate to do so now."</p>	

<p>Unnamed Garrison aide says Gurvich never was part of regular staff but brought into probe for special purposes such as photography, and had not been part of the investigation for the last two months. States-Item says Gurvich has not been seen around District Attorney's office for weeks but previously had been there constantly and had been issuing most of the statements.</p>	
<p>Garrison says he cannot comment on Gurvich's statements; aide points out it would be impossible for anyone on the staff to reply without commenting on merits of case, being prohibited by guidelines from saying whether or not there is a strong case against Shaw. Gurvich also says he cannot "indulge in any comment on Shaw case."</p>	
<p>Its request that State Attorney General investigate Garrison's handling of case refused by Gremillion, who says there is no authority within the law for such a procedure, that the attorney general cannot deprive a district attorney of his powers when he is willing to perform his duty, and that Garrison appears to be handling his duties under the law as he sees those duties. Says (New York Times, 24 June) he does not think "this matter" should be tried in the newspapers, press or television; "I think Mr. Garrison ought to be allowed to try his case in the courts."</p>	
<p>Had met with Robert Kennedy in Washington 8/6/to discuss Garrison investigation, without Garrison's knowledge. NBC says Gurvich told Kennedy there is "no basis in fact and no material evidence in (his) case for an assassination plot." Newsday interview with Gurvich gives fuller account of conversation, quotes him saying Kennedy "put everything aside" to hear him and told him he was "extremely grateful" Gurvich had gone to see him. In interview denies he had called investigation a hoax, saying Garrison is sincere and believes in what he is doing, and that "there's a difference between a hoax and saying there's nothing to it." Says evidence clearly points to Oswald.</p>	
<p>(See 27, 28 Mar.) Four other defendants in insurance fraud case, in which Kroman once involved, are acquitted (Bismarck, N.D.) No mention of Kroman. (See 26 July.)</p>	
<p>(In preparation six months, longest single story ever sent over AP wires, 20,000 words; special hookup of AP leased wires needed to handle transmission, which took as long as seven hours on some of the circuits; another four hours required to transmit pictures and drawings.) An attack on the critics, with glancing reference to Garrison. Obvious prejudice, examples taken out of context, etc. Says doubts created by critics, "left to fester, can corrode the trust of a people in its institutions and leaders."</p>	
<p>First of four hour-long programs, "The Warren Report: A CBS News Inquiry," 25-28 June. (See also 28 June) Original plan was for three hours. Ad says program six months in preparation. (Ad 30 June says nine months. (Review of program by Robert Lewis Shayon, Saturday Review 22 July, says program 18 months in preparation.) Taped; reel No.57. For list of witnesses, see file. (CBS transcript in files.)</p>	
<p>Entire series implies CBS dubious about some parts of Warren Report; attempts to create impression of impartial inquiry.</p>	
<p>Built moving target with marksmen firing similar Carcanos from height of sixth-floor window TSBD; (Mark Lane says target, head and shoulder area, was three times larger than human figure; says weapon used cost \$150. [See 25 June]) 37 attempts, 17 not timed because of difficulty with rifle, average time for remaining 20 (time only), 5.6 seconds. (From Bob MacKenzie's report, on this point: "11 marksmen averaged three shots in 5.6 seconds, many getting two hits. One expert scored three hits.") One marksman made 3 hits in 5.2 seconds, another, 1 hit in 3 shots in 4.1 seconds.</p>	

<p>On question whether CE 399 could have done all the damage and emerged virtually intact, showed test of bullet fired through gelatine blocks, etc.; no bullet shown in post-test condition. (Additional detail, 6/28.)</p>	
<p>Tested speed of Zapruder camera by using five similar cameras, proving nothing about speed of Zapruder camera. <i>CBS</i> theorizes that Zapruder camera may accidentally have been set at 24 frames per second (slow motion) instead of the 18 frames per second (regular speed) which the FBI reported. <i>CBS</i> then erroneously concludes that this would have given Oswald more time than the Commission thought he had, whereas it would have given him less than the Commission allowed.</p>	
<p>Following very firm statements by both Mr. and Mrs. Connally that Connally was struck by the second shot -- after the first shot had hit JFK --Walter Cronkite says, "As for the Governor, he now concedes it is possible that he might have been struck by the bullet that pierced the President's throat." No substantiation.</p>	
<p>The Warren Commission -- despite the most widely accepted and often restated capsule version of its findings -- did not state that Oswald was the only killer. ([Oswald] See criticism of program by Alexander M. Bickel and reply by Walter Lister of <i>CBS</i> News Special Reports. Lister's letter defends the program but ends with this paragraph: "If Mr. Bickel is looking for a weak point in the case against Lee Harvey Oswald, let him concentrate on the lack of proof that Oswald himself actually pulled the trigger of his rifle." [<i>New Republic</i>, 15 July, 19 Aug 67, filed Warren Report – Comment.]). It did state that it could not find any evidence that others had conspired with him. (Quote from first program, <i>AP</i>, 26 June.). <i>CBS</i> says it could find no conclusive evidence of a second gunman; says that JFK was shot from behind; the view of <i>CBS</i> News "after thorough examination of all evidence, is that 'it is difficult to believe the single-bullet theory. But to believe the other theories is even more difficult."</p>	
<p>Final conclusion of <i>CBS</i> is that Warren Commission's findings are correct. Before Cronkite's concluding remarks at end of fourth program, the last two speakers are Henry Steele Commager and Eric Sevareid. Commager says that those who believe in a conspiracy are victims of a kind of paranoia that has developed in the country during the cold war. Sevareid says that anyone who thinks the members of the Warren Commission would conspire to cover up the truth is an idiot.</p>	
<p>Was Marc Golden with <i>CBS</i> at this time? Newsweek describes him 25 Aug 69 as "<i>CBS</i>'s director of program development (and a former CIA agent) ..." (Filed CIA.)</p>	
<p>(23 June) Says "a tremendous amount of Federal power" has been brought to bear in attempt to stop his investigation, predicts there will continue to be other "coordinated" efforts, says criticism of his inquiry proves two things: "first, that we were correct when we uncovered the involvement of the CIA in the assassination. Second, that there is something very wrong today with our Government ... inasmuch as it is willing to use massive economic power to conceal the truth from the people."</p>	
<p>Says (24 June) will not fight extradition to Louisiana, will be in New Orleans 7 or 8 July; plans to file about 100 libel suits against every person who has publicly supported Garrison, including Sen. Russell Long.</p>	

<p>Says Gurvich "who operates a night watchman service, appeared out of the blue and offered his assistance ..." Says he never was on the payroll, never was "chief investigator," that during the course of the investigation Ivon was assigned to this position. Accuses Gurvich of acting as double agent; "One of Mr. Gurvich's increasing complaints ... was that he felt that he was not being given enough information about the investigation itself. One of the reasons we did not give him all of our information was that we soon learned that he was having meetings with Mr. Walter Sheridan, a former federal investigator now working for (NBC). From that time on, Mr. Gurvich's assignments were limited ... "</p>	
<p>It will be noticed that ... there is occurring a closely timed coalition of major news media and other cooperative agencies, seeking to create the impression that the assassination is a closed matter and anyone who raises questions is either sinister or misguided ... If we are so far off the track, then why is there such an organized effort being made to discredit the investigation before the trial? If we are not in possession of facts showing what really happened in Dallas, won't that be made perfectly plain at the trial?</p>	
<p>Interviewed in New York by <i>New York Times</i>, 24 June, says, "I am today still (Garrison's) chief aide... I have been dispatched to make all of his key arrests -- excluding Shaw -- and arrests were not made only after I reported to him there was no basis for an arrest." Declined comment when asked if he thought Shaw should stand trial.</p>	
<p>In New Orleans, says as far as he knows he is still working on the investigation, had been out of touch with the office "for just a few weeks."</p>	
<p>Denies to reporters that he is a CIA agent. "If I am a double agent, I am working for Garrison and for justice."</p>	
<p>Tells reporters that if Garrison refuses to reevaluate the investigation, he will resign.</p>	
<p>Resigns after unpleasantness when he was kept waiting half an hour before being allowed in to Garrison's office.</p>	
<p>After resignation goes to Parish Prison in attempt to see Vernon Bundy; Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd denies him access to Bundy until Heyd could check with Garrison or until Gurvich got permission from Bundy's lawyer to see him.</p>	
<p>Asked if he feels the charges against Shaw should be dropped, replies, "At this time, yes, I do." Dymond says he is surprised by Gurvich's statement, but very pleased.</p>	
<p>Television news director, <i>WDSU-TV</i>, subpoenaed for grand jury 28 June.</p>	
<p>Says (26 June) that Shaw "should never have been arrested." Says he began to feel there was something wrong with Garrison's investigation as early as January (a month before public disclosure it was being conducted) and had stayed on to find out the whole truth, and the truth is "that Garrison has no case."</p>	
<p>Statements contrast sharply with what he told reporters as late as the last week in April, when he said he had been dubious about the investigation when it first began but that, based upon his own investigation and the leads he had developed, he believed there was a very strong conspiracy case. When asked (26 June) about his announcement of Shaw's arrest, said Garrison asked him to do it and "I felt very sick." In April had said, "I was really excited the day Jim asked me to announce Shaw's arrest."</p>	

<p>Mrs. Howard F. Bogner, described as one of Shaw's closest friends, quoted as saying Shaw told her after his arrest that his life was "completely ruined" and that he was living a nightmare. That not until Gurvich's resignation did he show any exuberance, when he called it "a gift from heaven," told her he had no idea this would happen. Mrs. Bogner quoted as saying it might be better for Shaw to go to trial than to have the charges dropped. "Then the public could see conclusively he is innocent. He has been quite prepared to go to trial and have everything brought out into the open." Story also says friends describe Shaw as a political liberal and admirer of President Kennedy. (Jack Nelson in <i>St. Petersburg Times</i>, filed 28 June.)</p>	
<p><i>AP</i> background story on Gurvich says Jack Dempsey, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> police reporter, puzzled by Gurvich's claims he has thought Garrison off base since January, that Dempsey says Gurvich, both on and off the record, had claimed the investigation was on "very solid ground."</p>	
<p>Says (26 June?) that the first person he told of his misgivings was Robert Kennedy, because he felt "someone by the name of Kennedy should know the truth." Gurvich says assassination was "solved long ago by the Warren Report."</p>	
<p>After resignation, calls (26 June?) for grand jury probe into tactics used by District Attorney's staff, says investigation should be stopped; it has become "such an obsession with Garrison that rationality and ethics are unheard of and are never employed in the investigation."</p>	
<p>Says (26 June) Garrison had given him a master file on the case, expects to tell grand jury everything he knows, and everything he tells them can be proven.</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed for grand jury, at his own request; to appear 28 June. Jury foreman LaBiche tells newsmen the jury would hear Gurvich with open mind, but says, "I see nothing anyone has said to change the picture of what we did. We knew what we were doing and we did it."</p>	
<p>Says (26 June) he knew his statements to news media violated Judge Haggerty's guidelines, but the magnitude of the situation made it necessary.</p>	
<p>Admits that he technically did not have title of chief investigator but says that in fact he was.</p>	
<p>Says that "early this year (Garrison) had labeled for arrest ... as accessories after the fact" a prominent coffee importer, a doctor with an international reputation, an FBI agent assigned to the New Orleans office, two Cuban refugee leaders and a hotel owner. Had also planned a midnight raid on local FBI office to confiscate tape recordings he believed the FBI had made of all phone calls made by himself and his staff. FBI spokesman, "with a roar of laughter," says "No comment."</p>	
<p>Says that Garrison had Shaw's name but no evidence until Russo provided information about overhearing plot.</p>	
<p>Says he "unequivocally" blames Garrison for Ferrie's death. "Mr. Ferrie died of a brain hemorrhage from extreme anticipation of arrest."</p>	
<p>Gurvich brothers of William Gurvich, and who with him operate local detective agency and guard service, subpoenaed for appearance before grand jury 28 June.</p>	
<p>Artist, subpoenaed for grand jury 28 June. (see 28 June)</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen says at news conference he does not intend to investigate the conduct of Garrison's inquiry, does not feel situation warrants investigation by his office, will leave it up to State Attorney General.</p>	
<p>Makes second request that Gremillion investigate Garrison's actions; not satisfied with his reasons for rejecting first request. Cites state law which it contends gives attorney general the right and obligation to investigate charges against a district attorney's office.</p>	

<p>Announces (26 June) that it has tape-recorded interview with Khrushchev. <i>NBC</i> officials refuse to say how they acquired tape recordings and silent color film, made over a period of several months ending in March. Say film and voice tapes not made by <i>NBC</i> crews and that, as far as they know, Soviet Government was not aware that such interviews had been conducted. Other broadcasters say <i>NBC</i>'s acquisition of film considered a coup in the industry. (Additional details, see file 12 July.)</p>	
<p>Defense counsel Salvatore Panzeca files-three motions seeking to suppress evidence, against Shaw, gain the return of seized property ("The evidence seized was not seized in connection with a valid arrest"), and force District Attorney's office to make public its case against Shaw. "Among the only defenses to a charge of conspiracy are that meetings and agreements did not take place, and that if they did take place the defendant was not there. Under these circumstances, the defense of alibi becomes of paramount importance. Counsel for defendant are at a loss to see how a defense or alibi could possibly be utilized in the face of such a ghostly, evasive and indefinite charge as the one with which the defendant is presently faced." State given until 14 July to file answer.</p>	
<p>Before entering jury room says he will give information in connection with "the multiplicity of individual crimes being alleged against Garrison and his staff," predicts that Garrison would not be there to face him. Garrison later says, "We are issuing a subpoena for Mr. Kohn to appear in my office tomorrow so that he can see me face to face. We are solving his problem."</p>	
<p>Says he was sent a third letter to Gremillion asking him to investigate Garrison's conduct.</p>	
<p>Testifies before grand jury. Zelden says he plans to file new motion to quash perjury indictment in the light of <i>NBC</i> statement that there is a Clay Bertrand in New Orleans. Andrews says Shaw never was "and never will be" Clay Bertrand. (<i>AP</i>, <i>St. Petersburg Times</i>, 29 June.) (Epstein, <i>New Yorker</i>, 13 July 68, says that when Andrews testified before grand Jury, he told of a "deal" with Garrison. Epstein says that in late Feb 67 Garrison met with Andrews and, according to Andrews, asked him not to deny that Shaw and Bertrand were one and the same.)</p>	
<p>In final section says it is "not frivolous" to suspect that Lee Harvey Oswald had some connection with either the FBI or the CIA, noting that neither agency had made any comment on the possibility of such a link. (See categorical denial of any connection with Oswald by John A. McCone, filed CIA 13 Feb. 1964, and by J. Edgar Hoover, filed FBI 7 Mar. 1964.)</p>	
<p>John J. McClay says Warren Commission should have demanded to see autopsy photos and X-rays.</p>	
<p>McCloy disclosed ... that Chief Justice Earl Warren ... discussed the photographs with the Kennedy family in the course of the inquiry. 'I thought that he was really going to see them, but it turned out that he hadn't.'" (<i>Oakland Tribune</i>, filed 30 June) <i>CBS</i> says this was one of the most serious errors made by Commission.</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i>, in description of test conducted by Dr. Alfred G. Olivier for <i>CBS</i> of single-bullet theory, says that his test for Warren Commission bullets were fired separately through simulated neck, chest and wrist. While in tests for <i>CBS</i> a single shot was attempted through the entire series of simulated objects. Says Dr. Olivier explained that while bullet lost considerable velocity it did enter the simulated wrist, and that with a little more velocity it could have penetrated the simulated thigh. In the tests it did not.</p>	

Garrison, in interview in program (27 June, filed in New York 15 Jun, <i>New York Times</i> , 29 June). Says "It's well known that police officers react violently to the murder of a police officer," and that Tippit's death was planned by the conspirators so that when police were directed to theater, where Oswald had been told to wait and where he was found, armed, the police would shoot him there, eliminating possibility of his being interrogated and incriminating others involved. Ruby entered the picture when this failed and it became necessary for "one of the people involved" to kill him.	
<i>CBS</i> says its conclusion is that Oswald shot Tippit and that there was no evidence to indicate the two knew each other. Explains killing of Oswald by Ruby as "meaningless violence born of meaningless violence."	
See Garrison file 30 Nov 67 for criticism of program (<i>Midlothian Mirror</i> reprint of editorial (undated) in <i>Weekly Packet</i> , Blue Hill, Maine) which says CBS attempted to discredit Garrison's case before he had had a chance to bring it to trial; "One got the impression, during the third show, that <i>CBS</i> was 'trying' Jim Garrison by TV." See also 21 Nov 67.	
Testifies before grand jury. Leaves jury room for conference room with his lawyer, Steven B. Lemann, and Walter Sheridan.	
French Quarter bar owner, subpoenaed, appears before grand jury. (<i>AP</i> (AI27NU) says that he had "earlier" been identified as Clay Bertrand by Andrews. Davis declines comment but his attorney, G. Wray Gill, says Davis has never used the name Clay Bertrand.	
Subpoena was not for grand jury but for District Attorney's office.	
Answers subpoena to testify before grand jury.	
Ross Yockey, New Orleans States-Item reporter answers grand jury subpoena. No indication why he was called.	
Mark Lane says that in test, gun was fired 20 feet from target, instead of 180 feet. See 25 June)	
Was kept waiting all day to testify. Did not enter jury room until so late was not able to finish his testimony. Labiche says he will be recalled.	
Tells newsman he plans to take his information against Garrison before a federal grand jury on the grounds that some individuals' civil rights have been violated.	
Says if Garrison is "not forced to abandon" his case he will go to trail with Clay Shaw. This he must do to satisfy his ego."	
Says he decided to denounce Garrison's investigation (about June 1) after Garrison plucked the name of his latest suspect from a letter written by a Texas woman whose husband had abandoned her and her children and who asked for help in locating him, describing him as a man with a scar over his left eye. Gurvich says "Garrison has always thought that a man with a scar over his left eye was a companion of ... Oswald, so now this man became his suspect. It was so absurd 1 figured Garrison had gone completely nuts." (<i>St. Petersburg Times</i> , 29 June.) Peter Kihss, <i>New York Times</i> , reports woman said her husband was a native of British Honduras.	
Testifies before grand jury.	
Gurvich says (28 June?) that Andrews had told Garrison "months ago" that Shaw was not Bertrand. <i>New York Times</i> says "The real 'Clay Bertrand' was described by Mr. Andrews as a 'client and a friend of mine,'" but does not say when statement was made, or to whom.	

<p>Asked why he had withheld Davis' identity until now, answers, "How would you like to have your brains knocked out and be busted down to your toes?" Later says he was trying to protect Davis because "he is not involved in this at all."</p>	
<p>Gurvich says that "somebody in the district attorney's office told me a long time back that Cancler had been asked to break into Shaw's apartment."</p>	
<p>Favorable review by Jack Gould, <i>New York Times</i> . Says situation had arisen where "strident critics" and the "negative versions of events at Dallas" were enjoying more extensive circulation than the initial report. That since Warren Commission as a body could not be expected to respond to "every passing challenge" an unhealthy void had been created. That <i>CBS</i> realized the nation needed the application of a sense of perspective" and had performed a "thoroughly valuable social service."</p>	
<p>Answering statement by Andrews to newsmen 28 June, that "The man who I believe to be ... Bertrand is Eugene Davis," says, "The recent statements by Andrews identifying me as Clay Bertrand are utterly and completely false and malicious and damnable. They are lies without justification." Goes to District Attorney's office and gives sworn statement: "I want to state unequivocally for the record that I never used the name Clay Bertrand nor have I called Dan Andrews in reference to representation of Lee Harvey Oswald."</p>	
<p>Says that a day or two after <i>NBC</i> broadcast saying the real Clay Bertrand was a well-known New Orleans businessman, two FBI agents met him in a local drugstore, showed him photos he could not identify, asked him if he had ever used the name Clay Bertrand or knew of anyone who had; replied "No," and says that before the FBI men left one of them told him, "I feel sure that you're not Clay Bertrand."</p>	
<p>Andrews testified before Warren Commission that he had seen Bertrand only twice. Davis says he has known Andrews for 15 years, that as law student Andrews would bring his books into bar where Davis was working, and study there; that Andrews had represented him in minor legal matters; that he has spoken many times to Andrews and that "He knows my voice, he knows I'm Gene Davis."</p>	
<p>Says he had not known either Oswald or Shaw.</p>	
<p>Davis is 5'9", has black hair, brown eyes, brown eyes. Shaw is 6'4", has white hair (blue eyes?). In early grand jury testimony, Andrews had said he believed Bertrand was somewhat shorter than Shaw.</p>	
<p>Immediately after Davis testified 28 June, a subpoena instantan was issued for Andrews.</p>	
<p>Grand jury, after session 28 June, announces through LaBiche that no evidence had been produced "as of 9:30 p.m. this date" to show that Garrison or his office were guilty of false accusations or improper conduct.</p>	
<p>Will be called again when grand jury meets in two weeks because his testimony was not completed when jury adjourned.</p>	
<p><i>St. Petersburg Times</i> : "Gurvich said he decided to denounce the investigation after Garrison p</p>	
<p>Answers Garrison's subpoena and meets him in his office.</p>	

Would not say whether he had discussed the identity of Bertrand with grand jury; asked if he knew the identity of "the real Clay Bertrand," replies that he "can't answer a question like that."	
Questioned by grand jury 28 June. (Turner described by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> as former FBI agent and author of article in <i>Ramparts</i> Magazine (June 1967?) "in which the writer flatly declared there was a well-organized conspiracy to ill Kennedy at Dallas.")	
Was believed visiting city-and subpoena was directed to Roosevelt Hotel, where his room staked out by Garrison investigators; subpoena had not been served at 2 p.m. District Attorney's office was told Dalzell might be at Steven Plotkin's law office and a sheriff's deputy was sent there. No indication if Dalzell was found.	
Says at press conference that Garrison should be allowed to complete his investigation. Asked if he thought Gremillion should reconsider decision not to investigate Garrison's handling of his inquiry, says "No ... If the attorney general goes in and stops it ... it would raise even more doubts not only in the nation but in the world."	
Subpoena issued, directing him to appear at Garrison's office at 1 p.m.	
Described as petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government. Sources in District Attorney's office say Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of local militant anti-Castro organization, Friends of Democratic Cuba. Also listed as incorporators were the late Guy Banister, Grady C. Durham, a former New Orleans attorney, and William Klein, "brother of an attorney (Burton Klein?) representing one of the figures in the Garrison investigation." Group later merged with other anti-Castro Cuban groups.	
London school teacher who came to New Orleans earlier in the year to study jazz and who became interested in Garrison's investigation and offered his help. Garrison sent him to Washington where he spent over a month in National Archives.	
Compiled a list of 51 classified documents whose titles indicate, to Bethell, that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald before the assassination, and which he considered would be of special interest to Garrison. See <i>States-Item</i> for list of 29 titles, dealing with CIA dossier on Oswald, his activities in USSR and Mexico, Ruby and his associates, the DeMohrenschildts, etc.	
In support of his allegation that the CIA knew about Oswald prior to assassination, cites item in unclassified files (message from CIA to State Department dealing with Oswald, dated 10 Oct. 1963) which apparently did not reach Warren Commission because there are no commission documents originating from CIA dated prior to assassination.	
Says that among partially classified documents is an FBI report 750 pages long, of which 36 pages are missing (classified?).	
Ferrie is one of those dealt with in missing pages.	
Analysis of Zapruder film by Luis Alvarez (physicist, <i>Lawrence Radiation Laboratory</i>). For details on this see 31 July 1967.	
Subpoena withdrawn when he could not be found 30 June.	
Informed sources say this was done only after assurances that Dalzell could be located	
Indications that he may talk with District Attorney's office "this weekend" (I July a Saturday).	
No information on what questions District Attorney's office wants to ask Dalzell.	
Washington correspondent for <i>London Express</i> , in story from New Orleans says Garrison's case is weakening and attributes this in part to NBC program.	

Says Gov. McKeithen has taken private soundings of public opinion which show that Garrison's popularity is slipping	
The governor, nobody's fool, is now flatly refusing to finance the Garrison adventure with any more money from the coffers of the State.	
Says Rev. Clyde Johnson "has suddenly remembered meeting Clay Shaw, Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby, all together, not once, but twice, in the autumn of 1963," and that on first occasion Shaw offered him \$2000 cash to campaign against JFK. (Have not seen mention of either of these items elsewhere.)	
Says Ferrie used to boast of his role with the CIA.	
Says World-Trade Center-Corporation, of which Shaw is (was?) a director, is "assumed by some to be a CIA front."	
Quotes unnamed New Orleans editor: "Garrison has always left himself an exit route out of trouble, and this may be the purpose of bringing in the CIA. If the whole investigation falls apart, he can always blame the CIA for blocking witnesses, fixing evidence and withholding information. How can he lose?"	
In first public comment on Garrison's investigation, says on television interview he is satisfied with conclusions of Warren Commission, has seen no new evidence which would lead to any other conclusion than that Oswald was the lone assassin, and unless such evidence is produced he feels there is no necessity for a new investigation.	
Says that Warren Commission investigation was perhaps too quickly concluded and there may have been lack of thorough questioning, but this was necessary because two major problems confronted President Johnson after the assassination -- restoration of public confidence in the presidency and capacity of this country to deal with foreign nations.	
Speaking at <i>Press Club</i> says Gov. McKeithen and Attorney General Gremillion have refused to acknowledge their authority and responsibility to intervene in Garrison's probe, says Metropolitan Crime Commission is asking those in authority to "exercise their duty."	
Says that as last resort the public, with 25 names, can petition the commencement of removal action through district courts.	
Says (see <i>New York Times</i> ' report of above speech) that 22 criminal allegations have been made against Garrison, by <i>Newsweek</i> , <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> , <i>NBC</i> , <i>CBS</i> and local news media.	
Extradition proceedings dismissed by Judge William Gillie of Columbus Municipal Court, saying state has received no legal extradition papers, that all documents filed had one defect or another which have not been corrected.	
Weiner points out that with extension of deadline two months ago Judge Bruce Jenkins had said that if Louisiana authorities "don't do something by that time they are out of business;" says that all extradition papers sent to Columbus failed to establish whether Novel was wanted as material witness or fugitive. (Only mention of specific charge in extradition papers is that Novel alleged to have conspired or participated in burglary of Houma munitions dump.) John McElroy, aide to Gov. Rhodes, says he (McElroy) wrote to Gov. McKeithen a week ago reminding him that supplemental papers needed to make extradition documents valid, had received no reply. "It would appear to me that Gov. McKeithen will have to start all over now."	
Weiner says Novel will return to New Orleans for questioning without extradition if Garrison agrees to three conditions previously outlined by Novel. That Garrison drop charges against him, that he be granted immunity from arrest if he returns, that he be questioned at open session of grand jury.	

Novel adds that he is willing to return if Garrison will set an irrevocable recognizance bond for him on pending charges.	
Asked why he had not been on <i>NBC</i> program, replies that <i>NBC</i> prefaced its program by saying none of the witnesses interviewed had been paid, and that he had been on <i>NBC</i> payroll 1 Feb. through 1 Apr. 1967, helping gather information and material for program.	
Says he has never been an agent or operative of the CIA but acted as CIA intermediary until June of 1961.	
That munitions taken from Houma bunker were taken to the office of the late Guy Banister, later trucked to Miami.	
Had told reporter recently that he had actually been back to New Orleans since extradition process started.	
Flew there from New York, picked up his automobile, drove back to Ohio; no one recognized him because he was disguised as a priest.	
Released from extradition proceedings, Gov. Connally having refused to sign executive warrant of extradition within the specific 90 days.	
After court action Arcacha's lawyers threaten to sue Garrison and any persons who have helped finance his investigation.	
Arcacha has lost his job as export manager for local refrigeration firm.	
Lawyer Frank P. Hernandez says "since the moment Garrison injected Arcacha's good name into this investigation he became unemployable and has remained so until today ... "	
Files motion in Criminal District Court aimed at setting early trial date for Shaw.	
Motion says pretrial publicity in two magazines (<i>Saturday Evening Post</i> and <i>Newsweek</i>) and <i>NBC</i> program were "intended" to hamper investigation and intimidate its witnesses, cites specifically what it charges were attempts by <i>NBC</i> to make Russo "alter his testimony."	
Motion accuses Ramsey Clark and other government officials of "false charges and statements designed to wreck this case," saying Clark "falsely stated to the national public within days of the arrest of Clay Shaw that Clay Shaw was investigated by the FBI and that he had been cleared.	
This false statement has subsequently been retracted by the Justice Department along with its identification of Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand."	
Motion accuses Kohn of working "in concert with" <i>NBC</i> representatives; says Kohn has admitted "privately that he has no knowledge of alleged misconduct" by District Attorney's office "except through magazines and the television network."	
No indication of when Shaw case might go to trial; several lengthy motions by defense still pending, hearing on them expected later in the month.	
(4 July) sets two conditions for acceptance of <i>NBC</i> invitation to reply to its criticism of his investigation. Invitation, received 29 June, had offered him half-hour at 8 p.m. 15 July, suggested panel as possible format.	
Garrison says he will accept if he receives a full hour and no panel takes part in the program.	
Speaking at <i>Young Men's Business Club</i> , says a 1934 law which was held unconstitutional in 1943 should be reinstated, giving the attorney general the right to supplant a district attorney for nonperformance of duties or malfeasance.	
Resigns as Assistant District Attorney of Jefferson Parish, a position from which he was suspended in March just prior to his indictment for perjury before grand jury.	
Says he is resigning because he wants to concentrate on his private law practice (as Assistant District Attorney was prohibited from acting in criminal cases).	

Had complained that Garrison's tactics, particularly perjury indictment, have crippled his practice.	
As result has been forced to take second job, as master of ceremonies and sitting in on bass fiddle at <i>Mahogany Hall</i> , traditional jazz house.	
Alcock says motion for early Shaw trial was made "so we can get this thing out of the TV studios and into the courtroom where it belongs."	
According to Terrence O'Flaherty (<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i>) reason for <i>NBC</i> 's hasty scheduling of its program was that its news department had every assurance that Gurvich would defect from Garrison investigation on the program during an interview	
Instead, Gurvich chose to break the story to Robert Kennedy.	
charges filed against him 5 July by Garrison, bill of information saying he had offered Russo bribes, including service as "intermediary to influence cross-examining trial attorneys."	
Says that while subpoenas-are usually issued by foreman of grand jury, Louisiana criminal code gives District Attorney authority to issue them. Asked whether in his opinion either Cancler or Gurvich would be able to give grand jury any significant information, replies, "positively not."	
Subpoenaed for grand jury 12 July by Assistant District Attorney Burnes, who says subpoena is "totally unconnected with Cancler's burglary case now pending in court."	
Says, "He's just another person who professes to have knowledge of the case. This is a put up or shut up operation with him, too. He has never testified under oath to the charges he made over nationwide television. We want to give him that chance."	
Subpoenaed for grand jury 12 July; subpoena ordered by Assistant District Attorney Richard Burnes. Asked why Gurvich had been subpoenaed, Burnes said, "He appeared voluntarily last week, but since he's not beating on the door any longer to get in, we decided to issue a subpoena just to see whether he really has any information.	
This time we want the grand jury to hear him out on a put up or shut up basis to draw out the evidence, if he has any." Gurvich being subpoenaed rather than asked to appear voluntarily "to insure his appearance. Without a subpoena, there's no guarantee that he would be available."	
Asked whether Gurvich had given significant information to the jury 5 July, Burnes says, "I really wish I could tell you about that," but secrecy of grand jury must be preserved.	
Shows up at Garrison's office, says had been asked to appear by Sciambra but did not know why. Complains to reporter that adverse publicity resulting from the investigation had affected his personal life, "I even got thrown out of a baseball league because of it." Remains in Garrison's inner office for over an hour.	
<i>NBC</i> announces he has accepted offer to respond to its program, which will be taped at <i>WDSU-TV</i> , local <i>NBC</i> affiliate; 30 minutes, no panel. <i>New York Times</i> says that after <i>NBC</i> program was telecast Garrison wrote to <i>NBC</i> requesting equal time.	
States-Item story on his political background and ambitions, including desire to be vice-president. Says he has demonstrated several times since he took office that he is not inclined to put his future on the line where he has much more to lose than to gain, when the odds are not just right. Says it was he who pushed a code of ethics through the legislature, and that he is well aware of the public sentiment on the conduct of public officials.	

Capias warrant issued for his arrest, charged by Garrison with public bribery of Perry Russo (see States-Item for details of charge). Spokesman for Garrison says office does not know Sheridan's present whereabouts.	
Bank account records subpoenaed by Garrison.	
Order signed by Judge Braniff directs Merlin J. Van Geffen, comptroller and vice-president of <i>Whitney National Bank</i> to bring to District Attorney's office 12 July "original ledger sheets and signature cards and any and all documents whatsoever pertaining to" Ferrie's savings and checking accounts.	
Order says documents are to be available for "inspection and copying" and that they are necessary for state's case against Shaw.	
Garrison has "previously" obtained records of Ferrie's phone calls during 1963 -- except for the month of November, which, he says, are not available.	
Three days before he died, phoned States-Item to say Garrison would implicate him in the assassination and that the entire investigation was a hoax.	
Bribery charge allotted to Judge Brahney, who earlier had set his bond at \$5,000. According to "one source" today, Sheridan phoned New Orleans from Washington, D.C. saying he will appear this week at Criminal Courts Building to post his bond and that he will not fight extradition.	
His lawyer in New Orleans is Steven Lemann, also attorney for WDSU; present when Sheridan's case was allotted, declines comment on when Sheridan would return to New Orleans.	
In Chicago, where he says he went to take lie detector tests, "voluntarily", before answering subpoena to testify before grand jury.	
Says, "I do not have to establish my credibility in New Orleans, I've proved that with my years of service. I do have to establish my truthfulness." Says test will "prove I'm telling the truth when I say Garrison's investigation is a hoax;" says he will supply members of grand jury with copies of test result.	
During test said he heard Garrison order arrest of Sheridan and Townley, heard him tell an aide who opposed arrest, "Don't be so legalistic." Says, "A lot of people believe Garrison knows what he is doing, but let me tell you, it's all fake."	
Test performed by John E. Reid, head of John E. Reid and Associates, whom Gurvich says is regarded as the top man in the polygraph field. The company says Gurvich passed the test.	
For questions asked and answers given, see 14 July.	
District Attorney's office files bill of information, charging Townley with attempted bribery and attempted intimidation of witnesses, an accompanying statement by Assistant District Attorney Burnes saying "The bills of information today deal only with the criminal conduct of Richard Townley."	
See States-Item for listing of charges, which are similar to those filed against Sheridan (8 July), with addition that Townley used "violence, force and threats upon one Marlene Mancuso .. with intent to influence her conduct in relation to her duty as a witness." (Earlier story on Miss Mancuso, former wife of Novel, States-Item 21 June.)	
Testifies before grand jury. He and grand jury then taken to "hastily summoned" session of Criminal District Court, where at Judge Bagert's request jury foreman asks Cancler in open court, "Was the story you told on national television, on <i>NBC</i> , during the month of June true?"	

<p>(Had said on <i>NBC</i> program he had been asked to plant evidence in Shaw Apartment.) Refuses to answer on grounds it might incriminate him. (See <i>New York Times</i> , 13 July.) Judge Bagert finds him in contempt of court and sentences him to six months in jail and a \$500 fine, sentence carrying an additional year if fine is not paid. (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 13 and 31 July.)</p>	
<p>Attorneys file petition aimed at preventing Garrison from appearing on <i>NBC</i> television 15 July, arguing that program would be "in direct contravention to, and in violation of, the guidelines heretofore issued by this court."</p>	
<p>That it was the duty of the trial judge (Haggerty) to protect the defendant (Shaw) from "inherently prejudicial publicity." AP says petition asks that program be at least blacked out in the New Orleans area.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty denies petition, pointing out he has already given clear notice that persons violating his guidelines, including lawyers, have acted "at their peril" in discussing the case publicly. "I cannot in advance anticipate or suspect that a violation will occur. I have not in the past enjoined anyone, including (<i>NBC</i>, <i>CBS</i>) or any other person, even though there was reason to believe that a violation could possibly take place. I do not intend to change the court's position at this time.</p>	
<p>Mr. Jim Garrison is a constitutional officer, elected by the people, and moreover is subject to the stringent rules and regulations of the <i>Louisiana Bar Association</i> and, more particularly, the Committee on Grievances." (<i>New York Times</i> , 13 July.)</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty says that if defense feels its right to a fair trial has been jeopardized in New Orleans, it may ask for a change of venue.</p>	
<p>Dymond takes exception to Judge Haggerty's ruling, noting that program will be taped 14 July, and says, "If an illegal act is going to be done, and the court is in a position to stop that act before it is done, then the court has a right and a duty to do so."</p>	
<p>Says contempt punishment after Shaw trial does nothing to protect the rights of the defendant in the trial.</p>	
<p>Earlier in the week Shaw's attorneys had written to <i>NBC</i> urging it to cancel the program; refused by <i>NBC</i>, citing responsibilities as broadcaster and requirements of FCC fairness doctrine; today informs Garrison by telegram of this decision.</p>	
<p>Says at news conference in Washington he will surrender to face bribery charges, that he has "no intention of avoiding meeting this issue which involves a basic principle of freedom of the press;" hopes to be freed on the \$5,000 bond set for his appearance.</p>	
<p>Statement by William McAndrew, president of <i>NBC News</i> , read at the news conference, which says Garrison's charges are "an attempt by (him) to intimidate the news media who have commented adversely on (his) assassination investigation."</p>	
<p>Townley (11 July) posts \$7,500 bond, issues statement calling charges against him and Sheridan "completely false," saying charges are "obviously part of the campaign to intimidate reporters everywhere who dare to question the methods of Mr. Garrison, his assistants and his investigators," and that he is "confident that these absurd charges will be proven groundless in any fair, impartial trial."</p>	
<p>Testifies (12 July) before grand jury for 22 hours; on leaving jury room says, "Garrison was in there during the early part until he chickened .. until he left."</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen receives another letter from MCC, signed by Kohn and acting president William I. Monaghan, citing McKeithen's statements in the press that for the attorney general to stop the probe would not be good at this time.</p>	
<p>Letter says "We did not request the attorney general to stop the probe ... We did ask the attorney general to investigate allegations that various crimes have been committed by Mr. Garrison and members of his staff ... in the course of the probe ...</p>	

<p>It is untenable that ... the attorney general and governor of this state, sworn to uphold its laws, should suggest that accusations of crime be ignored."</p>	
<p>Sheridan before joining <i>NBC</i> had served as an investigator for Senate Rackets Committee and an official of Justice Department; in both positions had worked for Robert Kennedy. It was Sheridan who arranged for on-camera interview of Cancler in <i>NBC</i> program.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office files memoranda in support of its denial of requests by Shaw attorneys for bill of particulars (27 June); documents argue that Shaw's indictment sets forth all the information to which Shaw is entitled.</p>	
<p>Says the prosecution has further revealed that Ruby was a member of the alleged conspiracy and that a meeting took place in Baton Rouge in furtherance of the plot.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office maintains that the remainder of the 93 items requested by Shaw's lawyers are "an attempt to obtain knowledge of the evidence relied upon by the state to prove its case, which the law does not require the state to disclose in advance of trial."</p>	
<p>States-Item lists the 15 questions asked Gurvich, and his answers, in polygraph test in Chicago, including affirmative answers to the following questions: "Did Garrison order the arrest, handcuffing and physical beating of Sheridan and Townley?"</p>	
<p>Did Alcock say to you that if you and he had been in New Orleans, Garrison would not have arrested Shaw March 1? Was Garrison advised that the conspiracy to commit burglary involving (Arcacha) and (Novel) took place outside his jurisdiction?" John T. Reid, polygraph examiner, said there were "no significant emotional disturbances indicative of deception in this subject's polygraph record on" the questions.</p>	
<p>In televised reply to <i>NBC</i> program, Garrison says "the conclusion of the Warren Report that President Kennedy was killed by a lone assassin is a fairy tale ... In the months to come you will learn to your own satisfaction that President Kennedy was not killed by a lone assassin... (He) was assassinated by men who sought to obtain a radical change in our foreign policy, particularly with regard to Cuba."</p>	
<p>Says "In my considered judgment there has been an effort to prejudice in advance the potential jurors in the trial of this Shaw case. As a matter of fact, (<i>NBC</i>) has already had the trial. The defendant was found innocent and the district attorney was convicted."</p>	
<p><i>NBC</i> issues statement following Garrison's talk, saying he had said nothing which "alters the information developed by <i>NBC News</i> about (his) methods," that he did not deal with specific criticisms expressed by <i>NBC</i>.</p>	
<p>(For text of <i>NBC</i> statement, see <i>New York Times</i> 17 July.)</p>	
<p>On <i>NBC</i>'s claim that it had located the true Clay Bertrand, whose name it had given to Justice Department, Garrison says the man has denied he is Bertrand. <i>NBC</i> replies "<i>NBC News</i> stands by the statement made on its program."</p>	
<p>On Cancler, Garrison says that when Cancler was asked by grand jury about his statements on <i>NBC</i> program, he refused to answer, invoking the Fifth Amendment. <i>NBC</i> statement says that "the fact that he availed himself of his constitutional rights does not affect the truth of his statements."</p>	
<p>Garrison criticizes "Eastern news agencies;" says national news media had combined to keep the truth of the assassination from the public; does not mention motive, but previously had said media acting on orders from "powerful" government officials in Washington.</p>	

In its statement, <i>NBC</i> says "Mr. Garrison's contention that <i>NBC News</i> has conspired with government agencies and other news media to discredit, his activities also is untrue. <i>NBC News</i> presented (its program) on its own initiative in a spirit of journalistic enterprise."	
For additional detail of Garrison's talk, see <i>UPI</i> 16 July and <i>New York Times</i> 17 July. See <i>NBC</i> transcript, and tape No. 55.	
From <i>UPI</i> story on Garrison's appearance on <i>NBC</i> 15 July: The District Attorney said the Warren Commission started out with a completely unacceptable proposition in the first place -- that one of its duties was to calm the nation's fears about the assassination.	
The government has no right to calm our fears, any more than it has a right to excite our fears about China or about anything else, he said. "I don't want to be calm about great news agencies and powerful government officials attempting to keep the truth from the people. If the day has come when the president of the United States can be shot down in the streets because some people disagree with his foreign policy, if the day has come when the minute his heart stops beating, other considerations take over to conceal the truth from the people of the United States, then the day has come when we have lost our democracy."	
Appearing on <i>ABC</i> interview program, is asked only one question about Garrison: "Have you uncovered any evidence whatsoever to indicate that Garrison may be on the trail of something new or important regarding the assassination, sir?" Answer: "We have no evidence to that extent whatsoever. I listened to Mr. Garrison on television last night. I heard no evidence. We remain convinced that Oswald and Oswald alone assassinated President Kennedy."	
Speaking at <i>Press Club of New Orleans</i> , says that Clay Bertrand "never existed;" says there is only one important point about Bertrand and that point is "Clay Shaw ain't Clay Bertrand. Amen."	
Years ago I was introduced to a fellow at a gay wedding reception. The boy never used the name Clay Bertrand. I was just introduced to him as Clay Bertrand.	
Says he "ducked the Warren Commission" as long as he could, that he told commission investigators, "Look, man, I don't want to talk. I'm going to tell you a bunch of lies. 'Will you tell' them under oath?' they say, and I say, 'Be my guest.'"	
Says that anyone who is charged with a crime has several courses of action. "In some instances you hustle a fix... Me, though, I'm a harpooned whale dragged up on the beach, I got nowhere to go."	
Motion for new trial on burglary charge (see 12 June) denied by Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp.	
Pleads innocent to multiple offender bill filed against him by District Attorney's office (count carries imprisonment of 20 years to life) but agrees by stipulation with District Attorney's office that he is the person mentioned in the bill	
Motion by lawyer, Milton Brener, that court set the bill aside, overruled by Judge Schulingkamp. Brener says he intends to appeal; given until 28 July in which to prepare exceptions to rulings by the court.	
On contempt of court charge (see 12 July), Brener says he will appeal today to state Supreme Court for writs which would order a review of contempt proceedings.	
Again charged with perjury, this time in connection with testimony before grand jury 28 June, when he identified Gene Davis as Clay Bertrand.	
Before this time (and before <i>NBC</i> said 19 June it had located the real Bertrand) had maintained he was unable to say whether Shaw and Bertrand were the same person. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for questions and answers on which perjury charge is based.	

In excerpt from portion of grand jury testimony made public, names Helen Gert (who, according to Andrews, worked with Davis in his bar years ago) as the person who introduced him to Davis as Clay Bertrand.	
Says he has known Davis a long time, talks with him by phone almost every day; when asked if he is the man who asked Andrews to represent Oswald, replies "This is the man I believe called me ... what you all believe is your affair ...;" asked if this is the man who called him with requests that he represent homosexuals, answers "No, he didn't do it that way.	
That's the way I said it, put it into the Warren Commission report ... I never said it other than in the Warren Report ... ;" reminded that he had said he had not heard from Bertrand after he was called about representing Oswald, says "Not from Clay Bertrand, 'cause I call him Gene Davis;" says Bertrand has changed in appearance, that he is "fat like me."	
This perjury charge is in addition to the one based on earlier grand jury testimony, for which he is to be tried 9 Aug.	
Andrew's bond of \$5,000 recommended; later reduced to \$1,5000.	
Surrenders at Criminal District Court Clerk's office, posts bond; while waiting to do so is handed subpoena to appear before grand jury 19 July (<i>AP</i> , 19 July)	
Attorney Milton Brener files motion before Judge Thomas Brahney asking that Sheridan be allowed to leave the jurisdiction.	
Appears before Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff, pleads not guilty; attorney Edward Baldwin allowed nine days in which to file technical pleadings.	
In first comment of any nature concerning Garrison investigation by an immediate member of the Kennedy family, issues statement in Washington: "I have been fortunate to know and work with Walter Sheridan for many years. Like all those who have known him and his work, I have the utmost confidence in his integrity, both personal and professional.	
This view was shared by President Kennedy himself, with whom Mr. Sheridan was associated for many years in a relationship of utmost trust, confidence and affection. His personal ties to President Kennedy, as well as his own integrity, insure that he would want as much as, or more than any other man to ascertain the truth about the events of November 1963.	
It is not possible that Mr. Sheridan would do anything which would in the slightest degree, compromise the truth in regard to the investigation in New Orleans."	
James Lewallen's lawyer, killed 30 Mar. in crash of Delta DC8 jet during practice landing.	
Piazza, "who fellow aviator Capt.. Magyar said was one of Ferrie's best friends in earlier years when Ferrie knew him in the Civil Air Patrol ... " (<i>Weisberg, Oswald in New Orleans</i> , p 375 para 5.	
Attorneys Milton Brener and Herbert Miller file motion asking that subpoena for his appearance before grand jury this morning be quashed.	
Subpoena stayed by Judge Bagert "pending a determination of the issues" raised by Sheridan's attorneys.	
See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details of motion, including request that Garrison and his assistants be removed as advisers to grand jury, citing provision of Louisiana law providing for recusal of the District Attorney as grand jury adviser when his personal interests are affected.	
Attorneys say Garrison since his election in 1962 has used his role as legal adviser to the grand jury to "procure spurious and specious indictments against his political enemies." (<i>AP</i> , in <i>St. Petersburg Times</i> , 20 July.)	

Request that foreman of grand jury state in open court whether jury is investigating Sheridan's charges against Garrison or Garrison's charges against Sheridan; request that Brener be allowed to accompany Sheridan before grand jury during his testimony.	
Arrested on a bad check warrant from Shelby, N.C., says he does not remember the check transaction, in 1961; Alcock says the arrest has "absolutely nothing" to do with assassination inquiry, theorizes that North Carolina authorities saw Marochini's name and picture in the papers after his appearance as a witness.	
His connection with Garrison's investigation has never been made clear; reportedly a friend and neighbor of Shaw.	
Declines comment on investigation, saying "We cannot add gasoline or water or anything" that might either excite or cool interest in the investigation.	
District Attorney's office will ask for an open hearing 24 July to determine whether Sheridan must appear before grand jury; Alcock, who will file motion, says if Sheridan's attorneys lose the motion Sheridan will be ordered to testify 26 July.	
States-Item says Sheridan was a prime source of the information used on the <i>NBC</i> program, and that his original subpoena was ostensibly to have him repeat under oath <i>NBC</i> 's charges against Garrison. Motion by his lawyers 19 July to quash subpoena says that the subpoena "can only be an attempt by the district attorney to back up his bill of information with an indictment," and that it was issued merely "to coerce and intimidate" Sheridan.	
Motion 19 July also asked for a hearing to determine legality of the makeup of the current grand jury; Shaw attorneys also have indicated they plan to contest the picking of jurors. Opponents of Garrison investigation have said that current jurors are "in Garrison's pocket." Term of current jury expires at the end of August.	
Motion to be heard by Judge Bagert, who personally picked the 12 members of current jury. Judge Bagert says (19 July) he will make no comment on makeup of the jury, adding that he feels he will basked to take the stand when attorneys for Shaw file a new motion to quash his grand jury indictment.	
At Brener's request, subpoenas issued for all members of Orleans Parish Grand Jury; Garrison; his first assistant, Charles Ray Ward; assistant District Attorney James Alcock; William Gurvich; Willard E. Robertson; and three members of Orleans Parish Jury Commission: Noel Radal (? - surname illegible), chairman; Mrs. Louise Bistes, commissioner; and Julian Murphy, clerk.	
Subpoenas requested in connection with hearing on motion to quash grand jury subpoena of Sheridan, for which no date has been set; subpoenas issued today order those subpoenaed to appear when the hearing date is set.	
From review by Robert Lewis Shayon, <i>Saturday Review</i> : " ... The editorial placement of the comments in the last program, coming after the presentation of criticisms of the Commission's report, tended to support the official finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin ... Anyone who doubted the basic conclusion must, therefore, be a person with the 'conspiracy mentality' -- so ran the implication.	
It should be vigorously rejected. The effect of it would be to discourage further investigations into the tragic triple thread that now runs from Dallas to Washington to New Orleans...	

<p>Step by step, the answers given by the Warren Report to the basic questions of the assassination were substantiated. Criticisms and alternative theories were noted but overcome. The identical facts, if they had been arranged by others intent on undermining the Warren Report, could have produced opposite conclusions. The network seemed to wish to march irresistibly to a restoration of confidence in the report ...</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office filed pleadings (23 July) challenging efforts to remove the District Attorney as adviser to the grand jury and to dismiss the Sheridan subpoena. Pleadings, filed by Alcock and Burnes, contend that the fact the witness is charged with an offense does not "immunize him from appearing before the grand jury on all matters;" that the presence of his lawyer would violate secrecy of grand jury proceedings; that Sheridan cannot compel jury foreman to state subject matter of the inquiry in open court; that a witness called before the jury does not have the legal standing to question the constitutionality of its makeup.</p>	
<p>Alcock and Burnes ask that all of Sheridan's requests be denied, and ask the court to either rule the jury's makeup legal or rule that Sheridan does not have the right to challenge it; asks that the District Attorney not be recused as jury adviser without a hearing on evidence.</p>	
<p>Brener files two motions. The first asks that documents and tape recordings pertinent to the defense be produced by District Attorney's office, Dr. Esmond Fatter, Criminal District Court Clerk Edward A. Haggerty, Sr., and Cecil Shilstone; material requested includes various letters, documents and statements involving Russo, Bundy, Leemans, Exnicios and Burton Klein, and all financial records of <i>Truth and Consequences</i> .</p>	
<p>The second motion asks that Exnicios make available, all tape recordings of conversations, including phone conversations by and between Exnicios and members of District Attorney's staff and between Beauboeuf, Loisell, Ivon and Exnicios. (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details)</p>	
<p>Hearing set 27 July for all motions filed by Sheridan defense counsel. Brener says he expects to file supplemental motions to his motion to quash Sheridan's subpoena; says 27 July date for hearing will depend on whether District Attorney's office wants extra time to answer the new motions.</p>	
<p>Acquitted with 12 other remaining defendants in American <i>Allied Insurance Company</i> case; dismissal order signed 24 July, Minneapolis, by U.S. District Judge Edward J. Devitt at the request of prosecutor, U.S. Attorney Patrick J. Foley. No indication whether Kroman was in court or still in Federal hospital at Springfield, Mo. (See 24 June.)</p>	
<p>Tells Jefferson <i>Young Men's Business Club</i> (26 July) he is tired of being Garrison's "whipping boy," says "If he messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office and prove it."</p>	
<p>Sentenced by Judge Schulingkamp to 18 years as a multiple offender.</p>	
<p>Hicks, James, estimate specialist with Serv-Air, Inc. at Vance AFB, Enid, Oklahoma, tells <i>Oklahoma City Times</i> that he was at scene of assassination, about 30 feet from limousine, saw more than one person on arcade above the knoll and "something similar" to a weapon or weapons. Says he gave sworn testimony to Garrison 20 July that he saw gunshots come from both ends of knoll in addition to the firing from TSBD; identified photos of six persons shown him by District Attorney's staff, is not at liberty to say if they were those seen by him on the knoll, or if they are Garrison's suspects. Says he was asked to return to New Orleans, probably next month.</p>	

According to <i>Daily Oklahoman</i> story on Hicks, he said he was asked to go to New Orleans by Garrison, who traced him through photo in Warren Report showing him standing across the street from TSBD (Willis slide 7, XXI/771). Says that although he has read the Report, had not noticed he was in this photo.	
According to the same report, Hicks picked six Cubans from 150 photos shown him, identified them as men he had known in Dallas; told Garrison he saw a man crouched in auto trunk before the shooting. Says he heard four shots, one going over his head from a point removed from TSBD.	
By phone on Joe Dolan call-in program, <i>KNEW</i> Oakland. Speaking of assassination of Malcolm X: The only force in the U.S. which could send out the word that Malcolm had to be liquidated was the CIA. U.S. agencies are deciding which Americans live or die; we are coming to 1984. Comment on Garrison: He definitely is on the track of something.	
Arraigned before Judge Brahney on charges he attempted to bribe Russo; pleads innocent; lawyers given 30 days to file special pleadings.	
Served with federal subpoena to appear before U.S. district judge in Chicago 31 July; subpoena involves government's bribery case against James R. Hove. Sheridan was one of the chief Justice Department investigators in U.S. effort to jail Hoffa for misuse of union funds and jury tampering, for which Hoffa was convicted.	
In additional pleadings, filed 26 July, Sheridan lawyers ask that Garrison be removed as legal adviser to grand jury because of conflicting political and financial interests.	
Accuse Garrison of suppressing evidence, refusing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by staff members, using grand jury to punish and harass persons who will not cooperate with him, and receiving financial gain and profit from funds donated by groups and received from newspapers, magazines, etc., for material furnished by him for publication.	
In answer to above, Alcock and Burnes say that the allegations are completely irrelevant and are solely designed to destroy Garrison's reputation as district attorney, and that Sheridan's legal maneuvers are aimed at insuring "that Clay L. Shaw does not come to trial."	
Motion to quash grand jury subpoena overruled by Judge Bagert; lawyers announce they will appeal his decision to State Supreme Court; Judge Bagert stays subpoena until noon 28 July so that appeal can be made.	
Judge Bagert denies motions to oust Garrison as legal adviser to grand jury; refuses permission for Sheridan's lawyer to accompany him into jury room; says jury foreman LaBiche is not compelled to announce in advance what questions will be asked Sheridan.	
Judge Bagert (27 July) turns down offer by Sheridan to prove that Garrison making money through the investigation by collecting funds from private citizens and by selling information to magazines and newspapers.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says that in motion to quash Sheridan's appearance before grand jury (19 July) his lawyers say that Louisiana's law that women must volunteer to be called for jury duty "unconstitutional in that the same requirement is not made of male citizens," and called the exclusion of women "violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the U.S. and Louisiana constitutions."	
Overruled by Judge Bagert who based his decision on case in which Florida Supreme Court upheld that state's law, similar to Louisiana's, because "it is not constitutionally impermissible for a state to conclude that a woman should be relieved of jury service unless she herself determines that such service is consistent with her own special responsibilities." (Do not have this story, if it appeared, on this feature of Sheridan motion and its overruling by Judge Bagert.)	

Shaw attorneys also (filed 5 May) included exclusion of women from grand and petit juries as among the reasons Shaw indictment should be thrown out; are expected to include the provision in an amended motion to be filed later this summer.	
Characterizes Garrison as "one of the most sincere and dedicated men I have ever met," and says he is convinced Garrison has strong evidence that more than one man involved in assassination.	
Had not hidden the fact he was a witness at the scene but was not called by Warren Commission. See also 11 Jan, 25 Jun 68.	
Louisiana Supreme Court stays subpoena, one hour before Sheridan was to have appeared before grand jury, on the grounds that exact ruling of district judge had not yet been prepared and submitted for review; Supreme Court therefore unable to pass on it before noon; district judge and district attorney ordered to file returns on or before 8 Aug.	
Appeals to Louisiana Supreme Court to set aside six-month sentence and \$500 fine, imposed 12 July for refusing to repeat under oath his charge that Garrison aides had tried to get him to break into Shaw's apartment and "put something there."	
Analysis of Zapruder film by Luis Alvarez (physicist, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory). Alvarez says only three shots were fired; streaks on film indicate they were fired at frames 180, 220 and 313; first shot was the one which missed and was fired just before JFK hit in the back;	
Says this lengthens the time available to aim and fire from 5.6 seconds (Warren Report) to more than seven seconds between first and third shots.	
Alvarez says film was running at approximately the speed estimated by FBI, 18.3 frames per second. Came to this conclusion by timing clapping of a man in background of film: at 18.3 frames per second, man is clapping at four claps per second; if camera is running at 27 frames per second (50% faster, six claps per second; at 36.6 frames per second (twice as fast), eight claps per second. Says it would be virtually impossible to clap at either of the two higher rates.	
State subpoenas 18 witnesses for trial scheduled 9 Aug.: LaBiche; Sciambra; William Gurvich; Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen, FBI; Lt. Benny Casso; Sgt. John Buccola and Trooper Thomas L. Clark, state police officers; Gene Davis; Frank Caracoi, operator of 500 Club; Mrs. Maureen Thiel, grand jury stenographer; Daniel Haggerty, clerk, Criminal District Court; and the following, all unidentified: Prentiss M. Davis, Monya Gray Super, Nick Karno, Margaret Tannebaum, Anthony Mardin and Herman Michelas.	
Judge Bagert, noting that Plotkin says his client is willing to return to face charges and testify before grand jury, and will post bond if his motion for reduction of bail is granted, orders reduction of bond from \$10,000 to \$5,500 in three cases against him; says that in addition District Attorney's office has agreed to drop fugitive witness warrant against Novel if he returns voluntarily.	
Background on the McLaneys and discovery of munitions in house owned by them, Lacombe, La., 31 Jul 63. <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> 2 Aug 63, filed 4 Mar 67.	
Wesley J. Liebeler, who took Andrews' testimony for Warren Commission, had been asked by District Attorney's office to come to New Orleans voluntarily to testify 9 and 10 Aug. in Andrews' trial; had refused to do so; Alcock files request for attendance by Liebeler with Judge Shea, who will preside at Andrews' trial. District Attorney's office says testimony by Liebeler is necessary to show materiality and relevance of grand jury questioning of Andrews and to show prior inconsistent statements.	

Judge Shea signs order for Liebeler's return and an order for funds to cover his travel expenses; order being forwarded to courts in Wyndham County, Vt., since Liebeler now living in Newfane, Vt., in Wyndham County.	
Jamaican Village, nightclub formerly operated by Novel and Robert Songy, District Attorney's office asks Civil District Court to order it closed for one year, after two topless waitresses arrested there on obscenity charges 2 Aug.	
Letter from Lawrence Speiser, Director of <i>ACLU</i> Washington office, to U.S. Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark, asks that he initiate investigation to determine whether Garrison is misusing the powers of his office and urging that if violations of the United States Code are found, the matter be presented to a grand jury for indictments. Speiser's letter says that Garrison's actions "indicate a gross misuse of his public office in infringing on constitutional rights.... It seems apparent that Mr. Garrison is indiscriminately using his power to bring criminal charges in order to intimidate those who disagree with him. Such activities do not appear to be an effort to arrive at the truth, but instead, to silence critics." (See 03/06/67)	
Judge Sanford S. Levy grants temporary injunction against nightclub. Two waitresses arrested plead guilty, cannot pay \$50 fines, jailed; say manager of nightclub, Jay "Sonny" Bennett, wanted to test constitutionality of obscenity laws; Bennett also arrested. Edward Centa, owner of the nightclub, wants to break lease, files suit against lessees, claims Novel sold his interest in the business without Centa's knowledge, and that he had never approved Bennett as sub-lessee.	
Subpoenas 39 defense witnesses, including Gov. McKeithen, Garrison and six of his aides, all members of grand jury, Russo, William Gurvich, Bundy, Cancler, Beauboeuf, Lewallan, Leon D. Hubert Jr. (assistant counsel, Warren Commission). See States-Item for complete listing how it came by the film and sound tapes... The circumstances behind the program, consequently, take on an air of mystery and invite journalistic conjecture." Shayon suggests the material was secured with the cooperation of Soviet authorities (favorable propaganda), says <i>NBC</i> implied that the Russians did not know about the arrangements in order to build audience interest. (For <i>NBC</i> 's answer, see 2 Sept.)	
Garrison criticized by W.O. Shafer, immediate past president of Texas State Bar, during panel discussion on criminal trial publicity and public relations at meeting of American Bar Association in Honolulu 4 Aug. Shafer makes no judgment of whether Garrison right or wrong, basing his criticism on harm done to public relations in legal profession; says Garrison "managed to provoke a national television show to question his motives and the veracity of his case."	
Two waitresses released from jail when "unidentified benefactor" pays their fines. Nightclub closed 4 Aug. after alcoholic beverage permits were surrendered; police say it will remain closed until proper permits are applied for and granted by city revenue department.	
In Des Moines, her attorney Lex Hawkins says she is willing to testify if Garrison will come to Iowa and that he has notified Garrison and Shaw attorneys that she will be available 24 Aug. to testify and be cross-examined.	
Hawkins says he has kept her in seclusion because "based upon the history of other persons and witnesses associated with the alleged Kennedy assassination plot who have mysteriously disappeared or died under questionable circumstances, her personal appearance and public exposure would endanger her life."	
Says (through Hawkins?) that she will tear Russo's story "to shreds."	
Reviewed by Robert Lewis Shayon, who says " <i>NBC News</i> has been less than candid in explaining	

Zelden asks for subpoenas to be sent to two additional defense witnesses, David L. Chandler, LIFE Magazine reporter, and Sam DePino, WVUE-TV reporter.	
State Supreme Court orders district judge and District Attorney's office to file returns, no later than 1 Sept., to Cancler's petition for review of contempt charge.	
District Court judge, Brattleboro, Vt., denies (date?) request that Liebeler return to New Orleans after Liebeler said he had personal business conflicting with trial dates.	
In letter to Garrison, with "widely distributed copies," offers to return voluntarily to testify if Garrison will agree to have him questioned under "the same truth serum and/or hypnosis given Russo;" with questions and answers made part of the official record.	
Gives Garrison 72 hours to accept or reject "this final offer to testify." See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for text of letter.	
Louisiana Supreme Court denies his appeal (on Judge Bagert's overruling of motion to quash grand jury subpoena, 27 July), ruling that "the showing is not sufficient to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."	
District Attorney's office files subpoenas for stenographic notes, transcripts and voice recordings of testimony given to Warren Commission by Andrews.	
Additional defense witness, Bernard (Bubba) Pettingill, bail bondsman, subpoenaed.	
Judge Shea says he will select one alternate juror for five-man jury which is to hear trial; sets rules governing attendance at trial by press and general public. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details.	
Subpoenaed to appear before Terrebonne Parish Grand Jury, meeting 23 Aug. to begin investigation of charges by Garrison that Novel participated in burglary of Houma munitions bunker in 1961.	
Says (7 Aug.) that Ferrie also discussed assassination of former President Eisenhower and former President Adolpho Lopez Mateos of Mexico.	
Brener says he will take case to federal district court. Asked whether he would go to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary to prevent Sheridan's appearance before grand jury, says "We intend to do everything we possibly can."	
In Moscow, speaking before Institute of Soviet-American Relations, says in answer to question that Garrison is "seeking headlines and political publicity," that "to my knowledge, he has no new facts at all.	
As perjury trial begins, Zelden withdraws as attorney of record, saying "Irreconcilable differences have arisen which made it impossible for me to serve as attorney.	
Andrews says it is a matter of two lawyers disagreeing on best procedure to follow. Andrews to act as own attorney.	
First motion by Andrews is for recusal of Garrison; asks for time to prepare arguments, call witnesses; denied by Judge Shea. Andrews says he will appeal to state Supreme Court for delay, asks for recess to find an attorney to file his writ; Judge agrees to 15 minutes; when Andrews complains this not long enough, Judge appoints Zelden. Andrews asks court for second recess "so I can collect my thoughts ... I can't just pop up here and ta da, ta da, ta da." Judge exasperated, grants half an hour saying it is the last recess he will permit;	
Andrews says he will ask for mistrial. Judge abruptly takes off robes and leaves the bench.	
In motion for recusal, Andrews says Garrison has personal stake in his trial; (Says charge against him the result of a carefully prepared plan to force me to identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand or keep quiet." [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 11 Aug.])Seeks appointment of an ad hoc district attorney to prosecute his case.	

Says when Garrison began his investigation, Andrews gave him copy of his Warren Commission testimony; late in November told Garrison he did not know Shaw; says Garrison set out deliberately to destroy Andrews.	
Charges Garrison does not have evidence to demonstrate existence of conspiracy, says only conspiracy was that implanted in Russo's mind by hypnosis; says criminal action against Morris Brownlee (described as Ferrie's godchild) was to put pressure on Ferrie; says "Manuel Garcia Gonzales" was fictional character invented by Andrews.	
Calls several witnesses: Garrison testifies he could not believe Andrews could not identify Bertrand as Clay Shaw. [<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , <i>UPI</i> , 10 Aug.] Ross Yockey, Jack Dempsey, David L. Chandler, Sam DiPino, all of whom were asked about conversations with Garrison; William Gurvich, who says Garrison receiving money from outside sources other than <i>Truth and Consequences</i> .	
Asks for subpoenas for Morris Brownlee, Russo, a Dr. Heath or a Dr. Strignor from <i>Tulane University Medical School</i> ; subpoenas for court records involving Andrews vs. Garrison (civil suit which has not yet come to trial), Louisiana vs. Manuel Garcia Gonzales, Morris Brownlee, Arcacha, Novel, McMaines, and complete file on Shaw preliminary hearing.	
State Supreme Court denies motion for delay.	
Trial goes into night session.	
In interview before hearing opens, disputes Zelden's version of reason he withdrew from case; says he will seek additional counsel for trial itself after recusal motion is disposed of.	
Is pleased when told Novel had called to ask about him, says he has known him for a long time.	
Appearing as witness, Judge Bagert is questioned by Andrews on his method of selecting members of grand jury, Andrews contending that method of jury selection illegal because it systematically excluded wage earners and laborers; Judge Bagert says methods changed recently to conform with a federal court ruling and that he did not exclude wage earners. Judge Shea then denies motion to quash indictment; recesses hearing until 11 Aug., says he expects to end hearing on recusal motion then and begin selection of jury to try Andrews; will conduct trial through weekend if necessary.	
Two policemen, John P. Tobin and Warren Armond, questioned by Andrews about a man identified as Manuel Garcia Gonzalez whom they arrested 19 Sept. 1966 for carrying concealed weapon, say he was listed on arrest card as Manuel C. Gonzalez, that because of his broken English desk sergeant had difficulty getting man's name right; give physical description, 5'7", 150 lbs., black hair, olive complexion.	
Morris Brownlee questioned by Andrews, who asks him about incident in Oct. 1966 in which he was arrested and whether at that time District Attorney's office asked him about Ferrie; objection by Alcock; Judge Shea rules Andrews would have to show relevance. After recess for conference with judge, Andrews has no further questions for Brownlee but holds him under subpoena.	
Makes motion to withdraw formal pleading of not guilty in order to make motion to quash indictment;	
Judge Shea says this is not necessary. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details.	
Attorneys file suit in Federal District Court to enjoin Garrison from enforcing subpoena to appear and to grant restraining order to prevent Garrison from further prosecuting the charges against him. Case to be heard by Judge Alvin B. Rubin 14 Aug.	

<p>Judge Bagert (9 Aug.) ordered Sheridan to appear at hearing 15 Aug. to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to appear before grand jury. Oser, asking for show-cause order, said Sheridan, having lost plea 7 Aug. to bloc; subpoena, was notified through Brener that the jury was in session, that his presence was required, and that he failed to appear. Brener said Sheridan could not do so because he was in Detroit on assignment; probably also would be unable to appear 15 Aug. because he was required to be in Chicago that day to testify in another case.</p>	
<p>Jury chosen. Under Louisiana law 5-man juries try non-felony cases. Perjury punishable by maximum of five years in prison.</p>	
<p>After selection of jury, Alcock hands folder to Judge Shea, saying "I herewith deliver to you copies of inculpatory statements made by the defendant." Andrews immediately moves for mistrial since Alcock's remark was made within hearing of the jurors; motion denied by Judge Shea; Andrews' lawyer, Harry Burglass says he is reserving bill of exceptions for a possible appeal. Judge Shea asks that the record show that each of the three jurors who say they heard the remark also say it would not influence them.</p>	
<p>As court opens, Andrews submits exhibits as evidence supporting recusal motion; Judge Shea studies motion and denies it.</p>	
<p>Burglass offers three motions, 1) oral request for permission to file motion to suppress evidence, 2) motion to file further evidence on recusal of Garrison and his staff, including entire 27 volumes of Warren Report, 3) new and amended motion to quash indictment. Judge Shea denies all three motions. See New Orleans States-Item for details.</p>	
<p>Indicates (to newsmen?) that whatever the outcome of the trial, he is still in trouble; says law practice has dwindled and he is broke. "Normally jolly, Andrews has become glum and preoccupied in off-guard moments. At one brief recess (10 Aug.), alone in the midst of the crowded little courtroom, Andrews briefly wept – the tears hidden by his dark glasses." (Crider, AP.)</p>	
<p>Called as witness. Tells newsmen he will file suit today against "a broadcasting media" because of treatment he has received in news reports.</p>	
<p>Arrested in 1962 in Dallas on sex charge, sentenced to four years in State Penitentiary. There he met James Bergman, who tried to interest him in joining a Communist group whose "intent" was to overthrow the government. Bergman was released 20 Nov 63, Howland 24 Nov 63.</p>	
<p>In his story -- "as told to Jack Barter" and published in "Georgia Straight," Vancouver -- Howland says that at some time after he and Bergman were released, Bergman told him (in Barter's paraphrase) -- that "through his organization he had been made aware of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, prior to the actual killing." Unclear whether this means Bergman knew of conspiracy before the assassination, or whether he later learned of existence of a conspiracy prior to the assassination. For details, see Barter's account, which is poorly written and difficult to follow.</p>	
<p>Injunction made permanent by Judge Levy, also grants request by owner of building, Edward Centa, for cancellation of lease; orders club's operator, Bennett, and its licensee, Songy, to vacate the building and pay court costs and fines of \$775. Centa had also asked for \$17,000 in attorney's fees and damages.</p>	

<p>Before court adjourns, evening of 11 Aug., state gets into the record portions of Andrews' interrogation by Warren Commission lawyer (unnamed in States-Item story); objections by defense that the Report was hearsay and no cross-examination possible, overruled; defense reserves a bill of exceptions for possible appeal. State also gets into the record copies of various conversations and television-interviews; calls Robert Scott, Boston newsman, who plays tape recording of phone interview with Andrews (tape No. 54; transcript filed 17 Feb. Defense moves for mistrial on grounds tape totally immaterial to perjury charge, complains Andrews was not told he was being recorded and that tape was made in violation of federal regulations; overruled.</p>	
<p>For details of legal maneuvering by state and defense, 12 Aug., see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> . Burnes in opening statement 011 Aug.) says Andrews lied to grand jury several times, primarily in insisting that he could not say whether Shaw and Bertrand were the same person; says Andrews told jury he saw Shaw on television and he seemed taller than the man he knew as Bertrand; "If a man can state one person is taller than another, he can also state he is not the same person."</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> says Andrews had worked for several months with Garrison in his investigation; (supplying him with information, <i>New York Times</i> , 14 Aug.) also says Burnes claims Andrews committed perjury when he was asked whether he had ever released a prisoner on parole to Ferrie and he replied "not to my knowledge," that records would show he had done so.</p>	
<p>Grand jury testimony, read in court, includes reference to a meeting between Garrison and Andrews, before grand jury meeting 28 June, in which Andrews said he told Garrison then that Shaw was not Bertrand; "I kept my deal with the Giant. I said I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't. And I got indicted for it." However, Andrews said the District Attorney's office had convinced him that Shaw and Bertrand might be the same person. (See <i>New York Times</i> 14 Aug.)</p>	
<p>From grand jury testimony: "I may have said a thousand times one thing, but the one time I say Clay Shaw ain't Clay Bertrand clears me of all the rest... Clay Shaw is not Clay Bertrand. Indict me if you want to."</p>	
<p>From grand jury testimony: "When you testified before the grand jury March 16, you knew Bertrand was Eugene Davis? "So I lied. I committed perjury. don't know what I said. The man is Eugene Davis ... "</p>	
<p>Andrews testifies he was emotionally upset when he appeared before the grand jury, having been angered when handed a subpoena only minutes before; Burnes says Andrews originally had said he would appear voluntarily, was subpoenaed when he later sent word he was backing out.</p>	
<p>Indictment charges 11 counts of perjury. (<i>AP</i> , 13 Aug., says Andrews cited on five counts of perjury.)</p>	
<p>Defense asks for directed verdict of acquittal.</p>	
<p>Judge Shea says will rule 13 Aug., a Sunday. Jury locked up overnight.</p>	
<p>Andrews leaves court smiling, saying "Fat man's going to get a good night's sleep."</p>	
<p>Court in "highly unusual" Sunday session, no "courthouse buff" being able to recall another; Judge Shea has to thee: law to find out if it would be legal.</p>	

<p>During a recess, with jury out of the room, defense calls Hugh Aynesworth (Newsweek), who testifies about his interview of Garrison the day after Shaw was arrested; when he asked what part Andrews played in the investigation, "Garrison told me, 'Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been bull --- me for weeks now and I'm going to get him, or fix him.' Or something like that. Andrews was arrested that same day." (Testimony ruled hearsay by Judge Shea [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 14 Aug.)</p>	
<p>Defense rests case after playing tape recording of questioning o Andrews at grand jury hearing 16 Mar. Burglass: "He told them the truth. But he's got a jivey way of doing it. He told them Clay Shaw was not Clay Bertrand, but they say he lied ... Most of us live humdrum lives, but something exciting happened to Dean Bertrand. Up until that time, he didn't have an enemy in the world. He was on TV, he was here, he was there. He got swirled up into something a lot bigger than anything he had ever dreamed." Alcock tells jury that a desire for attention was not an excuse for lying to the grand jury.</p>	
<p>In final arguments, prosecution says all Andrews had to do was to tell the truth, but that he tried to cover up; Burglass replies that what the state was really indicating to Andrews was, "Tell us what we want to hear, Dean, and then it's all right."</p>	
<p>Case given to the jury.</p>	
<p>New York Times says Andrews testified before grand jury 28 June that he warned Garrison several times the investigation was "nonsense" if it was based on the contention that Shaw and Bertrand were the same man; when Garrison persisted, he met with him at Brennan's Restaurant where Garrison convinced him that there was other evidence that Shaw was Bertrand; that he made a "deal" not to say positively that the two men were not the same.</p>	
<p>Eugene Davis takes the stand (13 Aug.) to say he had known Andrews 18 or 20 years, and has never used the name Bertrand.</p>	
<p>In final arguments (13 Aug.) Alcock cites points on which he says Andrews lied to the grand jury and to the Warren Commission; after listing a number of statements made by Andrews at various times and places about Bertrand's identity, says "These statements and positions are irreconcilable." Burglass contends that Andrews consistently told the truth in his appearances before the grand jury, and what he said elsewhere had no bearing on the case.</p>	
<p>Defense takes at least 60 bills of exceptions to prosecution's case, after Judge Shea denies their objections (13 Aug.)</p>	
<p>After jury deliberates for two hours and 40 minutes, Andrews is convicted of perjury on three of five counts; sentence could run as long as five years. If sentenced to five years, Andrews would have to remain in jail while case is appealed, but if for lesser term could go free on bond; in any case, must remain in jail until sentence is imposed. Held in infirmary of Parish Prison, not because he is ill but because it has better, cleaner accommodations than the remainder of the jail.</p>	
<p>Judge Shea says Andrews' attorneys can ask for new trial or immediate imposition of sentence. Burglass announces an appeal will be filed on many points of law.</p>	
<p>When verdict is announced at 1:30 a.m., Andrews sighs heavily, comments: "I really shouldn't complain. If I didn't have bad luck, I wouldn't have any luck at all." (However, in news pictures taken at the time, Andrews' expression seems show great relief and cheerfulness.)</p>	

<p><i>New York Times</i> describes Andrews as "widely known in Louisiana because of his campaigning for state positions." Points out that his conviction removes an important defense witness in the case against Shaw, quotes Andrews (14 Aug.: "I won't be able to testify at the Shaw trial. A person convicted of perjury in Louisiana is deemed to be unworthy of belief and cannot testify. With that in mind, you now „now why Big Jim brought me to trial on this charge of perjury."</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> lists the five counts against Andrews: that he committed perjury when he said, 1) that he could not say whether Shaw was Bertrand, but in later testimony the same day said that judging from television pictures, Shaw seemed to be taller than Bertrand; 2) that the only way he would know Bertrand if he ever saw him again would be by "instinct;" 3) that Shaw's voice on the phone seemed to be deeper than Bertrand's, but before same grand jury 28 June, said he had never listened to Shaw's voice on the phone; 4) that Bertrand had not guaranteed him a fee if he would go to Dallas to defend Oswald, and that he had not told his investigator that he intended to go to Dallas to do so; 5) that he had testified that he had not "to /his/ knowledge" released a man on bond from Jefferson Parish Jail at Ferrie's request.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says sentence could run as high as 15 years, five years on each count. Burglass says he expects to file new pleadings before Judge Shea, following the sentence, leading to appeals in higher courts.</p>	
<p>Subpoenas issued for appearance before grand jury 16 Aug.; <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> gives no identification for last two named.</p>	
<p>Assistant District Attorney Oser says Garrison filing for writ of habeas corpus to have Torres returned to New Orleans from Angola State Penitentiary, to testify before grand jury next week.</p>	
<p>Files motion for new trial and an arrested judgment; motion for arrested judgment, if accepted, would allow him to be released on bail and his attorneys then could take steps to begin an appeal of the conviction before State Supreme Court. His lawyer Burglass spends most of the morning in conference with District Attorney's staff.</p>	
<p>Appear for questioning by grand jury. No details.</p>	
<p>Shaw attorneys file motion for deposition by agreement to take her testimony in Des Moines, asking that District Attorney's office join them for the taking of the deposition, pointing out that the state also has been anxious to have her testimony on record; Judge Haggerty says he will study motion, that he has never heard of "taking a deposition like this -- like in a civil case," and that there is nothing in the criminal code to allow a deposition to be taken in the manner suggested.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty rules on set of motions by defense; grants two -- that Garrison give approximate date he contends Shaw met with Oswald and Ruby in Baton Rouge, and that he name the state and city on West Coast in which he claims Shaw in Nov. 1963 committed an overt act relating to the assassination conspiracy -- and denies the remainder, mainly on tie grounds that they ask for evidence the state is not required to give.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty issues legal opinion. dealing with the nature of the crime of conspiracy, noting that "the legal error and fallacy that ... the defense has fallen into ... is that an alibi is not a defense when a person is charged with a criminal conspiracy." See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details of nine points made by Judge Haggerty.</p>	
<p>On state request for conference of all parties to set trial date, Judge Haggerty cites Louisiana law to the effect that the district attorney has the right to set the date, says Garrison can do this as soon as pre-trial pleadings have been concluded.</p>	

Judge Haggerty gives defense until 30 August to file supplemental motion to quash indictment, and state until 6 Sept. to answer; will rule on motion 13 Sept., notes that "barring some unforeseen development" the trial could be set for latter part of September.	
Appeal for new trial and motion for an arrest in judgment denied by Judge Shea. Burglass says a bill of exceptions will be taken on both rulings for possible appeal; defense is expected to appeal to Louisiana Supreme Court.	
Burglass says Andrews' health "is not what it ought to be," asks that sentencing be delayed until questions on his medical condition are answered. Doctor from Parish Prison, where Andrews has been confined since 14 Aug., called to testify, says Andrews is subject to three medical conditions: edema (accumulation of body fluids in tissues), septicemic shock (bacterial blood infection) and cardiac decomposition (slowing down or recomposition of the heart). Andrews was hospitalized in 1965 for septicemic shock and heart failure; attorneys say he is in no condition to go to jail.	
Sentenced to 18 months in jail on each of three counts of perjury, sentences to run concurrently. Judge Shea says he is aware that the sentence, if conviction is affirmed, will mean that Andrews "will suffer an additional severe punishment in that he will probably be prohibited from engaging in the practice of law."	
Attorneys ask for permission for Shaw to leave jurisdiction until 5 Sept. to visit his sick mother in Hammond; granted.	
Klein files motion to stay Torres' appearance before grand jury next week, arguing that Torres fears self-incrimination because he believes Garrison plans to file charges against him in connection with appearance on <i>NBC</i> program; asks that appearance be stayed until a federal court acts on similar proceeding for Sheridan and Townley.	
Taped interview by Bob Scott, Boston, broadcast on Harve Morgan show, <i>KCBS San Francisco</i> . (See transcript.) Andrews repeats what he said in Warren Commission testimony, does not go beyond what he said then about Clay Bertrand; says he is "too smart to talk," has not been threatened but says four times in interview that he wants to live. Indicates he knows a good deal about the assassination but does not know who pulled the trigger; does not believe Oswald killed JFK, that he was only a patsy, a decoy; believes there were two assassins; does not think "this thing was plotted, I think the whole thing happened within 36 or 72 hours at the most;" does not believe Oswald had any connection with CIA or FBI.	
Hal Weisberg (on program by phone) in comment on the Andrews interview, says he thinks Andrews is an honest man who wants the truth to come out, believes Andrews when he says he "wants to live," and that he told the truth when he said in interview he didn't know who pulled the trigger.	
Brener had filed motions (12 May?) aimed at obtaining full transcript of testimony about which the grand jury accuses Martens of lying, transcripts of all written statements made by Martens to District Attorney's office, and detailed information on certain questions asked Martens before grand jury.	
Judge Schulingkamp rules against Martens, saying the state's answers to these motions were "good and sufficient in law." Brener files bill of exceptions for possible appeal to state Supreme Court, says his next move will be to file motion to quash perjury indictment. No date has been set for perjury trial.	

<p>District Attorney's office, complying with Judge Haggerty's ruling of 16 Aug., furnishes court with information requested by Shaw lawyers: 1) that alleged meeting between Shaw, Oswald and Ruby occurred on 3 Sept., 1963, 2 to 9 p.m., at <i>Jack Tar Capitol House</i> in Baton Rouge, Alcock adding that District Attorney's office did not know exact room number; 2) that Shaw made a trip during November, 1963, to Portland, Ore., via Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.</p>	
<p>Zachary "Red" Strate, New Orleans builder, at hearing in Chicago (18 Aug.) to determine whether illegally obtained government evidence was instrumental in 1964 conviction of Hoffa and six others, including Strate, testifies that Sheridan offered him evidence of government wire-tapping in return for help in discrediting Garrison's investigation, claims Sheridan said he was interested in stopping the investigation. ("I gather Sheridan was working for Robert Kennedy. He said he [Kennedy? Sheridan?] was interested in stopping the probe of the Kennedy assassination in New Orleans. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, 19 Aug. 1967) Strate says offer was made 12 June at meeting at a New Orleans hotel arranged by Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara. (State says there was no tape recording of his conversation with Sheridan [<i>AP</i> 21aug67 358pcd]) Strate says Sheridan offered him the evidence of government bugging to enable him to obtain a new trial at Chicago hearing, but he believed the Supreme Court had given him enough information to obtain a n</p>	
<p>Attorney representing Sheridan at hearing, Hubert J. Miller, Jr., of Washington, D.C., says meeting did take place at the time and place Strate indicated, and that it was arranged by Judge O'Hara, but says Strate's version of what happened "is absolutely false." Miller declines to reveal Sheridan's reaction to the testimony or give Sheridan's version of what happened at the meeting.</p>	
<p>Sheridan has been subpoenaed by the defense and is scheduled to testify at 8/21/session of the hearing.</p>	
<p>Additional details on Sheridan offer to Strate, <i>AP</i> story pointing out that the fraud-conspiracy conviction of Hoffa and six others could be overturned if Judge Richard B. Austin rules that it was obtained with the aid of illegal wiretap evidence. (For background on Sheridan, Partin, see <i>The Nation</i> 20 Be. 67 filed Garrison 20 Feb. 1967.)</p>	
<p>Strate testifies that Judge O'Hara attempted to get an "affidavit of confessed wiretapping" from President of Teamster Union local in Baton Rouge, Edward Grady Partin, who refused to sign affidavit. (For background on Sheridan, Partin, see <i>The Nation</i> 20 Be. 67 filed Garrison 20 Feb. 1967.)</p>	
<p>After Strate testifies he paid the bills on trips taken with Judge O'Hara to Washington, Las Vegas and other places, Special Prosecutor Donald Page Moore asks if he knew Judge O'Hara was in debt because of expenses incurred curing unsuccessful campaign against Garrison for District Attorney's office; Strate answers he did not know.</p>	
<p>No indication that Sheridan appeared at hearing, for which he had been subpoenaed.</p>	
<p>In New Orleans, Judge Alvin B. Rubin takes under advisement the question whether Sheridan must testify before grand jury. Defense argues that new civil rights rulings by U.S. Supreme Court demand that a defendant be protected by legal counsel at all times and that Sheridan would not have counsel before grand jury and might give testimony that would be harmful to himself; that "we feel there will be other charges;" that Garrison was "bent for leather in stopping Mr. Sheridan;" that in charging Sheridan there had been "purposeful discrimination" and "selective enforcement" of the law by Garrison.</p>	

Alcock argues defense has not been able to cite any law to bolster its motion for federal court intervention; that federal court does not have jurisdiction to grant injunction; that federal court would wind up deciding the credibility of Russo and would therefore perform the function of a witness; that defense was trying to short-circuit standard procedure without availing themselves of state procedures.	
Alcock says Sheridan would absolutely not be asked by the grand jury about the bribery charge against him; that Sheridan would be fully protected by District Attorney advising him of his constitutional rights and could leave the jury room to confer with his attorney outside the door. An attorney is not permitted to accompany his client before a grand jury.	
Judge Rubin makes it clear that the principal question is whether Sheridan has exhausted his legal rights in the state courts, and implies a ruling for the injunction might set a precedent which would be followed by every other defendant in Garrison's investigation.	
Baldwin, Edward M., Judge O'Hara's campaign manager, had been subpoenaed for appearance 8/23/in Chicago hearing on Hoffa case.	
Gervais, Pershing O., formerly one of Garrison's chief assistants had been subpoenaed for appearance 8/23/in Chicago hearing on Hoffa. (Hearing ended without his being asked to testify. Baldwin, Gervais, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 23 Aug 1967.)	
Judge O'Hara testifies (21 Aug.) that Edward M. Baldwin, his campaign manager in 1965, called him 5 June to tell him that Sheridan was preparing a "White Paper" for <i>NBC</i> on Garrison, and that he was very impressed with TV tapes of speeches made by O'Hara when he ran against Garrison. Baldwin mentioned that O'Hara would select the next grand jury in the Parish, to which O'Hara says he reacted by saying, "Ed, this is strictly my business. It will be done legally. I don't want to discuss it." (Term of current grand jury expires at the end of August.)	
They met for lunch and spent one and a half hours discussing Sheridan's investigation of the assassination; O'Hara says Baldwin "strongly suggested he was closely allied with Sheridan in getting his project together."	
Judge O'Hara testifies he and Baldwin arranged a meeting 12 July (June?) among Strate, Sheridan and themselves, after which he and Baldwin left Strate and Sheridan to "negotiate." O'Hara says he asked (at this meeting?) what Sheridan intended to do with the program, and that Sheridan replied, "It's the hope that the investigation will expose Garrison's fraud and put an end to the investigation."	
When O'Hara said he did not believe Sheridan could stop Garrison's investigation with the program, Sheridan answered that "if that is the fact, maybe the Orleans grand jury could take some action."	
Strate had testified (21 Aug.? - no date given) that he, Judge O'Hara and another Teamsters official had met in Washington office of Frank Fitzsimmons, acting Teamsters head. "There was some conversation .. it was 99 per cent about Garrison."	
Judge O'Hara confirms that when he and Strate traveled together Strate generally paid the bills, and that at Strate's request he met Partin in late February and took him affidavit Strate wanted signed. When he was asked if he owed Strate \$30,000 and if he had ever been paid any money by the Teamsters, objections to both questions sustained.	
For details of various meetings, etc., see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> .	

<p>Hoffa and codefendants denied new trial; Maurice Walsh, Hoffa's chief counsel, says decision will be appealed. On Sheridan, Walsh says defense had subpoenaed him but did not call him as a witness, that it was up to the government to put him on, that the government "did nothing to disprove the testimony of Strate or Judge O'Hara of the offer of help in Chicago in exchange for help in New Orleans."</p>	
<p>Testifies before New Orleans Grand Jury; had worked for International Trade Mart as a secretary during Shaw's tenure as director.</p>	
<p>Terrebonne Grand Jury meets to investigate Garrison's charge that these three conspired to burglarize Schlumberger Wells Services munitions bunker, Houma, on or about 8/21/1961, Charge alleging conspiracy took place in Arcacha's home in New Orleans; Novel and Arcacha have also been charged with the burglary by Terrebonne DA Wilmore Broussard. Jury had subpoenaed the following: Garrison (excused because Terrebonne Parish DA's office did not need him today); Ted Cobb, field service manager for Schlumberger during period when burglary alleged to have occurred; William Gurvich; Cancler B. Ehlinger, former business associate of Novel, who has also been questioned by Orleans Grand Jury; Marlene Mancuso; Ptn. Leroy Belanger of Houma Police Department, one of the officers who investigated the theft complaint. No indication that any of the above actually testified, with the exception of Miss Mancuso; her lawyer, G. Wray Gill, says she was subpoenaed because she had "talked to Jim Garrison" and was once married to Novel</p>	
<p>Gurvich, asked why he thinks he was subpoenaed, says "they are possibly interested in knowing the truth about certain events," and also because he and Alcock investigated the alleged bunker robbery, adding that "(we) left Houma with little more information than when we came." Says that if Garrison is involved in having Terrebonne Grand Jury investigate the bunker burglary, he suspects Garrison's motive "would be to relieve himself of the responsibility of prosecuting Arcacha and Novel for the conspiracy to commit burglary, which he alone alleges occurred in Orleans Parish;" that Garrison filed the charges "without grounds" in New Orleans after having been advised by Alcock and himself that "no such conspiracy occurred in Orleans Parish."</p>	
<p>Gurvich says that if Garrison wishes "to see the accused prosecuted in Houma for the greater of the two offenses, then perhaps he should have turned Clay Shaw and all of the evidence over to the Dallas authorities for the prosecution of the greater of two crimes ..." Gurvich differentiates the two crimes as "one, the actual murder of the President, which could carry capital punishment in Texas, or two, conspiring to murder the President, which carries a maximum sentence of 20 years in Louisiana."</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty rules that Garrison has given sufficient answers to defense requests for information on specific time Shaw alleged to have met with Oswald and Ruby in Baton Rouge, and for information on Shaw's trip to West Coast Nov. 1963.</p>	
<p>Was subpoenaed for New Orleans Grand jury, brought from Angola State Penitentiary under writ of habeas corpus to testify; no indication that he did so; his attorney Burton Klein in court with motion seeking to prevent questioning of his client; overruled by Judge Bagert.</p>	

<p>Transcript of his testimony at Hoffa hearing in Chicago requested by Aaron Kohn, so that Metropolitan Crime Commission can "study it and evaluate the New Orleans implications... We are very concerned with the real meaning behind the testimony... We are particularly concerned with the role O'Hara apparently played on behalf of Hoffa and whether it may have been in violation of the law or of the judicial code of ethics."-- Charles J. McCabe, president of New Orleans Bar Association, asked if organization is considering any action in the matter of O'Hara testimony, says any action being considered must remain secret until association is ready to take action; "however, I would not like to convey the impression that our association has failed to take notice of the printed reports about the Chicago hearing."</p>	
<p>Charles J. McCabe says that at a meeting of <i>New Orleans Bar Association</i> 23 Aug., clippings of news stories on O'Hara's testimony in Chicago were studied; group has requested transcript of his testimony before taking further action; will meet again when transcript is received.</p>	
<p>Attorneys F. Irvin Dymond, Edward and William Wegmann have spent past two days in Dallas; visited assassination site and surrounding area; interviewed several persons; decline to say to whom they had talked but say that public officials had been "most cooperative." -- attorneys appeal to Dallas residents for information concerning Ruby's whereabouts in the first five days of September 1963. At news conference 25 Aug., Edward Wegmann, referring to alleged meeting of Shaw, Ruby and Oswald in Baton Rouge, says "We believe that no such meeting took place... We are asking the residents of the Dallas area for help in establishing the whereabouts of Jack Ruby during this time."</p>	
<p>Dymond says "We have learned of a witness whose testimony will show that it would have been impossible for shots to have been fired from the grassy knoll area. This witness was not available to the Warren Commission."</p>	
<p>Attorneys returning to New Orleans but plan to return to Dallas to resume their investigation.</p>	
<p>Shilstone, Cecil M., one of three organizers of <i>Truth and Consequences</i>, David Snyder in column, "City Hall Report" (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes Shilstone as a close friend of Gov. McKeithen.)</p>	
<p>Request that Garrison be enjoined from prosecuting Sheridan and Townley on charges of public bribery denied by Judge Rubin, who holds that adequate procedures are available in state courts for their protection.</p>	
<p>On request by Sheridan and Townley for injunction against future harassment by Garrison or his aides, on the grounds this would be violation of their civil rights, Judge Rubin rules that their allegations are sufficient to require a hearing.</p>	
<p>Pre-trial conference scheduled for 5 Sept., when trial date will be set.</p>	
<p>U.S. district Court Judge Alvin Rubin rules that Sheridan does not have to appear before grand jury, noting that "there is no way for Sheridan or his lawyer to know whether the grand jury investigation is against public bribery and hence is not threat to Sheridan or is against some other offense, leaving Sheridan naked to those whom he conceives to be his enemies."</p>	
<p>Places quarter-page ad in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> calling for investigation by state attorney general Gremillion of charges against Garrison's office; essentially repetition of previous arguments for investigation.</p>	
<p>Mr. Garrison and his staff have now been publicly accused ... of having committed perhaps 22 or more crimes against the State of Louisiana. The crimes are not specified in this paragraph but reference is made earlier in advertisement to claims made by <i>Newsweek</i>, <i>NBC</i> and <i>Gurvich</i>.</p>	

Ad says Garrison has made serious charges of Federal conspiracy to conceal evidence and to delude the public. "Whether or not his charges are true" they tend to destroy credibility of members of Warren Commission, the CIA and the FBI.	
Issues statement after article in LIFE Magazine says he arranged a meeting between a public relations man and Edward Grady Partin, head of Baton Rouge Teamsters Union whose testimony helped convict Hoffa and who, according to Life, turned down a bribe of \$1 million to recant his testimony, the bribe having made through "friends of Hoffa" and the Cosa Nostra.	
In his statement, Young admits that meeting took place in his home, but denies that he knew what was to be discussed and says that when the public relations man, "known to me as a contractor," started to discuss Hoffa with Partin, he left the room; "I am sure the FBI, with whom I have cooperated, knows all of the above is true;" denies ever having had any connections with the underworld.	
Young says he told McKeithen about the January meeting after he left governor's employ, contradicting Life article which said Young resigned after McKeithen learned of the meeting. McKeithen refuses to be questioned about Life story, but in prepared statement implies that Young had been fired because of alcoholism which McKeithen believed Young had overcome when he offered him position on his staff; points out that <i>Life</i> article does not suggest that Young had violated the law.	
Contempt of court conviction and sentence, and contempt citation, dismissed by Judge Bagert 8/29/at request of DA's office, which felt the conviction would be reversed in federal court because of recent trends in federal court rulings on criminal appeals.	
Sentence of 18 years for simple burglary remains on appeal.	
Questioned by grand jury. Anderson was former manager of <i>Roosevelt Hotel</i> during 1966, when Lee Odom said he stayed there; was employed by <i>Hotel Adolphus</i> , Dallas, prior to assassination, this hotel having figured in Warren Commission investigation.	
After some discussion, Judge Bagert tells both sides to research the question and file memoranda. Torres will appear before the new grand jury when it convenes (term of current jury expires at the end of August - <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 20 July) and if he then refuses to answer the questions, Judge O'Hara will rule on the issue.	
Klein, Torres' lawyer, then tells Judge Bagert he (Klein) was advised last week by a member of DA's staff that there was a possibility that his client would be granted immunity if he testified before the grand jury; that offering Torres immunity "therefore makes him a suspect and as a suspect he has the right to remain silent;" says "we want to tell someone who has the legal right to investigate the charges against the DA. But here we have the grand jury whose very advisor is the accused."	
Motion by Dymond seeking court approval to take Lillie Mae McMaines' testimony by deposition in Des Moines denied by Judge Haggerty, who tells Dymond he is not filing a written answer to the motion and that the only way Dymond can protest the ruling is by filing a bill of exceptions, which Dymond does.	
Dymond argues the ruling, saying both the state and the defense are interested in Mrs. McMaines' testimony and that he had proposed that representatives of both sides go to Iowa to take her deposition. Judge Haggerty says he does not care whether state and defense agree or not, he is not going to allow them to break the law, since criminal law makes no provision for taking such depositions.	
Dymond also files supplemental motion to quash indictment against Shaw, claiming that Mrs. McMaines' testimony is vital to the defense.	

<p>Motion also charges that incidents are known to the state, particularly incidents involving Russo and Bundy which cast doubt on the veracity of prosecution witnesses; that Garrison has given information to LIFE Magazine which the state has refused to furnish Shaw's attorneys; that DA allowed Life photographer to photograph Shaw through fake mirror while he was being questioned in DA's office; that DA's office has evidence which would prove Shaw's innocence and is suppressing it.</p>	
<p>Dymond charges that defendant has been informed that one or more members of grand jury which indicted him are members of <i>Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc</i> . His motion also charges that actions of grand jury have deprived Shaw of constitutional rights of due process and that actions and public statements by Garrison, including open letter to FCC, have created climate unfavorable to a fair trial.</p>	
<p>Brener files three motions, 1) to quash the charge against Sheridan on grounds that offense with which he is charged is not punishable under a valid statute; 2) seeking recusal of Garrison as prosecutor in the case, charging that Garrison has exhibited "personal animosity" toward Sheridan and has "a keen personal interest" in discrediting him because he disclosed evidence of bribery, intimidation and improper practices by DA's staff and broadcast this information; 3) requesting a preliminary examination on the grounds that there is "no creditable evidence of (his) guilt" and therefore, under provisions of state law, the court should conduct such a hearing. Brener also charges that Garrison, in addition to funds donated by private groups, has received funds from newspapers, etc., for material furnished by him.</p>	
<p>Appears briefly before grand jury and, relying on the Fifth Amendment, refuses to answer two questions put to him dealing with his statements on <i>NBC</i> program; is taken before Judge Bagert. Alcock says grand jury is interested not only in the assassination probe but also in any criminal act in Orleans Parish and that if DA's staff is doing anything improper or illegal the grand jury is the body to deal with it but that Torres and Cancler "just tell television and Walter Sheridan about it. When they have an opportunity to do something about it they take the Fifth Amendment."</p>	
<p>In answer to review of its program on Khrushchev by Robert Lewis Shayon (5 Aug.) says "<i>NBC News</i> had no way of knowing if the Russians knew what was being filmed, and positively had no way of knowing if the Russians knew it was being done for <i>NBC</i> ... <i>NBC News</i> did not ask permission of anybody to film or sound-tape Khrushchev nor did it ask anybody's permission in Russia to take out its material. <i>NBC News</i> resents deeply the implication of deception and collusion."</p>	
<p>Earl Warren, speaking at <i>Tokyo Foreign Correspondents' Club</i> , when asked about Garrison's investigation, says he has "absolutely no doubts" of the Warren report's accuracy and scope. "I've seen absolutely nothing that conflicts with the report. I've heard that he claims to have such information, but I haven't seen any... I have found no facts that contradict in any way our report."</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> (5 Sept.) quotes Mr. Warren as having said he had not heard "of one fact" in the Warren report that had been contradicted by all that has been written on the assassination. When asked about Garrison's investigation, says "I want to skirt this very carefully because the case could someday come before the Supreme Court."</p>	
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Warren were in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Supreme Court, which was marking its 20th anniversary. (<i>New York Times</i> , 30 Aug.)</p>	

Issues statement, saying Earl Warren's comments in Tokyo are the signal for a "new counter attack to try to stop the investigation... The heavy artillery whistling in from Tokyo means that everything is in place, all the infantry is lined up, and the lull is over...	
... The conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud -- quite possibly the largest, in terms of effort and scope and effect, ever perpetrated on the planet... It can hardly be expected that the men and the agencies who have participated in fooling the citizens of this country are going to sit idly by while a county prosecutor brings out the truth.	
If our case is so bad, why not let us go to trial and lose it? Why must high government officials and national television networks and great magazines work so hard to sabotage the case before trial? The answer is that they know by now that we are not going to lose it.	
Finding out what happened in Dealey Plaza and why it happened was not that hard. The hard part is keeping elements of the federal government and great news agencies from being successful in this systematic effort to prejudice potential jurors in advance of the trial ...	
The chief justice says he sees no new evidence in the case. It should be kept in mind that as an attorney he knows that there is no evidence to see prior to trial. Why then does he make a statement which has no real meaning and which can only reflect discredit on a case which has yet to be tried? Obviously, he is performing a service.	
The last time he was called into action to perform a service was when the President of the United States was assassinated by men who had been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. This raised some practical problems but they were solved smoothly. Of course, the solution had nothing to do with what actually happened -- but among the practical men of the U.S. establishment that is a mere detail. The name of the game is not truth -- it is power.	
Metropolitan Crime Commission calls publicly for his resignation, says it sent a private letter to him 29 Aug. urging that he "immediately resign from any further performance of judicial functions in Orleans Parish District Court." Aaron Kohn says although receipt for letter apparently signed by Judge O'Hara, it was re-mailed and returned unopened to MCC office 5 Sept.	
Judge O'Hara issues statement, confirming that letter had been returned by him, says he will continue to return mail to MCC until Kohn is no longer officially affiliated with them; refers to Kohn in uncomplimentary terms, says Kohn has lied about him since 1954, that he "helped engineer two phony, politically inspired indictments" against him in 1957 which "So, if Kohn or any group were thrown out of think for a moment that I will he is connected with anyone from lower myself to correspond with anyone from Kohn's level, they are sadly mistaken. If anyone should resign, it should be Aaron Kohn.	
Kohn says Judge O'Hara's conduct at Hoffa hearing "renders him unfit to continue serving" as judge; says O'Hara's testimony shows use of his status to "privately manipulate witnesses or potential witnesses," and that he arranged a meeting on behalf of Strate, who then unsuccessfully attempted to influence Sheridan to make statements which might free Hoffa from imprisonment.	
New jury sworn in; <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> gives names but gives no additional information. James O. Sanders, foreman.	
Pretrial hearing set by Judge Haggerty for it Sept.; will rule 18 Sept. on motion to quash indictment and supplemental motion to quash.	

<p>Defense subpoenas 33 witnesses for hearing: (subpoenas also requested for William Gurvich and Roy Jacob, 7 Sept. 1967): all members of outgoing grand jury; Criminal District Court Judges: O'Hara, Brahney, Braniff, Rudolph F. Becker, Jr., Schulingkamp, Shea and Bagert; Truth and Consequences: Robertson, Rault and Shilstone; members of DA's office: Garrison, Ivon, Alcock, Voiz; Jury Commission chairman, Noel J. Rada; also Daniel R. Hughes, Sr., Mrs. Louise Bistes, Philip F. Meyer, Daniel D. Knowles, Ptn. F. Sedgebeer, and Dr. Esmond A. Fatter.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty says that at Shaw trial passes will be issued to local news media, entitling each to one representative at press table; newsmen from out of town and other local representatives will be seated in spectators' area. Sheriff's deputies will frisk all those entering courtroom; no cameras or recording equipment will be permitted inside courthouse.</p>	
<p><i>LIFE Magazine (1, 8 Sept.) publishes two articles on organized crime, the basic information for Louisiana having been supplied by MCC. Following four-hour meeting with MCC 6 Sept., Gov. McKeithen announces that newly created intelligence division of state police will investigate alleged sinister influence of organized crime on state government, and if such allegations prove to be true, steps will be taken to correct situation. Says the state will work with MCC to coordinate information and efforts but will restrict probe to state government although allegations were made against local government as well. Says attempted bribe alleged in first Life article (see 29 Aug.) in which one of his former lieutenants was mentioned, will not be included; says he has no plans to investigate offices of either Garrison or District Attorney. Frank Langridge of Jefferson Parish.</i></p>	Metropolitan Crime Commi
<p>E. C. Upton, president of the MCC, says Carlos Marcello, reputed underworld boss, is an "extremely strong" power in the state, but "we can't say he influences state government;" that this is the first time "we have been able to reach the ear of a responsible public official." That Mayor Victor Al. Schiro and Garrison have denied the existence of organized crime. McKeithen says "We have felt no influence on state government." Kohn says MCC has been trying for 14 years to tell the story of organized crime in Louisiana, that MCC is prepared to provide governor's investigators with specific information on names and places involved.</p>	
<p>Situation involving Judge O'Hara discussed at meeting; McKeithen says he does not know all the facts concerning Judge O'Hara and MCC request for his resignation; will investigate if asked to; Upton says MCC considering asking governor to do so.</p>	
<p>Includes Mrs. Dolores V. Mason Smith, the first woman grand juror since 1954. Defense lawyers in Garrison investigation have specifically cited lack of women jurors in moves to have charges against their clients dropped Grand jurors serve for six months, service beginning in March or September. (See two articles on grand jury by Rosemary James, 28 and 31 Oct 67.)</p>	
<p>Defense asks that William Gurvich and Roy Jacob, reportedly also a private investigator, be subpoenaed for pretrial hearing.</p>	
<p>New attorneys appear before Judge Shea: John P. Dowling, chief counsel, Walter D. Kelley and Lillian M. Cohen, who say in their petition for recognition that they are appearing without compensation. They are preparing an appeal to Louisiana Supreme Court, and their motion requesting transcripts includes proceedings not only of the trial but also of Andrews' appearances before the grand jury and statements he made to Garrison and members of his staff.</p>	

<p>MCC, in letter to Gov. McKeithen, asks that he initiate proceedings aimed at removing Judge O'Hara from office. In their letter, Upton and Kohn say "We believe the evidence establishes gross misconduct and possible crimes on the part of Judge O'Hara." Cite state code sections which they say provide for removal and impeachment of state officers. Say Louisiana Supreme Court has jurisdiction in removal of judges and add that the suit must be brought by the state attorney general at the request of the governor. Ask Gov. McKeithen to do so.</p>	
<p>Two articles in New Orleans States-Item on Kimble and the KKK in Louisiana. See also cards Jan 68 and 20 Jan 68.</p>	
<p>Defense subpoenas Russo for pretrial hearing; no reason given.</p>	
<p>Bill Lynch in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column, "Louisiana Politics," says that Gov. McKeithen told press conference held the day before his meeting with MCC 6 Sept. that Life articles on organized crime were "completely erroneous" in references to sinister influence on state government, but after the meeting changed his stand somewhat, now agreeing to investigate the allegations. Lynch says that although there was no public rift evident after the meeting, it was later reported that McKeithen told Kohn in stern language that he had set Louisiana back ten years.</p>	
<p>In ruling out an investigation of Garrison, the governor is being consistent in his relations with the controversial district attorney. McKeithen has previously refused to step into angry situations involving Garrison and the Legislature, Garrison and the judges, and Garrison and the crime commission. He declined to get involved in Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination, practically holding off Attorney General Jack Gremillion (a political foe of the district attorney). He told the press after the MCC meeting that he was saying for the fourth time that day that he would not be investigating Garrison.</p>	
<p>Last pretrial hearing before the court. Defense presents third supplemental application for additional information from the state; Judge Haggerty rules that legally sufficient answers to requests had been provided; Dymond takes bill of exceptions in all 12 instances of ruling.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty makes it clear that since this is not an open hearing and that a hearing on motion to quash must be restrictive, certain questions could not be asked of members of grand jury or witnesses.</p>	
<p>Garrison, subpoenaed by defense, not on hand for opening of hearing; had informed the court he would be available.</p>	
<p>Testimony from seven criminal court judges, the questions dealing with the general method of selecting grand juries, not the specific jury empanelled by Judge Bagert which indicted Shaw. From Noel J. Rada, chairman of parish board of jury commissioners, on mechanics of selecting names for jury wheel; from each member of grand jury which indicted Shaw, all of whom testify they had not contributed to <i>Truth and Consequences</i>. (One, J.C. Albarado, says one of his business associates had contributed - <i>AP</i>, 12 Sept., 847 acd). Defense questioning centers on three main points: that women are systematically excluded from grand jury service, that Negroes are systematically included, and that drawings from jury wheel may be illegal.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty will rule by 18 Sept.; if indictment is not quashed, way will have been cleared for Shaw to go to trial late September or early October.</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> and <i>AP</i> carry story on interview of Garrison by Eric Norden in <i>Playboy</i> Magazine, out 12.Sept.; 12 Sept.</p>	

<p>Garrison says man who feigned seizure was dressed in green combat fatigues. Epstein (<i>New Yorker</i>, 13 Jul 68, p. 56): "The person Garrison was talking about was Jerry Boyd Belknap, an employee of the <i>Dallas Morning News</i>, who had fainted in Dealey Plaza about twenty minutes before the motorcade arrived." Aubrey Rike, ambulance driver (tape No. 5 at about 116 feet) says he was waiting at Parkland for his patient, the epileptic, to be registered when the Presidential party arrived. Parkland admission record (XXI 156) with entries from 12:31 to 3:42, including those for JFK and Connally, does not show Belknap's name. Not admitted to hospital? (See 26 May 67, Curry.)</p>	
<p>Interview by Eric Norden (<i>Playboy</i>, Oct. 1907) an excellent summary of his case to date. The following appear to be new points not publicly made previously.</p>	
<p>Those involved in assassination included anti-Castro Cuban exiles; also a number of persons of ultra-right-wing persuasion who could be described as neo-Nazi, including a small clique who had defected from the Minutemen because it considered the group "too liberal. (74:3/6.) Some of the men who killed JFK were former employees of the CIA; the CIA knows their identity, and so does Garrison, who says his investigation has established this without a shadow of a doubt (68:3/2).</p>	
<p>The assassination was carried out by a guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right-wing. There were at least four men on the knoll, two behind the picket fence and two or more behind the stone wall, one man firing from each location, his companion picking up the cartridges; in addition two others fired from behind JFK, one from TSBD -- not Oswald -- and one probably from the Dal-Tex building; another man feigned epileptic seizure to distract attention from the knoll area, Oswald did not fire a shot, did not kill either JFK or Tippit (165:3/1). (One of the members of the conspiracy was in a position to learn from business contacts the route of-the motorcade more than a month before the assassination (163/1). Garrison suggests possibility that frangible bullets were used, says this type of bullet was issued by the CIA for use in anti-Castro exile raids on Cuba (168/1).</p>	
<p>Garrison has seen unpublished film clip showing Dallas policeman carrying gun out of TSBD 20 minutes before Mannlicher-Carcano was discovered; rifle does not have telescopic sight; says not one shot was fired by Oswald and not one fired from his rifle (165:2).</p>	
<p>Minutemen, Cuban exiles and other anti-Castro adventurers were trained by the CIA at camp north of Lake Pontchartrain (156:3); Oswald and Ferrie were two of the organizers of this group. Garrison will present in court a former CIA courier who met both Ferrie and Oswald officially in their CIA connection (160:3); has proof that Oswald was recruited by the CIA while he was in the Marine Corps (70:3/4).</p>	
<p>John A. McCone's statement on Oswald (13 Feb. 1964): "The Agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him or received or solicited any reports or information from him or communicated with him in any manner. Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever, with the Agency." (72:3.) (McCone statement made 13 Feb. 64? See CIA file, 13 Feb. 1967.)</p>	
<p>There were links between Ferrie, Oswald and Ruby (74:3/4); all three were paid by the CIA; testimony to be given in court will link Ruby to the conspiracy (174:2). (Oswald's actual political orientation was extreme right-wing (160/1:2).</p>	

On 22 Nov. 1963 Ferrie drove nine hours through thunderstorm to Texas to go "duck hunting" and "ice skating," but instead spent two hours waiting beside a pay phone at skating rink in Houston (74:2/2). (After Ferrie's death, Beauboeuf given free trip to Washington, after which he refused to cooperate any further with Garrison (64/1:2). Eladio del Valle murdered same day Ferrie died (176/2).	
District Attorney's office has evidence that Guy Bannister had ties with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the CIA; Garrison quotes William Turner (<i>Ramparts</i> , June 1967) that Bannister and Hugh Ward were listed in secret Minutemen files as members (161:1).	
When Mark Lane went to New Orleans to talk to Dean Andrews, found him visibly frightened; Andrews said he couldn't talk about the case, explaining that "I called Washington and they told me if I said anything, I might get a bullet in the head." (66:2/2.)	
A few years ago, Sheridan left the Justice Department -- officially, at least -- and went to work for <i>NBC</i> ." (66:3/3.)	
One day about two months before he surfaced in Washington (Gurvich) just vanished from our sight. And with him, I'm sorry to confess, vanished a copy of our master file." (68:3.)	
Garrison points out that if he were motivated by political ambition, the last thing he would do would be to present the case unless he had the facts (68:1/2).	
We in America are in great danger of slowly evolving into a proto-fascist state ... Huey Long once said, 'Fascism will come to America is the name of anti-fascism.' I'm afraid, based on my own experience, that fascism will come to America in the name of national security. (178:3)	
In sworn affidavit (?) Fred Leemans identified the Clay Bertrand who had frequented his Turkish bath establishment as Clay Shaw (84:2/2).	
When the Warren Commission asked to see a secret CIA memo on Oswald's activities in Russia ... [they were informed by the CIA that the memo] had been destroyed while being photocopied. (72:3.) Epstein (New Yorker 13 Jul 68, p. 70): "While it is true that one copy of this memorandum was destroyed while being photocopied, another copy was duly forwarded to the Commission on May 8, 1964, as is evident from Volume XVIII [incomplete reference] of the Commission's testimony and evidence." Memo referred to by Garrison was destroyed 23 Nov 63.	
11 Sept., attending <i>Southern Governors' Conference</i> in Asheville, N.C., according to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> "breaking his long silence on the matter," says he believes the Warren Commission's Report that one man, Oswald, killed JFK, but refuses to say whether he considers Garrison's probe necessary; says doubts about the assassination are to be expected and "they've just got to run their course."	
Garrison asks grand jury to investigate charges by MCC in LIFE Magazine that organized crime flourishes in Louisiana and that he is an acquaintance of persons identified as members of the Cosa Nostra; Life article claims Garrison is acquaintance of Mario Marino, identified by magazine as lieutenant of Carlos Marcello, that Garrison's bill at Las Vegas hotel last March was paid for by Marino, etc. Garrison denies the charges in the article; says every individual named in it, and also members of his staff, will be called before grand jury; says Sandy Smith, author of the article. and other members of Life staff will be invited to appear before grand jury; subpoenas members of MCC.	
See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for Garrison's denial of charges, list of MCC members subpoenaed.	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> seemingly contradicts its story of 11 Sept., now saying "the defense directed most of its fire against the method of selecting the grand jury which indicted Shaw."</p>	
<p>Dymond files supplemental motion to quash indictment on the basis of testimony yesterday, citing a provision of states code of criminal procedure to the effect that a motion to quash an indictment may be made on the grounds that the grand jury was improperly selected; is told by Judge Haggerty hearing will not be interrupted to let Dymond incorporate the second supplemental motion into this hearing, and will hold another hearing if necessary; defense permitted to file supplemental motion, state given until 15 Sept. to file written answers.</p>	
<p>Testimony from Robertson, Rault and Shilstone of Truth and Consequences, the first two saying the three of them are the only members of T&C; all three give uninformative answers to questions on contributors and financial matters; Robertson says that no member of grand jury of Judge Bagert was a member of or had contributed to T&C. Judge Haggerty sustains state's objections to long list of questions put to Robertson, Rault and Shilstone, ruling they are immaterial to the hearing; Dymond says questions are asked in order to perfect the bill of exceptions for appeal to U.S. Supreme Court if necessary; Judge Haggerty will not permit questions on the grounds Dymond is trying to obtain information indirectly which he is not allowed to get directly. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details, including list of possible contributors named by defense (not so described, but all members Judge Bagert's grand jury which indicted Shaw).</p>	
<p>Gurvich, on the stand, advised by Judge Haggerty not to answer any questions until DA had been given a chance to object; all questions put to him by defense ruled inadmissible. See <i>States-Item</i> for questions, dealing with Gurvich's break with DA's office 28 June; DA's master file on case and whether <i>Life Magazine</i> had been given a copy (question does not indicate by whom); Shaw, Russo, Bundy and Rev. Clyde Johnson. William Wegmann argues that if <i>Life</i> magazine was given a copy of the state's file, including evidence in the case, this would clearly violate the defendant's constitutional rights, and that the defendant would certainly have the right to the same information. Judge Haggerty says the laws of Louisiana do not allow him to force the DA to turn over the evidence to the defendant, says that if Wegmann has information that Garrison turned file over to <i>Life</i> he can file charges against Garrison for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance. Wegmann answers that charging Garrison with malfeasance or misfeasance.</p>	
<p>Garrison questioned by defense on <i>T&C</i>; Russo's polygraph test and memo on interview with him by Asst. DA Sciambra; his letter to FCC; specific information about exact date of alleged conspiracy; Sandra Moffet McMaines; interview with several witnesses in Feb. of 1967 at Baton Rouge; existence of a master file on the case and whether <i>Life</i> had been furnished a copy. Was not permitted to answer any of these questions with the exception of identifying his signature on letter to FCC; on <i>T&C</i> and Russo's polygraph test, answered before judge was able to stop him.</p>	
<p>Steven Plotkin, who represents Gordon Novel, has admitted ... his client is a CIA agent; you may have seen that story on page 96 of <i>The New York Times</i>, next to ship departures. For examples of this, see item on Garrison's subpoena of Allen Dulles, 17 Feb 68; Garrison's statement he will seek a third term, 16 May 69.</p>	
<p><i>States-Item</i>, in amplification of its story 12 Sept., says Gov. McKeithen believes it would be a serious mistake to stop Garrison's investigation; that since many millions of people in this country and abroad believe a conspiracy existed in connection with the assassination, fresh fuel would be set to this belief if Garrison's probe were ended without running its course.</p>	

<p>Says in Asheville, N.C., that he has reports indicating that Carlos Marcello is no longer connected with the rackets and that his activities are now purely legitimate, but he still wishes he would move out of the state; says FBI keeps his office constantly advised about crime in the state and is aware his administration is doing all it can to control racketeering and crime.</p>	
<p>Says he "accepts" the Warren Report but this does not necessarily mean he "thinks" it is correct. Says he accepts it on the basis of those doing the investigating but declines to give his definition of the word "accept." Says Garrison should be allowed to complete his investigation, explaining that otherwise the nation and the world will believe that political pressure was brought to bear to end it prematurely.</p>	
<p>Grand jury to begin investigation 14 Sept. into MCC's charges of organized crime in New Orleans, which <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says has long been subject of feud between Garrison and Kohn. Garrison says (12 Sept.) he will resign as district attorney if grand jury decides the charges are true "and the MCC can recommend to the city of New Orleans a district attorney who can see the widespread syndicate operations as clearly as Mr. Kohn. If, on the other hand, it is found that Kohn's charges -- which are now receiving national publicity -- are untrue, then he should resign so that we can have an end to false charges."</p>	
<p>Sen. Russell B. Long says at press conference in New Orleans that he doubts the accuracy of <i>Life's</i> article on organized crime in Louisiana, that the story hurt the state and that he personally resents it.</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen, at his regular news conference, says he, special state police investigators and an FBI agent will meet with the MCC next week to study its evidence; state will investigate itself first and then other allegations on the local level; that if a panel of three ministers finds there have been criminal influences on the state government level, "the people of this state will have my resignation so fast it will make their heads swim," because if the allegations are correct, "either I'm a crook or I'm too stupid to be governor."</p>	
<p>Commenting angrily on <i>Life</i> article, the governor says there is no question the state has been "terribly smeared," that the only reason for the alleged smear he can figure out is Garrison's indictment of Sheridan.</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen was quoted a week ago as saying he would investigate Judge O'Hara if requested to do so, but says at press conference this morning that what he had said then was that he would consider it. Says he feels the MCC has not exhausted its local remedies; that the law requires the attorney general to initiate an investigation of a judge if the governor or 25 citizens request it; is suggesting that the MCC collect 25 names and make the same request.</p>	
<p>MCC calls for recusal of Garrison and judge O'Hara as legal and judicial advisers to grand jury, and also of members of Garrison's staff "over whom he may exercise control." MCC President E. C. Upton Jr., subpoenaed with 15 other members of ACC, says at press conference before appearing at grand jury session that grand jury should have as judicial advisor "someone who does not share Judge O'Hara's loyalties to racketeers and convicted felons," and a legal advisor "who does not share ... Garrison's violent refusals to objectively deal with organized crime." <i>States-Item</i> points out that other grand juries during Garrison's tenure have investigated existence of mobsterism in New Orleans, each time returning a negative verdict.</p>	

<p>Grand jury meets to investigate MCC charges, in the second such probe within a year. Last Sept. 29 Kohn, other MCC officials and Police Supt. Giarusso were questioned in the wake of charges by Kohn that organized crime had influenced Garrison's decision to recommend a pardon for stripper Linda Brigitte on obscenity conviction, which was denied by Garrison; results of 1966 probe never announced.</p>	
<p>Article in <i>NY Review of Books</i>, "Garrison's Case", clipped and filed Garrison.</p>	
<p>Judge Frederick J.H. Heebe yesterday granted request by Marcello's lawyers for change of venue for trial on charge of assaulting an FBI agent (Marcello is accused of striking Patrick J. Collins Jr. at New Orleans Airport 30 Sept. 1966). Today same attorneys file motion asking judge to rescind his action, saying that after assessing impact of <i>Life</i> articles they feel Marcello</p>	
<p>Before entering jury room Kohn tells newsmen, "We can't present evidence. We can only give information. It is up to law enforcement officers to provide the evidence."</p>	
<p>Replying to Garrison's challenge that Kohn resign if grand jury does not find evidence to support his charges, Kohn says he will not be drawn into Garrison's "sly public game. Mr. Garrison always wants to bet with somebody."</p>	
<p>Upton says (at press conference 14 Sept.?) that MCC would present "detailed investigative leads" to the grand jury involving "the pinball gambling racket, rackets' influence on sports and the liquor license racket" in New Orleans.</p>	
<p>Uses <i>Life</i> article in attack on Gov. McKeithen.</p>	
<p>Interview by Joe Dolan, <i>KNEW</i> Oakland, by telephone. Basically a repetition of material in Playboy article; says Warren Commission was largely a CIA group (McCloy, Dulles, Russell, Ford); "individuals involved in the actual assassination were former employees of the (CIA), but it is completely necessary also that persons, who at the time of the assassination were presently on the CIA payroll, also were involved;" stresses involvement of Minutemen and Nazi-oriented individuals; had not been able to say this before since he had men in Dallas investigating Tippit killing; Dallas police force had a large percentage of minutemen, some of whom were tied in with Ruby and helped "service the operation."</p>	

<p>Article by him in <i>Berkeley Barb</i> (15-21 Sept. carries photo of unidentified man sought by Garrison. Man was in Dealey Plaza area and shouted in Spanish as the motorcade passed; was seized by police and later released; author says man may have some connection with another, mentioned by Garrison in Playboy interview, who faked an epileptic seizure to divert attention from knoll area. Photo is blow-up of one of 224 frames taken by 57 different photographers, studied in detail by Richard D. Sprague, who says the Warren Commission used only 21 of the 224 photos, nearly half of which were never examined in any official investigative body. Sprague says his analysis shows five wen in knoll area apparently fleeing after the shots; evidence of another shot from second floor of Dal-Tex building; in photo of TSBD showing window from which Oswald was alleged to have tired, taken "a moment" before assassination, no person or projection from the window is visible.</p>	
<p>Spends over five hours with grand jury 15 Sept. State Senator Michael O'Keefe criticizes Kohn's allegation of "conflict of interest" against City Councilman Maurice E. "Moon" Landrieu.</p>	
<p>Playboy Magazine, Oct. issue, Norden interview of Garrison generally unavailable on Manhattan newsstands; "delivery problems."</p>	
<p>With Mark and Mrs. Lane at hotel bar; sang to accompaniment of Armand Hug (Any relation to Josephine Hug?)</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> columnist Bill Lynch says governor seems more upset over who provided information for (<i>Life</i>?) articles than MCC charges that criminal influences exist.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty refuses to throw out indictment; says trial will be set next month "if it is legally possible," gives defense until 26 Sept. for final pleadings. Dymond says defense wants trial at "earliest moment," is ready but there are-"certain mechanics to be worked out prior to the trial."</p>	
<p>Subpoena issued for appearance before grand jury 21 Sept.</p>	
<p>Belief that Garrison's investigation will shed new light on assassination drops from 45% in May to 32% in Sept.; belief that a conspiracy was involved drops from 66% to 60%.</p>	
<p>Publication of their book, "Plot or Politics?" discussed by John McMillan of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>.</p>	
<p>Will look into Life allegations of organized crime in Louisiana and Jefferson Parish, beginning 25 Sept.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans Bar Association</i> asks State Attorney Gremillion to investigate O'Hara; Gremillion says writing to Bar Association for any evidence it might have.</p>	
<p>Recants charges against Councilman Maurice Landrieu, following meeting with him at which he presents his voting record.</p>	
<p>Schedules for hearing on organized crime, 21 Sept.: Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso, Lt. Clarence Giarusso, Lt. Frederick Soule Sr., Aaron Kohn; issues subpoenas for Pershing Gervais and Frank Caracci for appearance same day.</p>	
<p>During City Council meeting criticizes attack on Landrieu, says that MCC should either change its methods of operation or "give consideration to going out of business."</p>	
<p>Issues subpoenas for appearance 26 Sept. for Zachary Strata, Julian M. Levy, Edward M. Baldwin and Pershing Gervais (now in business with Strate).</p>	

Tapes radio interview for New York program to be aired 26 Sept., in which he says members of Dallas police who belonged to ultra-right-wing groups were deeply involved in assassination, which was ordered and paid for by "a handful of oil-rich, psychotic millionaires;" that it was "essentially a Nazi operation." Says Oswald was at the time a CIA operator who played a part in the assassination; calls CIA a "Fascist appendage to our country."	
Says his claim that elements of Dallas police force were "deeply and probably involved" was not made public sooner because he had an investigator in Dallas until ten days ago and wanted to get him out "with his head on his shoulders." (22 Sep.)	
In Nashville, Tenn., Federal District Judge dismisses (20 Sept.) conspiracy charges at request of U.S. Atty., who says a trial would require long court session for a misdemeanor case and Hoffa already imprisoned on felony charges.	
Holds long closed-door meeting with MCC.	
Hears testimony of Caracci, Police Superintendent Giarrusso, Lt. Giarusso, Lt. Soule, Gervais; Gervais tells reporters he knows of no organized crime in city. Kohn scheduled for afternoon session.	
Justice Department asks U.S. District Court to dismiss 26-count embezzlement and forgery indictment, saying "evidentiary problems" make it impossible for the government to prosecute the case, and "The government further represents that even if a successful prosecution could be maintained, the interests of justice would warrant a dismissal of this charge." No explanation of statement.	
In New York, says Robert Kennedy has made "very positive efforts" to obstruct his investigation, that he has to conclude that RFK "feels the development of the truth about the assassination ... would interfere with his political career." Says most of those involved "are in Texas and Dallas particularly"; that while members of the Minutemen and John Birch Society are involved, the organizations are not.	
Willard Robertson says <i>T&C</i> "will not disband until Mr. Garrison's case is proved or disproved;" will continue to contribute money.	
Spends two hours before grand jury.	
Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe takes under consideration request for reconsideration of ruling that case be moved to another jurisdiction. (See 14 Sept.)	
<i>Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches</i> makes public letter sent to Gov. McKeithen by its Civic Affairs Department four days previously, asking him to seek a hearing before Louisiana Supreme Court to determine whether O'Hara should be removed from office. Church group also asking "our Roman Catholic and Jewish brethren" to join in memorializing the governor.	
In Chicago, sentenced for second time to five years and \$10,000 fine, on charge of conspiracy to defraud Teamsters' pension fund, term to be consecutive to eight-year sentence he is now serving. Judge also reinstated sentences of five codefendants, among them Zachary Strate, Jr.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> columnist David Snyder: "How long has it been since a gubernatorial candidate ran without an organization or even political headquarters in New Orleans? Gov. ... McKeithen is the first such candidate that even veteran politicians can remember. He is that strong."	
Subpoenaed (22 Set) for appearance 26 Sept. before federal grand jury investigating charges that \$1 million offered Partin if he would change his testimony given in Hoffa jury tampering case.	

Appears surprised that LIFE Magazine publishing new allegations of organized crime in this week's issue. Asked why Life would say there is evidence of organized crime if in fact it doesn't exist, says he thinks "it has something to do with Sheridan being indicted down here."	
Says he is establishing statewide law enforcement commission to serve as advisory group to the administration and the Legislature, has made no decision on who will be appointed other than E. C. Upton, as ex-officio member representing MCC.	
MCC will file petition with state attorney generals office instituting a suit for his removal. States-Item editorial calls for investigation into question of whether he should remain on the bench.	
Hears testimony from Strate, Sheridan, Baldwin, Gervais. See story for Sheridan's statements to the press following his appearance.	
Orleans grand jury subpoenas all records of MCC, including membership records and contributions, and names of confidential informants and the amounts they were paid; records to be delivered 28 Sept. Subpoenas also issued for MCC officials Upton, Kohn and James W. Mills, Jr.	
Gov. McKeithen and five-man team fly to New York and confer with LIFE Magazine about its charges of organized crime in Louisiana, including repetition this week that it flourishes "under the very nose" of the governor and Garrison. Team includes E. C. Upton. Gov. McKeithen had said in interview with New Orleans States-Item 25 Sept. that life representatives would come to Baton Rouge to see him.	
Attorney General Gremillion announces he has begun a "thorough study and investigation" of MCC charges, says investigation will consume "considerable time and effort."	
Attorneys file motion that trial be continued for at least six months; in the event Judge Haggerty rules Shaw is not entitled to the delay, motion asks that trial be moved to another jurisdiction. Motion charges it would be impossible at this time for Shaw to get a fair trial in New Orleans or in immediately adjoining parishes, listing twelve acts by Garrison which defense claims makes a fair trial impossible.	
Unpleasantness between defense and Judge Haggerty, who says defense using delaying tactics, including a request in his chambers to continue case because one lawyer's wife, Mrs. Wegmann, was about to have a baby. "I told them to ask me that in open court, but they wouldn't do it." Matter hinges on the fact that 27 Sept. is the last day for the current (Sept.) jury panel, and Judge Haggerty could not use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial itself. Judge indicates he had previously reached agreement with defense to use Sept. panel for this purpose, and says "It looks like I'm legally outmaneuvered."	
Reacting to Gov. McKeithen's statement that he thought <i>Life</i> charges had some connection with his indictment, says he does not know why McKeithen would make such a statement and that he had nothing to do with Life articles.	
David Chandler Life correspondent, Personal subpoena issued (26 Sept.?) by Orleans Grand Jury.	
Dalzell, petroleum engineering consultant, personal subpoena issued (26 Sept.?) by Orleans Grand Jury.	
At airport on return from meeting with <i>Life</i> officials, says he is now convinced there is organized crime in Louisiana, that he had apologized for having said Life had tried to smear the state. Promises crackdown on local officials who don't do their job, places on immediate suspension Capt. Roland Coppola of state police in Lafayette, named in Life article. Sidesteps question on Garrison, also named; denies he had ever offered to resign (see 14 Sept.); says he will attempt to get Garrison and MCC to work together.	

Appears for less than five minutes before federal grand jury.	
Judge Haggerty gives DA's office until 3 Oct. to file answers to defense motions for delay or change of venue, and for further particulars in state's case. This ends any possibility that Shaw might go to trial in October; judge indicates he is aiming at a November date. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says there is a possibility that state might agree to the delay, or even a change of venue, making a hearing unnecessary.	
Denies any wrongdoing but does not deny association with Marcello.	
Issues statement saying he is astonished by Gov. McKeithen's apology to LIFE Magazine; says organized crime does not exist in New Orleans but the charge, "however ill-founded is serious enough to justify an inquiry ... We are going to dig into these charges completely." Says he has no intention of working with Kohn. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> gives text of statement.	
Begins crackdown on crime; see <i>States-Item</i> for details. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> editorial gives approval to McKeithen's crackdown, particularly his announced intention of handling the problem as a state rather than a local matter.	
Judge Braniff denies motion by attorneys for MCC to have Judge O'Hara recuse himself as advisor to grand jury, the motion having been filed in answer to subpoena ordering MCC to produce its records. MCC also files motion to quash the subpoena and a motion for recusal of Garrison. Milton Brener, MCC lawyer, says commission will appeal decision. Parties then ordered to Judge O'Hara's court, where he denies request for time for an appeal and rules against motion for Garrison recusal. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details of motion to quash.	
MCC asks State Supreme Court to recuse Judge O'Hara and Garrison, and to quash subpoena for MCC records.	
MCC files petition with Attorney General Gremillion for removal of Judge O'Hara, charging gross misconduct and possible high crimes in office.	
Called before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury, appears voluntarily without subpoena. Jury also hears testimony from Chandler.	
State Supreme Court (28 Sept.) grants stay on subpoena for records; also stays proceedings to have Judge O'Hara removed as the judge to whom the jury reports in the case. Orders Garrison and O'Hara to file their replies by 4 Oct.	
On Garrison's order, subpoenas Marcello for surprise afternoon session, apparently to catch him off guard since jury ordinarily does not meet on Friday; not known whether subpoena had been served; Marcello not on hand when session opened.	
Also subpoenas C. Allen Favrot and Joseph Simon of MCC, Sam DiPiazza, Frank J. Caracci and Frank Timphony. Garrison says Vincent Rizzo, manager of <i>Fontainebleau Motor Hotel</i> , also would appear at his own request to answer <i>Life</i> charges that illegal bookmakers were using public phones at motel.	
Interview by <i>LA Free Press</i> , in which he discusses Garrison's case and the reaction to it and to the assassination, including that of liberals and the press. "I'm suggesting that it isn't that people are fearful when the government calls them and warns them. It's that people are so corrupt that they don't need to be warned."	
Discusses his own career difficulties because of his stand on the assassination. "I lost my program because of it, was fired by Metromedia four times, and each time that was the issue." Has had two attempts on his life.	
Says during previous week had worked at nightclub (?) in Columbus, Ohio, and Novel was present four days out of six, taking notes.	

Questioned for second day by East Baton Rouge grand jury; had testified 28 Sept. about phone conversations with (in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> description) "New Orleans rackets figure Carlos Marcello. DA Sargent Pitcher says Life produced evidence that possibly up to 50 calls were made to Young, who has admitted to receiving two. Telephone Company spokesman says there may be firings if any employee should be found to have illegally given out information such as that published by <i>Life</i> .	
Had been committed 18 Sept. to State Hospital as a mental patient rather than as an alcoholic; out on pass.	
Indicts (29 Sept) D'Alton Smith on charges of \$25,000 bribe to Aubrey Young; search being made for Smith, who divides his time between New Orleans and Los Angeles.	
AP says that although Young has denied accepting bribe, this would not change the charge as Louisiana law does not discriminate between bribery and attempted bribery.	
Investigating alleged Cosa Nostra attempt to buy Hoffa out of prison through Partin.	
Jefferson Parish deputies serve subpoena on Marcello's wife; subpoena orders him to appear before the jury 5 Oct.	
Not easily accessible, according to <i>AP</i> , which says he has had federal marshals as bodyguards since becoming a key government witness in Hoffa's 1962 conviction.	
Story suggests, without actually saying so, that organized crime does exist in state, " <i>Life</i> 's allegations did not come as a big surprise to many people." Says McKeithen s about-face on <i>Life</i> 's charges threatens personal and political friendship with Garrison.	
Political column by Bill Lynch, "Scandal not apt to hurt Governor."	
Interview by Eric Norden in <i>Playboy</i> magazine; see 12 Sept. for summary.	
Article by M. S. Arnoni in <i>Minority of One</i> expressing disillusionment with Garrison and his methods, repeating the complaint that he is not -- contrary to court guidelines -- making his evidence public before Shaw comes to trial. Also says, without attribution, that Ruby's phone number in Oswald's and Shaw's notebooks "turned out to be based on a misreading of the alleged code. Informed of this, Garrison, even while privately indicating awareness of error, did not forego contrary public claims."	
Answer by Garrison appears in Nov. issue, in part dealing specifically with coded phone number.	
Letters in response to Arnoni's article, Dec 67.	
Bench warrant issued for arrest of D'Alton Smith who is still at large.	
Baton Rouge police investigating burglary of private office of Walter Krousel, first assistant to Baton Rouge DA Sargent Pitcher; nothing missing which might have normally been taken in a robbery, "indicating there is some relationship between the incident and the crime investigation."	
Subpoenas Samuel and Peter Marcello, brothers of Carlos Marcello, all to appear 5 Oct.	
Announces new crime prevention program for New Orleans; no details.	
Believed to be residing in California; East Baton Rouge sheriff's office awaiting word from Los Angeles.	
Invited by Garrison to appear 5 Oct. before grand jury in its investigation of allegations made by MCC and LIFE Magazine; McKeithen says he would be glad to do so if it would be helpful	

<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Baton Rouge District Attorney Pitcher in Columbus to meet Novel, and that it is possible Pitcher may offer Novel immunity on any other charge while he is in Louisiana to testify on organized crime. DA's office refuses to confirm Pitcher in Ohio.	
DA's office files answers to motion for delay; will acquiesce in a "reasonable delay" of less than six months, while opposing change of venue (stating reasons) and request for supplemental bill of particulars.	
Marshall Brown, Democratic National Committeeman for Louisiana Subpoena issued by DA's office for appearance 5 Oct. before Orleans Parish grand jury.	
East Baton Rouge sheriff Bryan Clemons says man identifying himself as Smith and who fits description has appeared at sheriff's office in Benton, Tex., and has posted \$1,500 fugitive bond. Clemmons says proceedings will have to be filed in Texas for hearing to have Smith returned; Clemmons says there has been no mention of extradition.	
Pitcher says discussions with Aubrey Young have not established link between Marcello's telephone calls and the Partin affair.	
William V. Redmann, executive counsel to governor -- served with subpoena for McKeithen's appearance before grand jury 4 Oct. Redmann says governor would waive immunity and appear, that he would have appeared on invitation without the subpoena.	
State police say McKeithen's life threatened by phone 3 Oct.; identity of caller is known.	
From Columbus, tells <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> he is willing to come to Baton Rouge to testify if he is assured he will not have to return to New Orleans, says he has sent Pitcher telegram to this effect. (See S-I for text.)	
Tells <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> from Chicago he has met with "tremendous success" on trip to gather information about organized crime, no details; States-Item notes Chicago site of Hoffa hearing. Was accompanied to Chicago by Aubrey Young. Had not yet talked with Novel in Columbus.	
Campaigning for governor asks "Just what promises did the governor make to the Mafia when he was campaigning four years ago in order to receive a huge campaign contribution from them?"	
Says his country places little stock in Garrison's investigation. Valmaggia has been active in <i>Pan-American Press Seminar</i> programs of international house; in New Orleans to receive award for his work in bettering understanding and cooperation between nations of Western Hemisphere.	
Pitcher says his office will prepare extradition papers to bring him back to Louisiana.	
Files memorandum with Louisiana Supreme Court charging Garrison "has no purpose" in seeking group's records except to "harass, scuttle and destroy;" also files arguments in support of its plea that Garrison be recused from advising grand jury in the matter and that Judge O'Hara be recused from hearing any proceedings which might develop. (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for text of arguments.)	
Column by F. E. Shepherd in <i>New Orleans State Times</i> , Baton Rouge, says McKeithen had been approached by both Democratic and Republican parties with offer of vice-presidential nomination, had turned them down because he wants to serve out his second term as governor, if elected.	
In Columbus, attorney Weiner says Novel accepting offer of immunity from Pitcher and would return as soon as proper assurances received. (See States-Item for text of telegram, which includes request for guarantee that immediately after his testimony Novel be permitted to return to Ohio.)	

Pitcher says Novel's telegram of acceptance not yet received, adding that his offer of immunity had not yet been agreed to by other DA's in the state. While in Chicago, Pitcher had not been able to arrange meeting with Novel.	
McKeithen appears before jury, says he does not resent being subpoenaed. Asked if he is still a friend of Garrison, says, "I hope so. I'm running for reelection."	
Marcello testifies; had waived immunity from prosecution. Refuses comment but indicates he did testify, rather than taking Fifth Amendment. G. Wray Gill his attorney.	
Also scheduled for appearance, Sam and Peter Marcello.	
Also subpoenaed for today, Burton Klein; appears but is told jury will not get to him today. Unknown whether subpoena had any connection with crime probe; Klein says he had asked some time ago to be heard by the jury on a matter relating to his client Beauboeuf.	
Appears for five minutes before Orleans Parish grand jury (5 Oct.); declines comment.	
Subpoenaed for appearance before Orleans jury 11 Oct.; no reason given.	
Says will call conference 9 Oct. between Shaw attorneys and members of Garrison's staff before ruling on Shaw's motions for trial delay or change of venue.	
Cancels appearance at open air meeting in Marrero (5 Oct.) on advice of security officers, following threat 3 Oct.; security measures strengthened.	
Pitcher says he expects Novel to return to Louisiana next week; has assurances from McKeithen, Garrison and other officials that Novel will be granted immunity from arrest in connection with Garrison's investigation; immunity is limited to arrest on any charges other than Houma burglary and does not extend to anything involving his appearance; will be free to return to Columbus.	
State Attorney General Gremillion says he hopes to file impeachment motions, next week, against Judge O'Hara; taxing action at McKeithen's request, who says he wants to go on record as joining 40 New Orleans citizens in their petition seeking O'Hara's impeachment.	
Pitcher says Young has been released from custody of state mental hospital; continues to be under guard of East baton Rouge sheriff's office.	
In <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column on Louisiana politics, headed "McKeithen, DA break brewing?" discusses issuing of subpoena for McKeithen, after he had already accepted invitation from Garrison to testify before grand jury, says "it could be that Garrison, nettled by the governor's apology to <i>Life</i> , simply wanted to needle him a little." In Louisiana, the governor does not have to honor a subpoena.	
Says there is no doubt that phone calls from Marcello came either to his office in Baton Rouge or to the office next door, that of the House speaker. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says there have been published reports that another McKeithen aide, not Young, was assigned the unlisted phone.	
In San Francisco, says he is here only to visit with Melvin Belli and F. Lee Bailey; "under prodding" by <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , says he still is vitally interested in the circumstances under which Shaw attended luncheon here on the day of the assassination. Belli, asked if he was associated with Garrison in his investigation, says, "He hasn't convinced me, but maybe by the end of the day he will ... I believe the Warren Report -- he doesn't."	
Judge Haggerty sets 16 Oct. as date for hearing on motion to delay trial, following conference between defense and state attorneys; also to be heard are alternative motion for change of venue if delay is not granted and a supplemental application for bill of particulars; Haggerty will hear oral arguments only.	

DA Pitcher says he has met all demands of immunity from arrest by Novel, and that Jerry Weiner has agreed to his client's appearance before East Baton Rouge grand jury.	
Roundup in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> of activity by federal grand jury, Orleans Parish grand jury, East Baton Rouge grand jury, newly-created labor-management board of inquiry, and MCC -- and their overlapping investigations of the assassination, organized crime in Louisiana, Partin-Hoffa attempted bribery, labor-management racketeering in Baton Rouge, and unsolved bombings in Baton Rouge.	
Attorneys file motion to stay his appearance before jury this afternoon; overruled by Judge Braniff; attorneys file immediate notice of appeal to state Supreme Court; granted.	
Chandler's motions, filed by <i>Time, Inc.</i> 's attorney Cicero Sessions, also include recusal of Garrison and his staff; motion to compel Garrison and foreman of grand jury to state in open court the crime under investigation and to quash Chandler's grand jury subpoena. Motion asking for a copy of transcript of questioning of Chandler by Assistant District Attorney Ward 26 Jan. A new motion that he be allowed to have an attorney present when he goes before the grand jury.	
Suspension from state police, to end 12 Oct., extended by state police superintendent for another 15 days; Coppola was suspended as Troop 1 commander after LIFE Magazine said he had associated with Marcello.	
C.H. "Sammy", Downs Governor's aide questioned by investigators about state capitol phone which served as link between Marcello and Young.	
Jules Kimble "professed former leader" of the KKK in New Orleans goes before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury which is investigating the bombing in May of home of state labor leader Victor Bussie. Kimble says he can identify three persons who plotted bombing of Bussie home and that of Port Allen Negro teacher active in civil rights work.	
Kimble taken to Baton Rouge from New Orleans Parish Prison, where he had been under \$5,000 bond on charge of impersonating a state police officer.	
Says his office has reclaimed colonel's commission issued in error to Joseph Marcello, brother of Carlos Marcello.	
Pitcher says Weiner had told him he would call at 9:30 a.m. to arrange for Novel to testify; did not do so; Pitcher unable to reach Weiner at his office.	
Psychiatrist says Oswald was incapable of conspiring. Psychiatrist is Dr. David Abrahamsen, writing in Oct. issue of <i>Bulletin of New York Academy of Medicine</i> , after three years' research.	
Hary Morgan, <i>KCBS</i> : "Belli said today he is now not so rigid and not so strong in his opinion that he previously held that .. Oswald was indeed the only assassin and that Ruby was not connected with him." (Source not given.)	
State Supreme Court gives him file days to file necessary documents in support of his appeal not to appear before Orleans grand jury; gives state three days to answer.	
Helm, Jack, head of Universal Klans of America scheduled to testify 16 Oct. before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury.	
Pitcher says final agreement has been reached for him to return to Louisiana 20 Oct. to testify.	
Indefinite leave of absence granted (11 Oct., pending outcome of impeachment proceedings against him, by Louisiana Supreme Court that will hear the charges. Judge O'Hara says he had asked for the leave because he believes "it is in the best interest of the dignified administration" of his office.	

<p>Louisiana Supreme Court grants request for temporary leave of absence; directs other seven judges of Criminal District Court to perform his duties while he is on leave; directs Judge Matthew S. Braniff to take over Judge O'Hara's duties as adviser to Orleans Parish grand jury.</p>	
<p>In informal question and answer session after speech to <i>University of Virginia's</i> Student Legal Forum 13 Oct., Clark is quoted as saying Garrison "took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement."</p>	
<p>Is further quoted by reporter for the <i>Charlottesville Daily Progress</i> as saying, "Much as I may hate to do it, I just might have to prosecute Jim Garrison," without specifying what federal charge he contemplated against Garrison. Unnamed spokesman for Justice Department, in Washington, says Department has no plans to bring a case against Garrison at this time; denies Clark had accused Garrison of ruining Shaw. (See also 15 Oct.)</p>	
<p>Denies (14 Oct.) he said he would prosecute Garrison or that he said Garrison had ruined Shaw for personal aggrandizement; stresses that Justice Department has no plans to prosecute Garrison. Justice Department spokesman says Clark "discussed this matter hypothetically in response to a question. He stated no conclusion."</p>	
<p>Edward Wegmann refuses comment on statement allegedly made by Clark (13 Oct.) and later denied.</p>	
<p>Roy Barry of <i>Charlottesville Daily Progress</i> who wrote the original story, stands by it, says the statement was "hardly the kind ... a reporter would forget," adding that he had taken careful notes that he had asked Clark what personal aggrandizement Garrison would get out of prosecuting Shaw or would gain by losing a nationally publicized case. Says Clark answered "Perhaps (Garrison) is not as logical as you are." Barry's report is also refuted by president of <i>Student Legal Forum</i>, Rosewell Page III. Barry replies that "in (Page's) position, he would have to say that."</p>	
<p>See also letter from Roy Barry, <i>Ramparts Magazine</i>, filed Mar 68. Barry also quotes Clark as having said, about classified material on the assassination, that the only records not open to public inspection are those pertaining to President Kennedy's corpse.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty, in compromise between six-month delay asked by the defense and speedy trial asked by DA's office, rules the trial will begin in mid-February, setting it for the first jury day that month. Alcock says the case ought to go to trial within a year of 1 Mar 67, the date Shaw was arrested.</p>	
<p>Dymond argues the length of delay needed depends on the climate of opinion in New Orleans at the time, then says defense will probably seek a change of venue. Judge Haggerty points out that law permits this to be done as late as two days before trial date, and that if defense waits until then it will take at least a week of hearings to settle the site issue.</p>	
<p>Dymond acknowledges this but says there is no way of knowing earlier what the state of public opinion would be. Says defense will take "every bit of time the law allows us."</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty denies a defense motion for supplemental bill of particulars (details of alleged meetings attended by Shaw in New Orleans and Baton Rouge in furtherance of conspiracy), saying he had already ruled on this.</p>	
<p>To testify before Orleans Parish grand jury, "sources" say his testimony will concern betting. Cahn earlier in the year had exposed a \$100 million football betting ring with a major base in New Orleans but he says it is no longer operating here.</p>	
<p>Receives special <i>AP</i> citation for its exclusive story breaking the news of Garrison's investigation and for subsequent investigative reporting in the case.</p>	

Testifies before Orleans Parish grand jury. Assistant District Attorney Charles Ward says gambling ring operated in Orleans Parish early this year (see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details) but has moved to a neighboring parish because of pressure from DA's office, and predicts Cahn will confirm this before grand jury.	
Testifies before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury. Tells newsmen he would take lie detector test to back up his statements to grand jury; has brought with him tape recording of what he claims is sensational testimony. Novel reportedly had taped conversations in governor's office after being called in by Aubrey Young to "de-bug" governor's suite, to determine whether his phone had been tapped or if there was electronic eavesdropping. Gus Weill, executive secretary to Gov. McKeithen, says neither he nor governor concerned about any Novel tape recording.	
Members of Labor-Management Board of Inquiries, investigating labor racketeering, meet with Pitcher to see if they could work out arrangement to interview Novel, Partin having told board members Novel may have information on cause of labor troubles in Baton Rouge area.	
Louisiana Supreme Court considering petition calling for his removal from office, signed by <i>New Orleans Bar Association</i> , Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans area, Gov. McKeithen and 45 citizens, delivered to the high court 18 Oct. After Judge O'Hara is served with the proceeding, he will have 15 days to plead. When any pleadings are considered, the court will decide whether to hear the case itself or appoint a commissioner to gather evidence in a regular trial and put together a record.	
Hearing set in Austin, Tex., for 21 Nov., to decide whether Texas should extradite him to New Orleans.	
French historian Jean-Raymond Tournoux, after interviews with people to whom de Gaulle speaks freely, in new book quotes him as saying after the assassination that he believed the police were involved in the assassination and the murder of Oswald. Tournoux does not give the origin of the quote.	
de Gaulle's office refuses comment; White House refuses comment; Dallas police chief Charles Batchelor says "We are standing on the reports of the investigation by the Warren Commission and will have no comment on the statements attributed to General de Gaulle." (Also see Herve Alphan, 26 Dec 67)	
Long article by Jane Wilson in <i>LA Free Press</i> . General review of case; personality sketch of Garrison, his background, career, methods of operation; his relations with the press and its generally hostile treatment of him.	
Novel testifies nine hours 19 Oct., frequently leaving grand jury room to consult with his lawyers.	
Holds lengthy press conference following testimony, flanked by five attorneys, including Plotkin and Weiner.	
Asked for specific information on crime and corruption, says an effort had been made by an investigator in New Orleans to get him to provide affidavit saying Walter Sheridan had used bugging equipment against Hoffa, and that both money and withdrawal of New Orleans charges against him had been offered as inducement.	
Declines to reveal source of his income since he left Louisiana but says he, himself, is paying his attorneys, one of whom Garrison says is being paid by the CIA.	

When asked what specific evidence he has to support his charge that Garrison's investigation is a fraud, says that on 21 Feb. Gar proposed a three-part plan to get Ferrie's "confession"(no amplification in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story); says he has information on tape relating to Garrison investigation which "will be made available at the proper time." Says he would like to testify at Shaw's trial, and says of Shaw, "This is the patsy of the century."	
Refuses to testify before state Labor-management Commission, his lawyers telling them Novel's 48-hour period of immunity would not permit it. Unknown if he has left the state, but after expiration of immunity he would be liable to arrest in Orleans Parish on charges of conspiracy to commit burglary and of being a fugitive witness, and in Terrebonne Parish on charge of simple burglary.	
Asked in open court if he had ever printed cards commonly called football cards, refuses to answer (Fifth Amendment) on the advice of his attorney, Milton Brener. Judge Braniff gives Brener until 23 Oct to file memorandum on why Stokes should not be made to answer the question; orders Stokes to appear before the grand jury again 26 Oct.	
"Memo from John J. Miller", <i>San Francisco Examiner-Chronicle</i> entertainment column, says " ... Jim Garrison and two aides jetted to Los Angeles to interview several mysterious folks supposedly 'closely connected' with ... Ruby. Garrison considers one, a prominent attorney, 'an invaluable key witness' in his probe of the ... assassination."	
Interview by Robin King, <i>KNEW</i> , tape No. 81; notes in file with footage indicated. "At the time John Kennedy was murdered we had a coup d'etat and [the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy] were necessary to make that coup d'etat succeed;" says there have since been basic changes in policy, giving as example JFK's plan for withdrawal of troops from Vietnam. "One of the least obvious but I think most credible elements which might have been involved was "the Southeast Asia boys who are really tied up in this awful mess they had created and Kennedy was stopping it."	
On guns between RFK and the White House: Weisberg was told these were CIA guns; does not say who told him.	
Does not believe Lyndon Johnson was involved in assassination of JFK; if he had been involved, would have mortgaged the remainder of his life to those responsible.	
No connection between nomination of Fortas and keeping Archives closed. Archives closed by executive order; not a judicial decision.	
Says of book, of which title is not given (by inference, "Farewell America") that he has seen one chapter of the English version; while it is persuasive, he, unlike others, does not believe it is valid.	
Nine frames of the Zapruder film that had been suppressed, that were in evidence but suppressed, I have finally forced loose from the National Archives. No indication of position of these frames in total sequence.	
Says Internal Revenue Service is investigating him, in effort to stop his investigation of assassination.	
Interview by Owen Spann, <i>KGO</i> , tape No. 82. Basically similar to King interview 22 Oct. Also says: a One of RFK's emissaries" to Garrison was Charles Lind, once RFK roommate. Made no attempt to get in touch with Garrison, but Garrison did contact him and sent RFK a message through him.	
The other "emissary" (at his request, not named, but known to be an RFK man. A mutual friend of RFK and Weisberg) was in New Orleans in April on entirely different personal business; at his request Weisberg visited him 7 Apr.	

Was not sent to Garrison as an emissary, and "knew about this only what I took to him." Told Weisberg that "Bobby is terrified," and that RFK thought the guns between him and the White House were CIA-guns.	
U.S. District Judge James A. Comisky will hear 25 Oct. a request for preliminary injunction to halt Garrison's attempt to have hind appear before grand jury; if this is denied, he asks that his attorney, Cicero C. Sessions.	
Be allowed to be present when he appears before grand jury. (Similar motions have been turned down by Orleans Parish Criminal District Court and Louisiana Supreme Court.) Chandler's suit says when he was originally subpoenaed to appear before the jury 26 Jan he was instead sent to DA's office where Ward placed him under oath and questioned him. Chandler calls this "illegal misuse of a grand jury subpoena," and says that following the incident Ward threatened him with criminal prosecution for perjury.	
Issues statement emphatically denying charge by Partin in federal court motion 23 Oct that Gill had offered him a \$1 million bribe in effort to win a new trial for Hoffa. (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details.)	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 25 Oct describes Gill as former executive assistant to Sen. Russell Long.	
In its investigation into organized crime in the parish, hears Sheriff Alwynn J. Cronvich; Parish President Thomas F. Donelon; Merlin Hudson, Donelon's aide; Joe Johnson, contractor; Col. Thomas Burbank, superintendent of state police, and Aaron Kohn. Charles Ray Ward, first Assistant DA, Orleans Parish, to appear later in the day.	
DA Frank H. Langridge, who asked grand jury to investigate, and Cronvich are "bitter political foes;" Cronvich was mentioned favorably in <i>Life</i> articles, Langridge unfavorably. MCC and Kohn supplied <i>Life</i> with some of the information used in its articles. Donelon is political ally of Cronvich; both involved in reelection campaigns.	
Plans public hearings into labor and management strife in Baton Rouge. For two months a staff of investigators, hired from the ranks of the FBI and Internal Revenue Service, has been investigating racketeering influences in labor and management; investigation not yet completed. Last summer Gov. McKeithen called legislature into special session to create Commission.	
Files notice of intention to appeal to U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals the dismissal of his suit against Garrison.	
Louisiana Supreme Court having denied Chandler's appeal to quash grand jury subpoena, hearing today before Federal District Judge James E. Comiskey on his request that high court's ruling be reversed.	
Prior to the hearing, Sessions files supplemental amended complaint, asking that a three-judge federal court be appointed to determine whether Chandler will have to appear before Orleans Parish grand jury; supplemental motion also asks that Judge Comiskey issue a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction preventing Garrison, Ward and the grand jury from prosecuting or indicting Chandler for perjury pending outcome of three-judge hearing.	
Comiskey takes supplemental motion under advisement.	

Chandler claims Garrison is "trying to block further stories by LIFE Magazine on organized crime and his connections it by putting reporters in jail," and that Garrison has threatened to "get" him because he has been critical of DA and his staff. See New Orleans States-Item for arguments by both sides, including denial by Alcock and Ward that latter had threatened Chandler during interrogating session 26 Jan, and statement by Sessions that he knows of personal threats to Chandler made by Garrison (apparently based on letter written by Garrison to Richard Billings, associate editor of Life, not borne out by New Orleans States-Item's quotes from letter).	
Will summon witnesses to closed-door meeting 14 Nov; public hearings planned before 1 Jan.	
Says he and Garrison have exchanged information on current grand jury probes into organized crime, that each wanted to keep the other informed on the progress of the investigations.	
Louisiana Civil Service Commission sets hearing in his case for 7 Nov.	
Subpoenaed, appears before Orleans Parish grand jury; no explanation for subpoena.	
Subpoenaed, appears before Orleans Parish grand jury; no explanation for subpoena.	
After having made voluntary appearance before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury 26 Oct, says he "assumes" he will be asked to appear before the jury; appearance yesterday grew out of his allegations earlier in the week that two plots were made to assassinate him, one within the past two weeks; says he will give DA Pitcher information on plots, including names.	
Testifies before East Baton Rouge grand jury 26 Oct.	
First of two articles (second appears 30 Oct) analyzing Louisiana's grand jury system. In second article author says "A person cannot refuse to appear before the grand jury, unless his subpoena is quashed by court action, and he cannot refuse to answer all questions. He can only refuse to answer those which might be self-incriminatory. The question is whether the ordinary man is capable of determining which questions are self-incriminatory in the legal sense."	
Second of two articles on Louisiana's grand jury system (see 28 Oct).	
Second session with Aaron Kohn, who says that appearance before this jury has reaffirmed his faith in the grand jury system.	
Heard testimony 30 Oct from Parish President Thomas F. Donelon; Mrs. Alma Harris, wife of Grand Isle Mayor Mickey Harris; Edward P. LaBruyere, Jefferson finance director; Peter J. Russo, water director; Joe Johnson, contractor; Joe Comeaux and Harold Burkaart, both former employees of the parish roads and bridges department.	
Chandler to have appeared before grand jury 2 Nov. Garrison's office agrees to postpone subpoena until 9 Nov, following conference with Chandler's attorneys and Judge Comiskey; judge says purpose of delay is to allow both sides to file briefs in effort to determine whether three-judge court should be convened to hear Chandler's charges that Garrison is trying to entrap him.	
<i>Roger Craig, former Dallas County deputy sheriff, AP</i> , Dallas (filed 2 Nov, reports Craig says he was shot at today, after having been questioned by Garrison "last week." Says incident occurred at a parking lot, shot coming from behind, going past left ear; had not reported this to police in the belief Garrison would not want him to do so.	

Craig says he saw a man whom he later identified as Oswald run down the knoll after the assassination and jump into a slowly moving station wagon; that Garrison showed him pictures of the driver being arrested by federal agents; man later released. See also 10 Nov 67.	
Reply to article by M. S. Armoni in Oct. issue of <i>Minority of One</i> (see Oct 1967).	
Story by Jon Ruddy in Canadian magazine, <i>McLean's</i> , on Giesbrecht's encounter with three men at Winnipeg International Airport terminal 13 Feb 64. Overheard much of their conversation, from which he decided both had inside information about the assassination. Identified one of the men as Ferrie, from news photo, 23 Feb 67. For details, see 17 Mar 67.	
<i>LIFE Magazine and Time, Inc.</i> (as publisher of <i>LIFE</i>) sued by Joseph Cerrito, Los Gatos, California, suit based on articles in <i>LIFE</i> 1 and 8 Sept; Cerrito's name not mentioned in either, but issue for 1 Sept includes his picture among others identified by Life as Cosa Nostra "family heads." Suit says <i>Life</i> was twice asked for retraction but refused to comply. In Mar and Jun 1959 Cerrito was called before Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles which was inquiring into activities of west coast figures who attended Appalachia "summit meeting" two years earlier.	
In Federal District Court, Chicago, files \$10 million suit for libel against Garrison and <i>Playboy</i> Magazine; suit charges that comments in <i>Playboy</i> interview with Garrison caused him irreparable damage. Novel represented by Elmer Gertz, once attorney for Ruby.	
Clark Blaise, in <i>Canadian Dimension</i> , writes of Shaw's connections with <i>Centro Mondial Commerciale</i> , Rome, and its affiliate <i>Permidex</i> ; quotes another author in a French-language Montreal paper as saying CMC until 1962 had its headquarters in Montreal.	
Blaise quotes this author, Louis Wiznitzer, as saying L.H. Blumfield (Major, retired) who served with OSS during WWII, was "at that time" the principal stockholder in <i>Permidex</i> , Switzerland; other stockholders were "more or less phantom banks based in Lichtenstein." Wiznitzer says Blumfield lives in Montreal; Blaise cannot find anyone with this precise name in current "Montreal directory." (Telephone directory? Unlisted number?) For other details see cards 8 and 16 Mar 67.	
Scheduled for appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury.	
Appearing with Young (above), is asked whether organized crime is prevalent in New Orleans, replies it is not flourishing and is under control for city of its size. Says jury investigation of crime has not hampered his own investigation into assassination, "There's nothing that can undo what we've developed."	
Testifies before grand jury; before entering jury room says he is going to discuss narcotics addiction.	
City Attorney Alvin J. Liska appears before grand jury at his own request; had been scheduled to testify about liquor law violations.	
In <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> column, "The Empty Pew," discussing critics of Warren Report, says what disturbs him is that people in powerful places are more intent on silencing critics than in disproving them.	
Having asked to do so, testifies before Orleans Parish grand jury, following which makes appearance with Garrison outside latter's office. Silent during interview, says later he would appear before Jefferson Parish grand jury if invited; has already testified before East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury.	
Testifies before Orleans Parish grand jury 2 Nov; will say only that he was called in connection with the background of the assassination.	
Says 2 Nov there will be no more arrests (See Bradley, 21 Dec 1967) in connection with his investigation until after Shaw trial.	

Bill Lynch, in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column on Louisiana politics, says if McKeithen wins a second term he will be the most powerful political figure Louisiana has had since Huey Long.	
In letter to Editor and Publisher insists he quoted Clark correctly.	
Wins election, getting 80 per cent of the vote, thus setting 20th Century precedent in winning two successive terms, according to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> which says this is "the most impressive political victory of this century in Louisiana." See <i>New York Times</i> for background material on McKeithen.	
In radio interview, WKAT (Miami?) says Garrison asked for his help prior to public disclosure of his investigation; lent Garrison resources of his staff to look into possible involvement of Cuban exiles in Miami with assassination conspiracy. "Gerstein says Garrison told him before the probe was publicized by New Orleans newspapers that only LIFE Magazine 'was privy to the facts.'"	
I don't know if (Garrison) is right or wrong. That will be proven in court and it is premature to say. But an inquiry should be made by Congress into activities of the CIA in connection with the assassination.	
In their column Evans and Novak say "key members of (JFK's) Irish Mafia and braintrust" held secret meeting last month on whether RFK should run for 1968 Democratic nomination against President Johnson. All but unanimous conclusion was that he should not but should continue present course of backing Johnson for reelection. Present: Pierre Salinger, Kenneth O'Donnell, Ted Sorensen, Richard Goodwin, Charles U. Daley, Frederick Dutton, Ivan Nestingen. RFK not present.	
Commission's chief counsel, Camille Gravel, resigns because of clashes between himself and labor leader Victor Dussie, who had complained to McKeithen that labor was not being treated fairly in the commission's investigation. (Have no report of this but Bill Lynch, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 21 Nov 67, says resignation was turned in to the commission ten days before it was made public following the conclusion of the private hearings last Friday [17 Nov].)	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> reports on "appreciation dinner" for him, 1,200 present including Garrison whom <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes as "prominent" in the "handful of "New Orleans politicians who supported McKeithen when his name was practically unknown to New Orleans voters five years ago."	
Arrested by Los Angeles detectives at his home on warrant received by Los Angeles DA's office from East Baton Rouge Sheriff's office; held in lieu of bail. Says will try to obtain bail because he has to appear at Denton, Tex., for extradition hearing 21 Nov.	
Testifies before three-judge federal court that he has been a special investigator on McKeithen's staff for over a month, explaining his position as an "officer of the state police," serving without pay; says he received the commission from McKeithen 28 Sept after governor returned from conference with Life executives in New York.	
Testifies that he had asked DA's office if it were possible that a \$3,000 bribe had been paid to free Ferrie when Ferrie was arrested by Garrison's office in 1963; says after he had asked this question of loon and a former investigator, Max Gonzales, he was subpoenaed 26 Jan for Orleans grand jury.	
Charges that transcript of testimony he gave chief assistant District Attorney Charles Ward in Jan. had been altered and was incorrect. Had been threatened with prosecution for perjury and no mention of threat appears in transcript since stenographer was called in after threat had been made and Ward began questioning him under oath; that he had not been cautioned about his civil rights, as preamble to his recorded testimony says.	

Tells court he is puzzled by what he terms Garrison's "blind or ignorant attitude toward the possible involvement of organized crime in the assassination investigation. Immediate objection by Alcock, to which Chandler replies, "He knows as well as I know that David Ferrie's primary employer was Carlos Marcello." <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Ferrie worked as private investigator for Marcello's attorney, G. Wray Gill during Marcello's fight against deportation to Guatemala.	
Is stopped when he tries to recount phone conversation he claims took place between McKeithen and Garrison late Sept., presiding judge ruling it to be hearsay.	
Since Chandler motions involve direct attack on state law, special permission was required from the governor and Gremillion to hold this hearing.	
Continues investigation of allegations made by LIFE Magazine that organized crime operating in the parish. Appearing before jury 7 Nov: finance director Edward P. La Bruyere; roads and bridges director Ross Ketchum; Grand Isle Mayor Michael A. Harris; Harvey Loumiet, representative of a shell supplying firm.	
Released 7 Nov on \$27,000 bail; arraignment scheduled for 10 Nov.	
Court gives attorney, Cicero Sessions, ten days to file a brief, and Alcock ten days to reply.	
Had been scheduled for appearance today before Orleans grand jury; court obtains promise from Alcock that subpoena will not be enforced, and DA's office will not attempt to prosecute Chandler on any charge connected with the matter during the 20-day period.	
Had testified 8 Nov that no one else had been present when Ward allegedly threatened him with prosecution for perjury if he could not prove his charges that a bribe had been paid for Ferrie's release. Ward, Garrison's secretary Lorraine Scholar and Ivon all testified that they had been present during Ward's entire conversation with Chandler. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes that while Miss Scholar and Ivon could remember exact details of this meeting, under cross-examination by Sessions could not recall details of any other interrogations since then at which they had been present.	
Testified 8 Nov that he had wanted to ask Ward why Garrison had never prosecuted Marcello for offering Garrison a \$52,000 bribe, but had not asked because was too "hostile." (This is a different bribe from that of \$3,000, see 8 Nov; for details of \$25,000 bribe see 11 Nov.) Says if he had been taken before the grand jury he could have testified "from personal knowledge" that such a bribe had been offered.	
McKeithen says (8 Nov) that Chandler was on his staff because he wanted a bite man in on state's investigation of crime "to see that we weren't just putting up a front ..."	
Interviewed following meetings with McKeithen and T&C. Challenges Chandler to appear in DA's office with his attorney and testify about his knowledge of organized crime in New Orleans area. Disputes claim by Chandler's attorney Sessions that he had offered to appear voluntarily outside grand jury chambers, but accepts offer, adding "the sooner the better."	
Denies that his office had ever been offered a \$54,000 bribe by Marcello; says if Chandler thinks he has such information he should be willing to take it to the grand jury, "This is just the kind of thing the grand jury should hear." Says he does not know why Chandler is afraid to appear before them.	
Says "we know" that organized crime elements were not involved, that he will prove beyond a reasonable doubt that militant right-wing individuals were involved in the assassination.	

<p>Neither McKeithen nor Garrison will comment on details of their meeting, beyond indicating it was "more social than anything else." McKeithen says he wanted to tell Garrison what his administration's policies will be for the next four years, says he and Garrison had been good friends in the past and that he wanted to emphasize "we are still good friends." Garrison says that his meeting with T&C was primarily to bring members up to date in a general way and to see about getting more contributions.</p>	
<p>Gratuitously hostile column by Charles McCabe (<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i>) on Sahl, Garrison, Lane. Says that Sahl's decline in popularity coincides with his advocacy of the view there was a conspiracy in the assassination; quotes Sahl as saying that there had been a "phone call from Washington to Hollywood telling people not to hire me."</p>	
<p>Files affidavit in federal court in connection with appeal to block subpoena, saying Garrison once told him that Marcello had offered to pay Garrison \$1,000 a week for a year in order to be able to place slot machines in New Orleans, and that he subsequently had verified this from other sources. Chandler affidavit also charges Garrison had said he was not going to prosecute Marcello because friends were acting as intermediaries.</p>	
<p>Sessions also challenges Garrison in an affidavit, denying that he had ever offered to "present Chandler in the office of the DA for plaintiff's sworn interrogation." (See 9 Nov.)</p>	
<p>Craig was shot at, 1 Nov, the week after he had returned from meeting with Garrison; had not been harassed prior to this shooting, which he feels is connected with his visit to Garrison.</p>	
<p>Had served eight years with Sheriff's office, resigning 4 Jul 67; will not elaborate on his resignation; now a private detective working for a bonding company.</p>	
<p>Steven J. Burton (<i>Berkeley Barb</i>) cites Penn Jones' claim that there are 24 deaths which should be given further investigation, says almost every witness listed as a "mysterious death" gave evidence which conflicts with official conclusions of the government.</p>	
<p>Former Dallas County deputy sheriff who testified before Warren Commission that following the assassination he had seen a man resembling Oswald run down grassy knoll and get in car driven away by dark-skinned man, and had later identified him as Oswald when he saw him in the office of Capt. Fritz. Steven J. Burton (<i>Berkeley Barb</i>) says Craig claims there is another witness who can corroborate his testimony but whose name cannot be released at present. . (Marvin C. Robinson. See Turner, Ramparts Jan 68, p. 66)</p>	
<p>Louisiana Supreme Court takes under advisement Commission's motion to quash subpoena requiring it to take all of its records before Orleans grand jury. Milton Brener tells court the subpoena is too broad; several judges indicate that it should have been more specific. Brener says Garrison is not investigating organized crime but is investigating MCC.</p>	
<p>Burnes says DA's office has knowledge that one of the MCC's paid informers testified under oath that he had lied to the commission; after the hearing Kohn says "We don't make accusations based on information received from informants, not even Pershing Gervais;" says Gervais, a former chief investigator for Garrison, had worked as an informant for MCC.</p>	
<p>Appears voluntarily before Jefferson Parish grand jury investigating LIFE Magazine's charges of organized crime. Sessions tells reporters Chandler willing to appear because he had not be harassed or threatened by Jefferson authorities.</p>	

At press conference, San Francisco, in connection with publication of his book <i>Oswald in New Orleans</i> , discusses CIA activities in New Orleans and involvement with Cuban Revolutionary Council ("created by the CIA at the <i>Skyways Motel</i> in Miami, Florida, on March 18, 1961"), and with Ferrie, Arcacha Smith, Oswald, Banister.	
Says "CIA involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy was known to Federal investigators and withheld from the members of the Warren Commission and the country."	
Shows photocopy of CE 3120, Oswald's FPCC literature, stamped with the address 544 Camp Street, the address of the CRC. This is the same address, since it is a corner building, as that of Banister, 531 Lafayette Street.	
Quotes from tape recording of remarks by Wesley Liebler, 2 May 67, who describes his personal re-writing of section of Warren Report dealing with visit of three men to Sylvia Odio. Liebler says "on the night of the 20th or 21st of September when we were going over the page proofs of the Report for the last time," a report was received from J. Edgar Hoover that the men had been found. He rewrote the section that night and sent it to the Government Printing Office. Weisberg points out that no member of the Commission saw this before it was published. According to the Liebler tape, he alone rewrote part of the Report to conclude that "Leon Oswald" could not have been "Lee Oswald."	
Speech in Los Angeles before annual banquet of <i>Radio and Television News Association of Southern California</i> . See <i>LA Free Press</i> for complete text, filed 17 Nov. (Tape No. 65.)	
Main points: The government believes it has the right to lie (Orwell's <i>1984</i>), that survival of the government is more important than the truth; is lying about the assassination by concealing and destroying evidence (gives examples).	
President Johnson is protecting the assassins; he "bears the total responsibility -- the total responsibility -- for the obstructions and concealment of the development of the truth."	
Some degree of fascism has arrived in our country.	
Fervent appeal to the press to take more active interest in the case; if the press asked enough questions Johnson could not continue to turn his back on the problem.	
For an account of virtual non-coverage of this speech, particularly in view of the fact that Garrison was speaking to a group composed of members of the press, see <i>LA Free Press</i> , filed 22 Dec 67.	
Other points: Main function of the Warren Commission was to conceal the fact that militant right-wing individuals killed the President of the United States, and the fact that individuals connected with the CIA were involved. (Names four on seven—man commission who might be expected to protect the interests of the CIA: Allen Dulles, Richard Russell, Gerald Ford, John J. Cloy.) "Without exception" when the trail led to the Right, the government destroyed or concealed the evidence. (Walker's name in Oswald's notebook changed to Volke when re-typed in memo; license number of car photographed at Walker's house punched out when printed as Exhibit 5.)	
Garrison has heard from individual who was in same outfit in Germany as Pfc. Eugene Denkin, who says that in late 1962 Denkin was saying he was confident that JFK would be assassinated by members of the militant right-wing. Denkin's file is classified.	

In answer to questioner who asked what JFK had done to incur wrath of the right-wing, cites among probable reasons the bringing to an end of the Cuban adventure, of the cold war, and of the 274 oil depletion allowance.	
In answer to question, Garrison suggests that appointment of Warren and Ford were to secure backing for Commission's conclusions from both liberals and the right-wing.	
Examples illustrating Ruby's and Oswald's right-wing orientation, and the relationship between Ruby and Oswald.	
Examples indicating Oswald's involvement with the government, which began while he was service in the Marine Corps.	
Quigley of FBI, an agency whose policy is never to burn notes, did burn his after interviewing Oswald in New Orleans.	
No member of the Warren Commission looked at autopsy photos or X-rays "because they knew what they would see, they knew the President had been shot from the front."	
No examination was made of Mannlicher-Carcano to determine whether it had been fired, because of the possibility it may not have been fired.	
No fingerprints on Oswald's revolver, it had been wiped clean, "Oswald never held it in his hand."	
Garrison refuses to answer any questions dealing with Shaw trial. "As a prosecutor, I am not allowed to reveal ... my evidence until the case comes to trial. If I were to reveal my evidence ... I won't be able to convict the defendant."	
There won't be any acquittals, if we can get these people to trial --if we can get them to trial.	
Asked about Ferrie's death, Garrison says he does not want to speculate, but advances as a theory that since Ferrie had a serious high blood pressure problem the last thing he should have taken was an overdose of proloid, a thyroid preparation used in cases of low blood pressure. If Ferrie took an overdose of proloid, "it's predictable that you will have a brain aneurysm," of which Ferrie died. Proloid "leaves no evidence for the coroner in the usual examination except a high iodine content in the blood.	
No check was made of the blood content for iodine and a nearly empty bottle of proloid was found among the bottles of this man with extremely high blood pressure. This is a layman's opinion, I've talked to pathologists about it, but we don't have a medical conclusion yet. But this does appear to be the likely way in which he committed suicide."	
The fact that (Johnson) has profited from the assassination ... more than any other man, makes it imperative that he see to it that the evidence is released, so that we can know that he is not involved... Of course I assume that the President of the United States is not involved, but wouldn't it be nice to know it?	
In speech at <i>University of California</i> says former mayor of New Orleans deLesseps Morrison had been commissioned by JFK to conduct investigation of CIA's Latin-American operations; that Morrison was killed in crash of plane piloted by Hugh Ward, partner of Guy Banister. Ward and five others also killed. Date of crash at Ciudad Victoria, Mexico, 22 May 64 (<i>AP</i> "World in 1964", p. 100).	

<p>Three-judge federal court (Judges Boyle, Comiskey, Ainsworth) takes under advisement a motion by Chandler to reopen the case in which he is trying to prevent his appearance before Orleans grand jury. Sessions introduces into court records an affidavit alleging Marcello-Garrison bribe; takes exception to statement by Ward that Chandler had changed his story of interrogation by Ward 26 Jan. Alcock asks court not to reopen case, saying he does not feel Chandler has presented any new evidence.</p>	
<p>Testifies before McKeithen's anti-rackets commission in Baton Rouge, but Sessions indicates he has little to offer the group, the questions being confined to labor and management matters.</p>	
<p>Given 335 to 116 vote of confidence in debate by Louisiana State University students, "Resolved, that the Garrison investigation has become an embarrassing farce." Same student forum in previous debates had given "similar lopsided majorities" to support for KKK law enforcement in Mississippi and to presidential candidacy of former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.</p>	
<p>Speaks for approximately two hours as guest speaker at luncheon, <i>Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions</i>, Santa Barbara. (Filed 22 Nov 68, letter by Stephen Jaffe, <i>LA Free Press</i>.)</p>	
<p>Orleans grand jury investigating organized crime had invited (not subpoenaed) Kohn to testify today; Kohn's office reports he has been out of town for more than a week and not due back until 20 Nov.; Assistant District Attorney Numa Bertell says Kohn will be invited again next week.</p>	
<p>Called to testify later in the day before anti-rackets commission (Baton Rouge), says 15 Nov. that commission's investigation is a "whitewash" and that it is making him the goat of labor-management troubles; says he will file damage suit against commission for harassment and intimidation.</p>	
<p>In excerpts (in <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>, 2 Dec 67) from forthcoming book, <i>Six Seconds in Dallas</i>, says his analysis of still and motion pictures, in correlation with testimony of certain witnesses, indicates that four shots were fired from three different locations. One shot from either Dal-Tex Building or Dallas County Records Building, striking Connally; another from TSBD, striking JFK in back; another from TSBD, striking JFK in head. A fourth from behind fence to the right and in front of JFK, striking him in the head, the last two striking almost simultaneously. Throat wound probably caused by bone fragment driven downward by one of the skull shot. Says sloppy autopsy failed to reveal existence of two head wounds instead of one. Does not believe Oswald was one of the assassins.</p>	
<p>Both <i>Life</i>'s editors and Thompson, who served as consultant to the magazine, say <i>Life</i>'s original copy of Zapruder film is much brighter and sharper than copies used by FBI and Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>In phone interview with <i>UPI</i> says he hopes publication of his book will force a new official investigation.</p>	
<p>Testifies before state anti-rackets commission.</p>	
<p>Commission's chief counsel, Camille Gravel, has resigned because of clashes between himself and labor leader Victor Bussie, who had complained to McKeithen that labor was not being treated fairly in commission's investigation. (Have no report of this but Bill Lynch, <i>States-Item</i> 21 Nov 67, says resignation was turned in to the commission ten days before it was made public following the conclusion of the private hearings "last Friday", 17 Nov.)</p>	

<p>(16 Nov.) Follows Chandler into closed hearing of state anti-rackets commission, says he was questioned about whether he owned an interest in a new auto race track, an alleged attempt to bribe him, a claim that he was the subject of two assassination plots, pending lawsuits against him, and Teamster connections with a vending machine firm. His lawyers say he declined to answer some questions on grounds that to do so would violate his oath of secrecy in grand jury testimony.</p>	
<p>Allen-Scott column (<i>Oakland Tribune</i>) discusses letter written by Oswald to Soviet Embassy, Washington, dated 9 Nov 63, intercepted and read by FBI before it was delivered; letter refers to highly secret recall of a Cuban official in Mexico City Embassy. Question; how did Oswald, in Dallas, learn of the recall of this official, scheduled for October? CIA believes this official was Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, whose actual departure was postponed to 18 Nov 63..</p>	
<p>Column says a witness who appeared in recent weeks before grand jury in Garrison's investigation has reported to a "government agency" that he was questioned extensively about this letter, and that several questions were designed to elicit information linking Oswald with several Cubans reputedly employed by the CIA. Column claims Senator Russell Long is saying privately Garrison told him the Oswald letter is a very important part of his investigation.</p>	
<p><i>Saturday Evening Post</i> 2 Dec 67, with excerpts from his book <i>Six Seconds in Dallas</i>, on newsstands; also <i>Life</i> 24 Nov, with article titled Last Seconds of the Motorcade (photos by nine bystanders).</p>	
<p>Discussion by Jack Block, department of psychology, <i>University of California</i>. 1) shooting time: "CBS ... concludes that at the slow motion setting, the Zapruder film strip represents a longer period of time." 2) timing of camera: "Since CBS could not measure the timing of the relevant camera, they decided to measure the timing of irrelevant cameras." 3) experiment upholding single-bullet theory: "... the bullet on occasion failed to penetrate all the obstacles in its way. CBS failed to display its own experimental bullets after firing." 4) autopsy report: "The figures vouched for by Captain Humes ... necessarily place the bullet hole somewhere in the upper back." (Also see 28 Jun 1967.)</p>	
<p>Congressional Record reprint of article by Frank Capell, "The Untouchables," in <i>Herald of Freedom</i> 7 Nov 67, on Isaacs' background and career. (See 17 Mar 67.)</p>	
<p>Commission's chief counsel, Camille Gravel, has resigned (ten days before it was made public 17 Nov) because of clashes between himself and labor leader Victor Bussie, who had complained to McKeithen that labor was not being treated fairly in the commission's investigation. Three members of commission's investigating staff reportedly considering resigning, fearing a whitewash in the investigation. A legal attack on constitutionality of the commission is expected prior to public hearings.</p>	
<p>State Attorney General Gremillion files in Louisiana Supreme Court an opposition to Judge O'Hara's plea to avoid having all testimony made public in the state's suit to remove him from office. Proceedings in the suit being conducted in court's chambers in accordance with court rules. Michael M. Irwin has been appointed a commissioner to hear testimony and gather evidence; will not make any suggestions or conclusions as to disposal of the case, which will go to the Supreme Court for argument and submission.</p>	
<p>In letter to Assistant District Attorney Ward declines invitation to appear before Orleans grand jury to testify on organized crime while litigation involving MCC and Ward's office is still pending.</p>	

<p>In his article in <i>LA Free Press</i> deals with Polaroid photo taken by Mary Moorman at time of assassination, recounts what happened to it after she took it, and details results of analysis of photo by himself and others. Majority of those to whom Marcus showed a blow-up of a "Ben Day" negative, of area behind wall on grassy knoll, believed photo shows a human figure.</p>	
<p>Says photo analyzed by <i>Itek Corp.</i> (See card May 67) is that taken by Orville Nix. See transcript of interview of Joseph Ball (27 Nov 67) discussing possibly the Nix photo, although it is not so identified. Marcus says no recognized critic of the Warren Report has claimed that Nix photo shows a human figure.</p>	
<p>Transcript of interview on Nix (?) Moorman (?) photo, filed this date.</p>	
<p>Ward testifies at hearing before three-judge federal panel that he does hold personal animosity toward Chandler because Chandler impugned his honesty, but that this would not affect Chandler because he (Ward) would not participate in the grand jury hearing. Said that in order to be impartial he had had a case involving a shoplifting charge against Chandler's wife transferred to Municipal Court, which is not in the District Attorney's jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Garrison testifies in above hearing. When cross-examined by Sessions on alleged \$52,000 bribe says he never had any bribe offer and never told anyone he had. Says source of the report was Pershing Gervais, a former aide, who later told him the report was untrue.</p>	
<p>Rosemary James of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> also testifies, identifying a news story concerning the bribe offer and an affidavit attesting to its accuracy.</p>	
<p>Garrison (27 Nov?) tells federal court panel that if Chandler appears before Orleans Parish grand jury no member of the DA's staff will be present, and that he will not submit any questions for jurors to ask Chandler. Chandler has claimed Garrison would attempt to have him indicted for perjury if he testifies before the grand jury.</p>	
<p>Writer for <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>, testifies (at hearing above?) that Garrison had told him "all the facts" of alleged bribe offer by Marcello, the attempt having been made through Pershing Gervais; that the story had been told to him by Garrison "as an absolute specific fact and I printed it as such." Under cross-examination by Alcock, Davidson says the offer was never accepted. Amount of bribe given by Davidson is \$3,000 a week, instead of the \$1,000 given by Chandler (see 11 Nov.).</p>	
<p>Chandler says on the stand that when he asked Garrison why he did not prosecute Marcello for the alleged bribe, Garrison told him it was because Gervais was a friend of Marcello's. Alcock says that if any such offer had been made, it was made in Jefferson Parish and out of Garrison's jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Interview by Jack Carney, <i>KSFQ</i>, San Francisco, tape No. 63 (incomplete). Notes on tape not yet made.</p>	
<p>Herb Caen in San Francisco Chronicle: "<i>KSFQ</i>'s Mack Carney taped a long phone interview with ... Garrison ... and was all set to play it on the air yesterday when the front office backed him off 'until our lawyers check it.' Not only does Garrison reiterate his belief that Oswald didn't kill JFK, he names 'the man responsible,' a name not to be taken lightly."</p>	
<p>His lawyer, Jack Grey, appearing before Texas Secretary of State John Hill in Austin, protests attempt by Louisiana to extradite Smith on public bribery charge (Smith, Young, Partin -- see <i>News Orleans States-Item</i> for details). Hill allows Gray and John L. Sullivan three weeks to prepare brief on extradition request and it will therefore be a month or more before Hill recommends a course of action to Gov. John Connally.</p>	

<p><i>Midlothian Mirror</i> reprints editorial (undated) from <i>Weekly Packet, Blue Hill, Maine</i>, criticizing CBS program. Editorial says program attempted to discredit Garrison's case before he had had a chance to bring it to trial; "One got the impression, during the third show, that CBS was 'trying' Jim Garrison by TV."</p>	
<p>For the Report of the Warren Commission is the basis of power in America today. ... Either the Report ... is correct .. or the Warren Commission is deliberately lying. ... If the Commission is deliberately lying, it is protecting someone -- and it knows whom it is protecting, for this Commission is not ignorant and is not stupid. The Warren Commission would not do that for anti-Castro Cubans. It would not do it for anybody or anything except for the ruling Establishment of which it is a part."</p>	
<p>In review of "Plot or Politics?" by Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw for <i>American Opinion</i> (Birch publication), says that defense of the verdict of the Warren Commission is vital to the Establishment. "It is the Report of the Warren Commission which makes the Johnson Administration legitimate... What must -- at all costs -- be done now is to stop Garrison. More fundamentally, what must be done is to root out heresy against the Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Addressing the <i>Civil Council of New Orleans</i>, calls for amendment to the Constitution to abolish the grand jury system in Louisiana. Says system causes loss of time because of pre-trial indictments, and that a district attorney could "abuse the grand jury by slanting his interpretation of evidence;" says all criminal cases could be presented by a bill of information or charge.</p>	
<p>Carries letters in response to M. S. Arnoni's article on Garrison in Oct issue.</p>	
<p>Harold Feldman: "Since Garrison would be a fool and rascal to reveal his full case before the trial of Clay Shaw, it follows that your demand ... that he reveal the whole truth is already a full denunciation."</p>	
<p>Maggie Field: "I do not know what evidence Mr. Garrison has or has not. I see no reason, however, why, when judges and grand juries find sufficient cause to bind a man over for trial, the District Attorney should not be allowed to proceed with his case and to stand or fall on the evidence presented in a courtroom."</p>	
<p>Sylvia Meagher: "I regard the Garrison investigation as a mere sequel to the Warren Report, in which misrepresentation and error serve repeatedly to incriminate Oswald in the conspiracy, even if he is exonerated of firing the shots."</p>	
<p>Penn Jones, Jr.: "For the first time John Kennedy's assassination is being investigated inside and under the rules of the American judicial system. This is the difference between Garrison and Earl Warren."</p>	
<p>Leo Sauvage: "I have from the beginning ... treated Jim Garrison's accusations with the same utmost skepticism and soon moral disgust I had shown to Henry Wade in November 1963." Describes Garrison as "the Henry Wade of New Orleans."</p>	
<p>Lane to speak 7 Dec on "The Assassination and Two Investigations -- the Warren Commission and Jim Garrison," sponsored by <i>Lyceum Committee of Tulane University Center Program and Tulane Pan-Hellenic Council</i>. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Lane has been in New Orleans for past two months "studying" Garrison's investigation.</p>	
<p>Nixon announces Warren gas agreed to remain in office until June.</p>	
<p>At press conference held in Springfield, Mo., by these three, they say Bolden told them Secret Service knew of plans to assassinate JFK in Chicago (Fall, 1963, See 6 Dec. 67)</p>	

<p>"According to [Augusto Marcelli, correspondent for the Italian magazine <i>L'Europeo</i>], rumors are 'rampant' in some Chicago circles to the effect that 'Kennedy's assassination was being organized since last February by a group of Cuban exiles who met on Chicago's west side.'" Jack Smith, National Guardian, 27 Feb 64; filed <i>Guardian</i> .</p>	
<p>See Paul Eberle interview of Augusto Marcelli on meeting of Cuban exiles in Chicago, Jan 63, at which assassination of JFK was plotted, this plot including Oswald. See 21 Jun 68. and that this trip was therefore canceled.</p>	
<p>Bolden had asked to testify before Warren Commission, was refused permission to do so, and subsequently was arrested and convicted on what he claims was perjured testimony. Was sentenced in Chicago, Aug. 1964, to six years in prison; lost final appeal July 1966. (For earlier material on Bolden see Secret Service file, 21 May 64.)</p>	
<p>Bolden now at Federal Medical Center, Springfield; Center officials say he was transferred from federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind., 9 Nov 66, to help with maintenance of the hospital and is not a patient.</p>	
<p>Lane says that in the Chicago case, one of the names given the Secret Service was that of a man now being sought by Garrison; refuses to identify the man; says the name has not been made public. ("It is not a name known to the public," <i>Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Press</i> quoting Lane, 6 Dec. Private information indicates man in question may be Richard Lauchli; see file Misc. II -- Minutemen -- 11 Nov 61 et seq., in which Lauchli is described as once a leader of Minutemen in Illinois.</p>	
<p>Hosmer says that if Government officials make any moves to disturb Bolden's "security" at the Springfield institution, the three attorneys will feel free to make all the information public.</p>	
<p>More on Bolden 6 Dec.</p>	
<p>Is questioned for two days by Richard Burnes of Garrison's staff, Mark Lane, and Bolden's lawyer, John Hosmer, former judge and prosecutor from Marshfield, Mo., who called Burnes and Lane into the case.</p>	
<p>See also 5 Dec. More from press conference of Burnes, Lane, Hosmer: assassination of JFK was planned for his visit to Chicago in the fall of 1963.</p>	
<p>Bolden was suddenly transferred from White House detail shortly before the Dallas trip.</p>	
<p>His conviction was for "soliciting money to commit fraud, obstruction of justice and conspiracy." Lane says "one of the two witnesses against him has admitted he perjured himself as part of a Secret Service plot to frame Bolden, and the government charges against the other witness for counterfeiting were dropped after his testimony."</p>	
<p><i>Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Press</i> says "source with access to confidential files" indicates Lane's claims about the manner in which Bolden's trial was handled and validity of testimony by the two witnesses against him seem to be "well-grounded," but says if Bolden's conviction was a "blackball job" by the Secret Service, it was not an attempt by the Secret Service to cover up an assassination plot but because Bolden "leaked" information about alleged drinking by Secret Service men the night before the assassination.</p>	
<p>(Allegations of drinking on the part of Secret Service men were made by Bolden in May 1964, but concerned incidents at Hyannis Port in July 1961.) Bolden was not in Dallas at the time of the assassination.</p>	
<p>Lane says Bolden's transfer to Springfield facility from Terre Haute followed closely on the heels of a letter to Lane requesting assistance which was returned undelivered to Bolden by prison officials.</p>	

Judge William R. Collinson, Kansas City, says that early in the year Bolden had filed with his court a roughly-drawn plea for writ of habeas corpus; Collinson then asked Hosmer last June to represent Bolden and redraw the papers in proper form; court is still awaiting Hosmer's amendment to the original filing. Says it is possible Hosmer will decide to return to Illinois to appeal the original conviction.	
For updated review of Bolden's case, with details not seen elsewhere, see article by Bernard Fensterwald, "The Case of Secret Service Agent Abraham W. Bolden," <i>Computers and Automation</i> June 71, filed Magazines. Fensterwald gives date of JFK visit to Chicago as 1 Nov 63.	
See also material on Bolden in suit against National Archives by Sherman Skolnick (filed Misc./Study Groups [Skolnick]), and also Warren Commission/Archives. both filed under date of 6 Apr. 70.	
Letter by Sylvia Meagher in <i>New York Review of Books</i> , criticizing his article (in same publication 14 Sept) and some aspects of Garrison's case; letter from Popkin in reply; both agree Ruby's "coded" phone number in Oswald notebook is a weak point. (See Oct and Nov 1967.)	
Interview by <i>LA Free Press</i> , general review of the case, and the press evading its responsibility.	
Speaks (7 Dec) at <i>Tulane University</i> . Mentions Bolden case; says a former Dallas deputy sheriff Roger Craig? - see 10 Nov) now working with Garrison and has provided information concerning actions of Dallas law enforcement agencies 22 Nov 63; says he believes Kennedy family will one day call for another investigation.	
In television interview by Murphy Martin, <i>WFAA</i> , Dallas, shows viewers photo of man picking up .45 caliber bullet (SA Kyle Clark of the Dallas FBI office [see Turner, 4 Aug.]) less than ten minutes after assassination, says pistol shot was fired into JFK's right temple by man who stood in manhole behind picket fence on knoll and then escaped through connecting sewer pipes under Dealey Plaza.	
Says a man standing in manhole could easily see occupants of a car on Elm Street and displays a photo taken from that point. Says he has sent a man into the sewer and it was found that a man could fit into it easily. (See "Storm Drain Theory," Lillian Castellano, <i>Esquire</i> Dec 66, p. 208; 15 Dec 67)	
Photos exhibited by Garrison show two others watching man picking up bullet, none identified by name; Garrison says the others are a Dallas policeman and a Dallas County sheriff's deputy, that the man picking up bullet "had to be a federal agent" because otherwise the other two would not have permitted him to touch it.	
Says he now has a number of names of individuals who operated at the top level of the conspiracy, would say four, but will not name them.	
Says he has had six files made of his evidence, of which five have been sent to various unnamed persons, so that someone else can carry on the investigation "if I am unable to."	
Asked for comment on statement made by Garrison 9 Dec. on <i>WFAA</i> interview, that Johnson was the man who had the most to gain from the assassination and that he had deliberately concealed pertinent evidence, says, "Well, he's said that before."	
Wins reversal of Criminal District Court decision requiring it to produce its records for the Orleans Parish grand jury, the Louisiana Supreme Court ruling that subpoena for records was unreasonable and oppressive. Court's opinion, written by Associate Justice E. Howard McCaleb, says that in issuing subpoena "the Grand Jury has in effect thrown out a net in which it seeks without limit to secure private information, even though much of the information sought may not relate in any way to the existence of organized crime."	

Releases (12 Dec) three pictures, apparently those used on <i>WFAA</i> 9 Dec. In covering story <i>UPI</i> says a .45 has a short-range accuracy and inflicts a heavy impact.	
<i>UPI</i> quotes Garrison as saying, "In the absence of a prompt explanation by the federal government as to why this bullet has been kept concealed, there is no alternative but to conclude that the entire assassination investigation and the Warren Commission inquiry comprised an elaborate camouflage designed to protect the assassins of President Kennedy as well as the men behind them."	
Speaking before <i>Young Men's Business Club</i> , New Orleans, says the government's silence on questions about the assassination now "is tantamount to complicity." Asks Johnson to make all the evidence available to competent investigators, and suggests that group pass a resolution to this effect; motion made and seconded. This causes heated argument which is resolved by having the motion referred to <i>YMBC</i> 's American Independence Bureau for further study. When Lane makes his request for the motion, Edward S. Butler demands a "full disclosure" of Lane's background. Officials of the group say that at a later date Lane and Butler will meet for a debate. (More on this, 14 Dec.)	
Mafia contract to kill Garrison reported by Harv Morgan to Garrison's office. (See 21 Dec.)	
Additional details on Lane speech before <i>Young Men's Business Club</i> 13 Dec. During speech, Lane challenges government to hear testimony from Abraham W. Bolden; says another key witness, Darrell Wayne Garner? was never called to testify although Garner claims to know of a link between Oswald and Ruby. Story in <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> identifies Butler as executive director of <i>INCA</i> , "a non-profit organization in New Orleans, whose purpose is to distribute anti-Communist materials throughout Latin America."	
Story on continuing "strange guerrilla warfare against the \$1-billion oil industry of southwest Louisiana" involving dynamiting of pipelines, oil wells, service stations and communication lines. Privately officials of oil and gas companies theorize labor is trying to organize the largely non-union producing companies and is harassing large refining and distributing corporations which continue to use the small local contractors. Disputed by Oilfield Workers Union that says, "They would have already caught somebody with the union if it had been them." (See 14 Mar 67.)	
Author of long unfavorable review of books which are critical of Warren Report; has section on Garrison. "At many points ... Mr. Garrison's. theory runs parallel with Mr. Joesten's ... The near future will show how much of the Joesten-Garrison conspiracy can survive examination in Court ... "	
The man shown in Garrison photos standing watching another picking up object from the ground, says 14 Dec he doubts it was a bullet; "If it was anything it was a piece of skull. It was nothing significant. If it had been a bullet, it would have been significant." (Garner was man arrested for shooting of Warren Reynolds. See Lane's <i>Rush to Judgment</i> , p. 276, 278, 279.)	
Penn Jones says Walthers died of gun shot wounds while wrestling with an escaped convict; does not give date. <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 13 Aug 70. Filed Necrology.	

<p>Issues statement on Dallas Deputy Sheriff Walthers, quoting from letter of Norman Redlich to Wesley J. Liebeler, 22 Jul 64, to show that Walthers initially had said he did find a bullet. Statement also says, "Many witnesses who have cooperated in the big lie by refusing to tell what they know about the truth have been given jobs in defense plants. Our office has located at least one participant in the assassination of President Kennedy who now works at a military base for the United States government."</p>	
<p>Speaks at <i>University of New Mexico, Albuquerque</i> ; title, "The rise of the Fourth Reich." Complete text, <i>LA Free Press</i> , filed 22 Dec. (Tape No. 79.)</p>	
<p>Firing might have been done from six-inch-high sewer grill at street level which conceals concrete box approximately 5½ feet deep, from which a man standing inside can see into the back of a convertible on the street. (This seems to be in conflict with report of <i>WFAA</i> into 9 Dec, in which he seemed to place a gunman in manhole behind fence on knoll. See separate story in <i>LA Free Press</i> , also 22 Dec., for photos of both locations.)</p>	
<p>(See <i>Esquire</i> Dec 66, p. 208, Storm Drain Theory: Mrs. [Lillian] Castellano, a California accountant, located what appeared to be a storm drain in a photograph of the grassy knoll taken at the time of the assassination. However, it could not be located in later photographs of the grassy knoll. Through a contact in Dallas, Mrs. Castellano obtained a chart of the sewer and drainage system surrounding the grassy knoll. Apparently, the drain was filed in after the assassination. Mrs. Castellano suspected that it could have been part of an escape system.)</p>	
<p>Garrison says he has heard recently that Dallas is planning to dig up the entire Dealey Plaza area, including the sewer system, to build an underground parking lot. (See <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , 8 Jun 64, p. 38: Atsuyuki Sassa, special security agent assigned by Japanese Government Jan. 1964 to join FBI in its investigation of the assassination, says that for a shot to have hit JFK from the front the assassin would have had to lie on the pavement ahead of the car, and his shot would have had to pierce the windshield.)</p>	
<p>Since a .45 caliber bullet cannot be fired through a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, and photo shows such a bullet was picked up ten minutes after the assassination (clock in background show the time to be 12:40), this means "that even before the Warren Commission was appointed, the command of the FBI, and the President of the United States had to know there were a number of people shooting at President Kennedy ... "</p>	
<p>Ten men were arrested in Dealey Plaza after the assassination, and released; it has not been possible to get their names; his office has located photos of some of them and made some identifications.</p>	
<p>Gen. Walker was in New Orleans for two days prior to the assassination, at noon on the day of the assassination borrowed a plane and flew to Shreveport.</p>	
<p>Receives word from Harv Morgan, <i>KCBS</i> , San Francisco, of alleged Mafia contract to kill him. Verified by Bill Boxley, investigator for DA's office in New Orleans, in phone interview with Morgan 21 Dec (transcript filed that date). Threat was taken seriously enough that Albuquerque sheriff's office was asked to provide protection for Garrison while he was there.</p>	
<p>Main focus of speech is on government concealment of the truth about the assassination. Garrison also says: " ... If the government is able (to) it will one day produce autopsy pictures (photos? X-rays?) which will appear to be autopsy pictures and support the lone assassin theory." (See also 2 May 68)</p>	

Ordered imprisoned 14 Dec by "an angry" Judge Braniff for contempt of court, for refusing to reveal the name of an informant; spends night in jail; is released by Louisiana Supreme Court, freeing him until 15 Jan, when a hearing is set on the case. Kohn issues angry statement, saying Garrison is trying to disband the MCC.	
Says he thinks Gov. McKeithen "should be involved in the issue as a whole. I think the governor has stated in the past he doesn't want to cross swords with Mr. Garrison. That was before he was reelected. He may feel differently now." (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 16 Dec 67.)	
Kohn speaks before Federation Key Men, attacking denial by DA's office that organized crime exists in New Orleans; Assistant District Attorney Charles Ward asks group for equal time to reply; date agreeable to both Ward and the group to be selected. (5 Jan - see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 18 Dec.)	
Report of interview indicates that much time was devoted to attack by Robert Oswald on his mother.	
Says in interview by Murphy Martin, <i>WFAA</i> , Dallas, that he believes Oswald shot both JFK and Tippit after someone "placed the thought ... in Lee's mind." Says the Warren Report left some questions in his mind, "but at this particular time" believes Oswald alone fired the three shots which killed JFK. However, says Oswald had never used a high-powered, bolt-action rifle before in his life, nor had used a telescopic sight; says Commission did not establish that he had had practice with this weapon.	
Sen. Russell B. Long in a public address reaffirms his support of Garrison's investigation, says he believes the Warren Commission was wrong in naming Oswald as the lone assassin, and that Garrison "is doing his duty" in trying to find the others involved.	
Garrison files bill of information with Orleans Parish clerk of court's office, charging that Bradley did "willfully and unlawfully conspire with others to murder John F. Kennedy" A bill of information is a method of filing a charge which does not involve the grand jury; Garrison used the same method when he first charged Shaw. Garrison says Bradley's name, like Shaw's, not to be found in 26 volumes of Warren Report.	
From home in North Hollywood, California, denies any knowledge of the assassination, or of ever having been in New Orleans with the exception of having driven through last March or April. Had moved to California in 1936 after getting out of Navy, for which during WW II had worked on "a special assignment."	
Has worked for five years as West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, whom he acknowledges "has been described as a right-wing broadcaster."	
Dr. McIntire, reached at home in New Jersey, declines to say if he knows a Eugene Bradley in North Hollywood.	
LA County sheriff's office says when arrest warrant is received, sheriff will consult with LA DA to determine what course to take, indicates will have no choice but to make arrest. Because of the nature of the case, sheriff's officers have asked DA's office to issue a local fugitive warrant, which probably will not be completed until 26 Dec. Bradley says (21 Dec) he will surrender at any time requested.	
Garrison tells newsmen in LA that "our evidence indicates" that Bradley was in Dallas the day of the assassination. "Furthermore, I think I can say with assurance that the federal government and federal investigative agencies and the Dallas investigative agencies know he was in Dallas, and know precisely what he was doing." 24 Dec. 1967	
Bill of information differs from Shaw indictment in that it does not name the "others" with whom it charges he conspired.	

Garrison had said 2 Nov there would be no more arrests in connection with his investigation until after Shaw trial. (See 3 Nov 67.)	
At large arrest warrant/issued by New Orleans DA's office, which phones Sheriff P.J. Pitchess of Los Angeles County to tell him copy of warrant being sent by mail. Bond set at \$10,000.	
If arrested, Bradley may either return voluntarily or fight extradition; says he will do the latter. Gov. Reagan's office says Garrison has not asked for extradition.	
Says he believes the charge is case of mistaken identity, because he was questioned by FBI agents about three years ago.	
Says he was recently questioned by FBI agent.	
Tells <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> he was in New Orleans for only time in his life Apr 67.	
Says photo of himself released in connection with bill of information "looks like a rather recent photo of me but I don't know where they got it. The suit I have on in the picture is only a year or so old."	
And was told they were seeking another "Gene Bradley" whose description didn't fit his.	
Denies having met Shaw, Oswald or Ruby.	
Says he was in Texas 22 Nov 63, but was in El Paso (621 miles away) returning by bus from a visit with Dr. Carl McIntire, will not say where meeting with Dr. McIntire took place. Says "certain individuals who have been trying to frame me for five years because I work with Dr. McIntire" might have planted information about him with Garrison.	
In Los Angeles, refuses comment on Bradley. Garrison accompanied by William Boxley, an investigator. See file for transcript of phone interview of Boxley by Harv Morgan, <i>KCBS</i> , discussing alleged Mafia contract to kill Garrison. See card 14 Dec, and card 23 Oct 68.	
McIntire, Dr. Carl, President of American Council of Churches, described by <i>States-Item</i> as "small, ultra-conservative organization" issues statement attacking Garrison, calls for investigation of Garrison's conduct.	
In privately published book, says JFK was killed "by the bullet of an unknown murderer." See also Gen. de Gaulle, 20 Oct 67.	
Los Angeles district attorney's office issues a figurative complaint against Bradley. George Jensen, Bradley's lawyer, says Bradley will surrender in Municipal Court but will refuse to go to New Orleans. District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, in an "unusual" news conference, makes clear that issuance of warrant implies no judgment of validity of charge or of Bradley's guilt or innocence.	
At New Orleans press conference, says Oswald, acting as federal informant, alerted FBI five days before the assassination that an attempt would be made on JFK's life; (<i>AP</i> paraphrases Garrison as saying Oswald was feeding all the information he could obtain about assassination plans to FBI.) Says he has evidence that those involved in the conspiracy had a final meeting 17 Nov 63. That the same day FBI sent out a TWX (inter-bureau telegram) that attempt would be made to assassinate JFK in Dallas. Says information went to J. Edgar Hoover but nevertheless JFK was allowed to ride in car without bubbletop. Asked what evidence he has to prove the existence of the FBI telegram, answers, "If you and I were in a closed room, I could prove it. But I'm not going to allow any evidence to get out now." (See 27 Dec. 67, 31 Jan 68.)	

In Washington, FBI declines comment on Garrison's statements. FBI and CIA officials had testified before Warren Commission that neither the FBI nor the CIA had ever employed Oswald or had had any connection with him. (<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , 27 Dec.)	
Says Oswald was CIA agent and also an FBI informant, that those involved in conspiracy knew he was an informant and intended all along to "make him the goat."	
Says that while he does not believe President Johnson was involved in the assassination, he considers him an active accessory after the fact.	
Asked if he expects trouble in getting Bradley extradited from California, says he does not know; does know he had been unable to extradite anyone from "states with Democratic governors." Gov. Reagan of California is Republican. (Paris Flammonde (<i>The Kennedy Conspiracy</i> , p. 200) points out that two other governors involved are Republicans: Rhodes of Ohio (Gordon Novel) and Tiemann of Nebraska (Sandra Moffett).	
Says he will subpoena three new out-of-state witnesses within the next few days; will not identify them.	
Says a Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened, was not called before Warren Commission. <i>AP</i> notes that Loran Eugene Hall of Johnsandale, California, is mentioned in the Warren Report and that he told the FBI that in Sept. 1963 he was in Dallas soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities.	
More on press conference 27 Dec.	
<i>New York Times</i> in story from New Orleans, says "residents of New Orleans are becoming increasingly upset about the activities of their district attorney," that a number of business and political figures are privately critical of Gov. McKeithen for not having denounced Garrison and resent Sen. Long's support of Garrison.	
Surrenders to Los Angeles authorities, released without posting bond; Municipal Judge David J. Aisenon grants Bradley's lawyer, George Jensen, 30-day continuance to prepare case against extradition. Extradition hearing will not be set until Gov. McKeithen files a formal request with Gov. Reagan.	
Additional material on press conference 26 Dec: says he fears Warren Commission's secret documents may be changed before they are released to the public. (Also see 2 May 68.)	
At least 15 persons participated in the conspiracy, including some members of the "extreme, extreme right wing."	
Says he does not think his calling a news conference violated the guidelines set by Judge Haggerty, since he had not said anything about Shaw's guilt or innocence.	
New Orleans television station, <i>WVUE</i> , says Garrison bases his charge that FBI had advance knowledge of the assassination on a report that Oswald sent a telegram to the FBI from Dallas several days earlier. Quotes Garrison as saying he could crack the case if a <i>Western Union</i> agent would reveal a copy of the Oswald telegram, but that the agent feared for his life and would not release it. (See 26 Dec 67, 31 Jan 68.)	
Press conference was held to help publicize issue of Ramparts magazine carrying article on assassination by William Turner; story quotes Garrison as saying everything said in the article is "accurately stated."	
Jensen suggests that Garrison may have made the charges against Bradley "in order to be able to continue the Shaw case," predicts that Garrison will ask for a continuance of Shaw's trial.	

Jensen says he believes Garrison should be made to bring his proof against Shaw into court and prove him guilty before any action is taken against Bradley. Makes public a letter to Gov. Reagan asking him to notify Louisiana that Bradley will not be extradited until Shaw is brought to trial. <i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i> (Los Angeles) which claims it represents 20,000 Americans, in letter to Gov. Reagan asks him to extradite Bradley in order to permit a trial of the case.	
Dr. McIntire says his organization has been able to pinpoint Bradley's activities and show Bradley was nowhere near Dallas 22 Nov 63, that he was on the way from Oklahoma City to El Paso on that day. Jensen says defense is seeking a college student (unnamed) who he says sat beside Bradley on the bus on that trip, issues appeal for him to come forward and testify.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> identifies Jensen as former FBI agent.	
After arraignment Bradley says, "I know I'm not guilty of any crime. God knows I'm not guilty. That's the important thing."	
Tells reporters, "I understand there is another Bradley, a man going by the name of Gene Bradley, as I understand it, brought here through some kind of exchange with Cuba." (Filed 28 Dec.)	
Jensen tells newsmen he has asked Gov. Reagan's legal affairs secretary for a "full-fledged" extradition hearing, on the assumption that Gov. McKeithen will file a request for extradition.	
<i>Times-Post Service</i> story on Bradley's surrender to Los Angeles authorities stresses good feeling on the part of all involved; "The surrender scene ... was less reminiscent of the dark days in Dallas four years ago than a toastmaster's regional convention."	
William Turner, interviewed by Joe Dolan, <i>KNEW</i> , confirms fact of San Francisco meeting of three Mafia members; suspects CIA gave contract for murder of Garrison.	
Subpoenaed by Garrison as material witness for appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury Feb. 1 and 2.	
Subpoena says that DA's office has information that he was in association with Ferrie and various other individuals at 531 Lafayette.	
Both he and Ferrie were ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America." That he operated a "Cuban mission" on Rampart Street; that he was in active association with certain Cuban exiles in New Orleans in whose company Oswald was seen; that he had knowledge of CIA-sponsored guerrilla training conducted near New Orleans.	
He had knowledge of intelligence activities in office of W. Guy Banister; was reported to have been in Dallas in Nov 1963 with one of the Cuban exiles and that a number of those persons with whom he was in contact in New Orleans and Dallas "are believed to have played a part in the assassination."	
Subpoena grants him immunity if he obeys the summons.	
Garrison says Beckham was an associate of Arcacha.	
LA Free Press says there is considerable indication that Bradley may not be extradited, that statements from all California authorities connected with the case tend to display hostility toward Garrison and his charges; gives details of Bradley's extensive litigation with three former members of the <i>John Birch Society</i> , suggests that when Bradley called Garrison's action against him a frame-up he had these individuals in mind.	

<p><i>Times-Post Service</i> , dateline Washington, says Army is investigating how Garrison's medical records reached Freeburg, and that "such records are supposed to be confidential unless the person concerned permits their release." Pentagon statement says Garrison was "released from active duty by reason of physical disability in the grade of captain on Oct. 31, 1951." [Filed 30 Dec.]</p>	
<p><i>LA Free Press</i> reports Garrison has said that conspiracy charges will be filed against other Southern California residents.</p>	
<p>Says ten men, "some of whom we have identified as participants in the assassination," were arrested in Dealey Plaza minutes after the assassination and later quietly released after Tippit's murder "provided the necessary diversion to cover their release."</p>	
<p>Russell Freeburg, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> , writing from Washington, says that Garrison had psychiatric difficulties in the early 1950s, quotes extensively from medical record, and suggests he was discharged from the Army for this reason. Careful reading of the story, however, shows that Garrison was given medical discharge for physical disability. No indication how this medical record was obtained. See 2 Jan, Weisberg.</p>	
<p><i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> editorial attacks Garrison, calling him "reckless and vicious" for his "appalling and abominable (insinuations)" against Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover.</p>	
<p>Subpoena says Ball checked into YMCA in Dallas in Oct. 1963; brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before the assassination; remained in Dallas until the time of the assassination.</p>	
<p>Was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination;" was in association with Oswald in Dallas.</p>	
<p>Before Hall's arrival in Dallas he was in New Orleans area and was in contact with Ferrie and other individuals who frequented 531 Lafayette.</p>	
<p>He was present, before the assassination, at discussions concerning it; was active in "Free Cuba" movement in Florida, Louisiana and Texas; was previously engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba.</p>	
<p>Subpoena stipulates that if Hall obeys the summons he will have immunity from prosecution.</p>	
<p>Garrison says Hall is also known as "Lorenzo Fascillo" and "Skip" Hall; that in 1963 he was a member of the Minutemen, that the Minutemen organization had no connection either with training Cuban exiles or with assassinating the President, but that a number of individual members were active in guerrilla training.</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed by Garrison as material witness for appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury Feb. 1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed by Garrison as material witness, for appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury Feb. 1 and 2.</p>	
<p>Subpoena says information has been given the District Attorney that Howard was in association with Ferrie in 1963 during the course of visits to New Orleans, that he associated with Ferrie and others at 531 Lafayette.</p>	
<p>That he was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba; that he was active in "Free Cuba" movements in Florida, Louisiana and Texas.</p>	
<p>That he arrived in Dallas and checked into the YMCA in Oct. 1963, remained in Dallas until the time of the assassination; was in contact with Ruby "and other individuals believed to have been involved in the assassination."</p>	
<p>Subpoena grants him immunity if he obeys the summons.</p>	
<p>Garrison says Howard is also known as "Alonzo Escurido" and that in the early 1960s he was a close companion of Hall in guerrilla activity in Florida.</p>	

<p>Subpoena had listed his address as Omaha but he tells newsmen at his "former residence" there that he is living in Iowa in a motel at Council Bluffs, just across the Missouri River from Omaha. Iowa is one of four states that do not honor interstate witness compact and is the state where Sandra McMaines took refuge. Says he is working as musical entertainer under the stage name Mark Evans; says he worked as an investigator for Garrison for about three months in late 1962 (denied by Alcock); will not return to New Orleans.</p>	
<p>Says he works with F. Lee Crisman as a psychologist and that Crisman also manages his entertainment tours. Visited Dallas "six months ago" (date of story 30 Dec 67) with Crisman. Crisman's address given as Tacoma, Wash. [Crisman is head of <i>Universal Life Church</i>, Tacoma. Listed in May (?) 1968 Tacoma phone directory as F. Lee Crisman, Ph.D., 928 No. Grant, phone MA 7:4893.]</p>	
<p>Had been arrested twice in New Orleans, once for running lottery and the other time for investigation. Denies knowing Oswald or Bradley; does not think he knew either Hall or Howard; met Ferrie once, ten minutes only, while in the company of Jack S. Martin Sr. His Omaha landlady says Beckham is a pilot. For background and details, see story in <i>Omaha World-Herald</i>.</p>	
<p>Pentagon says (29 Dec.) it has been bombarded by newsmen for information about military background; gives service record, but says "Published orders state that he was released from active duty by reasons of physical disability in the grade of Captain on Oct. 31, 1951. Information contained in the personal, medical and similar files will not be released to the public without the written permission of the person concerned. The Army is conducting an investigation to determine if any such information about James C. Garrison's service has been released from official Army sources."</p>	
<p>Lane, speaking at <i>Contra Costa Junior College</i>, San Pablo, Calif., 7 May 68, says that after publication of story that Garrison was discharged from the Army because of psychiatric difficulties</p>	
<p>Two Army officers went to see him, told him the Army takes care of its own, offered to provide documents proving the story false, said they would be willing to appear at a press conference if he wished. He declined, saying he would not bother to answer this type of story.</p>	
<p>Garrison could not be reached for comment, but Ward says he has heard allegations that Garrison was physically unfit for duty due to a psychoneurosis, says this is untrue.</p>	
<p>Jane Wilson, <i>LA Free Press</i>, 20 Oct 67, p. 15, says that when Garrison was running for re-election against Judge O'Hara, the latter produced what he claimed was Photostat copy of Garrison's medical discharge for "anxiety reaction." "Garrison threatened to bring legal proceedings against O'Hara for unauthorized possession of a government document -- but no more was ever heard of the matter."</p>	
<p>Says since Garrison's discharge from active duty with the Army has received two promotions as member of National Guard and Army Reserve, was recently promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. in the Reserve, "and the Army would not permit a man who had a psychiatric illness to hold that rank as a reserve officer."</p>	
<p>Working as bartender in Wofford Heights, 125 miles northeast of Los Angeles. Says that on 22 Nov 63 he was at his hone in Monterey Park, Calif. (<i>National Enquirer</i> 1 Sep 68.) Says charges against him are "absolutely false." "It's a damned shame that a man like Garrison has to do the work that the government should have done in the first place.</p>	

It's a shame that a man with axes to grind and a name to make for himself should do what an impartial board should be doing." Says he will force Garrison to extradite him, "but I'm going to go because I think it's time the American people found out the whole truth about the Kennedy assassination."	
Denies knowing Ruby, Oswald, Shaw, Beckham, "or anyone else involved in the assassination or anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else. "Says he has been in Louisiana "once, back in 1963 and that was for about 32 hours while I was driving through to Miami."	
See story in <i>Omaha World-Herald</i> for details of guerrilla background, including jailing in Cuba; released after man he describes as his superior in anti-Castro organization called LaSambra arranged for him to fly to the U.S.	
Welder and fitter, unavailable for comment; reported by his wife to be somewhere in Mexico (New Mexico? - see 11 Jan.).	
Surrenders 29 Dec. at Baton Rouge parish jail, accompanied by Baton Rouge attorney Ossie B. Brown, posts \$7,500 bond guaranteeing his appearance in court 31 Jan.	
Says he helped Sergio Arcacha Smith raise funds for Cuban revolutionary forces in New Orleans in 1962.	
Says he had worked for Banister on a "piecemeal" basis. Jack S. Martin, Sr., says in interview he has known Beckham 10 or 15 years; can't swear Beckham knew Oswald, but knows Garrison has copies of pictures from documentary on "Cuban movement" (implying Beckham also in pictures?).	
Letters to <i>Playboy</i> magazine in response to interview of Garrison by Eric Norden (see 12 Sep 67), from Belli, Russo, Marguerite Oswald and others, including unsigned letter from eyewitness to Tippit murder.	
One writer says that since Garrison claims to know the identities of those involved in the assassination, including "former employees of the CIA," "it doesn't make sense to me that these skillful 'conspirators' haven't conspired to do away with the one man who threatens to expose them." Garrison replies, "I think I took out an insurance policy for myself -- and for Clay Shaw -- when I spelled out the CIA's involvement in all this. The last thing the CIA would want now is to see anything happen to me. And they know that my staff knows everything I know and is ready to take over for me at any time and carry the investigation to its conclusion."	
Epstein, (<i>New Yorker</i> , 13 Jul 69, p. 750 mentions reference by "a source in Garrison's office" to a library card taken out under the name Clay Bertrand and bearing Shaw's former business address. No date of issuance or expiration; says Garrison's staff say signature on card not written by Shaw.	
Comprehensive review of case in <i>Ramparts</i> magazine, too detailed to summarize; includes some new and little-known facets.	
Oswald, when arrested by Dallas police, had a current New Orleans library card issued to Ferrie, p. 47	
Ferrie in 1963 had access to an airplane based in Houston, p. 47	
Ferrie acquired part of Banister's files, after latter's death, including one labeled Shaw File, p. 48	
Donald P. Norton, CIA, p. 49	
Richard Case Nagell, CIA, p. 56	
Gary Underhill, CIA, p. 62	
Abundant Life Hill, p. 59	
H.H. Anderson's connection with Ruby and Lee Odum, p. 60	
Harvey L. Wade, who tells of having seen man with scar in eyebrow (see 29 Jun 67, card 5), p. 62	

Involvement of Regis Kennedy, FBI, and CIA man named Logan in <i>Friends of Democratic Cuba</i> , p. 53. Sep 66, FBI stripped Dallas police files of all pertinent material on arrests of Hall and Seymour in mid-Oct 63, p. 64.	
Rev. Clyde Johnson, who says he twice attended meetings with Shaw (whose name was given as Alton Bernard), Oswald., Ruby and an unknown Cuban, p. 62	
Marvin C. Robinson, who corroborates Craig's story of having seen man run down knoll after assassination, p. 66	
Harold Isaacs (Texas), p. 66	
National Archives lists as missing 26 items connected with the assassination, p. 66	
Jules Rocco Kimble, KKK, says that on the day following Ferrie's death he drove Jack Helm, KKK, to Ferrie's apartment, from which Helm removed papers later placed in safety deposit box, p. 68	
Kimble claims he once worked special assignments for the CIA (see 20 Jan 68). For background on Kimble, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Sep 67.	
Manuel Garcia Gonzales; p. 68	
Has been subjected to harassing phone calls; denies he had visited Mrs. Odio, says he told FBI he had because he was frightened. Has not seen Howard since before the assassination. Says he disliked JFK but feels he should have been removed "by ballot, not by bullet."	
Subpoena for his appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury received by Kern County District Attorney Kit Nelson; subpoena accompanied by check for \$405.40. Nelson says it is not a matter of extradition, requiring Gov. Reagan's approval; subpoena is based on uniform act to secure attendance of witnesses, and that grounds for rejecting such a subpoena are based on undue hardship and whether materiality is involved. (Filed 3 Jan.)	
Radio interview (Owen Spann, <i>KGO</i> , tape No. 67). Tells of cab driver who claims Ruby was in San Francisco, a passenger in his cab, a few days before assassination; says story of Garrison's military medical record broken by Jerry Wiener (lawyer, Gordon Novel) two days before <i>Chicago Tribune</i> printed it.	
<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> actually publishes letters in his defense, written in response to editorial 29 Dec 67 defending Johnson and Hoover.	
Says he was arrested in Dallas in Sep 63 and earlier in Miami, was questioned by CIA (story implies this was after Miami arrest).	
<i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> says Hail gave Sep 63 as date of his arrest in Dallas; Hall, in his own story in <i>National Enquirer</i> 1 Sep 68, by implication says it was 16 Oct 63.	
Given judicial permission to leave New Orleans Jan 7 to 12 for visit to Mississippi Gulf coast.	
Wimberly, Shirley, Jr., retired Air Force legal officer appointed to staff of DA's office as assistant district attorney. Had served 20 years in Air Force, retiring with the rank of major.	
Is returned to jail on "observation warrant."	
Penn Jones in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> says Arcacha once worked for H. L. Hunt.	
Tells of San Francisco cab driver who says he had Ruby in his cab two days before assassination; driver claims Ruby said he had to return to Dallas to shoot someone; went to FBI immediately to report incident, repeated visits several times, brushed off.(See Weisberg, 2 Jan.)	
Newscast says Belli thinks Garrison is on the wrong track, and that government should not stoop to leaking Garrison's military medical record.	
At press conference says he has passed lie detector test; see story for questions asked, and 5 Jan for details.	

Hicks, James, Enid, OK, civil service employee at Vance AFB, subpoenaed. Burnes says DA's office has information Hicks was present at scene of assassination, may have information about planning and execution of assassination or of persons who may have been involved. See 27 Jul 67.	
Speaks at fund raising rally arranged by Dr. Bob Wells. <i>Voice of Truth and Freedom</i> (6 Jan) reports attendance of 1,100 at Central Baptist Church, Anaheim, Calif. "Mr. Bradley arose to say that when Garrison implicated J. Edgar Hoover he knew that Garrison 'was involved in this thing for a different reason than finding out the truth.'" Dr. Carl McIntire: "Garrison is doing for the Communists what they have wanted someone to do for them ever since a Communist assassin killed President Kennedy. But when Mr. Garrison laid his hands on Gene Bradley he didn't realize that he was coming up against Almighty God, Who will vindicate Mr. Bradley, His servant."	
Says witnesses of special interest have been given jobs with U.S. government since the assassination.	
Josiah Thompson defends Garrison.	
Background story, many arrests for intoxication. Hicks says he was about 100 yds from presidential limousine, claims he saw man kneeling inside automobile trunk near TSBD just before motorcade drove by, says one or more shots could have been fired by man he saw. Says he heard four shots.	
See 6 Jan 68.	
Ward speaks, at meeting of Key Men, in answer to MCC; Pitcher says he will make personal report to McKeithen on Baton Rouge investigation; Coppola and Chandler testify before <i>LA Commission on Governmental Ethics</i> .	
Makes public 5 Jan text of agreement between Kennedy family and Archives regarding preservation of JFK's clothing and autopsy photos and x-rays. Wording of agreement suggests that these items are being turned over to the Archives by the family, but does not say so specifically, only that they' transfer "all of their right, title and interests" in them. No reason is given -- In <i>New York Times</i> story -- for publication of details of agreement at this time. See also Ramsey Clark, 16 Jan 69.	
In Tampa, Fla., subpoenaed for grand jury 8 and 9 Feb. with immunity for past offenses. Garrison's office claims Thornley was seen with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963.	
Radio interview (Owen Spann, <i>KGO</i> , tape No. 68). Says in 1963 assassination of a president was not a federal crime and therefore evidence legally does not belong to federal government but to the several states. Says FBI going around country seizing any records that might be relevant to Garrison's investigation, giving no receipts; says CIA has heart attack pills; mentions Mafia contract to kill Garrison.	
Arrested 8 Jan for armed robbery and theft; ordered held on \$50,750 bond on both charges.	
Says he will fight extradition; never saw Oswald after July 1959. Garrison's office says it has at least six witnesses who saw Oswald and Thornley together in New Orleans, summer of 1963.	
Before testifying before grand jury, says after going to bed night before was attacked by two unidentified men and pushed through a plate glass door; some confirmation from motel management. Describing assassination, says one bullet went over his head and struck traffic sign, says sign was removed almost immediately after assassination. Has received calls threatening him if he doesn't keep his mouth shut.	

<p><i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i> (Los Angeles) newsletter says it appears Hicks was drunk 10 Jan and had bragged in hotel bar about how much money was in his room. (Filed 26 Jan)</p>	
<p>Returns home from vacation in "inaccessible territory" near Durango, New Mexico. Says he understands LA District Attorney's office will serve subpoena today; does not plan to avoid being served. Says he has never registered at Dallas YMCA, was working in Los Angeles 22 Nov 63. Says he was questioned and cleared by FBI; would not say why he was questioned.</p>	
<p>Charged with second bribe attempt, this time of Partin.</p>	
<p><i>LA Free Press</i> story on Carl McIntire's address before <i>Bradley Defense Fund</i> rally. <i>Free Press</i> says it is believed that Garrison has a photo of Bradley being arrested 22 Nov 63, within walking distance of assassination site.</p>	
<p>Long interview by <i>LA Free Press</i>, dealing mostly with his activities in anti-Cuba raids. On one occasion was caught in Florida, all equipment confiscated, but no charges brought and was held only three or four days. Says he has never worked for the CIA. Does not believe Warren Report, thinks investigation should be re-opened.</p>	
<p>Steve Burton. <i>LA Free Press</i>, says Hicks had been to see Garrison in July 67, identified six men from photos as Cubans he had known in Dallas. Quotes him as saying Garrison one of the most sincere and dedicated men he had ever met, and that he is convinced Garrison has strong evidence that more than one man was involved in assassination.</p>	
<p>Notice announcing mass meeting 27 Jan "to demand a new and impartial and open investigation ... and unlocking of the archives." Sponsorship not given.</p>	
<p>Says that on one occasion when he said on the air that Garrison had eyewitnesses to a meeting of Shaw, Ruby and Oswald in Baton Rouge, the entire tape was erased and he was fired the following morning.</p>	
<p>Excerpts from interview, <i>KPFK</i> (no date). Asked who killed JFK, includes "retired militarists;" calls CIA Government-by-Hoodlum, "this undercover thing of doing what you want to and countermanding orders of the President ... "</p>	
<p>Dymond says trial is tentatively set for 13 Feb, defense will not seer: continuance but will have motions to make before the trial, which may include request for change of venue. If change of venue is granted, Garrison would remain as prosecutor.</p>	
<p>Judge Braniff defends his finding that Kohn is in contempt of court for failing to supply name of an informant to grand jury.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty sets 13 Feb as trial date; says the only legal way for defense to delay trial is request for change of venue.</p>	
<p>Says the panelists' report "doesn't satisfy our subpoena... It seems that they just don't have any confidence in the state" and physicians here who might testify as expert witnesses on the autopsy material. [17 Jan.]</p>	
<p>Dr. Morgan, 19 Aug 72 says pathologist who examined JFK body at autopsy made a mistake, placing entrance wound into head four inches higher than initially reported, and that Warren Report failed to clarify this, leading to false speculations about the assassination. (This file.)</p>	
<p>From <i>AP</i>, Washington: "Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general who represents the Kennedys, said ... Clark told him last year about the panel report, but he saw no reason then 'to concern members of the Kennedy family, and did not do so.' Since then, he added, he had informed Mrs. Onassis and Sen. Edward Kennedy... He said Mrs. Onassis and Sen. Kennedy ... 'both asked me to say that they will have no comment to make on the report or its release.'"</p>	

<p>This item on Marshall is very unsatisfactory. The language used raises several questions: Clark told him last year ... (No date give) About the panel report ... (This suggests Marshall was not told until after the review had been completed and the report written.)</p>	
<p>Under the agreement between the Kennedy family and the Archives (see 6 Jan 68), access to the autopsy material by pathologists and other medical experts would not be permitted for five years from the date of the agreement, and after that time only with the consent of the designated Kennedy family representative.</p>	
<p>The agreement specifies that "in connection with the ... application of this agreement in a particular case," the Administrator [of General Services] "shall ... rely upon ... the statements in writing [of the designated Kennedy family representative]."</p>	
<p>The five-year limitation, which expires 29 Oct 71, is still in effect. There is no indication that Marshall was asked for, or gave, his consent.</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> 3 Nov 66 (1.4 months before text of agreement was made public), reporting on phone interview of Marshall at the time the Kennedy family transferred to the Government its title to the autopsy material, quotes him as saying (in its paraphrase) that during the first five years the only persons who may see the material without his consent are Federal investigative agents.</p>	
<p>This would seem to rule out the doctors conducting the autopsy review. However, it is possible they could be included, since the text in this section of the agreement -- dealing with those who may see the material without authorization of the Kennedy representative, and without time limitation -- says that access to the material "shall be permitted to ... any person authorized to act for [an] official agency of the United States Government ... for purposes within the investigative jurisdiction of such .. agency."</p>	
<p>Clark says Mrs. Onassis and Edward Kennedy were consulted before the panel was shown the material. If this is true, the phrase "Clark told him last year about the panel report" may mean only that Marshall was informed when the report was completed, and not necessarily that he was not informed that such a panel was to review the autopsy.</p>	
<p>But he saw no reason then 'to concern members of the Kennedy family, and did not do so.'</p>	
<p>Since Marshall represented the family, it seems strange, if he was asked for his consent before the study was begun, that he did not get their approval; or, if he was told of it only after the review was completed, that he did not inform them immediately.</p>	
<p>Since then ... he had informed Mrs. Onassis and Sen. Edward Kennedy... (No date given.)</p>	
<p>Clark names Mrs. Onassis and Edward Kennedy as those consulted before the autopsy material was shown to the panel. Yet Robert Kennedy, the titular head of the family, was not murdered until 5 Jun 68, after the panel had completed its review and written its report. (Their report carries different dates of signature, from 28 Mar to 9 Apr.)</p>	
<p>It seems worth noting that neither Clark nor Marshall mentions the name of Robert Kennedy. If this omission is not an identical oversight by both of these experienced lawyers, it would seem that the Kennedy family and Marshall may have known nothing of the panel before 5 Jun 68.</p>	
<p>[All above under Ramsey Clark filed 17 Jan.]</p>	

State Code of Ethics Commission orders public hearing on three changes that Coppola used his position for personal gain; charges do not spell out any relationship with Marcello.	
Meets with grand jury; DA's office indicates he is bringing jury up to date on various court actions aimed at bringing back several out-of-state witnesses.	
In Washington, Judge Halleck rejects subpoena for autopsy material (See Nichols), says he will reconsider if Garrison can produce evidence that subpoena was not "a fishing expedition, a frivolous attempt to obtain what must certainly be sensational x-rays and pictures." Says release last night (See Rhoads 9 Jan 69) of panel report on autopsy findings had seriously questioned Garrison's contentions.	
Gives District Attorney's office two weeks to produce evidence that the pictures would support his view of the conspiracy.	
Bertel charges that Justice Department's four experts had reached an erroneous conclusion because "the most important photo they did not have -- the photo of the entrance wound in the front," that this picture and others were not shown to them, and "we would like to know where those photos went."	
Judge Halleck says he will hear Garrison's witnesses in closed hearings, to protect him from disclosing his case in advance to the defense. Adds that if the trial gets under way and produces testimony supporting contention that JFK had been shot from the front, transcripts of that testimony might persuade him to grant the subpoena. Bertel leaves open the possibility of closed hearings until he returns to New Orleans.	
Judge Halleck rejects Government's contention that under the reciprocal interstate witness law Garrison cannot obtain physical evidence.	
Garrison, said by office to be out of town, not available for comment.	
In New Orleans, after Judge Halleck's ruling, Alcock files a motion for indefinite continuance of the trial. If Judge Haggerty denies this request the state can reinstate it later; if either side objects to the ruling, it can be appealed to Louisiana Supreme Court.	
Appears in LA Superior Court on show-cause hearing, why he should not be ordered to New Orleans; hearing continued to 26 Jan. His attorney is Bruce P. Wolfe.	
Receives threat on life (no details); police establish patrol around house. Kennedy aide will not discuss matter, says only that "similar things have happened before." [EMK, 18 Jan.]	
Filed suit 16 Jan. for temporary restraining order prohibiting Garrison from enforcing subpoenas calling for its records.	
Says she will testify at the trial if she is subpoenaed. Panzeca had indicated yesterday that a subpoena would be filed for her appearance as a defense witness.	
In reaction to prosecution's request for continuance, Panzeca says, "This comes as a shock, obviously." Dymond: "We are going to oppose any motion for a continuance and ask for a speedy trial. We want to get this thing behind us. We are delighted that we are being given the benefit of a hearing and we will strenuously oppose the motion."	
Defense announces [filed 18 Jan] they are withdrawing subpoena for Louis S. Gurvich; brothers William and Leonard remain under subpoena.	
<i>WWL-TV</i> voluntarily withdraws a program on the case scheduled for 18 Jan, after Shaw attorneys asked (15 Jan) for injunction. Local chapter of Sigma Delta Chi passes resolution (no date given) saying such an injunction would represent prior censorship by judicial fiat.	
In Hong Kong, says Garrison doesn't have a case.	

In interview by Art Kevin, <i>KHJ News</i> (no date given) tells of having trained forces for an invasion of Cuba; when asked if he had done this under auspices of the CIA, answers "No comment."	
Gremillion asks federal district court for transcripts of all testimony regarding O'Hara given before federal grand jury.	
Allen-Scott column says house Committee on Un-American Activities and Senate Internal Security subcommittee are "quietly checking" into. Garrison's investigation, interest centering on Jack M. Helm and Harold Weisberg.	
Helm is. head of independent KKK group which he organized. Allen-Scott said Garrison began investigation of Helm on tip from Jules Rocco Kimble, KKK member who also claims he once worked special assignments for the CIA; denied by CIA but Garrison says he will prove it. (Also see 2, Jan. 1968.)	
Committees checking Weisberg's contacts in CIA and State Department, including several who transferred from OSS.	
One-sentence editorial by Penn Jones in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> , titled "Tie-In": "There is more of a relationship between the firing of Jim Garrison's investigator, Bill Boxley, and the Supreme Court's release of the Clay Shaw case for trial in New Orleans District Court than has been told."	
Extradition papers for him have been drafted by Garrison's office; presumably soon will be forwarded to McKeithen.	
<i>Bay Guardian</i> , San Francisco, carries rumor that RFK will enter presidential race after Garrison reveals his evidence at Shaw trial. "One important Democrat in San Francisco believes Garrison's evidence will either force President Johnson from the race or so embarrass him that his candidacy will be a sham. This local man claims privately to have seen enough of Garrison's ... information to be convinced of the veracity of Garrison's hints about complicity in the Kennedy assassination."	
LA Supreme Court expected to consider motions in his case 2 Feb.	
Cleared of armed robbery and theft charges, Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea ruling after preliminary hearing that there was insufficient evidence to hold him for trial.	
In a signed statement given on this date (but not made public until 29 Jul 68) Aloysius J. Habighorst, who helped in fingerprinting Shaw after his arrest, says Shaw signed the cards and admitted to the accuracy of the information on them. Reproductions of these cards by <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> and <i>New York States-Item</i> 29 Jul show the notation of alias, Clay Bertrand. <i>New York States-Item</i> notes that because of the way the Habighorst statement is worded, it is unclear whether Shaw signed the cards before or after they were completed. For details see cards 29 Jul 68.	
At extradition hearing, Tampa, presents no case against it, says he will appear before grand jury 8 Feb.	
Extradition papers have now reached McKeithen's desk; if signed, will be sent to California.	
<i>North Valley Mail</i> (San Fernando Valley) says Bradley called his wife from Dallas the night of the assassination, and later allegedly confirmed his presence there on that day to its informant and several others.	
Same paper says that while Bradley has denied knowing any of the others subpoenaed by Garrison, a lecture was given by Hall at private home (Lafayette Place - see 3 May 68)	

<p><i>North Valley Mail</i> (San Fernando Valley) says Bradley called his wife from Dallas the night of the assassination, and later allegedly confirmed his presence there on that day to its informant and several others.</p>	
<p>Same paper says that while Bradley has denied knowing any of the others subpoenaed by Garrison, a lecture was given by Hall at private home (Lafayette Place - see 3 May 68) at which Bradley was present; a recording was made of the event. (Filed 1 Mar 68.)</p>	
<p>In Bakersfield, California, Superior Court Judge P. R. Borton turns down Garrison's request that Hall be returned to New Orleans, on the grounds that Hall's categorical denial that he knew any of the alleged conspirators showed that he either was not a material witness or that he committed perjury.</p>	
<p>Foreword to Hall's story in <i>National Enquirer</i> 1 Sep 68 says he successfully fought the subpoena by proving he was in Monterey [Monterey Park – <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 30 Dec 67], California, on 22 Nov 63.</p>	
<p>Tells court he is appearing against his doctor's orders, is to report to LA veterans hospital 25 Jan for treatment of serious, liver ailment; skin yellowed by jaundice. (Hepatitis? -- see 4, 24 May 68.)</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed for grand jury testimony 8 and 9 Feb. Says she does not plan to go but "may have to." Alcock explains that she is not technically a material witness in the sense that she would know something of the crime, says she is wanted for background information on Oswald, and "I don't see how any court would say her testimony was not material in this case."</p>	
<p>Radio interview. Says he was told by Dr. McClelland that earlier report of a wound in JFK's left temple was a mistake, there was no wound there. Says that figure in Willis Slide 8, thought by some to be Ruby, is unnamed Dallas police inspector. Asked why Robert Kennedy and family had not asked for investigation to be reopened, says it is possible "that Sen. Kennedy has not moved because it has not been apparent to him that this issue has outstanding public support."</p>	
<p>Investigation into phone link between Marcello and Aubrey Young was, according to Bill Lynch, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, "suddenly dropped when it began pointing in other directions." Detailed story says phone was "maintained under unusual security precautions" and could be answered only in office of speaker of the House, C.H. Davis; callers could have also reached McKeithen directly on this instrument. (See also 30 Jan, 1 Feb.)</p>	
<p>Reached by phone in Washington, D.C., says perjury charges will be filed against anyone who swears under oath that he had any connection with Marcello and Hoffa. Statement made when asked for comment on \$15 million suit filed against him, Labor-Management Commission and East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury, the suit alleging that McKeithen had connection with Marcello and was involved in conspiracy against a local Teamster official who testified against Hoffa.</p>	
<p><i>Liberation News Service</i> says one of the affidavits attached to extradition request identifies Roger Craig who says that after the assassination he spoke to a man at TSBD. Craig identified him as Bradley when he saw him on television. Bradley told Craig he was a Secret Service agent. Story says it has been established by Sylvia Meagher that no Secret Service agents were in Dealey Plaza at the time. Story says there are other attached affidavits that remain confidential.</p>	
<p><i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i> says Howard denies he was in Dallas when Garrison says he was, produces in court employment records to prove it. At this hearing in Los Angeles (no date given) judge rules that "The evidence in the warrant is not nearly so persuasive as the testimony today. The warrant is denied."</p>	

<i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i> says her testimony before Warren Commission left large gaps during which his (Oswald's) activities in New Orleans are unknown; he was unemployed from 19 July until he left city in September, and during this period Marina said he would leave during the day and return in the evening.	
Newly elected president of group, Dr. J. D. Grey, pastor of First Baptist Church, says MCC will not abandon fight against Garrison.	
Judge Haggerty announces that Shaw will stand trial 13 Feb., knows of only one more delaying action possible, request for change of venue; says if defense makes this motion, he will consider it as the trial proceeds.	
Bradley scheduled for appearance in LA County Superior Court 29 Jan; Jensen says he will ask for a continuance of that hearing.	
Appearing in court in Los Angeles 26 Jan, says the only time he was in New Orleans was 4 or 5 June 1963.	
Defense expected to ask for change of venue; move would delay the trial at least a month.	
<i>National Educational Television</i> approaches court officials with proposal for video-taping of trial for replay later. (See 30 Jan.) Judge Haggerty says no decision has been made; Garrison says if defense does not object, and it would not hurt the defense, he would have no objection; defense declines immediate comment.	
At previous hearing Garrison had contended, and Judge Haggerty agreed by overruling defense objections, that his public statements about the assassination were not relevant as long as they did not pertain directly to Shaw. Defense says that since the DA's office has indicated Zapruder film would be relevant, they have the right to reopen the hearing.	
Gov. Reagan's office receives request from Louisiana for extradition; papers forwarded to office of Attorney Gen. Thomas C. Lynch for legal review; if they meet legal requirements, extradition hearing requested by Bradley's attorney will be scheduled.	
Granted a 60-day continuance, to return to court 29 Mar.	
Served with subpoena.	
U.S. Supreme Court declines to review third appeal.	
More on private phone in office of C.H. Downs. (See 25 Jan.)	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> corrects error in earlier story (27 Jan) on television coverage of trial, says request was made by <i>Public Broadcast Laboratory</i> . <i>PBL</i> proposes that if approval is granted, video-tape be made part of official record of the trial; would not be made public until final verdict in the case is rendered.	
District court in Omaha 30 Jan orders him to return to New Orleans. Omaha policeman James Hauger resigns from the force in order to act as Beckham's bodyguard on trip, says Beckham's life has been threatened.	
Must return to Omaha to face contempt of court proceedings 12 Mar, because he did not appear for hearing on Louisiana summons 30 Jan.	
Unpleasant column on Garrison, including remarks on Lane and Mort Sahl.	
Arrested and booked with obscenity involving 18-year-old boy.	
As guest on <i>John Carson Show</i> (See 7 May 1968), <i>NBC-TV</i> , presents what he says is new evidence.	

Says Julia Ann Mercer has given him affidavit saying. her affidavit printed in Warren Commission volumes (XLX 483) contains statements she never made and others contrary to what she did say, as well as imitation of her signature. See notes made from tape for other details, including her statement that she identified driver of the truck as Ruby, from photos shown her the following day. (See 26, 27 Dec 67.)	
Says Lane, working for him as investigator, had been given sworn statement by man identified as "former security clerk," William S. Walter, that FBI office in New Orleans received TWX message 17 Nov 63. After assassination all agents ordered to rewrite their reports to conform with official story. (See 5 Jul 68.)	
Shows pictures of five of the ten-men arrested in Dallas 22 Nov 63, says his office has established CIA connection of several men arrested. Epstein (New Yorker 13 Jul 68, p 56) says photos are from <i>Dallas Times Herald</i> and that managing editor, Robert Hollingsworth, said they show nothing more than some bystanders, two of whom were employed in the building in which Oswald worked, being routinely questioned by police.	
In interview with Steve Burton for <i>Liberation News Service</i> says, "Unfortunately for the opposition, Garrison doesn't come up for re-election until 1969. That means the federal government has to put up with him for two more years... The only way we can keep [him] alive is to continue to keep publicity on him."	
McKeithen orders full disclosure of investigation into phone calls allegedly placed to Aubrey Young by Marcello, says he is doing so because of States-Item story that investigation was stopped because it pointed to others. Says that to insure a thorough investigation had placed in charge of it Sargent Pitcher, "one of the few political enemies I have in the state."	
Pleads innocent to bribe charges; trials on two separate charges set for 25 Mar and 8 Apr.	
Unfavorable review of his article by Griscom Morgan, writing in <i>Yellow Springs, Ohio, News</i> . Morgan says idea of radio communication in the assassination was developed by himself and Vincent Salandria about two years ago; has written unpublished study of possible role of radio communication in the assassination.	
In New Orleans court, asks for delay of grand jury appearance until he can confer with his local attorney, State Rep. Edward H. Booker. Is granted delay until 15 Feb. Is accompanied to court by three brothers, Hauger, and Herman penning, New Orleans auxiliary sheriff; says bodyguard needed because of threats in Omaha and New Orleans	
More on phone calls.	
Appears with husband at Dallas District Court, on Garrison's subpoena under interstate agreement for return of witnesses; is told by judge she must go to New Orleans to testify, as a "material and necessary witness."	
Writing in <i>Black Politics, a Journal of Liberation</i> , blames the CIA for murder of Malcolm X (21 Feb 65), and writes of the Kennedy assassination in implicitly parallel terms. (Filed with magazines.)	
Office interested in story reported 1 Feb in Madison, WI, Capital Times, which Sciambra says corroborates other information. Story attributed to Dr. Wayne Owen is that four days before assassination three men were brought to <i>Jackson Memorial Hospital</i> , Mandeville, LA. One of the three told Dr. Owen (at the time an intern there) and ten other interns that he knew of a plot to kill JFK, that a man named Jack Rubenstein was involved. After assassination, one of the patients died and other two released; when search of hospital records was made to find the patients' names, it was found that the records were missing.	

<p><i>Capital Times</i> 2 Feb edition of <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> Dr. Owen is reported to have said story in the <i>Times</i> is inaccurate, does not know of "three men" and actually heard the story from professor of psychology who had been treating a woman patient in the hospital (Rose Cherami?). <i>Times</i> stands by original report, says has corroboration of its version of Dr. Owen's story from others to whom he had told it several months before. See 3 Feb.</p>	
<p>In Federal Court, opposes move by Gremillion seeking transcripts of testimony given to Federal Grand Jury on his alleged connection with Zachary Strate.</p>	
<p>See 2 Feb. <i>Madison Capital Times</i> says Sciambra had given it story of Rose Cherami, citing affidavit by Dr. Victor Weyss, <i>Jackson Memorial Hospital</i> psychiatrist, in which he says he examined Miss Cherami 21 Nov 63, at which time she told him of plot to kill JFK on visit to Dallas. Dr. Weyss says Miss Cherami mentioned Ruby, for whom she had worked at Carousel. Miss Cherami was killed when run down by car night of 4 Sep 65.</p>	
<p>Unidentified caller on Jim Eason show tells guest, Harold Weisberg, that he knows of "health club" in San Francisco visited by Shaw 22 Nov 63, implies Shaw used the name Clay Bertrand there. (See transcript of tape filed this date.)</p>	
<p>Formal notices sent out confirming 13 Feb date for trial.</p>	
<p>Attorneys file motion asking that trial be moved to location at least 100 miles away from New Orleans, claiming DA's conduct has made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial in New Orleans area; cite association with Lane and Weisberg, and articles in <i>Ramparts</i> and other publications.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty sets 5 Mar as date for hearing on motion, gives state a week to reply; instructs Dymond to have Shaw in court 13 Feb, at which time he says he will grant continuance in the trial in view of 5 Mar hearing</p>	
<p>March jury to be selected 4 Mar. Judge Haggerty having said previously (when?) that he might put some jurors on the stand to determine whether they could be impartial (see 26 Feb) this could mean -- if the motion is denied and trial is held in New Orleans -- that it will be impossible for it to begin until April when new jury will be available.</p>	
<p>Due for appearance before grand jury 8 Feb, talks with Alcock in District Attorney's office.</p>	
<p>Takes pauper's oath, thereby obtaining free copy of transcript of perjury trial (Aug 67) for use in appealing conviction.</p>	
<p>Given court permission to go back to Nebraska, but under orders to return to New Orleans 15 Feb for grand jury appearance.</p>	
<p>Files pleadings with La. Supreme Court 7 Feb, denying he asked Partin to alter his testimony.</p>	
<p>Testifies before grand jury, is accompanied into jury room by husband, which <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> points out is an unusual procedure since normally not even an attorney is permitted to do so; also unusual, she has no attorney. While before jury, Marina was not questioned personally by Garrison.</p>	
<p>Anonymous source says Shaw was present at Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles in 1960, and that Welter Jenkins was with him. At some other time, not specified, Jenkins checked into a New Orleans hotel, left his luggage and went to Shaw's apartment.</p>	
<p>Testifies before grand jury, where he was questioned by Garrison. Leaving jury room, tells newsmen he never saw Oswald after June 1959.</p>	
<p>Testifies before LA Ethics Commission that he had accepted favors from a transportation and tool firm. Commission recesses public hearing without deciding whether further sessions will be heard.</p>	

<p><i>New York Times</i> says that according to one of Garrison's assistants, one thing Garrison wanted to find out was whether Marina had known Shaw.</p>	
<p>Attorney's file supplemental motion in connection with request for change of venue, listing other instances of publicity including LIFE Magazine, which they say was given a copy of master file by Garrison "and his associates."</p>	
<p>Burnes says state will challenge sufficiency of change of venue motion.</p>	
<p>In Omaha, says that on his return from New Orleans he plans to file for Nebraska Second District congressional nomination.</p>	
<p>Speaking before <i>Press Club of New Orleans</i>, says he has joined Garrison's staff as unsalaried member, asks news media to keep an open mind about the assassination.</p>	
<p>To provide protection from possible snipers, large window adjacent to Judge Haggerty's section of court covered by rented drapery. Sheriff Heyd says this is to protect not only Shaw (to be present in court 13 Feb) but also everyone else connected with the case, including Garrison. Garrison has said his life has been threatened several times since his investigation became public.</p>	
<p>Tells <i>Iowa State Jaycee</i> convention at Spencer, Iowa, 12 Feb that Garrison fears Shaw may be assassinated if he is brought to trial; no elaboration. Describes Garrison as a reasonable man but doubts his investigation will produce any specific results.</p>	
<p>Makes brief court appearance in connection with request for continuance.</p>	
<p>Alcock and Burnes file motions attacking change of venue motion as legally insufficient, ask that it be stricken from the record because it does not comply with Louisiana law; Judge Haggerty gives defense until 19 Feb to answer.</p>	
<p>State Ethics Commission has decided there is no basis for a charge against Coppola because of his relationship to Marcello.</p>	
<p>On trip to Washington, meets privately with Sheridan for two hours. See 8 Mar.</p>	
<p>Testifies before grand jury, after losing motion to have an attorney accompany him into jury room. Arrived at courthouse accompanied by A. Rosell Thompson, described by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> as "multi-times" candidate for mayor and other offices.</p>	
<p>Gremillion loses two court decisions in his effort to remove Judge O'Hara from office.</p>	
<p>Subpoena issued for grand jury appearance 7 and 8 Mar. Request for subpoena says that while Dulles headed CIA it negotiated with New Orleans firm for purchase of trucks to be used in Bay of Pigs invasion, using the name of Lee Harvey Oswald who was in Russia at the time. That information relative to CIA knowledge of or contact with Oswald was suppressed in certain WC documents. That Ferrie was CIA employee at a time when Dulles was head of CIA. That Dulles was never called before Warren Commission; grants immunity from arrest on matters prior to entrance into state to answer subpoena.</p>	

<p>In statement accompanying above subpoenas, Garrison says witnesses familiar with the CIA's operations, in a "geographical corridor" from California through Texas and Louisiana eastward to Florida are particularly important, since virtually every key witness, defendant and potential defendant has turned out to be originally from that "geographical strip." Says Warren Commission was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination." Other evidence which possibly would have led to discovery of CIA involvement "was simply destroyed outright or never reported." Says some CIA employees were "accidentally" arrested at assassination scene and later released, that his office has now identified the CIA employees involved and "is engaged in constructing cases against them."</p>	
<p>Denounces public officials who, he says, let politics interfere with their duties as judges and prosecutors.</p>	
<p>U.S. District Court dismisses \$15 million federal damage suit filed against him by Teamsters Union member.</p>	
<p>New subpoena issued for grand jury appearance 7, 8 Mar, this one granting immunity which Garrison has been unwilling to do up to this time. Novel has said he would be willing to return if immunity were granted. Request for subpoena links Novel with Andrews, Ferrie and Bradley; says he has information on gun-running activities involving Shaw. (See also 8 Mar.)</p>	
<p>In letter to Judge Haggerty, attorneys refuse consent for filming of trial by PBL because this would deprive Shaw of "the judicial serenity and calm to which he is entitled." Shaw attorneys cite Beckham's appearance at courthouse with armed bodyguards as "indicative of the present atmosphere."</p>	
<p>In Washington, asked if he would honor subpoena, replies "I haven't any idea," adding he has not received a copy of the subpoena and does not want to hear what it says.</p>	
<p>Item on Dulles subpoena printed by <i>New York Times</i> on shipping page. (Garrison, quoted in <i>Playboy</i> magazine, Oct 67: (See 12 Sep 67) "Steven Plotkin, who represents Gordon Novel, has admitted ... his client is a CIA agent; you may have seen that story on page 96 of The New York Times, next to ship departures.")</p>	
<p>Interview on <i>Meet the Press</i>, repeats his view that Garrison's investigation has produced no new evidence.</p>	
<p>At hearing, on protest by DA's office that earlier defense motion was legally insufficient, Dymond withdraws earlier motions and asks permission to re-file the pleadings (combining change of venue and supplementary motion). Alcock says the state would need a week to study the new motion and file an answer, reserving the right during the week to file another protest should the new motion be deemed legally adequate. Judge Haggerty sets 26 Feb as date to hear new defense motion.</p>	
<p>Testifying 20 Feb at mock trial of international communism sponsored by anti-Communist groups, describes assassination as one of the underlying causes of urban riots. "It smashed the highest symbol of authority in the country. Revolutionaries all over the country looked up and said, 'We can get away with murder.'" meeting sponsored by <i>Young Americans for Freedom</i> (22 Feb).</p>	
<p>According to clipping of unnamed New Orleans paper 10 or 11 Apr 66 (filed 21 Feb 68), Barbara Reid was arrested 10 Apr 66, charged with possession of narcotics (marijuana) and released same day. Case was to have been presented to District Attorney's office. Helen Hartman in letter 25 Feb 69 (filed Misc. IV) says nothing can be found on disposition of the case and suggests that if there was no prosecution Barbara Reid might have reason to cooperate with Garrison. Garrison began his investigation of assassination Oct or Nov 66. (See 19, 20, 21, 25 Feb 67.)</p>	

Garrison charges him with perjury in testimony 8 Feb before grand jury, the charge including quotations from his testimony (see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>). In testimony, Thornley says he is sure he did not see Oswald and "recognize him" in New Orleans in 1963; says Barbara Reid was convinced -- and almost convinced him -- that she had seen him in Bourbon House with Oswald (last week in Sept? -- unclear). (See also 8 Mar.)	
Says perjury charge is false, that there is either an effort to frame him or the grand jury was misled by "an overwhelming amount of circumstantial coincidences;" probably will not fight extradition and will ask for a public defender to represent him.	
Scheduled for speech at <i>LSU</i> on the assassination, is in Washington (see 21 Feb); speech canceled.	
Says 21 Feb that Thornley and Oswald were both "part of the covert federal operation" in New Orleans in 1963. (See also <i>LA Free Press</i> 8 Mar.)	
In interview with reporter for <i>Netherlands Television Foundation</i> made public 21 Feb, Garrison quoted as saying "the next U.S. President who tries to put the brakes on the war machine" will also be assassinated. That JFK was killed by "elements" of the CIA and the organization then tried to cast suspicion on others; that "this manner of organizing a murder is standard procedure with the CIA."	
<i>New York Times</i> schedule of radio programs lists one-hour interview, 8-9 p.m., <i>WRVR</i> ; name of interviewer not given. Have no account in file on anything Garrison said in this interview.	
In new book Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's personal secretary, says JFK-intended to drop Johnson from Democratic ticket in 1964 election. Theodore Sorensen says that "at no time did he ever entertain the slightest thought that Lyndon Johnson would not be his running mate in 1964."	
Says he will appear before grand jury, 7, 8 Mar., that he is "tired of fighting," wants to have a home and raise a family.	
Panel of four medical experts appointed by Ramsey Clark meets secretly 26 and 27 Feb in Washington, D.C., to review JFK autopsy. report, photos and x-rays. Existence of panel not known until their report is made public 16 Jan 69. See that date for details.	
Filed with notes: list of events involving autopsy panel, 5 Jan 68 to 17 Jan 69, and their possible connection with Shaw trial.	
Garrison subpoenas X-rays and photos 9 May 68.	
Left Los Angeles 24 Feb, saying he would voluntarily go to New Orleans to testify, even though he had successfully fought extradition. "I am hoping that if Mr. Garrison is on the right track, and I assume he does have something, that I can perhaps enlighten him or help out in some way ... bring certain facts to light. I am not saying I have anything I can help with, but in any way I can, I will."	
Alcock and Burnes file answer to change of venue motion, say allegations cited by defense are "totally irrelevant and unrelated to any valid reason for a change of venue;" deny that any of the grounds for change of venue in Louisiana Criminal Code exist in this case.	
In Los Angeles 26 Feb tells newsmen he had been to New Orleans and talked with Garrison, says he expects Garrison to issue a statement in the next few days "clearing my name." (Had not been accused of any wrongdoing.) Does not say whether he will return to New Orleans for formal grand jury appearance. See 1 Mar.	
Files suit in Federal District Court seeking damages of \$5 million from Time Inc. for an alleged libelous article appearing in LIFE Magazine 29 Sep 67. Suit claims that in the article he was linked with Marcello and that it implied criminal activities were made possible only by Coppola's dereliction in his duties.	

Sargent Pitcher asks Ramsey Clark and J. Edgar Hoover to produce records of phone calls which he says are needed to complete his investigation into Marcello-State Capitol phone link, the records in question having apparently been subpoenaed by the FBI 2 Dec 66. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details of run-around given Pitcher locally and in Washington, where Justice Department declines to acknowledge existence of the records.	
Attorneys file subpoenas for 20 persons, for change of venue hearing. Judge Haggerty issues court order forbidding all attorneys for each side from giving "any resume or synopsis of what they hope or expect to prove with any or all witnesses," serves notice that any witness granting interviews to newsmen will be held in contempt of court. Subpoenas issued for the following: Garrison; Gurvich; Russo; Lane; Sahl; Ivon; Alcock; Burnes; Ed Devenport, Ed Planer, George W. Healy, Jr., Ross Yockey, Hoke S. May, William Reed, Maurice I. Rouga, Alec Gifford, Harold Lidin, Robert Jones - all associated with local news media; Harry Kelleher and W. Ford Reese, neither having had any previous association with the case.	
At the hearing the state will have opportunity to call rebuttal witnesses.	
<i>LA Times</i> reporter Jerry Cohen has located a court clerk in New Orleans, Max Gonzales, who according to Cohen, witnessed meetings at New Orleans airport between Ferrie and Bradley. (Ferrie died 22 Feb 67; Bradley says the only time he was in New Orleans was in Mar or Apr 67 -- see 20 Dec 67.)	
Has denied being in Dallas 22 Nov 63. <i>North Valley Mail</i> (San Fernando Valley), 24 Jan 68, says Bradley called his wife from Dallas the night of the assassination, and later allegedly confirmed his presence there on that day to its informant and several others.	
Has denied knowing any of the others subpoenaed by Garrison. <i>North Valley Mail</i> says lecture was given by Hall at private home (gives address in Los Angeles [Lafayette Place, See 3May 1968.]) at which Bradley was present; a recording was made of the event.	
Long interview with him and Penn Jones by <i>LA Freep</i> , too detailed to summarize fairly. Includes the following:	
14 substantial changes were made in his Warren Commission testimony, which he -- unlike others -- was not allowed to review before it was published in Warren Report. (Photocopy of relevant pages of Craig's testimony (VI, p.260), with corrections made by himself, clipped to story in <i>LA Free Press</i> .)	
Was shot at in Dallas after having gone to New Orleans to talk with Garrison. (See 1 and 10 Nov 67.)	
Saw woman driving out of police parking lot behind fence on knoll, lot normally kept locked but not that day.	
Patrolman J. M. Smith and Deputy Sheriff Seymour Weitzman also claimed to have encountered in TSBD area men who claimed to be Secret Service agents. (For details and Warren Report references, see card May 67, Gary Schoener.)	
Saw man whom he later identified as Oswald run down knoll where he was picked up by another man in car.	
Saw man whom he later identified as Bradley posing as Secret Service man at TSBD.	
Saw no paper sack on sixth floor, TSBD.	
Capt. Glenn King of Dallas police verified existence of %user found on roof, TSBD.	
Sheriff Decker instructed 100 or 125 deputies (of whom Craig was one) that they were to take no part in motorcade security, merely observe, yet Decker stationed deputy sheriff with rifle on roof of Records Building.	
Police took no notes; all police stenographers were dismissed and replaced by FBI agents or Fritz' own people.	

Account of Oswald's capture in theatre.	
New details on Tippit and on Ruby, on whose premises police found arms cache and a large amount of money.	
Arrests six men in New Orleans area for involvement in interstate gambling activities, one of them named in <i>Life</i> article on organized crime.	
Additional material on visit to Garrison. <i>LA Freep</i> quotes him as saying he did not know of plot to kill JFK; had never visited Sylvia Odio, says on leaving Garrison's office that Garrison "is now convinced I was not there." "He treated me fairly and honestly ... I believe that he's probably on the right track ... I don't think Garrison's a nut. He was truthful with me and I was truthful with him."	
Patrick Martone (member of Teamsters local) who filed \$15 million damage suit against McKeithen, files petition in Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal, asking court to set aside earlier dismissal of case and to direct a federal district judge to hear the suit.	
Extradition (?) hearing, Columbus; after testimony by William Gurvich and Leslie H. Whitten of <i>Hearst Headline Service</i> , Judge Henry L. Holden orders Novel turned over to New Orleans authorities for appearance before grand jury Mar 6, 7. Novel appealing Holden's ruling. Free on \$500 bond.	
Whitten testifies he arranged for Novel's lie detector test last March (see 26 Mar 67).	
Judge Haggerty approves six of seven subpoenas for documents requested by Shaw attorneys; six relate to local news media and state witness Perry Russo; the one denied concerns Garrison and his office, including all correspondence between Garrison and Jerry Footlick, author of story in the National Observer quoting Garrison as saying, "There is no way that Clay Shaw can get an acquittal." (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for listing of items in this subpoena.)	
Three new witnesses subpoenaed at defense request: Lindsey Riddle, Francis Jacob and Allan Genderson, all affiliated with local television stations.	
District Judge Frederick J. A. Heebe orders his trial, for assaulting FBI agent, transferred to a federal district court in southern Texas, basing his decision on highly prejudicial publicity involving Marcello and specifically naming LIFE Magazine; expresses astonishment at defense motion that he reconsider his decision.	
J. L. Moore, writing in <i>National Insider</i> , names Novel as man in Moorman photo, basing his identification on sketch made by Richard F. Hefferan (Graphic Arts Service, MIT) after his study of "Ben Day" negative of Moorman photo. (See 24 Nov 67.)	
Speaking at first meeting of commission on law enforcement and administration of criminal justice, asks it to develop long-range proposals to eliminate the causes of crime, pledges whatever money is needed.	
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Whitten (story carries his byline) says Gurvich testified, under oath that Garrison once said his investigation would end when Shaw "commits suicide," and that Garrison had a "vehement hatred" for Sheridan and Novel. All filed 5 Mar.	

Free on \$500 bond after being ordered held for New Orleans authorities by court in, Columbus, Ohio. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> does not give date of action (24 Mar?), says it was result of subpoena, which Columbus judge says complies with uniform witness act honored by both states. (For subpoena, see 16 Feb.)	
Hearing on change of venue; those testifying include Russo, members of local news media, Richard Dowling, president of Criminal Courts Bar Association, and Garrison. (Mort Sahl in San Francisco and Harold Lidin in Puerto Rico, not present.)	
With one exception Judge Haggerty sustains objections by the state; defense files bills of exception.	
Judge Haggerty again denies defense motion for subpoena of all press releases and other material released by Garrison.	
Dymond accuses Garrison of violating court guidelines restricting publicity; Judge Haggerty says allegations on violations of guidelines will be heard when and if the case is tried.	
Attorneys move to subpoena some 2,500 persons listed in current jury wheel, the purpose being to question prospective jurors on whether they could render impartial decision in Shaw's conspiracy trial. "Courtroom observers" feel this motion could delay the trial by a matter of months or years, since a juror questioned in current hearing might be legally ineligible to sit as juror in actual trial.	
All witnesses on the stand today members of local news media.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> : Garrison says he has been careful not to say anything about Shaw's charges, and that nothing else is relevant to the change of venue motion. The judge has thus far supported Garrison on this issue.	
Two members of outgoing Orleans Parish grand jury, saying they speak for all the jurors, issue statement sharply criticizing Kohn and MCC; say the community is aware that there is crime in New Orleans but that no evidence or information has been produced by MCC to substantiate its allegations that organized crime flourishes in the area; describe these allegations as "one man's fantasy."	
14 Mar set for closed hearing to take testimony in state's suit to remove him from office; when filed with the court the record will become public. Trial of the case, 3 May, will be open to the public.	
Last two witnesses 6 Mar, Russo and Lane. Lane denies he is actually on Garrison's staff, and ever having said "Mr. Garrison has shown me his file and it is an iron-clad case," adding he may have said Garrison has "substantial case;" says he does not believe he has ever said publicly that Shaw is guilty or innocent. Russo, asked if he had discussed case with out-of-state student following a lecture by Lane, says most of the questions he was asked involved information brought out during the preliminary hearing.	
Judge Haggerty says he has conferred with jury commission chairman Noel Rada and found that there are about 1,300 names on current jury wheel, says approval of motion to subpoena them could extend change of venue hearing for months; recesses hearing until 11 Mar to allow time for him to research the law involved, will rule when hearing is resumed.	
Court-order for his appearance to testify 28 and 29 Mar before Orleans Parish grand jury signed by Judge Braniff; order guarantees immunity; will be forwarded to courts in Washington. No mention in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story of disposition of subpoena of 16 Feb. (For discussion of court order, by Lane, see 12 Apr 68, 7 May 68)	
In addition to reasons given for earlier subpoena, present court order says DA's office wants to question Dulles about information given to the Secret Service but not to the Warren Commission.	

Oswald's CIA dossier; information the CIA has about Jack Ruby and his associates; Oswald's access to information about U-2 planes and allegations about his intelligence training at Minsk.	
Reportedly received suggestions on trip to Washington 14 Feb not to press state Labor-Management Commission's investigation of Partin. McKeithen, in interview with <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , denies that a threat had been made but confirms that he met with Walter Sheridan privately for two hours immediately after his arrival in Washington. See complete story by Bill Lynch, who stresses fact that since Partin volunteered four years ago to be an informant against Hoffa, he has not been prosecuted on several federal charges including embezzlement, kidnapping and manslaughter. See also 12 Mar. – also see second story by Lynch 9 Mar.	
(See 9 Mar.) Additional material in <i>LA Free Press</i> on Novel subpoena 16 Feb: Garrison says Novel was present at No Name Key, where several key individuals were training.	
Additional material in <i>LA Free Press</i> on Garrison press release when he charged Thornley with perjury 21 Feb: Thornley was the Warren Commission's star witness concerning Oswald's early "left wing" leanings because Oswald was sent to Russia as an employee of the U.S. government and it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an image of Oswald as a Marxist.	
Thornley and Oswald had post office boxes in the Federal Building in New Orleans customarily used by federal employees with clandestine assignments as "message drops;" Thornley was seen in the company of one of the figures charged with conspiracy (Shaw? Bradley?).	
Again denies {7 Mar?) any change in his decision not to seek Democratic nomination for presidency. (Filed RFK.)	
Ohio district court of appeals rules 8 Mar that he does not have to honor subpoena, overturning an earlier decision in Franklin County common pleas court that he would have to do so; ruling says immunity from arrest in subpoena does not continue once he returns to Louisiana and is faced with a new charge.	
Federal Judge James A. Comiskey enjoins Garrison from forcing Chandler to testify before grand jury; ruling includes Ward and James O. Sanders, foreman of grand jury which went out of office last week. Judge Comiskey's ruling based on a decision by three-judge panel that no constitutional question need be ruled upon in the case, thus giving the case back to him with the authority to issue the injunction. (See comment by Lane on invalidation of Chandler subpoena, 5 Apr. 1968.	
Issues statement in answer to that made 7 Mar by outgoing members of Orleans Parish grand jury; says that "legal advice to the grand jury from the district attorney was contrived to prevent" exhaustive investigation into organized crime.	
Judge Haggerty denies defense motion to subpoena 1,300 prospective jurors, saying the denial is in the interests of a speedy trial; instead, each Criminal District Court judge will select ten prospective jurors by lot, a total of 80 jurors, and this sampling of the jury wheel will be subpoenaed to appear in one week (18 Mar). Judge Haggerty's ruling states that Shaw will not be denied his right-to exhaust the entire jury wheel at the proper time, since "there is no limit to challenges for cause and a legal cause for challenge does exist when a person states he or she has a fixed opinion prior to serving on a jury." See <i>States-Item</i> for text of ruling. -- hearing recessed until 18 Mar.	
Dymond takes a bill of exceptions to the ruling.	

<p>Says he met with Sheridan (see 8 Mar) because the Justice Department was concerned that the state's investigation of Partin might lead to Hoffa's release from prison. Says he reassured Sheridan (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes him as "the former U.S. investigator") that the state is interested in Partin, not Hoffa, but that the state would not allow Partin "open season" simply because he had helped to convict Hoffa.</p>	
<p><i>Tampa Times</i> reproduces (27 Nov 1968) copy of letter from Weisberg to Fred Newcomb (Sherman Oaks, California). 12 Mar 68, typed on official letterhead of DA's office, New Orleans Four sets of photos of Thornley, "printed backward" (reversing his normal hairline), are enclosed with letter, which asks Newcomb to retouch them to bring out any resemblance to Oswald. Alcock says Weisberg is not a member of DA's office, which did not authorize retouching of the photos. For fuller account, see 27, 28 Nov 68.</p>	
<p>Alcock says (22 May) that in accordance with procedure under Uniform Act to Secure Witnesses (described in story), subpoena for Dulles' appearance before New Orleans grand jury and check for travel expenses were forwarded to David G. Bress, U.S. Attorney, Washington (16 Feb? -- no date given). Reply received today, in which Bress says, "We decline to represent you in this matter. Accordingly, we are returning the documents and the check, so you can pursue the matter yourself or arrange for other counsel." If reason is given for declining, it is not reported. Alcock says this leaves the DA's office with no further legal recourse. (See 22 May, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, which apparently did not report this until then. See also Lane, 7 May.)</p>	
<p>Introducing McKeithen at convention of National District Attorneys' Association, attacks federal government; charges that in recent decision of federal court that Chandler did not have to answer grand jury subpoena the court was unable to cite any law in its ruling, that Chandler was given immunity because LIFE Magazine is performing a function for federal government by withholding Zapruder film from the public "so you can't see (JFK) was shot from the front."</p>	
<p>Says that employees of <i>NBC</i> have been successful in fighting appearances before the parish grand jury because "<i>NBC</i> is a part of <i>RCA</i>, which has defense contracts." (<i>New York Times</i> [filed 24 Dec 68]: Federal Communications Commissioner, Nicholas Johnson, says 22 Dec - <i>Times</i>' paraphrase - that <i>RCA</i>, which owns <i>NBC</i>, gets from 18 to 20 per cent of its income from defense contracts.</p>	
<p>Kennedy and Sen. Eugene McCarthy said to have met in the office of Sen. Edward Kennedy today, the day after McCarthy made an unexpectedly strong showing in New Hampshire primary and RFK "re-appraising" his decision not to seek Democratic nomination for presidency. Book by reporters of <i>London Daily Mail</i> ("Divided They Stand," Jan 69) says RFK promised McCarthy he would not oppose him; denied by McCarthy and "Kennedy source." For details see 8 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>J. Edgar Hoover personally informs Sargent Pitcher that records of alleged phone conversations between Marcello and State Capitol were obtained by FBI and turned over to Justice Department; Hoover says he has referred to Justice Department Pitcher's request for the records.</p>	
<p>Garrison, in answer to statement issued 11 Mar by new MCC president Dr. J. D. Grey and Kohn, says "these two worthies" claim that his office has prevented an inquiry into organized crime. Says that in "the most intensive inquiry of recent years into organized crime" just completed by the grand jury, the only persons who refused to testify fully were Kohn and Chandler; defends the record of his office, giving examples of what has been accomplished.</p>	

Federal Communications Commissioner, Nicholas Johnson, says 12/22 -- <i>Times</i> paraphrase -- that <i>RCA</i> , which owns <i>NBC</i> , gets from 18 to 20 per cent of its income from defense contracts.	
Testifies at closed hearing of LA Supreme Court commission. Procedure is for state to question the witness; if there is an objection from witness' lawyer, the commissioner, Michael M. Irwin, rules on the objection.	
Partin says he will not answer questions at the hearing until he can be represented by his attorney; says unnamed lawyer, from Washington, unable to be present because of illness in family.	
Surprise witnesses are Strate, now living in Miami and therefore out of the court's jurisdiction, and Garrison. Garrison says he was not subpoenaed, does not know why he was called, has never met Partin and "This is one imbroglio that I seem to have missed somehow."	
In his <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column, Thomas Griffin says Russo now driving a taxi.	
Sessions files civil contempt motion in federal district court against Garrison, charging that he intentionally committed an "aggravated act of contempt" of federal court 13 Mar while addressing National District Attorneys Association, by "in essence," charging that LIFE Magazine is withholding evidence from him at direction of federal government. Suit states further that Garrison said there was a federal conspiracy to withhold evidence, and named Chandler in his speech. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> is careful to point out that Chandler was to have been questioned about organized crime and not in connection with Garrison's investigation. However, the possibility remains that Life article on Louisiana could have been published in effort to discredit Garrison.	
Resigns from DA's staff. See 20 Mar.	
Subpoenas original Zapruder film; motion says subpoena should be served on a <i>Time, Inc.</i> employee in Louisiana; if this is not possible, service should be made on the Louisiana secretary of state, who would forward it to <i>Time Inc.</i> Subpoena asks that the film be produced before Orleans Parish grand jury 4 Apr.. That "It is necessary that the original film be produced because several of the copies which have been made available to select federal employees do not correspond and are not true and accurate reproductions of the original film." For additional material on original film see card 22 Mar.	
In joint statement issued by nine of the twelve members of previous grand jury, they say they were not "used" by Garrison, as charged by Kohn and Grey. Statement says that since Grey did not enter the jury room he could not possible know what went on there, regarding legal advice given the grand jury by the DA's office, and as to Kohn's treatment in the grand jury room, "Dr. Grey must have heard that only from Mr. Kohn and that leaves open two schools of thought. Was it true? Or was the secrecy of the grand jury room violated? Mr. Kohn .. knows the answer to this ... "	
Art Kunkin says in <i>LA Free Press</i> that Lane, now living in New Orleans, will write regularly for the paper on the progress of Garrison's investigation.	
By implication this person has dealt with the assassination, as Mintz suggests Penn Jones should add him to his list of mysterious accidents. See cards 2?-3? and 26 Mar.	
Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> says a local writer who has written "some very important stuff" hospitalized in serious condition as a result of hit and run accident; name and date not given. See 26 Mar, Turner; <i>North Valley Mail</i> 6 Mar 68; 2-3? Mar 68.	

Sheridan scheduled to appear 18 Mar.	
Partin again shows up without an attorney at O'Hara hearing; dismissed but told to return with an attorney 18 Mar.	
Cancels tonight's banquet of <i>National District Attorneys Association</i> after argument with president of the association, William J. Raggio of Reno, Nev. Action taken after Raggio asked him not to make planned speech, which Raggio had heard would deal with President Johnson, the federal government and the federal courts. Raggio at hastily called news conference says the first that any association officer knew of Garrison's planned address came when they arrived in New Orleans and looked through the program. Garrison says dinner was cancelled because he will not submit to censorship; says the food will be sent to three local orphanages.	
At special meeting association's board of directors decide that if Garrison releases any information on the argument, the association will present its side at a press conference; endorses Raggio's conduct; says Garrison should reimburse delegates for dinner.	
Driving alone from Kernsville to Bakersville, Calif., when person in 1954 Mercury makes "deliberate attempt" to run him off the road at a point where there is an 180 foot drop into a ravine. Was not injured and does not officially report this accident to police (or the accident of 28 Apr.69. For details, see <i>National Enquirer</i> 1 Sep 68. See also 4, 24 May 68.	
Makes formal announcement of decision to enter presidential race. (Filed RFK.)	
When it resumes 18 Mar its investigation of labor racketeering in Baton Rouge will focus its attention on construction and ownership of "a controversial race track" used for stock car racing. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> gives its location but does not name it.	
Commission may also call Partin who purportedly has an interest in the track.	
For discussion of court order, by Lane, see 12 Apr 68, 7 May 68.	
<i>New York Times</i> ' version of argument between Garrison and Raggio, giving Raggio as its source, says <i>DAs' Association</i> had received prior assurance from Garrison's office that he would not speak on the assassination, and that at a meeting in Raggio's hotel room on the afternoon preceding the dinner Garrison was reminded of this. In interview later Garrison says he never made such a commitment. Says he will see to it that payment is made for the dinner if this proves necessary. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Garrison was chairman of local arrangements for the convention.	
Nothing in file to show either appeared at state Supreme Court commission hearing, as scheduled.	
Interview by Perry Adams for <i>Santa Barbara Argo</i> (Apr 1-15); deals mainly with CIA, fascism, neo-Nazis.	
Oswald attended those meetings planning the assassination]. He was the only non-CIA man there].	
Elements "within" the CIA planned the assassination. "It is now evident that if [the CIA] will kill a President, they will go to any lengths not to be toppled. And they are so imbedded in the society that the Presidents are almost transients. The only President that ever went up against them was Kennedy. And we see what happened to him for his pains."	
"This democracy [has been] dying since Kennedy's death. We have to cleanse our soul. It's much the same as the French when they regained their national honor, not by framing Dreyfus, but by admitting that they did."	

Questioning begins of jury panel members, to determine whether they would be able to give Shaw a fair trial in New Orleans. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for nature of questions asked, and legal arguments by both sides. Defense taxes bills of exception when objections are overruled.	
<i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> 19 Mar says of 40 witnesses heard today, 5 are excused because they say they have fixed opinions about the case.	
Hearing is being held to settle change of venue question, but Wegmann says the whole hearing may be irrelevant if the trial is not held until April or May. (A new jury venue will be available at that time; the same prospective jurors cannot take part in both the hearing and the trial.) Citing recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, says conditions may change so much between now and actual beginning of the trial that it might be necessary to file a new change of venue motion. Under the law, if the current change of venue motion is overruled, the defense still can file another until two days before the trial date.	
Garrison does not appear at hearing; state's questioning handled by Alcock.	
Hearing deals with relationship between Teamsters and a construction company; Clay Jones, warehouse superintendent for the company, testifies he was beaten and the operation taken over by Teamster Union members. Partin, as business agent for Teamster local, asks to testify, is given permission to do so later.	
Garrison appears before Louisiana Supreme Court commissioner for second time.	
Prior to questioning of the first witness today, Dymond attempts to have questioning procedure changed; asks to have state cross-examine first and defense to question the witness later. Overruled by Judge Haggerty who contends that the burden is on the defense to prove the need for a change of venue. Dymond takes bill of exception.	
When Dymond strays into other fields in his questioning, Judge Haggerty stops him, saying the only thing which matters in this hearing is whether the witness can testify that he can give Shaw a fair trial.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says 20 Mar that out of total of 80 witnesses heard yesterday and today, 65 tell the court they can give Shaw a fair trial, 13 say they have fixed opinions, 2 are excused for other reasons.	
Garrison not present at hearing; state's questioning handled by Alcock.	
Reached in Gravel's office, Burnes refuses to make any comment on his resignation.	
Alcock announces that Burnes has resigned from DA's staff, effective 15 Mar, and has joined law firm of Camille Gravel. Says resignation had nothing to do with Garrison's investigation, that "many attorneys join the DA's staff to gain experience, then move on to other jobs," and that position with Gravel offered a much better financial arrangement.	
Federal Judge Comiskey takes under advisement Chandler's motion to have Garrison held in contempt of court. No witnesses called; court hears oral arguments, particularly on whether Chandler has the right to initiate such an action against Garrison.	
Earlier, Aycock had filed motion to dismiss Chandler action, saying that if there is contempt involved it is criminal contempt and that only certain officials such as judges and U.S. attorneys could bring such a proceeding. However, in original motion for contempt, Sessions had said if the court holds he is not authorized to prosecute Garrison for criminal contempt, the court should, "in the absence of action by the U.S. attorney for this district ... appoint an attorney to carry out the mandate ... Judge Comiskey says he will hold hearing on Alcock's motion, but sets no date.	

Attorneys have until tomorrow to decide whether they will call any more witnesses in change of venue hearing.	
Denies charge by Partin that McKeithen's son Fox had worked as a Teamster on construction of controversial race track.	
Attorneys say they plan to call no more witnesses in change of venue hearing; had subpoenaed a number of persons, mostly newsmen. Garrison aide tells Judge Haggerty he plans to call no witnesses if defense calls none. Judge sets 26 Mar for oral arguments.	
Defense will appear in court 22 Mar to present some documents they want Judge Haggerty to consider; nature of documents not disclosed.	
Crowley City Judge Edmund Reggie says he has suggested to Robert Kennedy that if he wins the Democratic presidential nomination, Gov. McKeithen would be a good running mate, says he has also discussed this with McKeithen several times. Says Kennedy's response was warm, McKeithen flattered but noncommittal.	
McKeithen has already declared that state delegation to national convention will be pledged to Johnson. McKeithen and Kennedy differ widely on issue of Vietnam war, McKeithen supporting Johnson on this point.	
Attorneys file into evidence a letter Garrison wrote 'FCC following <i>NBC</i> program criticizing him; attorneys claim letter says Shaw failed to submit to lie detector test, and that this adds to unfavorable publicity concerning him.	
<i>LA Free Press</i> in story of subpoena of film says copies which are available to the public (Archives, and as published in <i>LIFE Magazine</i>) are incomplete. Four frames are missing at one point in copy; the end of the original film (not included in the copies) is believed to include a glimpse of grassy knoll. Copies do not show the complete image -- in the original some of the image is printed between sprocket holes on the left. Copies are of poor clarity compared to the original. <i>Free Press</i> notes <i>LIFE</i> reportedly paid Zapruder over \$400,000 for the film.	
Asked if he would accept offer of vice-presidency if RFK wins presidential nomination, is noncommittal, says he does not anticipate such an offer by Kennedy. See also column by Bill Lynch on similarities in visits to Louisiana by JFK and RFK.	
In <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column, Jack Dempsey predicts that if change of venue is overruled, DA's office will set the case for the first jury date in May, because a reporting firm which will handle the stenographic work is tied up in April with other commitments.	
Dempsey also says Judge Haggerty will approve video-taping of entire trial despite objection by defense, the film to be shown after trial is ended.	
Robert Bahmer, chief of National Archives quoted by David Wise in <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> 6 Apr as saying that "from what I know of the records" there is nothing in the "sealed files" (classified files? -- author's term) to contradict the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, killed JFK. Unclear whether Bahmer was answering direct question phrased in these terms.	
Basically, article deals with transcripts of executive sessions of Warren Commission, most of them declassified at author's request, and sample titles of classified documents; notes "perfunctory" attempts to view autopsy photos, which were never seen by commission.	
Wise says a "prize KGB defector" was interviewed by FBI 4 Mar 64 in connection with investigation of assassination. Defector is identified as Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, who requested asylum in the United States in Feb 64.	

<p>Editor and publisher of <i>The Westwood Village Square</i>, new Los Angeles magazine; says magazine "would not exist but for the foresight and support of Patrick J. Frawley, Jr." For Frawley background, see Fred J. Cook, "The Ultras," in <i>The Nation</i> 30 Jun 62, p. 574 ff.; filed Misc. II, radical right, general.</p>	
<p>Campaigning in southern California, greeted at <i>San Fernando Valley State College</i> with, among other placards, one asking "Are you going to open the Archives up?" During question period students ask whether -- if he is elected -- he will open the Archives. At first tries to ignore the question, but then says the Archives will be opened "at the appropriate time... If I became President ... I would not-reopen the Warren Commission report. (Tape No, 79.) I have seen everything that's in there. I stand by the Warren Commission report." (<i>UPI</i> quotes him as saying "I have seen everything that is in the archives." 26 Mar.) (26 Mar.) An aide says this is Kennedy's first public statement of this kind.</p>	
<p>Paine subpoenaed as material witness for appearance before Orleans. Parish grand jury 18 and 19 Apr; granted immunity while in Louisiana.</p>	
<p>Trial delayed pending ruling on motions attacking Smith's indictment and public bribery statute. State not prepared to go to trial immediately because sheriff's deputies have been unable to serve Partin with subpoena for appearance at trial.</p>	
<p>Says he does not believe Robert Kennedy has a chance to win Democratic nomination; discounts suggestion by Judge Reggie that he run on Kennedy ticket. "Certainly Sen. Kennedy will not ask me," but that if anyone should seriously offer the vice-presidency he would consider it; that he does not know if he will be on speaker's platform with RFK when he comes to Louisiana 5 Apr, has not been asked to do so; indicates he is not enthusiastic about Johnson.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty hears oral arguments for change of venue.</p>	
<p>Wegmann argues that the questioning of prospective jurors last week proved that they had been influenced by the controversy surrounding the case and therefore were "incapable of answering the questions put to them." Cites rulings in other cases in favor of defense because pretrial publicity was not effectively curtailed. Says getting a jury will be one of the problems if Shaw is tried in New Orleans. Notes that challenging jurors for cause can have a prejudicial effect on defense case. Cites other rulings that a change of venue should be available even though individually each juror cannot be challenged for cause if there are overriding circumstances in the community which prevent a fair trial.</p>	
<p>On a second point, Wegmann insists that Shaw is due a change of venue because at least one witness whom the defense feels it needs has refused to come to New Orleans to testify, professing fear. Witness not named.</p>	
<p>Alcock answers briefly for the state, saying he feels that the average person simply is not as interested as the defense contends and that the jurors questioned proved his point. If the state believed a fair trial for the state was not possible in New Orleans it would have brought its own change of venue motion, and would have joined defense in its motion if it believed a fair trial for Shaw was impossible.</p>	
<p>Speaking in Mill Valley, Calif., says unnamed key witness against Bradley was involved in a hit and run accident as he stepped out from behind a parked car in Los Angeles, critically injured. Date not given. See 15 Mar, Elliot Mintz. See also card 2? 3? Mar 68.</p>	
<p>Asks, What happened to records of eight arrests made by the Dallas police after the assassination? Who were these people and why were they freed? (See story for other questions raised.) All above filed 4 Apr 68.</p>	

Alcock says he has been notified by <i>Time, Inc</i> . that film will be delivered to grand jury 28 Mar; implication of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story is that this is the original film. <i>Reuters</i> story says specifically that <i>LIFE</i> Magazine has agreed to allow jury to view the original copy.	
Louisiana Supreme Court takes under advisement contempt citation; District Attorney's office argues that the matter is moot because grand jury involved has gone out of office and all matters before it are legally dead; attorneys for Kohn argue that the court should' reverse the contempt citation because Kohn did nothing which violated state law.	
Says he was misquoted last week as saying state's 36 votes would be pledged to Johnson at Democratic National convention (see 22 Mar); as titular head of state party, says he feels the Louisiana votes will be cast for Johnson but that the delegates would not be instructed in advance to do so.	
As late as June 1963, the CIA was sponsoring the training of several five-man guerrilla warfare units in St. Tammany Parish near Lacombe, Louisiana. This was done under the auspices of the State Department and the US Marine Corps. Ferrie was the Commander in charge of training many of these units. Their ultimate goal was to launch, in unison with Cuban exiles, a second Bay of Pigs invasion.	
Three in a series of articles (27 Mar, 1, 2 Apr) on Garrison's investigation. Quotes <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> as reporting some 4,000 cases have been bottled up in District Attorney's office since the investigation began.	
Unnamed spokesman for <i>LIFE</i> Magazine (in New Orleans?) says a copy of the film will be shown to the grand jury, not the original. In printing copy for Warren Commission. Four frames were damaged and were deleted; copy to be seen by jury includes these four frames which were not seen by commission. (Unclear whether information in last sentence also obtained from Life spokesman.)	
Directed by court order (8 Mar) to appear before grand jury 28, 29 Mar; no mention seen whether he did so or not.	
Charged with theft on or about 28 Jun 67 of property belonging to DA's office, not specified, valued at \$19; \$750 bond recommended. Bill of information filed by Garrison himself, which <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says is an unusual occurrence.	
Gurvich not available for comment and it is not known whether he has been served with warrant; courthouse source says accused person in case of this kind normally would be allowed to post bond rather than being formally arrested. Alcock says Gurvich will have to file a motion for bill of particulars to get more specific information about the charge, adds that accusation "probably relates to the master file in the Kennedy case."	
Posts bond (see 29 Mar).	
Judge Haggerty postpones ruling on change of venue, scheduled for 29 Mar, on introduction by defense of new motion to reopen hearing on previous motion. Defense attaches to new motion copies of Alcock-Sessions correspondence and argues that Alcock's statement amounts to a "judicial declaration" that the Shaw case and Garrison's investigation are one and the same, and therefore defense has the right to reopen the hearing and reexamine all of the witnesses.	
Ruling on new motion set for 2 Apr. Defense maneuver thus ends possibility that trial can begin in April; earliest possible date now the first jury day in May.	
Screened for grand jury; not original film, but Alcock says DA's office satisfied with copy provided.	
On 21 Mar Alcock wrote to Sessions, asking that DA's office be allowed to hold the film "for possible use in the case of the state of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw," to which Sessions agreed.	

California State Attorney General's office is reviewing Louisiana request for extradition, signed by Lt. Gov. C.C. Aycock; papers received 25 Mar by Gov. Reagan, whose legal affairs secretary sent them to Attorney General's office for customary legal review. If papers meet legal requirements, extradition hearing will be scheduled.	
Garrison unavailable for comment, but Alcock says he knows of no plans to subpoena RFK and "doubts if Garrison has any."	
Judge Reggie plans private dinner for RFK following speech in New Orleans, after which "the entourage" will fly to Crowley for reception. McKeithen says he will not appear at any of the New Orleans functions but will attend reception at Reggie's home.	
Steve Burton, in open letter to RFK in <i>LA Free Press</i> , takes issue with RFK's reported statement 25 Mar that he had seen everything in the Archives pertaining to assassination; says complete new investigation is imperative.	
Had been granted (by LA Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein, 29 Jan) 60-day continuance, ending today.	
Asks McKeithen for protection in preventing possible subpoena by Garrison when he appears in New Orleans 5 Apr. McKeithen, said to have been contacted by RFK 28 Mar, refuses to confirm or deny the report, but "high state official" tells <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> there have been negotiations between RFK and McKeithen on the matter.	
Judge Klein grants six-month continuance, orders Bradley to appear 30 Sept for extradition hearing on fugitive warrant from Louisiana. Continuance requested by Bradley's attorney George Jensen, on the grounds that California Attorney General Thomas Lynch has not yet ruled on legality of extradition papers. See 27 Apr.	
Acknowledges (29 Mar) that he has a copy of master file through June 1967, says he has never stolen anything in his life and "Mr. Garrison knows it. Nine months ago I stated publicly and under oath that I had possession of this file." (See 27 Jun 67, and 12 Sep 67.)	
Garrison has assured McKeithen he will not embarrass RFK by attempting to subpoena him while he is in New Orleans next weekend. States-Item learns from reliable sources that Garrison received call 27 Mar from McKeithen, who told him, "I've never heard from that fellow (Kennedy) before, but he called me just now and asked me if I could keep you from embarrassing him by trying to subpoena him when he speaks in New Orleans." Garrison reportedly laughed and said, "Why should I want to talk to him?"	
Announces he will neither seek nor accept nomination for another term. Robert Kennedy and during Eugene McCarthy now the declared candidates. (Filed RFK, 1 Apr.)	
12 hours after Johnson announces withdrawal, wires him to ask for meeting "to discuss how we might interest of national unity during the coming months."	
John J. Miller (in column carried by <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i>) says Marina co-operating "100%" with Garrison.	
Reported 30 Mar to have turned down offer from RFK to be running mate. "Reliable source" says RFK contacted McKeithen by phone to discuss this; RFK, asked about this report, replies with terse "no"; McKeithen declines to confirm or deny phone conversation took place.	
John J. Miller (above) says Shaw fears he's been for assassination.	
Predicts wide-open convention; says he is reassessing his position in view of Johnson's withdrawal, and that he might wind up as a favorite son candidate if it is in the best interest of Louisiana. Praises Johnson.	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story notes that McKeithen and Hubert Humphrey are close friends, and that Humphrey is a graduate of <i>Louisiana State University</i> .</p>	
<p>Johnson agrees to meeting at a time convenient for RFK. (Filed RFK, 2 Apr.)</p>	
<p>Denies rumors he had actually offered vice-presidency on ticket to McKeithen; also denied by McKeithen.</p>	
<p>Interview 18 Mar by Perry Adams for <i>Santa Barbara Argo</i> ; see card 18 Mar 68.</p>	
<p>Three in a series of articles on Garrison's investigation. See also 27 Mar, 2 Apr., all filed 27 Mar.</p>	
<p>Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson column) says Johnson has been telling intimates for several months that he did not intend to seek reelection, but expected to control the convention and would try to win the nomination for Humphrey. (Filed RFK.)</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty hears arguments on motion to reopen hearing on change of Venue.</p>	
<p>Defense contends hearing should be reopened so that Garrison and others can be questioned in the light of what Wegmann calls new evidence: Alcock's request for court order to hold Zapruder film for possible use in Shaw trial. Judge Haggerty upholds state contention that anything not directly related to the Shaw case is irrelevant in change of venue hearing, says "As far as I'm concerned, the Zapruder film is not an exhibit before this court."</p>	
<p>Alcock argues that since Judge Haggerty had ruled earlier (on defense motion for bill of particulars) that defense is not entitled to know in advance of the trial whether the events in Dallas are linked to the Shaw case. It is seeking information to which it is not legally entitled. Asks judge to rule on original motion for change of venue.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty takes under advisement today's motion to reopen hearing on change of venue, says he will rule 3 Apr.</p>	
<p>Three in a series of articles on Garrison's investigation. Filed 27 Mar.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty denies defense motion to reopen hearing, says he will rule 4 Apr on original change of venue motion; defense reserves bill of exceptions as basis for a possible appeal.</p>	
<p>Defense also objects to date chosen for ruling, Dymond saying he could not be in court then; Judge Haggerty suggests his place can be taken by one of his colleagues. Dymond asks why the ruling could not be made 5 Apr (Friday). Judge Haggerty replies, "We can't make it Friday. This matter is more than a year old, Mr. Dymond. I will rule tomorrow." -- should Judge Haggerty deny the change of venue motion, the DA can set the case for trial. Judge Haggerty, asked by newsmen whether the defense has any further legal recourse which could delay the trial, says he knows of none; quotes defense attorneys as having, described as "scuttlebutt" reports that there would be an effort to remove the matter to federal court.</p>	
<p>Assassinated by sniper in Memphis, Tennessee.</p>	
<p>Meets with LBJ; meeting described as very friendly on both sides. Kennedy sources say that as a result of the meeting it is likely his campaign will be more conciliatory toward the Administration. (Filed RFK, 5 Apr.)</p>	

<p>Judge Haggerty denies motion for change of venue (see States-Item for his reasons). Wegmann reserves bill of exceptions to ruling, including all exhibits in the case and all testimony of witnesses in change of venue hearing. Wegmann files written motion of intent to apply to Louisiana Supreme Court for writ of review, asks for 30 days in which to do so, compromises with Judge Haggerty on 15 days (See 19 Apr.). If review is granted by high court, it would hear the case and could order Judge Haggerty to reopen the hearing or order the change of venue itself; if denied, DA's office has the right to set the case for trial.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty, saying "this case is ready for trial," suggests to Alcock that he set it for the earliest trial day in May. Alcock says DA's office will wait until Supreme Court has acted. Wegmann tells newsmen defense will also wait until high court acts before deciding whether to take the case to federal court.</p>	
<p>Article in <i>LA Free Press</i> on Garrison's canceling of <i>National District Attorneys Association</i> banquet (see 16 Mar); describes prejudicial handling of incident by press. Quotes Curtis P. Harris, DA, Oklahoma City, who told <i>Oklahoma City Times</i> that Garrison was right in canceling banquet, that all of the delegates had expected Garrison to speak on his investigation and the efforts to thwart it, that over 90% of those attending supported Garrison, and that "the DA's were mad as hell at this interference with free speech" by association's leadership.</p>	
<p>Says federal court was "obviously and entirely without justification in invalidating (Chandler's) subpoena." Describes how this was accomplished by the court, particularly by its "exquisite timing," which made it impossible to appeal the decision.</p>	
<p>(In speech at San Pablo, California, 7 May 68; notes filed Lane) says that temporary injunction cannot be appealed. The court waited until just before term of grand jury expired before granting permanent injunction, which can be appealed; however, with term of grand jury ended, the question became moot.</p>	
<p>Lawyers say 4 Apr that in writ to Louisiana Supreme Court asking for review of Judge Haggerty's denial of original change of venue motion, they will also ask for review of his refusal to reopen change of venue hearing.</p>	
<p>Weisberg says this was the date a mutual friend of his and RFK's told him in New Orleans that RFK believed there were guns between him and the White House and that these were CIA guns. See cards 4 Jun and 23 Oct; Turner, 10 Jun.</p>	
<p>Louisiana Supreme Court releases transcript of closed sessions, in which O'Hara admitted he sought Partin's help in attempt to free Hoffa. (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for partial transcript of his testimony.) G. Wray Gill apparently also involved.</p>	
<p>Lane, in <i>LA Free Press</i>, discusses Certificate obtained by DA's office from Criminal District Court in effort to have Dulles testify before NO grand jury. Certificate was issued 7 Mar by Judge Braniff, and in it he certified that each of Garrison's charges reported in it was supported by fact. Lane says the proper method for serving a person who resides or works in Washington is to secure such a Certificate, which is forwarded to the U.S. Attorney. It is then his obligation to present it to a court of record in Washington to seek to compel the attendance of the prospective witness in the state of origin. Certificate and a check to cover Dulles's travelling expenses were sent to David G. Bress, the U.S. Attorney; both were returned with the reply, "We decline to represent you in this matter." (See also 7 May, 17 May, 16 Jul.)</p>	
<p>Major backers 10 Apr discuss prospects of having a small group guarantee a million dollars to promote McKeithen for vice-president.</p>	
<p>Hubert Humphrey an overnight guest at governor's mansion, where he and McKeithen have serious political discussion. Humphrey expected to announce his candidacy for presidency in the near future.</p>	

In Dallas, ordered by District Judge John Mead to appear before New Orleans grand jury 18 Apr.	
Lane (above) says excellent first generation copy was seen by grand jury 28 Mar; says others who also saw it believe the "fatal bullet" was fired from the right front (Sciambra; Ivon; O'Brien Elliott, independent film expert; Gary Sanders, engineer who has analyzed aspects of the film; Tom Bethell.)	
Lane quotes conditions set by <i>Life</i> in releasing film to Garrison, which include permission for use at Shaw trial and retention by Garrison until trial is concluded, with the understanding that film is to be restricted strictly to the purposes of the subpoena and not to be shown to other news media. Says Garrison planning to ask <i>Life</i> for permission for "sub rosa" screening for newsmen on the condition that each reporter agree not to write about what he had seen.	
Have no report as of this date, but <i>Los Angeles Times</i> 1 May says he appears before unnamed Bakersfield judge and is assured his previous testimony would not make him liable to a perjury charge. Decides to ask to appear before Edwin Meese, Gov. Reagan's legal affairs secretary, before going to New Orleans. (See 30 Apr.)	
Bill Lynch discusses McKeithen's prospects in obtaining nomination for vice-president. "While McKeithen leans emphatically to Humphrey as opposed to Sen. Robert Kennedy at the Democratic national convention, the governor is not closing any doors."	
Pitcher receives letter 15 Apr from Justice Department saying records of calls to Capitol phone had been destroyed by the FBI and that only results of the review were furnished to the department. (See 14 Mar.)	
Pitcher in reply asks to see the results of the review, says he and attorney general of Louisiana would be willing to go to Washington to do so.	
McKeithen orders state police to reopen investigation into phone calls; says he wants the case cleared up no matter whose name is brought into it.	
Young files \$5.5 million slander and libel suit against Time, Inc., for <i>LIFE</i> Magazine articles which said phone calls were made by Marcello to Young's direct line at the Governor's office.	
After attending a "Stop Kennedy" meeting 15 Apr as one of 17 Democratic state chief executives, says he is committed to support Humphrey for president through the convention, but not committed further to support the party nominees after the convention. Wants first to see who the nominees are and what the platform is. Plays down own vice-presidential efforts, maintains he still is unaware of efforts to begin national promotion campaign on his behalf.	
Appears before grand jury. Before entering jury room tells newsmen that she does not think there could have been a conspiracy "because I honestly believe Oswald did not make up his mind to shoot the President until the day before."	
Gremillion files brief 18 Apr with Louisiana Supreme Court saying that the state has proved "gross misconduct" on the part of the judge, and failure to remove him from office would undermine the standards of the legal profession. Court scheduled to hear arguments 3 May.	

<p>Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i>, says that up to this time he has not discussed RFK's public position on the assassination and the Warren Report, but now feels free to do so since Kennedy has declared his candidacy for the presidency and his position on all public matters is now relevant. "During the past four and one half years, Robert Kennedy has moved through three stages in regard to his public position on the assassination. The public pronouncements may not be said to be intrinsically developmental, merely different, although an examination of each reveals both a single theme -- the desire for maintaining silence -- and a tortured, almost irrational logic, that makes sense, if at all, only when viewed through a prism of political expediency."</p>	
<p>Says when RFK is invited to appear on television programs, his office requires an advance agreement that no question related to the Warren Report, Garrison's investigation or Lane's book will be asked. If program is one on which listeners call in with questions, it must be agreed that all calls will be screened and no one interested in the assassination be permitted to ask his question. (See 7 May, Lane, last item.)</p>	
<p>Has been told recently by a former CIA official that 'the footprints of an intelligence operation are all over Dealey Plaza,' and that the evidence conforms to the classic pattern of a CIA 'executive action' -- "a euphemism that includes assassination."</p>	
<p>Says Garrison "had to make a choice about his political future and his personal safety before deciding whether to investigate the murder. His decision virtually ended any possibility of advancement should he fail to convict Clay Shaw." Lane says Garrison recently told him "It might be even more dangerous for me when he is convicted."</p>	
<p>America developed three eloquent spokesmen in the last five years. Each, John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, has been assassinated during that time." [Dick Gregory (see King file, 24 Apr) sees "a direct pattern of fascism in the shooting of John Kennedy, Medgar Evers, Malcolm X and Dr. King'.']</p>	
<p>Filed motion for review by LA Supreme Court of Judge Haggerty's denial of change of venue (4 Apr). <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> points out this comes just before expiration of deadline set by Judge Haggerty. (Filed 20 Apr.)</p>	
<p>Garrison says that investigation by his office, following publication of <i>Life</i> articles, has shown "not the slightest indication of any kind that this man has any connection with organized crime;" that the articles were "totally and completely false."</p>	
<p>Following a talk 19 Apr at <i>Tulane University</i> student political symposium, is asked what he thinks of Garrison's investigation; says "I have seen no credible evidence that would change the recommendations or conclusions of the Warren Report." Points out that the Commission had said it found no conspiracy but that the Report did not say flatly there was none.</p>	
<p>Bill Lynch, NOSI, points out that in answer to Pitcher's request for the phone records, J. Edgar Hoover made no mention of having destroyed them. "It now seems that the telephone records may have become a pawn in a struggle between the Justice Department and the state over [Partin's] fate... In addition, there have been former agents and current agents of the Justice Department interceding on Partin's behalf both at the state government level and the federal court level... It is known that Walter Sheridan .. has been involved in the telephone records incident."</p>	
<p><i>TIME</i> magazine says in current issue that New Orleans was payoff point for man hired to kill King, based on conversation overheard between unnamed Memphis businessman and "unknown trigger man." Garrison out of town; Alcock says he has no knowledge that the office investigating any such report.</p>	

<p>Louisiana Supreme Court refuses to review Judge Haggerty's denial of change of venue motion and his refusal to reopen hearing on the same motion, "in the absence of a showing of irreparable injury;" notes that Shaw still has the right to appeal if he is convicted.</p>	
<p>Denial of the writs gives DA's office the right to set the trial date. Garrison not immediately available for comment on when the trial will be held.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> carries series by Louis Lomax in which he says James Earl Ray, suspect in King murder, had met 17 Dec 67, New Orleans, with "a major New Orleans industrialist ... considered the economic and political 'killer' of the community." Lomax says Ray told his companion on drive from Los Angeles to New Orleans, Charles Stein, that the industrialist was an important person, a contractor and builder. <i>New York Times</i> 26 Apr quotes Stein as having said he could not remember the industrialist's name, but that it was an Italian name. (All filed King, 24 to 30 Apr.) FBI says Ray used, among other aliases, the name of Eric Starvo Galt, by which he was known to Stein.</p>	
<p>Garrison, asked about the possibility that criminal acts leading to King's death took place in New Orleans, says, "Now that it's getting this specific, we'll be very much interested." Office has received no information from "the federal people" but has not yet asked for it. Garrison says he means no criticism of federal investigators in this instance; "They have their own problems."</p>	
<p>Letter by Steve Burton reports that Garrison said recently in Los Angeles that Banister was a member of the <i>National States Rights Party</i>. (Filed Misc. 11 - <i>NSRP</i>.)</p>	
<p>Courtney, National Chairman, <i>Conservative Society of America</i> (described by Maud O'Bryan in her <i>New York States-Item</i> column as nationally known as publisher of anti-Communist books and pamphlets) - to speak at meeting of <i>Metairie Rotary</i> club on "The Garrison Case and the Communist Conspiracy." Column (filed 24 Apr) says "Courtney ... says his investigation into certain aspects of the Garrison case leads him to the conclusion that if ... Garrison fails to prove his conspiracy theory, it will serve the cause of the international Communist conspiracy."</p>	
<p>In <i>LA Free Press</i> article, discusses parallels in Kennedy and King assassinations, and contradictions in statements by Ramsey Clark ("one man on the run") and FBI ("conspiracy").</p>	
<p>Extradition hearing set for 5 June in Sacramento; Gov. Reagan's legal secretary, Edwin Meese, to preside. No explanation of change of date from 30 Sep set by Los Angeles Municipal Court 30 Mar, this continuance having been requested because California Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch had not yet ruled on legality of extradition papers.</p>	
<p>Driving on San Bernardino Freeway when car alongside has a blowout. Hall, trying to avoid this car, finds he is without steering power, hits retaining fence. Checking car, finds that someone had deliberately broken three of the steering mounts, leaving only one bolt which broke under stress of sudden swerve. Hall not injured. Does not officially report this incident to police, as he had not reported the one of 16 Mar 68. For details, see <i>National Enquirer</i> 1 Sep 68. See also card 4, 24 May 68.</p>	

<p>Legislative Auditor J.B. Lancaster says that Lt. Francis Fruge and Mrs. Anne Dischler who, in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> account, "allegedly worked together on a mysterious investigation," had collected \$17,431 from the state; says he has been unable to relate these expenses to the official duties assigned to them. Public Safety Director Thomas D. Burbank says Fruge had been on loan to Garrison and made several trips to Fort Worth and performed other duties for him, but <i>States-Item</i> does not indicate any confirmation by him that payment mentioned by Lancaster was for these duties. (30 Apr.) Lt. Fruge is with the state police.</p>	
<p>Says (in Sacramento?) he has information which may support the theory of a conspiracy to assassinate JFK. Says he has been giving serious thought to Garrison's demand that he appear before New Orleans grand jury, that Garrison's office has been in contact with him and that he might reconsider about testifying.</p>	
<p>Story by former New Orleanian Jerry Cohen in <i>LA Times</i>, datelined Sacramento, quotes Hall as saying his memory recently was "jogged" by "certain individuals reminding me of persons I was in contact with in 1963 before the assassination." He then appeared before a Bakersfield judge 15 Apr and after being assured his previous testimony would not make him liable to a perjury charge, decided to contact Edwin Meese, Gov. Reagan's legal affairs secretary.</p>	
<p>State Supreme Court reverses contempt of court judgment by Judge Braniff (15 Dec 67, card 4). See <i>States-Item</i> for legal technicalities.</p>	
<p>Thomas Griffin in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>: "Word around the courthouse is that celebrated case won't be brought to trial in May either."</p>	
<p>Files suit in Civil District Court for \$1 million damages against Gambi Publication Inc. (<i>Saga Magazine</i>), Harold Weisberg, and <i>Dell Publishing Company</i>, publisher of Weisberg's <i>Whitewash</i>.</p>	
<p>Suit charges that <i>Saga</i> carried portions of the book in its Apr 67 issue, and that Bringuier was defamed by statements that he was a former Castro government official until his defection, that he disguised this to the degree possible during sworn testimony before Warren Commission, that on his arrival in New Orleans 18 Feb 61 he was a delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and that he is an enemy of the United States who hates this country more than he does Russia. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>: "Actually, said the petition, Bringuier is avidly dedicated to the cause of freedom in the Americas and is wholeheartedly a patriot of this country as evidenced in part by documents presented to him by the <i>Christian Crusade</i> and the <i>Information Council of the Americas</i>."</p>	
<p>Hall says he appeared before Meese today at his own request, "to protect myself in the event I do decide to go to New Orleans," and had supplied Meese with the names of "these certain individuals reminding me of persons I met while making speeches in the Los Angeles area when I was raising funds for anti-Castro activities." Says that at almost all of these meetings, after he finished speaking, he overheard discussion of possibility of assassinating JFK and other government officials.</p>	
<p>Cohen points out that when Hall was subpoenaed by Garrison 29 Dec 67 he denied knowing Edgar Eugene Bradley " - a position he apparently now has retreated from."</p>	

<p>Subpoena issued for Dr. J. D. Grey for appearance at DA's office 3 May. Subpoena says Grey "as president of the MCC secretly contacted on several occasions a justice of the [Louisiana Supreme] Court while the court was in the process of deliberating [Kohn's] contempt citation." Grey says he knows nothing of the subpoena; when asked specifically whether he had contacted any member of the court on the Kohn case refuses to comment, says he will make a statement at the proper time.</p>	
<p>Arrested on charge of aggravated assault in connection with incident 20 months ago involving New Orleans television cameraman, Irby Aucoin; freed on bond. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 1 May for details.</p>	
<p>Denies he has ever secretly contacted a justice of the state Supreme Court or of ever "mentioning or discussing" MCC with any Supreme Court justice. Has served on Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice with Justice Joe W. Sanders, a member of the Supreme Court, "but we always met in the presence of others." Has not yet received subpoena.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Justice Department tried unsuccessfully to convince state officials that three investigators of Labor-Management Commission were linked with move to free Hoffa from prison. That Partin has several times made statements that Justice Dept would investigate the Commission. See story for details.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Sheridan has left <i>NBC</i> to work for the election of Robert Kennedy.</p>	
<p>McKeithen and former Commission chairman Cecil Morgan confirm they were approached, no names or dates given. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Partin attorney, Michael Epstein of Justice Department, met with Morgan in March, about the same time as Walter Sheridan met with McKeithen. Says it reported then that Sheridan was trying to get McKeithen to go easy on Partin (8, 12 Mar). Recalls it was while Robert Kennedy was Attorney General that Hoffa was sent to prison.</p>	
<p>Garrison says that early next week he will set the date for trial, if defense does not file for a rehearing before the Louisiana Supreme Court; defense has until 7 May to do so. (See 7 May.)</p>	
<p>Denies he has ever met Hall or spoken with him. "Garrison or one of his people has obviously put words in his mouth, and just one month before my extradition hearing." Says he did attend a lecture on communism given by an FBI agent at Wheat's house in early 1963, and later that year was a guest speaker at another meeting there.</p>	
<p>On Larry King show, <i>WTVJ-TV</i>, Miami (tape No. 77): "Our federal government (at least under Lyndon Johnson, has reached the point of such total disregard for the truth ... that an excellent possibility now exists that they have succeeded in replacing the original autopsy-pictures with autopsy pictures of another subject where the wounds fit." (See also 15 Dec 67.)</p>	
<p>Also discusses photos of men arrested in Dealey Plaza and of man picking up bullet. (First made public 9 Dec 67 and 31 Jan 68.)</p>	
<p>Calls press conference (2 May? - filed 3 May) in Los Angeles to announce he will go to News Orleans to testify before grand jury, plans to leave "next week."</p>	

<p>Says he spoke at meeting in Los Angeles in 1963 at which Bradley was present, where Bradley questioned him about his contacts in anti-Castro movement. Meeting took place at 233 S. Lafayette Park Place (see card and <i>LA Free Press</i>, 1 Mar), the home of a man Hall identified as C.C. Wheat. Local records indicate that the house was occupied by a G. Clinton Wheat at that time. <i>UPI</i> says a Clinton Wheat headed California Chapter of "an organization known as 'the <i>Committee of One Million Caucasians</i> to march on Washington in 1964,' in which national Ku-Klux-Klan officials were involved."</p>	
<p>Says another guest at his lecture was Col. William-P. Gale, described by the California Attorney General's office as head of the right-wing California--Rangers. (See William Turner, <i>Ramparts</i> Jan 67, p. 72.)</p>	
<p>Tells of tape recording made in Miami, 9 Nov 63 (filed 3 Feb 67) during a meeting of a "bunch of states righters." Voices in the recording said the group had selected a man to kill JFK and another to be the patsy, and that "the same person" (the one chosen to kill JFK? - unclear) had been "gunning for Martin Luther King." Hall denies he ever knew James Earl Ray alias Eric Starvo Galt.</p>	
<p>Says three attempts have been made on his life since his involvement with Garrison investigation became known; now has two bodyguards, declines to say who is paying them.</p>	
<p>Lane writes in <i>LA Free Press</i> that "I was recently able to intercept" a letter written by Bradley almost four years ago to an unnamed young woman in which he admitted (quoting from letter) that he knew "facts about the case that the public will never know about," and "you can be sure that Oswald was not the only one involved." Lane says Bradley had also prepared for the same person an affidavit swearing Bradley had been with her in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Nov 21 and 22, 1963. She refused to sign this since it was untrue, her daily diary showing she saw Bradley 20 Nov 63. Lane will forward copies of these documents to Garrison.</p>	
<p>(Steve Burton, via Hal Verb, says "intercepted" letter was from Bradley to woman named Radelot. This name is mentioned in CD 75, "Ferrie file.")</p>	
<p>In the letter referred to, Bradley also says his life has been threatened many times and that "another patriotic friend of mine has been shot and killed."</p>	
<p>New book, <i>A Citizen's Dissent</i>, available, at least in California. Have seen no advance publicity, advertisement or review in <i>New York Times</i>, <i>Saturday Review</i>.</p>	
<p>This house has since been torn down, according to newsletter of <i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i>, Tacoma, Washington, issue of June-July 1968, filed Misc., Study Groups.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office withdraws its subpoena, since "he has been forced to admit publicly what we knew he would have to admit under oath": visits to three justices of State Supreme Court while MCC case was pending before it. Grey had secured 2 May a temporary restraining order against enforcement of the subpoena (have no record) and said he would seek a permanent injunction.</p>	
<p>State Supreme Court grants continuance until 9 May, his attorneys giving as reason for their request the absence from the bench of the Chief Justice. In another brief filed with the court, <i>News Orleans Bar Association</i> as "friend of the court" charges that O'Hara's conduct "constitutes such gross misconduct as requires and necessitates his removal ... "</p>	
<p>Drew Pearson column on qualities of RFK as residential candidate, mainly recalling ties with McCarthy. ((See 6 May for continuation of this column.)</p>	
<p>Justice Department confirms (3 May?) it is investigating Commission to see if it is involved in effort to obstruct justice in Hoffa case. (Filed 4 May.)</p>	

<p>Roderick Jenkins of Teamsters Local 5, in federal court petition, charges six union members have been "singled out for murder" by officials of the Commission. Alleges that these officials would be granted "complete immunity" by Gov. McKeithen if any of the six were killed; says a conspiracy is in effect between Governor and Commission officials to replace leadership of Local 5 with officials friendly to Halm. (Filed 4 May.)</p>	
<p>U.S. District Judge E. Gordon West rejects Justice Department request that he dismiss embezzlement charges (26 charges involving union funds), saying this appeared to him to be a payoff for Partin's help in convicting Hoffa. Calls on department to show cause why dropping the charges would serve the cause of justice. Justice Department attorney Michael Epstein denies a deal was made with Partin but declines to give department's reasons for asking for dismissal of indictment.</p>	
<p>Goes to New Orleans, spends 18 hours with Garrison and his investigators. No mention of testifying before grand jury. [<i>National Enquirer</i>, 1 Sep 68.]</p>	
<p>Second Drew Pearson column on qualities of RFK as presidential candidate; generally unfavorable to him (Bay of Pigs, McCarthy, Hoffa, Partin), favorable to Humphrey and Johnson. (First column, 3 May.)</p>	
<p>Photo of Ray/Galt released by FBI 17 Apr looks as if it had been taken of a dead man; in original the eyes are closed. Open eyes painted in by FBI. Turner does not believe it bears any resemblance to "police sketch." Unclear which sketch is referred to: that made by Memphis newspaper artist, profile (6 Apr); or that made in Mexico by police artist, 3/4 face (12 Apr). (See also Ramparts, filed 29 Jun 68.)</p>	
<p>Circumstances in the cases raise the possibility that both Oswald and Ray were scapegoats.</p>	
<p>Turner reluctant to speculate on profit to be derived from the assassinations, but notes that the Vietnam war and the racial climate took dramatic turns for the worse after JFK assassination. Expects racial troubles to increase after King's death.</p>	
<p>Now a candidate for nomination as Democratic Representative from California, with one of the major planks in his platform a call for reopening of the JFK assassination investigation, tells San Francisco Chronicle that while he is not drawing any conclusions he believes the possibility of a relationship between the murders of JFK and King is strong enough to warrant a joint Senate-House investigation. Among his reasons: a sketch prepared in Mexico under FBI direction when alleged King assassin was believed hiding there bears a striking resemblance to photo of unnamed man arrested in Dealey Plaza after JFK was shot.</p>	
<p>Speaks at Contra Costa Junior College, San Pablo, Calif. From notes made at the time: A temporary injunction cannot be appealed. [In Chandler's case?] federal court waited until just before term of grand jury ended before granting permanent injunction, which can be appealed; however, with term of grand jury ended, the question became moot. (See also 5 Apr, card 2.)</p>	
<p>David G. Bress, U.S. Attorney: It was his duty as representative of District Attorney of News Orleans to present to court in Washington the Certificate asking for appearance of Allen Dulles before News Orleans grand jury. His refusal to do so was totally unprecedented; this has never happened before. It is the first time the federal government has interfered with the serving-of a subpoena. (See Dulles, 13 Mar 68.)</p>	

On Drew Pearson column (3 Mar 67, on CIA-RFK plan to kill Castro? Column suggests that Castro, in retaliation, plotted to assassinate JFK; "Could [Robert Kennedy] have been plagued by the terrible thought that he had helped put into motion forces that indirectly may have brought about his brother's martyrdom?") Column was written by Jack Anderson [who told someone in the Senate?] that it was based on a handout from the CIA, ostensibly as indication to RFK that the CIA is not afraid to release the basic information as well. Date of column not given.	
FBI agents have been working for the past two months on some plan to remove Garrison from the case.	
Had just received phone call from New Orleans that Shaw lawyers considering unprecedented motion in federal court to ask that case be transferred to federal jurisdiction. If such a motion is made and granted, this will end the case. Who would prosecute it?	
After publication of story that Garrison was discharged from the Army because of psychiatric difficulties, two Army officers went to see him, told him the Army takes care of its own, offered to provide documents proving the story false, said they would be willing to appear at a press conference if he wished. He declined, saying he would not bother to answer this type of story. (See cards 29, 30 Dec 67.)	
Regarding Johnny Carson show 31 Jan 68, <i>NBC</i> stipulated Garrison could appear if he would debate a member of the Warren Commission -- Garrison's reply, "Delighted. When?"-- but Carson unable to get any commission member to appear and then could find no commission lawyer who would. In the week following the show, Garrison received 2,300 letters, every one supporting him. (Tape # 72.)	
FBI told Willis his slide No. 8 was very valuable because it showed Ruby at TSBD. (Willis Exh 1, XXI/771.)	
All [?] eight witnesses on railroad overpass said they saw a puff of smoke from behind the wooden fence. XXVI/3133 letter from Hoover to Rankin: white smoke visible when rifle tested under daylight conditions.	
Recent Evans and Novak column says Ramsey Clark had admitted that statements he made regarding King murder were not true, that he knew they were not true at the time he made them, but that it was necessary to do so to preserve national tranquillity. Lane did not give date of column.	
Lane's book, <i>A Citizen's Dissent</i> , has just been released in California.	
In the first two years of his investigation into the assassination Lane received over 100 death threats.	
On radio interview of Lane and William Turner by Owen Spann, <i>KGO</i> , either Lane or Turner said that Robert Kennedy, before any interview, stipulates that no questions be asked about the assassination. Spann confirmed that his station had been asked not to permit such questions of Kennedy. (See 19 Apr, Lane.)	
Edward Wegmann issues brief statement: "In response to the many inquiries directed to my colleagues and myself, I am authorized to state that as counsel of ... Shaw, we do intend to seek relief on behalf of Mr. Shaw in the federal court system." Defense had until 7 May to file for rehearing before Louisiana Supreme Court. (See 1 May.) <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes that defense has exhausted all legal avenues in the state courts. (Filed 8 May.)	
District Attorney's office, noting that defense has exhausted all pretrial actions, sets trial date for 11 June; statement says the state is ready for trial and will oppose any further attempts to postpone it.	

<p>Dymond, asked if he thought the trial would actually begin on that date, says, "As we said yesterday, 'we are going to seek relief in federal court and it will depend on the outcome of that.'" Asked to specify what motions he plans to make in federal court, says "The pleadings will have to speak for themselves on that." Will not say when such pleadings will be filed.</p>	
<p>Alcock, in statement on trial date, says federal courts have no jurisdiction in the case. Shaw is charged under the state conspiracy statute.</p>	
<p>Issues subpoena, signed by Judge Haggerty, ordering U.S. archivist Dr. Robert H. Bahmer to produce, 24 May in Garrison's office, photos and X-rays taken during JFK autopsy; subpoena says these are needed by District Attorney's office to prepare and present its case against Shaw. Subpoena asks for 45 photos, 22 in color and 23 in black and white, and 24 X-rays taken before and during autopsy. [Total is 69; see page attached to story, showing various totals from 53 to 65.]</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> in story 22 May on U.S. Attorney's refusal to serve subpoena on Dulles, notes that this leaves in doubt the disposition of subpoena for autopsy photos and X-rays, since this also would go to the District of Columbia jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Louisiana Supreme Court completes hearing final arguments in state's case charging O'Hara with gross misconduct. Arguing state's case, assistant attorney general John E. Jackson Jr. O'Hara's lawyer is Russell J. Schonekas. See story for details.</p>	
<p>Garrison says his office has talked with Hall in New Orleans "at considerable length," and wants "to make public our appreciation of [his.] cooperation. Hall's genuine concern about the assassination ... and ... the subsequent concealment of the truth was apparent and our office is indebted to him for his help in the investigation."</p>	
<p>Statement says it is apparent that Hall was in no way personally connected with the events culminating in the assassination and that his name was purposely injected into the Warren Report "so that any effort to investigate the assassination would cause his name to appear. Where elements of a professional intelligence agency execute an assassination ... the operation includes not only the setting up of a decoy -- like ... Oswald -- but the creation of artificial leads pointing to persons who are actually not involved." (11 May.) Text of statement, <i>LA Freep</i> 24 May.</p>	
<p>Lesar, president of <i>Committee to Reopen the Kennedy Assassination</i> [Los Angeles? address not given] says in an open letter in <i>LA Free Press</i> that his committee feels any candidate for the presidency should be willing to pledge that if he were elected he would make public all the information relating to the assassination now in the Archives. Had offered two candidates, Harold Stassen and Eugene McCarthy, the opportunity of publicly discussing the assassination and related matters with either Lane or Garrison. Offer rejected by Stassen as too "sensational" and "extraneous;" no response from McCarthy.</p>	
<p>Address at <i>American University</i>, Washington, D.C., tape No. 80 (tape speed somewhat incompatible with our recorders). Deals with indications of fascism in the U.S. Notes on tape not yet made.</p>	
<p>Commission Document 64.1 (?), FBI report on Drennan based on interview of Capt. Robert Kenneth Brown 2 Dec 63. Quotes Brown as saying that Drennan was active in <i>National States Rights Party</i>, and that once while a guest in Drennan's home, latter said what the organization needed was a group of young men to get rid of JFK and others. Brown gained the impression that Drennan might have been propositioning him on the matter. Brown quoted as saying that in the summer of 1963 Drennan told him he had been interviewed by Secret Service concerning his remarks. (Also see C., Schienkopf, <i>North Valley Mail</i>, 6 Mar. 68.)</p>	

<p>Subpoenaed by Garrison's office for grand jury 29 and 30 May. Subpoena alleges he was present in 1963 at a discussion concerning assassination of JFK; States-Item account does not give location of meeting.</p>	
<p>Subpoenaed by Garrison's office for grand jury 29 and 30 May. Subpoena alleges that in 1963 he participated in discussions regarding the assassination held at his home. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> account does not give address where discussions were held; see 3 May. Giving Wheat's address at that time as 233 S. Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles, where Loran Hall says he spoke at a meeting also attended by Edgar Eugene Bradley.</p>	
<p>Says he has not yet received subpoena; refuses comment. Drennan is a physician.</p>	
<p><i>AP</i>, Burney: Wheat's P.O. Box number is that of <i>The National Chronicle</i>, right-wing weekly published there by Hal W. Hunt, who says he met Wheat twice and sent him his weekly for a time but discontinued sending it four months ago (no reason given). Hunt describes him as a construction worker about 65 years old, says he never had lived in Burney and thought he lived at Tule Lake; Wheat's name cannot be found in Tule Lake phone directory. Following local radio station broadcast of story on subpoena; a Burney resident who insisted on anonymity called the station to say Wheat had been seen within the past three weeks; story does not say where.</p>	
<p><i>Times-Post Service</i>, datelined Los Angeles, gives name as G. Clinton Wheat, describes him as convicted murderer and militant right-winger, says that until 1964 he lived in LA where his home was the scene of a series of rightwing meetings and militant activity.</p>	
<p><i>Citizens' Committee of Inquiry</i>, Tacoma, Washington, says in newsletter (June-July 1968, filed Misc., Study Groups) that according to <i>LA Times</i>, Wheat was convicted of murder in Angola, La., in 1940; sentenced to life imprisonment but sentence commuted to 15 years; released from prison in 1951. From 1961 to 1964 lived in Los Angeles, where in 1964 he was West Coast leader of <i>Committee of One</i>, <i>Million Caucasians to March on Congress</i>, reportedly an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, anti-Catholic groups organized by the Ku-Klux Klan.</p>	
<p>In late 1964 or early 1965 Wheat moved to Oregon and lived in and around Klamath Falls until 6 May when he and his wife suddenly packed their belongings in a pickup truck and moved. (Story on subpoena was not published until 13 May.) They had been living in abandoned school building owned by rancher who employed him. Rancher says Wheat told him he was moving to Ashland, east of Klamath Falls, but when he left he went in the opposite direction. That night the abandoned school building burned down.</p>	
<p>Neighbors of Wheat in various areas near Klamath Falls say he bragged about guns he owned; one says Wheat offered to sell him a machinegun, another that he wanted to sell a 30.06 rifle with telescopic sight. (All filed 16 May.)</p>	
<p>More on phone records. Pitcher says <i>Southern Bell Telephone Co.</i> officials have turned over work sheets which show information about types and locations of phones in Governor's suite. Was informed by phone company's counsel that the records had only recently been discovered, in a place where they would not normally have been kept. Pitcher says Justice Department has not yet acted on his request to see resume of toll records destroyed by FBI. Last week received a call from department attorney Michael Epstein saying the resume would be available, but it has not yet been received.</p>	

Described by <i>AP</i> , Burney, as a 54-year-old equipment operator, who reportedly has been living at a summer cabin 12 miles southeast of Burney. Is not there when sheriff's officer Capt. Harold Cramer arrives to serve him with subpoena; a woman who says she is Mrs. Elizabeth Wheat tells him her husband left on foot over a week ago and she has not seen him since. With her permission Cramer searches her cabin and five others nearby; finds no trace of Wheat.	
Guest of Elliot Mintz on five-hour radio program (<i>KPFK</i> , Los Angeles). Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> , Mintz says Lane: indicated he no longer has any doubt that the CIA murdered JFK.	
Does not believe Shaw case will ever come to trial, for four reasons: the trial will not come to pass if the matter is turned over to a federal court. Something might happen to Clay Shaw; something might happen to Jim Garrison; the federal government might figure out a way of having Garrison removed from office, will probably try income tax evasion.	
Thinks Garrison will probably attempt to subpoena J. Edgar Hoover.	
Says Garrison, his small staff, Mort Sahl and he all know who assassinated JFK and how it was done, but does not believe either he or Garrison will ever be allowed to present any of the information in court. Believes letters to congressmen and senators would be effective, that subject of the assassination should become a major issue in this year's presidential campaign, and suggests that it be brought up at every rally where a potential candidate is speaking.	
Pitcher receives from Justice Department 54-page document, believed to be resume of FBI investigation of toll call slips, pertaining only to phone in office of House Speaker maintained for use of C.H. Downs, Gov. McKeithen's administrative assistant. Pitcher tells <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> he had been advised the information was for official use only and could not even say if it was a resume of calls or the toll slips themselves.	
Says 14,000 people currently employed by CIA; budget is classified but it is believed that 706 is spent in this country. The CIA "can issue 'executive orders' and have Presidents, Civil Rights Leaders or political revolutionaries assassinated."	
Fred Hoffman, writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> , says setting up the commission was suggested to President Johnson by Abe Fortas, lawyer for Bobby Baker. Hoffman says Fortas withdrew from the Baker case as soon as he learned of Johnson's succession to the presidency. See story for details, including Fortes' relations with Baker and Walter Jenkins. See also Garrison, 14 Aug.	
Kenneth Auchincloss, <i>Newsweek</i> 15 Aug 66 (filed WC, Warren resignation): "President Lyndon Johnson himself was never called to testify [before Warren Commission]. A list of questions for him was in fact prepared and submitted to Johnson's confidant Abe Fortas ... Fortas returned a veto of the idea; Warren, to the staff's dismay, agreed."	
Fortas nominated by President Johnson to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice 26 Jun 68. See that date.	
See Oct: another Baker lawyer was David G. Bress, U.S. Attorney for District of Columbia, whose nomination for Federal District judgeship then being considered by Senate. For Bress, also see 7 May, 16 Jul.	

<p><i>UPI</i> says Wheat (perhaps more correctly, Wheat's cabin?) has been located 12 miles east of Burney, and that Mr. and Mrs. Wheat and two St. Bernard dogs had moved into mountain cabin secured for them by Hal W. Hunt. Shasta County District Attorney Robert W. Baker planning to secure court order requiring Wheat to appear in Redding Superior Court; Baker wants Wheat either to go to New Orleans or show cause why he should not. Check for \$535 for transportation received with subpoena from New Orleans.</p>	
<p>Round-up series of four articles in <i>Springfield, Mo., Leader-Press</i>, 20 to 23 May, dealing with Garrison's case. (Filed together 20 May.)</p>	
<p>The Bertrand revelations excited speculation over the significance of the pseudonym if that is, indeed, what it was. There are several prevalent theories. The most quoted now is that the name Clem (or Clay) Bertrand is taken from that of Bertrand de Agous, the first French Pope who reigned over the Catholic Church in the early 1300s. Bertrand de Agous, who chose the name Clement I, was the patron of undesirables. (22 May.)</p>	
<p>In the District Attorney's words, Guy Banister was the 'green light man' and liaison officer for all CIA operations in South and Central America. (21 May.)</p>	
<p>Quotes Garrison on photo of man picking up bullet in Dealey Plaza: "Since there was never any mention of finding that slug ... we can only conclude the man ... was part of a cleanup squad assigned to suppress evidence." (23 May.)</p>	
<p>Garrison: "[Kennedy] was killed by right wingers who despised [his policy of détente with the Communists], and right wing elements of that sort suffuse the CIA." (23 May.)</p>	
<p>Subpoena for his appearance before Orleans Parish grand jury denied by judge after hearing (Los Angeles?) on the grounds that the subpoena not sufficiently specific; order to show cause discharged. See notes on the hearing by Hal Verb.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says he "reportedly told newsmen in Washington today that he has not been served" with subpoena, issued 16 Feb. Confirmed by Alcock, who says that 13 Mar he received letter from U.S. Attorney David G. Bress, declining to represent District Attorney's office. (See 13 Mar., and <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for story on letter and description of procedure followed under Uniform Act to Secure Witnesses.)</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes this leaves in doubt disposition of subpoena for autopsy photos and X-rays (issued 9 May), since this subpoena also would go to the District of Columbia jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Drew Pearson on Justice Department effort to dismiss charges against Partin as payoff for testimony in Hoffa, including RFK's part in it.</p>	
<p>Alcock says that upon instruction of U.S. Marshal's office he has amended subpoena for autopsy photos and X-rays, because Dr. Robert H. Bahmer no longer holds position of U.S. archivist; name on document changed to that of Dr. James B. Rhoads, current archivist. Subpoena orders him to produce the material in District Attorney's office 31 May.</p>	
<p>Conspiracies are like elves. You have to believe in them to know they're there ... It is perfectly possible, even probable, that the Commission did not discover a conspiracy because there was none! (Filed 28 May.)</p>	
<p>Described by <i>UCLA Daily Bruin</i> as "Warren Commission historian," addresses <i>Security Studies Seminar at UCLA</i>, scoffs at conspiracy theories; says the conspirators would have had to depend, among other things, on "Oswald's cheap \$19.95 rifle (that's with the scope; \$12.45 without) as well as on the unstable Oswald as principal."</p>	

<p>Trent Gough, Canadian actor, national chairman of The Kennedy Assassination Inquiry Committee Says in New York press conference his group is seeking identity of two of three men photographed in police custody in Dallas just after assassination. Picks up Turner's speculation (6 May) that Mexican sketch of man wanted for murder of Dr. Martin Luther King resembled one of these men.</p>	
<p>Story by Peter Kihss, <i>New York Times</i>, also reports Richard Sprague says the three men might have been removed from freight cars (see Hoke May, 20 May), citing Warren Commission testimony of Dallas police sergeant D.V. Harkness, Deputy Sheriffs Harold E. Elkins and C. L. Lewis; says Elkins testified he turned over his three prisoners to Capt. Will Fritz, and that one of them may have been Lonnie Ray Wright, named in Lewis' report.</p>	
<p>Sprague, a management consultant and photograph researcher, says he has spent a year and a half gathering and studying photos taken around the time of the assassination. Has listed 510 such photos, counting any movie sequence as one. Has seen 480 himself; believes FBI has seen only about 50 and Warren Commission 26. Believes that JFK was "caught in a crossfire by shots from three and possibly more persons," none of them in the sixth floor window of TSBD.</p>	
<p>Story also gives details of Gough's committee, organized Nov 67.</p>	
<p>Second incident 16 Mar. 68, third incident 28 Apr. 69, (See those dates.)</p>	
<p>Interview by Paul Eberle, on Hall's return after four days with Garrison. Story carries text of Garrison's statement of appreciation for Hall's cooperation. Date of interview not given.</p>	
<p>Says he gave Garrison all the information he had, identified names and photos, including those of five or six persons in California.</p>	
<p>Says Bradley has been trying to get in touch with him, and when unable to do so has on several occasions left vaguely threatening messages.</p>	
<p>Hall describes other incidents, such as Bradley having his lawyer call Hall's lawyer to ask if Hall "remembered Bradley yet." No dates given for these incidents, with the exception of - one "3 to 31 months ago." See 2 Jan 68.</p>	
<p>Eberle interview quotes Hall as saying one incident involved story in <i>North Valley Mail</i> [of 24 Jan 68?] linking Hall and Bradley. See <i>LA Free Press</i> 1 Mar 68.</p>	
<p>Says he believes that what "really bothers [Bradley]" is that while Hall did not remember him at first, when later he did recall meeting him he "placed him with and at the house that was noted for their anti-Semitic and para-military feelings and thinkings." Says "in my mind" Bradley is "a CIA man."</p>	
<p>Has much to say about the CIA, the military, "the rightist anarchists." "I am unequivocally, right now, saying that there were some members of the Government who were responsible for the murdering of John F. Kennedy. There were a lot more members of our government who at 12:36 November 22, 1963 ... looking at their watches. There were a lot more at 12:36 who sighed with relief."</p>	
<p>Asked whether any attempts had been made on his life before he went to New Orleans, answers that while he cannot prove it, believes there have been three attempts.</p>	
<p>After "someone hit my right arm with a needle" at a party 31 Dec (1967?), he developed serum hepatitis. Someone tried to run him off a mountain road. In third incident, three bolts had been removed from steering column of his car.</p>	
<p>Interview makes clear that Hall's reaction to Garrison is of great respect and admiration.</p>	

Was to have spoken today before <i>Archival Administration Symposium</i> , held in New Orleans hotel. Does not appear and his speech is read by a regional director of the National Archives, Ivan D. Eyler of Ft. Worth, who says Dr. Rhoads was detained in Washington due to budget hearings.	
His list of photos filed with magazines 15 Jun 68.	
Penn Jones (<i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 20 Jun): "Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D., 50, Orleans Parish coroner since 1950, died at 10:20 p.m. Saturday, May 25, 1968. The <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> reported: 'Details on where he suffered the heart attack were not available on Saturday night.' They were not revealed in the following papers either ... Dr. Chetta was the coroner who served at the death of David Ferrie. Dr. Chetta was the key witness regarding Perry Russo against Clay Shaw. Shaw's attorneys went into federal court only after Dr. Chetta was dead."	
Round-up and comment by Bill Lynch, States-Item.	
In Laredo, Texas, jury selected to hear his trial, to be held here on change of venue from Louisiana (see 14 Sep 67). Charge, assaulting FBI agent Patrick Collins Jr. Maximum penalty, three years in jail, \$3,000 fine.	
Attorney files 47-page petition in Federal District Court, New Orleans, contending Shaw will be deprived of his constitutional rights if Garrison is not restrained from prosecuting him, and asking that further state prosecution of Shaw be barred.	
Petition says Shaw must seek sanctuary in federal courts in order to preserve his constitutional rights; cites precedent in cases of Chandler, Sheridan and Townley in which, the petition says, a federal court gave sanctuary to persons who have incurred the "wrath and displeasure" of Garrison.	
Petition charges Garrison has so misused legal processes that his office has "imperiled the civil and constitutional rights of all citizens of this country ... and perhaps even imperil the security of the country itself."	
Petition revives several questions raised earlier in state courts and rejected there.	
For details of petition, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> .	
Petition asks for the following. A temporary restraining order against Garrison, Ward and Alcock, and asks that a three-judge federal panel be convened immediately to rule on it. This could delay Shaw's trial, scheduled for 11 June. Case is allotted to Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe, who says he will rule tomorrow.	
A permanent injunction. If this is denied, petition asks court to force Garrison to disclose much of his evidence against Shaw, denied earlier by state court.	
Whether injunction is granted or not, petition asks the federal court to rule the Warren Report "valid, accurate, binding and controlling upon all courts in the United States." Petition specifically asks that the Report be made admissible in and binding on Judge Haggerty's section of the court, charging he stated in open court that Warren Report would not be admissible in evidence if and when offered as such in Shaw trial. (Have found no record Judge Haggerty said this in court; did say so in press conference 25 Mar 67 [<i>AP</i> A125].	
For statements in court by Judges Bagert and O'Hara, see AP 17 Mar A131; for quote from Judge Braniff, possibly mistakenly attributed to him, see <i>LA Times</i> , 18 Mar. <i>AP</i> [18 Mar A34] says Judge Bagert announced 15 Mar the 2-1 vote refusing to admit Report as evidence in the preliminary hearing; see <i>AP</i> 17 Mar A131, showing Judge O'Hara cast the dissenting vote.)	

<p>Marcello testimony in trial, Laredo. FBI agent Collins testifies Marcello did attempt to strike him. Marcello's lawyer, Mike Maroun, says that Collins told him on two occasions, later, that the whole thing was an accident and that Marcello should never have been charged.</p>	
<p>Judge Heebe issues temporary restraining order preventing Garrison from prosecuting Shaw pending further action by the federal court, citing a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions and saying Shaw's complaint "raises real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state." Ruling (see States-Item 29 May) says because there is a likelihood that Shaw "may prevail on the merits" and because his complaint attacks constitutionality of various Louisiana statutes, a three-judge court will be required to hear the suit. "It may not be possible for the hearing to be held and concluded prior to the scheduled date of trial." <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> points out this postpones the trial indefinitely.</p>	
<p>Under federal procedure, Judge Heebe will ask Judge John R. Brown of U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the suit. No date set for hearing.</p>	
<p>Unnamed member of Garrison staff says the restraining order is "totally unprecedented in federal and state relations," and that the order "dampened my optimism about bringing Shaw to trial." (29 May.)</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> notes the ruling does not comment on request of Shaw attorneys that Warren Report be made binding on the courts.</p>	
<p>First of all, the federal court has no legal justification whatsoever for interrupting the scheduled trial at this time. This is a trial by the State of Louisiana -- not by the United States government -- and the recitation by the defendant's lawyers of completely fictional grievances does not create federal jurisdiction where none exists.</p>	
<p>Secondly, the federal government is a party with special interests in this case. Our investigation has shown that the federal investigation was faked and the Warren Commission inquiry was faked to conceal the fact that President Kennedy was killed in a professionally executed ambush</p>	
<p>Another reason that the federal government has a special interest in this case ... is the very deep involvement of agents of the Central Intelligence Agency in the assassination. The concealment of the involvement of the CIA was the major objective of the false federal investigation and the false inquiry by the Warren Commission ...</p>	
<p>The reasons given by the federal district judge for restraining us from going to trial as scheduled are plainly merely excuses to support an unauthorized federal intervention in the judicial processes of Louisiana ...</p>	
<p>If there can be unauthorized federal intervention to help a defendant where the national government has a special interest, in time there can be federal intervention opposed to the interests of a defendant ...</p>	
<p>Releases two photographs, one of Oswald in CAP uniform and one of Ferrie at a CAP function. That of Oswald was taken between 1955 and 1957 and appeared in "a little known book written shortly after the assassination" (wording of <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i>). Garrison says the federal government purchased what it believed to be all copies and then suppressed the picture; will not name the book, says he obtained a copy apparently missed by the federal government. Says it was when Oswald joined the CAP that he was initiated into the CIA by Ferrie; "whether Oswald was in the New Orleans squadron or the Moisant Squadron is unimportant because the two groups met together." (30 May.)</p>	

Judge Heebe signs order allowing Shaw attorneys to take pre-trial depositions from Sciambra, Alcock, Dr. Esmond Fatter, Lynn Loisell, Louis Ivon, Noel Rada and Sandra Moffet McMaines.	
Jury deadlocked. Judge Ben C. Connally declares mistrial, dismisses jury and verbally agrees with lawyers involved to retry the case later in Houston; no date set. (30 May.)	
Garrison issues statement on Judge Heebe's restraining order. (For complete text see <i>LA Free Press</i> 7 Jun 68.) Excerpts: "The action of the United States District Court in issuing a restraining order preventing us from trying Clay Shaw as scheduled is outrageous and unprecedented interference by the federal government with the legal processes of the State of Louisiana.	
Dr. James B. Rhoads had been subpoenaed to produce autopsy photos and X-rays today (see 24 May); have no report of compliance. (See 10 Jun: U.S. Marshal declines to serve subpoena.)	
Article by each under joint title, "Is Jim Garrison out of his mind?" (in <i>Open City</i> , a Los Angeles weekly), attacking Garrison and defending Thornley as his innocent victim. Lifton's opinion that in the process of his investigation Garrison "may bring to disrepute much valid research by serious critics of the Warren Report" is similar to that of Sylvia Meagher. See 8 Jul, and comment by Bill Turner 2 Aug.	
Both articles include unflattering references to Weisberg.	
Unfriendly general story on case by <i>UPI</i> . Sample: "Eighteen months [after Garrison started his investigation] ... the world is still waiting for his proof of a conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Today there is still no indication when Garrison will back up his February 1967 statement that he had solved the assassination."	
There also is no indication in this story (at least as printed in <i>San Francisco Sunday Examiner & Chronicle</i> , and if not cut) that it has not been legally possible for Garrison to produce any proof he may have because Shaw attorneys have been successful thus far in preventing his trial. Story does point out that several of Garrison's charges will not be subject to proof in that trial.	
Lane (writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> 21 Jun, where filed) says that during interview by John Hightower in Washington (television station <i>WFAN</i>) he was asked why RFK appeared to accept the findings of the Warren Report. Says that since this interview took place an hour before polls closed in California primary and any remarks he made would not reach California in time to influence voters there, he felt he could speak freely. (Lane calls this "the last primary" but New York, primary took place 18 Jun.)	
Excerpts: "Accordingly I answered the question frankly and disclosed the nature of the various meetings between Garrison and Robert Kennedy's representatives. [Names, dates not given.] Over a period of several weeks, two different emissaries had arrived in New Orleans. Each had sought out Jim Garrison; each stated that he was carrying a message from Robert Kennedy, Each was known by Garrison to be associated with Robert Kennedy; each carried almost the identical message; each said that Robert Kennedy did not believe the conclusions of the Warren Commission and agreed with Garrison that a conspiracy had taken the life of President Kennedy.	
Robert Kennedy, they said, would investigate the assassination of his brother thoroughly if he were elected president and would vigorously prosecute those responsible. The essential purpose of the visits was to 'reassure' Garrison that despite his public utterances, Robert Kennedy very firmly held a different private view.	

Garrison asked why Senator Kennedy felt it necessary to suppress his dissent. Each emissary answered with the same phrase: He (Robert Kennedy) knows that there are guns between him and the White House."	
See also 21 Jun, Augueto-Marcelli.	
For discussion by Weisberg of these "emissaries," see 23 Oct. For discussion by Sylvia Meagher, see 14, 29 Jun 68.	
Louisiana Supreme Court dismisses suit seeking his removal from office; decision says that while O'Hara acted improperly, his conduct did not meet the legal requirements for his removal. O'Hara says he intends to ask the Supreme Court to revoke their order granting him leave of absence from his duties as a judge.	
Three-judge panel appointed by Judge John R. Brown of Houston, presiding judge of Fifth Circuit. Named: Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and James A. Comiskey. (It was Judge Comiskey who issued temporary injunction in Chandler's case. For clever timing by this federal court, resulting in permanent injunction which could not be appealed by DA's office, see Chandler 11 Mar and 5 Apr. See also Comiskey in name file.)	
Officially instructs those members of his staff engaged in investigation of assassination to disobey federal court order directing them to answer questions from Shaw attorneys. (For text of this letter of instruction see <i>LA Free Press</i> , 14 Jun.)	
Sacramento Bee reports that extradition hearing set for 5 Jun postponed to 26 Jun; no explanation. (By phone from <i>AP</i> , Sacramento.) Story not seen elsewhere, presumably because of shooting of RFK.	
Excerpts: "We have no concern about answering any relevant questions the defense lawyers may be able to think of, but these will be answered in the Court of the State of Louisiana where actual jurisdiction exists and not in a federal court which has seized the case without any legal right to do so.	
Says he had invited RFK to address the Cuban Student Directory (Directorate?) during his scheduled visit to New Orleans in April; reply from RFK expressed sympathy for their cause, said he would be unable to speak at that time but would like to do so at a later date.	
RFK wins California primary shortly after midnight. Had implied he would withdraw from race if he did not win in California. After victory speech (<i>Ambassador Hotel</i> , Los Angeles) is shot in head approximately 12:15 a.m. PDT.	
Suspect seized at scene immediately after shooting, pistol in hand. Not identified until mid-morning (<i>San Francisco Examiner</i> , 4-star edition) as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> (<i>AP</i>): "Igor Orlov, commentator for the official Soviet news agency Tass, asked: "Is it possible to exclude completely an assumption that the attempt on his brother Robert Kennedy was in some way connected with the assassination of the President himself?"	
THIS IS TO INSTRUCT YOU THAT YOU ARE TO REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE IN ANY WAY THIS ILLEGAL AND UNAUTHORIZED INVASION OF THE OPERATION OF OUR OFFICE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. For those of you who are served with a subpoena to appear at depositions and answer questions by defense attorneys, give them your name, your office rank and your social security number - and nothing more.	

<p>Louisiana Supreme Court denies request of District Attorney's office for rehearing of April decision clearing Kohn of contempt of court. Request had been based on grounds that the proceeding in which Kohn was cleared is moot because the grand jury which originally sought the motion is out of office.</p>	
<p>You are not to lend substance to this power play by the United States government by taking any action which would constitute recognition of the illegal federal seizure from our hands of a case which we were about to bring to trial in the State Criminal District where it belongs.</p>	
<p>The position of this office can be summed up very briefly: We were ready for trial in this matter, we continue to be ready for trial and we strongly oppose this outrageous federal intrusion into the processes of justice of a Louisiana Court.</p>	
<p>The United States District Court's action in canceling our scheduled trial date is plainly illegal and no member of this staff is to compromise or cooperate in any way with this totalitarian display of power by the federal government.</p>	
<p>The taking of depositions had been scheduled for this morning in the office of William Wegmann. Three of Garrison's assistants, Ivon, Alcock and Bertel, appear. (Bertel present as Alcock's attorney? -- see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 10 Jun.) All refuse to answer questions of newsmen. Wegman also declines comment, saying "We will make no comment as long as this case is in federal court."</p>	
<p>Dies without regaining consciousness, 1:44 a.m. PDT. For developing case against Sirhan, and domestic and world reaction to assassination, see RFK file (unclipped papers, filed separately).</p>	
<p>Vanocur, Sander, <i>NBC</i>, friend of Kennedy family and on the plane returning body to New York, says on network broadcast that on the flight there was discussion of possibility of conspiracy in RFK and other assassinations (JFK, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King). "From [Edward Kennedy], from others in the plane, one got the impression ... that there's kind of a pattern, faceless men -- that's the phrase I heard."</p>	
<p>RFK's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, says Kennedy family disturbed by Vanocur's statements, that he was on the plane not as a reporter but as a friend, and that "We are not going to comment on anything said on the airplane." (7 June.)</p>	
<p>Alcock and Sciambra two and a half hours in Wegmann's office; before entering both say they will not reveal any information about Garrison's investigation. Ivon, questioned, 5 Jun, would not answer any questions relating to the investigation.</p>	
<p>MCC asks Gremillion to apply to Louisiana Supreme Court for rehearing of suit to remove Judge O'Hara, saying the state apparently proved the charges of misconduct against the judge. Bases this on the fact that, in a 6-1 decision, one judge considered O'Hara's misconduct sufficiently "gross" to justify his removal from office. (8 Jun.)</p>	
<p>North Vietnam army newspaper (broadcast by Radio Hanoi, apparently monitored in Hong Kong) says that RFK was killed because he was leading the United States presidential race and, if elected, would have reopened the investigation into the 1963 assassination of his brother. (8 Jun.)</p>	
<p>Alcock says he has received reply from U.S. Marshal Luke C. Moore, declining to serve subpoena on Dr. James B. Rhoads (for autopsy material), and saying that a court order would be required to comply with District of Columbia code on out-of-state witnesses. Alcock says he will seek such an order tomorrow.</p>	

Archbishop Philip Hannan of New Orleans says close friends of Kennedy family are asking Edward Kennedy to drop out of national politics. (Archbishop Hannan's statement made after return 9 Jun from funeral of RFK.)	
<i>New York Times</i> says that according to close associates of Edward Kennedy, he is "strongly opposed, at least for the time being, to the idea of a vice presidential nomination this year," has no intention of replacing RFK as presidential contender in 1968. Plans to return to Senate duties within a few days. (11 Jun.)	
Personal source, by phone from New Hampshire: had heard Lane on NBC station, Boston. Basically the same information he gave in Washington television interview 4 Jun 68, on emissaries from RFK to Garrison, with the addition that one of them was a former classmate of Garrison's. Someone on the Boston program (listener? host?) said it was easy enough to make such a statement. No way to check it. Lane said Garrison would verify it. Lane was to appear on television 11 June, same network; station would try to get Garrison on phone at that time.	
On 11 June <i>KGO</i> apparently carried news item on Lane's Boston interview. Bill Turner and Hal Verb had heard of this newscast but had not heard it themselves. Turner understood from his report on the newscast that, the meetings took place about two months ago. RFK announced decision to enter presidential race 16 Mar. See 7 Apr 68.	
Gremillion tells <i>National Association of Attorneys General</i> convention, Boston, he will apply for rehearing by Louisiana Supreme Court of O'Hara case. That the public interest must be served by petitioning for this review. That Justice Howard McCaleb was correct in his dissent and that an opportunity for the other judges to reassess their positions must be provided.	
Beirut paper, Al Moharrer, says RFK murder was a conspiracy - of the CIA and "Jewish financial houses," says the CIA wanted to prevent him from reaching the White House because he would then expose" a CIA role in the assassination of John Kennedy.	
Attorney say Garrison, in ordering members of his staff not to answer their questions, has shown contempt for a federal court. Ask Judge Heebe to compel them to answer and to pay \$3,000 in court costs for having to seek this order. Judge Heebe is asked to set a hearing on this matter 19 Jun. This is in addition to the hearing before three-judge panel. (See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for sample of questions asked Alcock.)	
Date for hearing before three-judge panel set to begin 17 Jun. Judge Heebe schedules pre-trial conference for 13 Jun, directs attorneys for both sides to file any and all motions prior to that date, says no continuance will be granted except on a showing of good cause. Among the motions to be considered at pre-trial conference will be that asking Judge Heebe to order Garrison aides to answer questions of Shaw attorneys. (11 Jun.)	
A. Harry Roberts, former FBI agent and private detective who has supervised Commission's investigation into labor-management difficulties in Baton Rouge, says he is resigning 30 Jun because he had planned to stay with the commission only temporarily.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says another factor is that the commission's investigators will come under civil service pay 1 Jul. Under civil service they would get \$440 a month; now paid on a per diem basis (\$74 a day?). Other resignations expected because of lower salary schedule.	
Judge Heebe, having set 17 Jun as date for hearing before three-judge panel, now says only technical motions will be heard then, and that it will be the first week in July before the court will be able to get into the merits of the case. (12 Jun.)	

<p>Suit against Weisberg and two publishers is removed from Civil District Court to Federal District Court, the publishers having filed removal petition on grounds the suit meets jurisdictional rules of Federal District Court.</p>	
<p>Suggests on Johnny Carson Show, <i>NBC</i>, that Oswald, Ray and Sirhan might have been part of a "Manchurian Candidate" conspiracy. Review by Jack Gould in New York Times (filed 15 Jun) says that after questioning by Carson, Capote backtracked. "But save for the element of coincidence in the method of the assassinations the damage was done in giving coast-to-coast prominence to a possibility that thus far is a long way from a proven fact."</p>	
<p>Also see also <i>Time</i>, 21 Jun, filed King.</p>	
<p>See also "Sirhan Blavatsky Capote" by Ted Zatlun, <i>LA Free Press</i>, 26 Jul 68, filed King.</p>	
<p><i>New York Free Press</i> carries article by Lane on "emissaries" from RFK to Garrison. (Article also published by <i>LA Free Press</i> 21 Jun; for summary, see 4 Jun.) Lane had already spoken of this in television interview, Washington, D.C., 4 Jun.</p>	
<p>Justice Department agrees to turn over to DA Pitcher all records obtained by FBI from phone company on alleged link between underworld and state Capitol; earlier document provided by Justice Department covered only a brief period of the phone records being sought.</p>	
<p>Attorneys file motion in federal court asking that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be named a defendant in suit to block Shaw trial. Tell court they had asked Clark to join them as a plaintiff but he had refused to do so. Motion alleges the purpose of Garrison's investigation is to discredit the Warren Report, and therefore the attorney general should be made a party to the suit to protect the interests and integrity of the United States and its citizens. U.S. Attorney. Louis LaCour says he has advised the attorney general about this motion and is awaiting instructions about what position the government will take.</p>	
<p>Attorneys file amendment to original complaint. Amendment attacks constitutionality of state law (Article 782 of the Louisiana Criminal Code), charging that it violates Shaw's rights under the First, Sixth and 14th amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees that he shall be tried by a jury of 12 persons, who must agree unanimously.</p>	
<p>State law provides that in the case of the crime with which Shaw is charged, the jury shall consist of 12 persons, with nine concurring in the verdict. In cases involving lesser crimes, the defendants are tried before a jury of five persons and all must concur in the verdict. The amendment claims it is discriminatory to require a verdict of only nine of 12 jurors in more serious cases and a unanimous verdict in a less serious crime.</p>	
<p>For arguments on other points, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>.</p>	
<p>DA's office asks the federal court to dismiss the suit, pointing out that a section of the U.S. code prevents the federal court from enjoining the prosecution of Shaw as long as the case is pending in criminal court. Memorandum attached to the motion cites federal court decisions to back up this argument, adding that federal courts do not grant "anticipatory relief" against pending state criminal proceedings.</p>	
<p>Another motion made by DA's office asks dismissal of Alcock and Ward as defendants in Shaw's suit, arguing that Garrison is the sole and exclusive authority over any and all prosecutions by the DA's office.</p>	
<p>DA's office files with the court an answer to motion made by Shaw attorneys aimed at compelling several of Garrison's assistants to give oral depositions, saying they sought information that is privileged and concerns evidence in the case, much of it already having been denied in rulings in criminal district court.</p>	

Document says Shaw's attorneys are attempting to use the discovery rules of the liberal civil code to get information that they cannot get under the more restrictive rules of the criminal code.	
Another motion asks denial of request of Shaw's attorneys that they be given copies of various items which are part of DA's investigative files, saying neither state nor federal criminal procedural law provides for such discovery of prosecution's case prior to trial.	
Telephones Lyndon Johnson (this morning) to tell him of plans to retire, then goes to White House to present undated letter of resignation; letter gives only one reason for retirement, his age, 77. (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 21 Jun.)	
<i>New York Times</i> 27 Jun, Text of Warren-Johnson letters filed 27 Jun. From story by Anthony Lewis, <i>New York Times</i> , 15 Nov (filed Warren Commission, resignation): "From the point of view of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice is known to think it best that any Justice time his retirement for the end of a term in June."	
Warren's letter does not indicate this' entered into his decision; if Lewis is correct, this is an interesting omission, since the Supreme Court began recess 17 June. <i>AP</i> 5 Jul; all filed Warren Commission.) News of retirement not made public until 21 Jun.	
Did the attempt by Shaw's attorneys to involve Ramsey Clark (See this date), figure in Warren's apparently sudden decision to resign? See also Dymond's opinion that even the President could be enjoined (17 Jun). Following denial of injunction against Garrison by three-judge panel, the indication by Shaw's lawyers they were considering appeal to the Supreme Court (23 Jul), thus possibly involving the Court in a ruling on the validity of the Warren Report.	
<i>LA Free Press</i> carries text of his instructions (4 Jun to members of his staff not to answer questions asked by Shaw's attorneys, if served with subpoena to give depositions.	
Sylvia Meagher (<i>Minority of One</i> , Sep 68) says of "emissaries" from RFK to Garrison: "Even [Garrison], whose attachment to veracity is haphazard at best, could not bring himself to utter an unconditional corroboration of Lane's allegations. Garrison said on <i>WNOE</i> radio on June 14, 1968, that the story was 'essentially correct' but that there 'may have been a word or two changed here or there,' and that so-called 'emissaries' referred to by Lane 'were actually mutual friends of ours' (Garrison's and Robert Kennedy's." Mrs. Meagher says Jones Harris says he was responsible for the phrase that there were guns between RFK and the White House (See 29 Jun 68).	
One cannot truly understand the reason for Vietnam, of the oppression of minority groups or the ever increasing number of political assassinations in this country or any of the other ills that plague this nation without a clear understanding of the subtle nuances and implications of Dallas in November of '63 ... How many deaths will it take before we realize that war which is being fought 10,000 miles away is the same war that was born on the streets of Dallas in Nov. of '63?	
The very first call [after shooting of RFK?] was from a close friend who simply told me that perhaps Robert Kennedy knew more about the assassination of his brother than most of us had suspected.	
Louisiana attorney general's office asks Louisiana Supreme Court to rehear its suit to remove Judge O'Hara from office. See 10 Jun.	

<p>Hearing before three-judge panel, which takes under advisement two motions made by each side: by Shaw attorneys,' that Ramsey Clark be brought into the suit, and that four of Garrison's aides be compelled to answer their questions by the District Attorney's office, that Shaw's request for permanent injunction be dismissed, and that names of Alcock and Ward be removed from the suit. (See States-Item for arguments, and 13 Jun for description of motions.)</p>	
<p>Dymond cites part of U.S. legal code which he says makes it the duty of the attorney general to prosecute or defend any case in which the government has an interest. Says "This court undeniably does have the right to compel the attorney general to become a part of these proceedings." Judge Heebe suggests that this "[runs] flat right into the teeth of the separation of powers." Dymond, asked by Judge Ainsworth if he thought the President also could be enjoined, says that he believes so.</p>	
<p>U.S. Attorney Louis LaCour, invited to be present at the hearing, makes clear he was not appearing as a party in the action, and that the only interest the U.S. has in the matter is the involvement of Clark. Says the government will oppose the move to bring him into the suit. Asks for, and is granted, time to file pleadings.</p>	
<p>On DA's motion to dismiss Shaw's suit, Alcock cites a number of U.S. Supreme Court rulings to uphold the position that historically the federal courts have not interfered in similar proceedings. When Judge Ainsworth asks, "You mean we would in effect be trying the criminal case in federal court?" answers, "Yes.")</p>	
<p>Judge Ainsworth asks Alcock what the result would be if the Louisiana conspiracy law were declared unconstitutional, as Shaw claims. Alcock replies, "If the court declares the statute unconstitutional, then there would be no need for an evidentiary hearing, because the state would not proceed."</p>	
<p>Wegmenn suggests the state is planning to introduce into the trial matters not included in the bill of particulars, citing as an example the subpoena for Zapruder film.</p>	
<p>When asked by Judge Ainsworth what he thinks Garrison's motive is, says he does not know but he (Wegmann) has alleged only that the DA required a judicial forum of some sort for his criticisms of the Warren Commission and that Shaw provided the way to get that forum. Says that a trial would not produce the true story, but what "Garrison, Lane and Weisberg ... believe in their own distorted minds ... went on in Dallas."</p>	
<p>Wegmann says he thinks it is significant that Garrison has been involved in so many federal court suits alleging misuse of official powers; cites cases of Sheridan, Townley, Chandler.</p>	
<p>Judge Ainsworth tells Wegmann that the big obstacle to the suit is the fact that there is pending state action; directs him to pay particular attention to this in preparing his briefs.</p>	
<p>Attorneys for both sides given until 24 Jun to file pleadings.</p>	
<p>In recess 17 Jun to 7 Oct 68. [Filed Warren Commission, Warren resignation, 22 Jun, 24 Aug 68.]</p>	
<p>Attorneys file notice in Federal District Court that they will take a deposition from Sandra Moffett McMaines in Des Moines office of attorney Lex Hawkins. Notice is addressed to Garrison, Ward and Alcock and invites them to be present when deposition is taken.</p>	
<p>Penn Jones in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i>, says Shaw's attorneys went into federal court only after Chetta had died. See 25 May.</p>	

Chetta died 25 May. Edward Wegmann announced 7 May, the last day Shaw could file for rehearing before Louisiana Supreme Court, that "we ... intend to seek relief ... in the federal court system."	
Lane writes in <i>LA Free Press</i> of "emissaries" from RFK to Garrison (RFK "knows there are guns between him and the White House"). For summary. See 4 Jun.	
Same article carried by <i>New York Free Press</i> , 13 Jun 68.	
[I] think that the plot to assassinate Robert Kennedy was conceived was planned, was prepared together with the plot to assassinate his brother in 1963. To assassinate Martin Luther King, and then to assassinate Robert Kennedy, to assassinate somebody else. Eberle: "You think they were planned by the same people?" Marcelli: "Yes. I do not mean 'them' as individuals, but let's say, even two years ago, you could anticipate that Robert Kennedy was going to play some kind of role. So I guess he just crossed the line beyond which he was to be killed if he crossed it. The situation showed that if he had some major possibilities for becoming president, he was going to be eliminated. So now, in America, I don't know who, but somebody, in that line, like McCarthy, might be assassinated. And I would say that the layout, the plan for that assassination has already been prepared."	
Marcelli believes those holding "the real power in the United States [are] power groups, economic groups, whose interests are not confined to Cuba but are spread all around the world ... These are the ones who can make and unmake the Presidents. They use an Oswald, a Sirhan Sirhan, a Jack Ruby, a Ronald Reagan for one purpose, Oswald for another."	
Says that according to a column in a Chicago paper (Jan or Feb 1963? 1964? - unclear) there was a meeting of Cuban exiles in Chicago, Jan 63, at which they plotted to kill JFK, and that Oswald was included in the plot. (See Bolden, 5 Dec 67.)	
In Feb 64, Marcelli went to Miami, in effort to learn more of the Cuban exiles; met an individual (Cuban?) who told him he knew Ferrie, and that "something funny" had been going on between Miami and New Orleans. At that time Marcelli did not know enough to connect Ferrie with the assassination.	
Augusto Marcelli, foreign correspondent for <i>Paese Sera</i> , Rome, interview by Paul Eberle, <i>LA Free Press</i> .	
On publication of news of Warren's retirement (13 Jun) <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> conducts on-the-street interviews. All those quoted willing to give names and addresses, with two exceptions. These asked not to be identified and expressed the opinions that Warren had lost prestige because of Garrison's investigation, and that Warren Commission had withheld information that should have been made public.	
Described as oilman and former candidate for Mayor of Baton Rouge, arrested by East Baton Rouge DA's office and investigator for State Labor-Management Commission, on charges of public bribery in case pending against Edward Partin. Charges involve the offering of a bribe to Erby Aucoin, at that time a cameraman for a New Orleans television station. No further elaboration.	
Dr. Benjamin O. Morrison, brother of late Mayor DeLesseps Morrison. Reportedly being considered by Gov. McKeithen to fill unexpired term of Dr. Chetta as Orleans Parish coroner. Had been recommended by Democratic National Committeeman J. Marshal Brown. Dr. Morrison would prefer to have Dr. Ignacio Medi as coroner, but would accept post if asked to do so.	
Justice Department contends the federal courts have no authority to order Clark to participate in Shaw trial. Statement made in New Orleans by U.S. Attorney Louis Lacour. (Filed 26 Jun.)	

AP inter-bureau message, Oklahoma City to New York, says "Enid, Okla., man who testified in Garrison probe of Kennedy assassination committed to mental hospital." No name given and no further details.	
Detailed roundup story by Bill Lynch on work of the commission after almost a year in office.	
State police, FBI and chief counsel of Labor-Management Commission report rumors of plan to kill Gov. McKeithen, apparently because of Commission's investigation into labor racketeering.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story also says, "Earlier a convict with a long record, Billy Simpson, won a parole from the state parole board because of an alleged plot to murder him at Angola [State Prison]. Simpson, a former close associate of [Partin], has' become one of the commission's chief informants in the case."	
Signs deposition denying she attended party Sep 63 in New Orleans at which Shaw and Oswald were present. Deposition signed in Des Moines, at closed meeting with William Wegmann. According to her lawyer, Lex Hawkins, she also denies knowing Shaw or Oswald, and says she did not meet Ferrie until Jan 65. (Filed 25 Jun.) No indication whether DA's office represented (see 19 Jun).	
To have filed pleadings before three-judge panel by this date; have nothing in file to show whether they did so. (See 17 Jun.)	
Nominated by President Johnson to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice; described by UPI as "one of [LBJ's] closest 'inner circle' confidants." (Filed Warren Commission.) See 17 May.	
Extradition hearing, Sacramento, before Gov. Reagan's legal affairs secretary, Edwin Meese, who announces at the beginning of the hearing that no decision would be made immediately by Reagan but that a report would be submitted to him for study. Hearing lasts almost five hours, after which Meese says he may know in about two weeks when he will make his recommendation to Reagan.	
Bradley's lawyer, George J. Jensen, says Garrison's charges are the result of mistaken identity. Says William Gurvich had testified at Novel's extradition hearing in Ohio that a man named Edgar Bradley had worked at a New Orleans airport where Ferrie also worked. (Have no record of this statement. For account of Novel's hearing see 4 Mar 68.) Jensen says Bradley had never been at New Orleans Lakefront Airport, and had never been in New Orleans until Apr 67.	
Jensen says "I have it on good authority" that Garrison believes Bradley is one of those in photo of five men arrested in Dallas 22 Nov 63; also says Roger Craig believes he encountered Bradley at TSBD posing as a Secret Service agent. Points out that Warren Commission refused to accept Craig's testimony that he saw Oswald getting into a station wagon a few minutes after the shots were fired.	
Story carried by San Jose Mercury 9 Nov 68 says that at this hearing Jensen "produced a fuzzy photograph ... of a man he said [Garrison] had identified as Bradley. He said the man Garrison claims was Bradley was taller, lankier and younger than his client. He said the only resemblance was a cleft in the chin."	
Jensen: "The only thing ... Garrison has sworn to is that he is district attorney of New Orleans and that ... Bradley is named in the indictment." (San Francisco Chronicle.)	
Daniel Kremer, California deputy attorney general, presenting Louisiana's case, says Jensen is chipping away at supporting documents and not dealing with the central issue; that the only question before the hearing is whether the request for Bradley's extradition is legally sufficient.	

<p>Jensen tells Meese that if California decides to extradite Bradley it will in effect be saying the Warren Report is wrong in its conclusions. Meese says the state's decision will not reflect on the Report; emphasizes that Bradley's guilt or innocence is not the issue; says that Gov. Reagan must decide whether Bradley is the accused person and whether he was in Louisiana at the time the alleged conspiracy took place. (Filed 27 Jun.)</p> <p>See Jul, on an inconsistency in Bradley "alibi."</p>	
<p><i>Times-Post Service</i>, Sacramento, says Gov. Reagan, "bound by the narrow strictures of extradition compacts between states, may find that he has no choice but to order Bradley sent to Louisiana ... Garrison ... charges Bradley was in Dallas the day of the assassination and 'actively engaged in measures with others' to kill the President. But a timetable laid out by Jensen, through affidavits and physical evidence, contradicts [Garrison's statement]. Unless Garrison can somehow discredit [this presentation, it provides] Bradley with an iron-clad alibi."</p>	
<p>Sylvia Meagher (<i>Minority of One</i>, Sep 68) -- says Jones Harris, at a public meeting today. Said the story of the two "emissaries" from RFK to Garrison was completely false. That he was the author of the phrase that there were guns between RFK and the White House and was expressing his personal fears during a conversation in New Orleans; and that he was in no sense an emissary from or representative of RFK. See 14 Jun 68, 3 Jul 68.</p>	
<p>State Supreme Court, 5-2 vote, refuses to rehear state's suit to impeach O'Hara.</p>	
<p>Urges Lt. Gov. C.C. Aycock to adopt Sen. John G. Schwegmann's resolution for establishment of a Senate investigatory committee to probe racketeering in Louisiana, says "organized crime and racketeering are now acknowledged to be major destructive forces in Louisiana."</p>	
<p>Denies reports he had received letter from RFK campaign aide telling him he was being considered for vice-presidency.</p>	
<p>Addressing convention of Louisiana Department of American Legion "[brands] as 'claptrap and absurd' what he said were Supreme Court efforts to look out for the welfare of criminals regardless of the effect on law enforcement." Supports Mayor Yorty's release of information in Sirhan's diary.</p>	
<p>I think the whole country was entitled to know what was in that diary. They talk about the rights of the criminal, but what about our rights? What about the rights of the people who obey the law? Ain't we got some rights too?</p>	
<p>State Supreme Court's Chief Justice, John B. Fournet, remands for trial Smith's indictment for public bribery; indictment previously had been quashed by District Judge Donovan W. Parker on the ground that the law involved was unconstitutional.</p>	
<p>Interview, Sacramento: "I haven't heard or read of one single fact that has been developed contrary to the findings of the commission up to this date." Has no objection to legitimate dissent and criticism of Commission's findings, but some attempts to discredit them were "unjustified." [29 Jun 68.]</p>	
<p>William Turner says Chandler is a friend of Shaw's, and also that his name, in garbled form, may appear in Oswald's notebook. (<i>KPFA</i>, tape No. 77.)</p>	
<p><i>AP</i>, New Orleans, says McKeithen's vice-presidential aspirations are an "open secret" in Louisiana, and that unnamed "authoritative sources" report Hubert Humphrey recently told him he was among those Humphrey is considering for the position.</p>	
<p>Burglary conviction (Feb 67) and 18-year sentence upheld by State Supreme Court. (See 12 Jun 67; 19 Jun 67, 12 Jul 67.)</p>	

<p>In undated interview by Art Kevin (radio station <i>KHJ</i>, LA; transcript carried by <i>San Francisco Express-Times</i>) -- corroborates Lane's statement 4 Jun that RFK emissaries had been in touch with Garrison, with the exception that he (Garrison) would not use the word "emissaries." Says it was a "casual liaison behind the scenes," involving mutual friends; describes one as a man from New York, another from New York state, and a third on the west coast. As a result of these visits, he came to understand that RFK was silent "because he realized the paver that lay behind the forces that killed his brother." When Garrison recognized ("it took me a while") RFK's "problem of keeping at arm's length from this particular issue until he became President" he made a point of not getting in touch with him. (See 14 Jun 68, Sylvia Meagher on "emissaries.</p>	
<p>Says he believes that the same elements were responsible for the deaths of JFK, King and MK.</p>	
<p>In comment on Kevin's quotation from a "federal judgment" that "Shaw's attorneys have charged Garrison with illegal wiretap" indicates he had not known of this (Have nothing in the file on this.), and denies his office ever wiretaps.</p>	
<p>Says that Shaw's lawyers perhaps believe that "if they charge wiretapping, even though they know it's not true, they will somehow acquire federal jurisdiction."</p>	
<p>When Kevin quotes <i>UPI</i> as saying "Three persons who once told ... Garrison that ... Shaw was linked with ... Oswald or with 'Cuban-looking men'" are known to have retracted their accusations, Garrison indicates he has not heard of this either (Have nothing in the file on this.), asks who they are. Kevin gives the names of Seedrick and Oneida Von Raleaton, described as itinerant artists from Orlando, Florida, and Fred H. Leemans Jr., who "have given information to Shaw's attorneys countering their earlier statements to Garrison." (For Leemans, see 19 Jun 67.) Garrison replies his office felt from the beginning that these three were "kind of like-Gurvich," sent in "by the other side," and that they were so unconvincing his office had never intended to use them as witnesses and paid no more attention to them.</p>	
<p>Asked by Kevin if the truth in the case will ever be made known, Garrison replies that it would be brought out at a trial, "but I don't know now if we can ever get him to trial because of the forces arrayed against us ... The truth is, to put it simply, that America is -- it's so damn unbelievable unless you're into it that -- it begins with ... the fact that Jack Kennedy was stopping the cold war and getting ready to dismantle the CIA. By then, the CIA was too powerful to dismantle, and it dismantled him, instead ... Any leader in this country who speaks out effectively against the continuation of the cold war machine or against the continued of power by the military war complex, will be assassinated ... And it s just a matter of a professional cover, which is no problem for the CIA because they work on it beforehand and then all you see is the lone assassin."</p>	
<p>Theoretically, Congress is the solution ... Congress should take action. This is a federal problem. Actually, no intelligent man whose jurisdiction is limited to a county can pretend that he can solve the problem completely. All I can claim to be doing is to try to keep the door open until enough people in the country can see the terrible thing that is happening to America. The real solution lies in an honest, objective federal investigation. Theoretically, that can be brought about by the man in the street who recognizes something is wrong, causing Congress to act ... I don't know how much Congress is in touch with reality, and that's our last hope.</p>	

<p>In answer to question in which Eberle uses the term "the people in power in this country": "They took over the country in November, 1963. I think it's obvious, and you don't have to be a military strategist to see that they intend to take over Asia. And if anybody gets in their way, he'll be killed. If there's a compromise of some sort in Viet Nam, then they'll proceed from Laos. But whether it's the tungsten they want in China, or the airfields in China, it's obvious that their attitude is that nobody is going to stop them. (See William Winter, "Tungsten", filed Misc. II, 15 Jul 78; interview with Terry Waters, <i>LA Free Press</i>, 17 May 68, in China file.)</p>	
<p>If [Eugene] McCarthy ... continues to pick up support, and if it becomes apparent that he will become the next president .. I think they will kill him in September or October... If Senator McCarthy continues to develop popular support, then [the CIA] will attempt to kill him. But it will be done again by a 'lone assassin' and someone will announce almost immediately that he has 'leftist leanings' or is a Marxist, or a Communist.</p>	
<p>The Central Intelligence Agency participated in the assassination of John Kennedy, and the present federal administration helped them conceal the evidence ... The major instrument being used now by the United States Government for political control now actually is murder ... Although New Orleans was a city very much involved, and we encountered a corner of the conspiracy here in which plans were discussed and some of the operation was set up, basically the operation was set up in Washington, because [JFK] was killed, essentially, by the United States Government.</p>	
<p>Eberle asks for comment on statement by Lane, before RFK's death, that RFK had remained silent about his brother's assassination because he himself was involved in a CIA plot to assassinate Castro, which later developed into plot to kill JFK. "I didn't see that particular statement, but there are indications that somewhere along the line, the CIA might have drawn Robert Kennedy into one of its operations so as to freeze him in a position, so that he would not be effective immediately after November 22, 1963."</p>	
<p>"The CIA is so powerful now that to a great extent it is autonomous ... If you were going to consider all the global forces in the world, you would have to say: America, Britain, Russia, France, The CIA, China ... It's so powerful by itself as the clandestine partner of the industrial warfare operation, that it is in some ways more powerful than the rest of the United States."</p>	
<p>If he is able to surmount the legal problems (getting Shaw to trial) and the physical problems (assassination of Shaw or himself) there remains the communications problem, "their control of the news services, the press media. They've spent some twenty years building this up. They're in every news service, every major element of the press, and they have control ... I'm not as confident now as I used to be, that we will be able (a) to have the trial and (b) to communicate all the facts to the ... people."</p>	
<p>Phone interview by Paul Eberle, <i>LA Free Press</i> (carried 12 Jul, where filed). General discussion of similarities in assassinations of JFK, King, RFK.</p>	
<p>This interview appears to be the first instance in which Garrison has said, without qualification, that the CIA participated in JFK assassination.</p>	
<p>We're in the midst of a counter-revolution, which began on Nov. 22, 1963 [when John Kennedy was assassinated in] this operation which was set up by the Central Intelligence Agency. The counter-revolution is continuing, that's all ... Anybody who stands between them and the project of war in Asia is being eliminated, one by one. Says the CIA is capable of operating through many fronts, has over 500.</p>	

<p>Undoubtedly, every pathway Robert Kennedy had to pass if he won the election in California was covered with some individual who was going to kill him ... When [he] won in California, this meant that he probably had the delegation from New York, he had the delegation from California, and he was well on his way to becoming the next president of the United States... If Robert Kennedy had lost in California, he'd be alive now. But having won, he would have been killed at any exit.</p>	
<p>Steve Burton, in <i>LA Free Press</i>, points out an inconsistency in Bradley's "alibi" as given at his extradition hearing 26 Jun. Says Bradley declared under oath that at the time of the assassination (12.30 p.m.) he was on a bus going from Oklahoma City to El Paso, and on arriving there at 12:55 p.m. saw flags at half-staff and was told that JFK had been assassinated. Burton points out that JFK was not pronounced dead until 1:00 p.m., Johnson was not informed until 1:20 p.m., and the press was not informed until 1:30 p.m.. Says this inconsistency should be considered by Gov. Reagan when he makes the final decision on Bradley's extradition.</p>	
<p>(El Paso would have been on Mountain Standard Time, which would make Bradley's claim of arrival there at 12:55 p.m. correspond to 1:55 Central Standard Time in Dallas.)</p>	
<p>Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i>, discusses suppressed documents in the National Archives; at last examination, over 200 still unavailable.</p>	
<p>Gives additional details on telex message from FBI in Washington to southern regional offices, saying that assassination attempt would be made on JFK in Dallas, 22 Nov 63. Says that after it had been determined that FBI files were to be made available to Warren Commission and might later be released to the public, another FBI message from Washington was sent to agents in the local offices directing them to re-examine all files for the purpose of reconciling them with the position then taken by the FBI that Oswald was the lone assassin. Message ordered that "apparent inconsistencies" be removed, if necessary by the destruction of the original document and by substitution of a new one in its place.</p>	
<p>Lane says this information was given to him by William S. Walter, who had been in charge of security at the FBI's New Orleans office during November 63, and who approached him after recent lecture by him at <i>Tulane University</i>.</p>	
<p>Bill Lynch, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, says report by Pitcher and Gen. Thomas Burbank, director of state Department of Public Safety, to be released next week. Report expected to say no evidence was obtained from either U.S. Justice Department or from <i>LIFE</i> Magazine officials bearing out charges of phone link between Marcello and state Capitol. In addition a state police investigator, Raymond Beck, and Tom McFerring, chief counsel for Labor-Management Commission, met with <i>LIFE</i> officials in New York and received no supporting documents from the magazine to back up its charges.</p>	
<p>Officially supports resolution approved by state Senate and now before the House, putting state law enforcement officers on notice that failure to enforce state laws against gambling, prostitution and other crimes is reason for removal from office.</p>	
<p>Says he will stay on as Chief Justice if Senate fails to confirm Abe Portals as his successor, but expects Fortas to be approved. (Filed Warren Commission.)</p>	
<p>See: Ruedeto Gongora (2 Mar 67) Kroman (27, 28 Mar 67) Bolden (5, 6 Dec 67) Nagel (Turner, <i>Ramparts</i> 6 Jan 68 p. 58; 7 Sep 68, p. 12) Hicks (25 Jun 68)</p>	
<p>In response to one caller's questions, tells of his association with Ferrie in 1965. Had been Ferrie's roommate. Story by Stephen Jaffe in <i>LA Free Press</i> indicates shock on the part of the host, Stan Bohrman.</p>	
<p>Asked by caller if Ferrie had told him of the assassination conspiracy, says, "David admitted being involved with the assassins. There's no question about that."</p>	

Also says: Ferrie was in Houston "at the time Mr. Garrison has him in Houston, with an airplane waiting." Ferrie had intended to fly the assassins on the second leg of getaway trip that was to have taken at least two of the gunmen, first to South America and then to South Africa, the latter having been chosen as a final destination because it has no extradition agreement with the U.S.	
The assassins fled in a light aircraft from a landing strip just outside Dallas, and instead of going to as had been arranged, tried to fly to Mexico without stopping; died when plane crashed off the coast of Corpus Christi.	
During the time Broshears knew Ferrie, which was over a year before Garrison began his investigation, Ferrrie was a nervous wreck and feared he was going to be killed. Broshears "No matter what happens I will never commit suicide." Broshears says Ferrie was emphatic about this; says he knows Ferrie was murdered.	
Broshears admits he once threatened the life of President Johnson, for which he was taken into custody by Secret Service two years ago; was questioned and released without conviction or sentence. Says he has been ordered to keep in constant touch with the Secret Service and FBI, whose agents have warned him to "keep his mouth shut" or risk being committed to a mental institution.	
All, with the possible exception of Hicks, are in mental institutions for varying periods.	
Says that ever since his association with Ferrie he has been harassed by "individuals from mysterious sources." After his appearance on program Breshears' landlady serves him with eviction notice and he receives unpleasant phone calls.	
Brashears is a homosexual and says he has never tried to hide it or deny it. When in Mar 68 the Rev. John C. Bonner tried to prevent sale of <i>LA Free Press</i> , Brashears attacked him and as a result was expelled from the ministerial alliance of his district. Conducts a Night Ministry School which tries to improve conditions in ghettos.	
See also Broshears' newsletter, <i>The Light of Understanding</i> , filed Aug 68.	
Appears on <i>Tempo I</i> , television call-in program, Los Angeles, as replacement for another guest. (From <i>LA Free Press</i> , filed 9 Aug 68.)	
<i>Midlothian Mirror</i> , 22 Aug 68, reprinting Jaffe's story in <i>LA Free Press</i> 9 Aug, describes him as "a student at UCLA and a growing critic of the Kennedy Assassination. He is concentrating his efforts into the events surrounding the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy."	
In phone interview with Bob Ruark, SCLY, St. Petersburg, Fla., discusses Garrison investigation, says it is "charlatanry, demagoguery and clumsy ineptitude ... heaping great injustice on people who are innocent." Calls Kerry Thornley's "entrapment" by Garrison a vicious injustice.	
Calls request of Shaw attorneys that Warren Report be made binding on all courts "absurd and indecent," says if this is granted will inform Shaw lawyers she will ask to appear as friend of the court to protest, and will urge other critics of the Report to do so. (Tape No. 78.)	

<p>See letter from Mrs. Meagher to Thornley, in which she appeals to the public for financial assistance to him in defending himself against charges which she describes as "specious and malicious [amounting] to outright frame-up." Says the charges "appear to result from outright harassment and entrapment, on wholly false grounds, by an unscrupulous and vindictive prosecutor who is pressing an uninformed, irresponsible, and often lunatic 'investigation' into the Kennedy assassination which threatens to cast into utter disrepute all challenges to the Warren Report, including those which are legitimate, impartial, and scholarly." (<i>Minority of One</i> , Jul/Aug 68, p. 30.)</p>	
<p>In answer to charges by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> yesterday (do not have in file) admits he and Baton Rouge Rep. Richard Cheek borrowed \$55,000 from New Orleans loan firm now in receivership and for which he made a favorable legal ruling as attorney general. See story for details.</p>	
<p>MCC calls for his resignation.</p>	
<p>Ward, Charles Ray, First Assistant District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser described as "top assistants" to Garrison by <i>States-Item</i>, which is told by unnamed "reliable sources" they are in line for appointment to two new Criminal District Court judgeships, if creation of the new judgeships wins legislative approval, and when funds become available. If bill is passed, Gov. McKeithen would make interim appointments to run until 1970 congressional elections, when candidates would run for 12-year terms.</p>	
<p>Same sources say Garrison will help Ward and Oser obtain the appointments because of his close political ties with McKeithen.</p>	
<p>Speaking to <i>Young Men's Business Club</i> , says organization he heads, "We the People Speak of America, Inc." has begun a drive to obtain signatures for petition asking that complete files of the federal government on JFK assassination be made public immediately. Petition is not addressed to any particular public official nor to Congress.</p>	
<p>Gillen says his organization, now two months old, has received 8,000 to 9,000 signatures, and hopes to obtain more signatures than ever before compiled for a single petition. Says it would be impossible to have the signatures notarized.</p>	
<p>Gillen is a resident of New Orleans.</p>	
<p>Story by Peter Kihss, New York Times, on Epstein's article in <i>New Yorker</i> 13 Jul which is very critical of Garrison.</p>	
<p>have had access to his office, (See 4 Aug., Turner) the only evidence I have seen or heard about that could connect Clay Shaw with the assassination has been fraudulent -- some devised by Garrison himself and some cynically culled from criminals or the emotionally unstable.'</p>	
<p>Kihss cites Epstein's discussion of the number 19016 found in Shaw and Oswald notebooks; Russo; Bundy. Andrews; .45 caliber bullet picked up in Dealey Plaza; man with epileptic seizure (Epstein says this was <i>Dallas Morning News</i> employe who fainted) (See 12 Sep 67.) Epstein's analysis of "eight specific items" which he says Garrison has cited as linking CIA with assassination conspiracy, one of which Epstein says has been rejected by Garrison's staff.</p>	

<p>Story by Kihss, taking last line of paragraph above with the paragraph below, seems to suggest Garrison and his staff are at odds.</p>	
<p>Mr. Epstein quoted Thomas Bethell, a Garrison aide, as reporting 'concern among the staff members' when Mr. Garrison ordered a warrant of arrest for conspiracy against Edgar Eugene Bradley ... Mr. Epstein said 'there was nothing in the files on Bradley except [an] anonymous letter' alleging that a Eugene Bradley once made 'inflammatory comments on President Kennedy.'</p>	
<p>For other examples implying disagreement between Garrison and members of his staff, and their concern over his methods, see phrases marked in purple, pp. 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60.</p>	
<p>See Epstein name cards for comment on his article.</p>	
<p><i>New York Free Press</i> says Garrison will make first public appearance in New York 7 Aug 68, meeting sponsored chiefly by this paper. Later refuses to appear, "reputedly angered by the fact that ... Epstein ... was asked to participate in the panel." For details see 7 Aug 68.</p>	
<p>Bill Turner says Epstein's article was entered into evidence before three-judge panel by Shaw lawyers. (Filed 2 Aug.) (See also 4 Aug, and article by Turner, <i>Ramparts</i> 7 Sep, p. 8.)</p>	
<p>Says his office has exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which penetrated "the pre-existing forces used in the assassination" while its agents were on another intelligence mission in this country. (From context, this penetration was prior to the assassination, at least in part.) Does not name the country but says it is in Europe and militarily on friendly terms with the United States.</p>	
<p>According to Hal Verb (13 Sep) the intelligence agency was that of France, and in addition, those of West Germany, Belgium and Italy. See <i>I'Osservatore della Domenica</i>, 8 Mar 67; de Gaulle, 20 Oct 67; Herve Aiphand, 26 Dec 67.</p>	
<p>Three to four months ago his office was contacted by an "intermediary" from second unnamed country, also friendly to the U.S., and arrangements were made for contacting the first country. Unnamed representative of his office spent about a month in the foreign country with "the top men of their intelligence agency" and also went to several European countries in the same connection; returned about a month ago. -- says information obtained from the foreign agency contained "more specifics" than his office had, because the foreign country, having a larger, more professional operation, was able to follow up more details, especially in Dallas; in some instances his office was able to obtain more data.</p>	
<p>The foreign agency had established contact with one of the assassins, learning from him the locations of the shooting points in Dealey Plaza (listed by Garrison as the Dal-Tex Bldg, TSBD, two points on knoll); obtained the names of members of the Dallas police force who participated; obtained information about a trip by Ferrie to Dallas for one of the alleged pre-assassination meetings, and information about other reported meetings in Dallas and elsewhere.</p>	
<p>The assassination was accomplished by two major components.</p>	
<p>One of them was an element of the [CIA]. There is no reason to indicate that the top commands of the agency knew about it at the time. They knew, of course, by sunset, and certainly it is recognized that subsequent assassinations have been standard intelligence assassinations.</p>	

<p>The other component was a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest of the United States who had pre-existing relationships with the [CIA]. (<i>New York Times</i> quotes Garrison, in phone interview, as describing these individuals as "extremely powerful men in the Southwest oil establishment [whose industry] as a result of extensive operations in the Mediterranean area has to work closely with the C.I.A.")</p>	
<p>Says the intelligence agency of the foreign country "has been extremely cooperative and they have made a great deal of information available. But the real point is that it corroborates not merely that President Kennedy was killed by an organized conspiracy in which an agency of the United States government was involved, but also that the United States government has been doing everything it could to conceal this." <i>New York Times</i> quotes him as saying that JFK's death, was "treated as a mandate to change foreign policy."</p>	
<p>Identifies man working in his office during the past year under the pseudonym of Bill Boxley as William C. Wood, a former CIA instructor in clandestine operations; says he found Wood while seeking "a man who had been with [the CIA] but still cared about the United States." Says Wood has been working with him, not as an inside source of CIA information, but as an individual thinking along intelligence lines.</p>	
<p>Wood confirms Garrison's statements. Is a native of Texas; had worked ten years as newspaper reporter (last on The Denver Post, 1948 to 1950). Had been with the CIA, in Washington and overseas, two to five years in the 1950's (<i>New York Times</i> ; <i>New York Times-Picayune</i> says 1960's); had used as many as ten different names in operations with the agency. Had personally trained some 1,000 CIA agents; he and Garrison were brought together by a "mutual acquaintance."</p>	
<p>It is difficult to establish the sequence in the release of this information about contact with the foreign intelligence agency. Kihss (<i>New York Times</i> 11 Jul, on Epstein's article) says unsuccessful attempt was made to contact Garrison 10 Jul; succeeded 11 Jul (<i>New York Times</i> 12 Jul), and when asked for his comment on Epstein's article, Garrison made his statement on contact with the foreign intelligence agency.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> (12 Jul) says it obtained the information from him Thursday night, 11 Jul, paraphrasing him as saying he was making this public disclosure at this time because of indications of another "CIA-inspired" campaign in magazines to discredit his investigation, referring specifically to Epstein's article (not mentioned by <i>New York Times</i>).</p>	
<p>Identification of Boxley perhaps triggered by Epstein's mention of him (p. 38) as "a self-styled intelligence expert."</p>	
<p>AP, datelined New Orleans, 12 Jul, twice uses the term "disclosure;" sends out correction changing this in both instances to "statement."</p>	
<p>Phone interview 4 Jul with Paul Eberle, <i>LA Free Press</i> : general discussion of similarities in assassinations of JFK, King, -RFK; great power of the CIA. For summary see 4 Jul.</p>	
<p>Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> , complains of press silence on his new book, <i>A Citizen's Dissent</i> , and reluctance by bookstores to display it. One large bookstore in New York bought a number of copies but kept them in storeroom where they could not be seen. "If a prospective customer is insistent enough a copy is brought up from the basement ... Otherwise customers are told that the book is just not available."</p>	

<p>One television producer invited a large number of media representatives to debate with me regarding the serious charges in my book. All declined and several of them explained why. 'We will bury that book with silence.' Does not name network or those who refused to appear.</p>	
<p>Says press generally did not carry news of injunction by federal court halting state trial of Shaw; that when "an important New York Times editor" was asked why the paper had not carried it, he said he had heard of no such injunction and that he was sure the person who inquired about it was mistaken. Editor later called this person after going through all of the issues for the previous two weeks, said his staff had culled the relevant stories and there was no mention of an injunction. (Perhaps the editor simply checked the daily summary and index, where this story was not listed; however, it was carried by the <i>Times</i> 29 May. See file.)</p>	
<p>Abe-Fortas, testifying before Senate Judiciary Committee which is considering his nomination to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, denies he was involved in efforts to obtain federal judgeship for Bress, as reported in <i>Mimes Magazine</i> 4 Jun 67. See also 20 Jul, 12 Apr, 7 May.</p>	
<p>Publication of article on Garrison in <i>The New Yorker</i>. See 11 Jul.</p>	
<p>Article is too extensive to summarize here, but individual angles have been dealt with in name cards and in chronology, where they apply.</p>	
<p>State Board of Ethics rejects his request for an advisory opinion about his association with loan company, unless he makes full disclosure of his activities with the firm (see 9 Jul). Gremillion says that within a week he will submit a supplemental request for advisory opinion in affidavit form based upon all the facts.</p>	
<p>Aaron Kohn says MCC planning formal action on Gremillion; will not say what form this action will take.</p>	
<p>Sargent Pitcher says that after nine-month investigation, no evidence has been found of frequent phone calls between Marcello and Aubrey Young; that Gordon Novel either had no relevant information or deliberately withheld such information. That <i>LIFE</i> editors read to McKeithen a list of dates of alleged calls but never showed him any records on which it based its claims.</p>	
<p>That Baton Rouge grand jury lacks any evidence on which to indict Aubrey Young. That unless additional evidence is produced the case is closed. That he has written <i>LIFE Magazine</i> officials inviting them to appear before the grand jury if they have additional information.</p>	
<p>Pitcher says his investigation shows that Marcello made five calls to an elected official and a high appointed official, declines to name them because he is satisfied the calls involved no criminal activity.</p>	
<p>State Education Supt. William J. Dodd says three calls were made to his office by Joseph Marcello, brother of Carlos Marcello, from latter's phone; calls were in connection with efforts to have <i>LA. State University</i> accept application of a student.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office refuses to accept a charge of attempted murder against him. Alcock says charge was refused because in his opinion Martens acted in self-defense. Witnesses had told police Martens stabbed Darryl Gertenschloger in Martens' apartment, 27 Jun, after latter had abused a woman and had struck Martens. Martens involved, released on \$750 bond day after the stabbing. Woman Involved, Laurel Ecke, has same address as Gertenschloger and apparently living with him.</p>	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> Notes that although Martens was indicted by Orleans grand jury 5 Apr 67 for perjury in testimony he gave about Novel and Arcacha, he has not yet been brought to trial on this charge.</p>	
<p>Asks State Board of Ethics for Elected Officials to investigate Gremillion's association with loan company and to take appropriate action, saying Gremillion's conduct in this case may violate provisions of State Code of Governmental Ethics.</p>	
<p><i>LA Supreme Court</i> sets aside its order granting him leave of absence, the leave having been requested by him when impeachment proceedings were lodged against him. (Filed 22 Jul.)</p>	
<p>Gov. McKeithen, in response to Pitcher's report on calls from Marcello's number to State Capitol, says calls to unnamed appointed official were "not to anyone in state government over whom I have appointive authority or any of their subordinates."</p>	
<p>Testifying on other matters [before Senate Judiciary Committee, Abe] Fortas glossed over his persistent recommendation that U.S. Attorney David Bress be made a U.S. district judge. Bress has been an excellent U.S. attorney and deserves reward. However, the basic point is whether a member of the Supreme Court should recommend judgeships. Under the constitutional separation of the executive from the judiciary, he should not. Yet Fortas recommended Bress as U.S. attorney in the first place, and then asked that he be promoted to be a judge in the second place. See 16 Jul.</p>	
<p>Resumes duties after LA Supreme Court, 19 Jul, set aside its order granting him leave of absence, the leave having been requested by him when impeachment proceedings were lodged against him.</p>	
<p>Three-judge federal panel denies unanimously all motions by Shaw attorneys for injunctive relief against prosecution by Garrison, including motion for a decree that Warren Report be made "valid and binding on all courts." (For motions, see 27 May, 13 Jun, 17 Jun.)</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> quotes from 26-page decision: "Our doubt about the propriety of giving consideration to the request for declaratory relief in the circumstances of this case is based upon our concern that by permitting a defendant to interrupt a state court prosecution to challenge the statute under which he is being prosecuted, we could open the door to constant disruption of state court criminal proceedings. [<i>AP</i>: "We believe that it is obviously improper to rule on the constitutionality of the numerous procedural statutes challenged by the plaintiff."] ...</p>	
<p>As a matter of law, plaintiff Shaw's request for relief in the Federal Court is premature, for under our system of Federalism in the circumstances presented here, he must first seek vindication of his rights in the state courts as to this pending prosecution." (LA Supreme Court, 23 Apr, had also refused to intervene in state prosecution, when declining to review Judge Haggerty's refusal of change of venue.)</p>	
<p>Court observes that Shaw attorneys did not claim continuous harassment of their client, as was the case in other legal actions cited, where federal courts intervened to protect individual constitutional rights; notes that on the one hand Shaw attorneys say Garrison is not motivated by any expectation of getting a valid conviction, and on the other that they fear their client may be convicted.</p>	
<p>Court says the adverse ruling "should not be construed as an intimation of any view whatsoever on the merits of the pending criminal charge against [Shaw]."</p>	
<p>Shaw's attorneys indicate they may appeal to U.S. Supreme Court; Alcock says he will have no comment.</p>	

<p><i>NY Free Press</i> says Garrison has withdrawn from public meeting, to have been held chiefly under its sponsorship in New York 7 Aug. Paper says Garrison "reputedly" angered by the fact that Epstein had been asked to participate in panel. For details see 7 Aug 68.</p>	
<p>Paul Eberle, in <i>LA Free Press</i> review of Epstein's article, describes it as "a very vicious hatchet job ... a slick and dishonest article ... which is nothing more than a compilation of every scrap of available information and misinformation that would tend to discredit Garrison. Any factual material that would support Garrison's position -- and there is plenty! -- is carefully omitted from the piece ... To be sure, Garrison ... has made blunders, has gone after false leads. He, like anyone else, has made mistakes along the way. Epstein has picked out all the mistakes that could be found and strung them together in a story that, to anyone who does not know the facts -- and that includes nearly everyone -- would seem to completely demolish Garrison and everything he has said about the assassination ... [A] soothing deception for those anxious to be reassured...</p>	
<p>The timing of this hatchet job makes its purpose abundantly clear: Recently, the federal district court ordered Garrison to halt the trial of Clay Shaw, an action without precedent or parallel in American jurisprudence ... The New Yorker article is very obviously timed to reassure Mr. Middle Class Liberal that everything is all right, Garrison is the enemy, the federal court did the right thing, and you can turn your muzak on and go back to sleep now ... The great blubbery American middle class does not want to believe that the Warren Report is false, because it doesn't want to believe the inevitable conclusion that flows from that -- that the leaders of our country are corrupt and vicious from top to bottom.</p>	
<p>Eberle quotes Garrison as having said to him, "There are a lot of Epsteins and they're all for sale. Epstein is the kind of guy who, if we were all in prison, would be eating with the guards."</p>	
<p>Aloysium J. Habighorat, "former policeman," "[tells] a television station" that in booking Shaw when he was arrested 1 Mar 67 he routinely asked Shaw if he had ever used an alias and that Shaw replied, "Clay Bertrand." (See 29 Jul.)</p>	
<p>Police Supt. Giarrusso says he is investigating circumstances involved in statements made by Habighorst on two television programs yesterday, including the following: If Habighorst made three copies of the report [ID, fingerprint cards] under what authority was he allowed to keep one for his personal file? If Habighorst gave information to the DA's office, why was the police department not provided with a copy of his statement?</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> in same story says exhaustive checks of police records by newsmen not long after Shaw was booked failed to reveal any mention of the name Clay Bertrand. [28 Jul.]</p>	
<p>Issues statement saying it would be "impossible" for him to run for Vice President this year; says decision was made for "purely personal" reasons and is "final, firm, and not subject to further consideration."</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> : "Although he cited 'purely personal' reasons for his statement, many observers believed it was also a hard-headed political choice ... In the event of victory with Mr. Humphrey, he might be relegated to a secondary office for four or eight years; in the event of defeat, the Kennedy political image might be damaged. But even without waging a national campaign this year, Mr. Kennedy is certain to figure in Democratic Presidential speculation for years to come." (Filed Edward Kennedy.)</p>	

<p>Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso makes public a Central Lockup "booking sheet" and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card, compiled when Shaw was arrested 1 Mar 67; says he is doing so after Garrison authorized their release. Both carry the name Clay Bertrand as Shaw alias, and this information had been made public 26 Jul (see below).</p>	
<p>According to <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> , Garrison says Edward Wegmann is making a big issue of the ID cards, "so I'll have to answer him."</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> reproduces the booking sheet and B of I fingerprint card, and also a fingerprint card made out by the police for the FBI; does not say who released the FBI card. States-Item says Garrison is in possession of "a fingerprint card ... on the [FBI] form."</p>	
<p>All three documents reproduced by <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> carry the typed notation of alias, Clay Bertrand. The New Orleans Police Department and FBI fingerprint cards are signed by Shaw, but <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> says "it is unclear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after they were completed." Unnamed police information officer says directions in the Manual of Procedure "indicate" that all cards should be typed first and then signed by the person arrested, and that this is the procedure followed by officers. Giarrusso says the booking sheet is not signed by the person arrested.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> caption for what it calls "fingerprint card on form to be used by [the FBI]" says "This card was turned over to Garrison ... by Habighorst." Accompanying story identifies him as "former policeman" Aloysius J. Habighorst, says he helped compile the B of I card the night of Shaw's arrest, as did Ptn. James Millet.</p>	
<p>Millet is also a "former policeman," according to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> . Neither paper says when either man left the force, or why. The "FBI card" carries the signature of both men. (Habighorst apparently still a member of the force; see 5 Aug).</p>	
<p>Giarrusso says that when a person is arrested, three fingerprint cards are made, one for the Bay of Pigs, one for the state police and one for the FBI. Both the state and the federal agencies have their copies and he therefore has to assume Habighorst made more than the usual number of cards the night of 1 Mar 67. Habighorst, in signed statement given 23 Jan 68, released today by Alcock, says he and Millet compiled only three ID cards, all of which Shaw signed; and that Shaw admitted to the accuracy of the information on the cards. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes that because of the way the Habighorst statement is worded, it is unclear whether Shaw signed the cards before or after they were completed.</p>	
<p>Giarrusso says he will have no clear idea of what happened until an investigation into the matter is completed. Says the police records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked, and that apparently no one who handled the booking remembered the alias and signature on the ID cards until Habighorst (in the wording of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> and <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i>) "released the 'extra' he had." This apparently was on 26 Jul, when he -- according to <i>AP</i> 31 Jul -- "told a television station" that in booking Shaw he routinely asked if he had ever used an alias and that Shaw replied, "Clay Bertrand." <i>AP</i>'s wording does not indicate whether Habighorst made this statement privately to someone at the unnamed television station, or on the air. (See 4 Aug, card 2; 5 Aug.)</p>	
<p>Shaw-attorneys "[call] Garrison's claim of the alias 'an absolute lie.'" (<i>AP</i> in <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> , 31 Jul. Story does not say whether Shaw attorneys made this statement after Habighorst revealed the information or after Giarrusso released the documents.)</p>	

Except where noted, all above filed 30 Jul.	
Epstein (<i>New Yorker</i> 13 Jul 68, p. 74) mentions a library card issued in the name of Clay Bertrand and bearing Shaw's former business address; card gives no date of issuance or expiration. Signature on card not in Shaw's handwriting, "a fact that Garrison's own staff confirmed. In other words, it appears that someone other than Clay Shaw filled out a library card under [this alias] and put Shaw's former business address on it."	
Retrial on charge of assaulting FBI agent set for 5 Aug in Federal District Court, Houston. Mistrial was declared by Federal District Court, Laredo, Texas, 30 May.	
In his newsletter discusses his trip to New Orleans (see 13 Sep). Among other things, says cover picture of <i>LIFE</i> Magazine showing Oswald with rifle (Life 21 Feb 64; CE 334) is photo of Kerry Thornley with Oswald's head superimposed.	
Article in <i>Confidential Magazine</i> dealing with homosexual angle in JFK assassination (Oswald, Ruby, Ferrie, Shaw, Russo, Tippit). "The Kennedy assassination: a study in perversion," filed with magazines.	
Conspiracy trial rescheduled for 10 Sep by Judge Haggerty, after date had been requested by Alcock.	
After the new date is announced Shaw's attorneys file notice of intention to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court the decision by federal three-judge panel not to intervene in state trial. Whether the trial will begin as scheduled now depends upon action by the same panel, which can grant or refuse Shaw a stay of trial pending hearing of his appeal by the Supreme Court. The Court is in recess, which began 17 Jun and will end 7 Oct (filed Warren Commission, 22 Jun, 24 Aug).	
<i>AP</i> (2 Aug) says announcement of appeal was filed in U.S. District Court, and that appeal from a three-judge panel bypasses circuit court of appeals, going directly to the high court.	
Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> 30 Aug, refutes statements made by <i>TIME</i> Magazine this date (not in file) on Garrison and his case; implies magazine trying to convey the impression he is not ready for trial. See story or card, both 30 Aug.	
(private conversation) describes Epstein article as real hatchet job, full of half-truths and quotations out of context; says Shaw lawyers entered it into evidence before three-judge panel denied all their motions. (See also 4 Aug.)	
Says he feels Sylvia Meagher's hostility to Garrison may stem from her tendency to take the word of people like Novel and Thornley instead of finding out what the facts are. Says he himself has taken depositions from Thornley and it was perfectly obvious he was lying. Says Mrs. Meagher has vehemently denied (no date mentioned) that her Index was financed by the QA (see card 24 Feb 67, Allen-Scott).	
Predicts that with the next two months "you will see, hear or read something relating to the Bobby Kennedy assassination that will snap your eyes open ... I've heard rumors about it already ... There's something hot in the wind, I'll tell you that."	
Admitted to St. Bernard General Hospital for correction of abdominal hernia; hospital director says Garrison chose this hospital on recommendation of a friend and because it is a small, personal hospital.	
Jury selection to begin today, for trial 5 Aug.	
Operation for abdominal hernia performed by hospital chief of staff, Dr. Emile Bertucci, Jr.; condition satisfactory.	
Alcock, asked if any security precautions in effect at hospital, says "Not that I know of." However, reporters observe several plainclothes guards stationed around hospital.	
Alcock says he anticipates no delay of Shaw trial because of Garrison's operation. "We still plan to go to trial Sept. 10." (All above filed 5 Aug.)	

On Jim Eason program, <i>KGO</i> (tape No. 76), deals principally with staff memo written for Garrison by Tom Bethell on errors in Epstein's article, commenting, as he reads it, on various points contained in it.	
Also says: Shaw defense obtained advance copies of the Epstein article and entered one into federal court record when case was before three judge panel. (See also Turner, <i>Ramparts</i> 7 Sep, p. 8.)	
Although Epstein says he spent a year studying Garrison's investigation, leading the reader to infer that this was in New Orleans, he was there only about 48 hours in the summer of 1967, and only three hours in Garrison's office. (See also Turner, <i>Ramparts</i> 7 Sep, p. 12.)	
For examples of Epstein's use of language to imply that much of the research for his article was carried out in New Orleans, see phrases marked in green, pp. 35, 52, 64, 75, 80.	
Regarding Epstein's statement that Garrison is politically ambitious, quotes Garrison as saying that if his investigation is so profitable politically, why have no other politicians taken it up?	
A <i>WVUE-TV</i> reporter checked Shaw's arrest record and found the Bertrand alias. (See Habighorst, 29 Jul.)	
Turner had known for some time of the notation of this alias on the fingerprint card but had said nothing about it because he assumed it was not to be given out.	
The government agent picking up the bullet in the grass was SA Kyle Clark of the Dallas FBI office.	
Oswald also visited Miami where he did the same thing he did in New Orleans: passed out pro-Castro literature and tried to inviltrate the anti-Castro exile groups.	
Police Superintendent Giarrusso issues statement after investigation into Ptn. Habighorst's possession and display of fingerprint card for Shaw. States-Item indicates card was shown by Habighorst in television appearance.	
Testimony of prosecution witness, Joseph M. Aviagone, who admitted under cross-examination that neither he nor Patrick J. Collins had identified themselves to Marcello as FBI agents. Defense says it will show that Collins has given three different versions of the incident and that Marcello did not strike Collins.	
Alcock files motion in Federal Court opposing request for delay of Shaw trial pending hearing of appeal to Supreme Court, says a "serious offense" is alleged and the state has a right to proceed with the trial. Motion says such a delay is "unreasonable and injurious to the state's case;" that two of the state's key witnesses have died, one just prior to the filing of Shaw's suit in federal court [Chetta?] and one while the federal judges were deliberating.	
Was to have made first public appearance in New York, speaking at Mark Hellinger Theatre. Meeting sponsored chiefly by <i>New Yor Free Press</i> ; among other backers, Bob Silver, editor of <i>New York Review of Books</i> . Lane would have accompanied him.	
However, Garrison withdraws from meeting, "reputedly angered by the fact that ... Epstein ... was asked to participate in the panel asking questions on the stage. Epstein was recommended by a close friend of Garrison's, Jones Harris... Garrison, according to the <i>Free Press</i> source, now feels betrayed, and will not come to New York under any conditions."	
Original story above appeared 11 Jul, the same day the <i>New Yorker</i> , carrying Epstein's article, was available on newstands.	
All above filed 11 and 25 Jul, <i>New York Free Press</i> .	

Government rests case. Story also reports incidents 6 Aug when "irate judge" reprimanded prosecution and threatened to throw the case out of court for permitting mention by Collins of the Cosa Nostra, thus chancing reversal of the case on appeal.	
Speaking before Young Men's Business Club, calls for thorough investigation of Gremillion's activities since he has been in office. Also expresses alarm at dismissal by Louisiana Supreme Court of suit to remove Judge O'Hara from office.	
Case goes to jury. Story also reports testimony of day before, including that of four defense witnesses who said Collins, in conversations with them, had scoffed at the assault charge.	
Marcello convicted of assault; free on \$5,000 bond pending sentencing 12 Sep. Defense says case will be appealed. (9 Aug.)	
Arrives in New Orleans, is interviewed by members of Garrison's staff and gives deposition. Spends six days in New Orleans. For fuller account see 13 Sep.	
According to Penn Jones, Craig, now a Corporation Judge in Midlothian, Texas, calls Dallas County Sheriff's office on official matter and phone is answered by Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford who, apparently gratuitously, says, "If you ever try to arraign me, there will be a Goddamned gun battle." Jones continues, "Weatherford is, of course, angry with Craig for telling what Weatherford did on November 22, 1963. Weatherford said he was on the roof of the Records building with a rifle - assigned there by Bill Decker."	
(Filed with <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> , 15 Aug.)	
Files \$250,000 damage suit against <i>NBC</i> in Federal District Court, charging personal damage resulting from news stories 11 Aug 67 based on <i>NBC</i> press release entitled "An Editorial - <i>NBC</i> Meets Its Obligation," which falsely identified him as "the real Clay Bertrand."	
Says that the matters in the news release were grossly false and circulated recklessly without any substantial investigation and were persisted in long after a real investigation would have shown them to be absolutely false, and that as a result he has suffered a substantial loss in his business because he allegedly was linked with the assassination and with reputed homosexuals.	
Seeks damages of \$50,000 for alleged business losses and another \$200,000 for mental anguish and shock to his nervous system.	
State Board of Ethics for elected officials begins examination of relationship between Gremillion and <i>Louisiana Loan and Thrift Company</i> ; will take the matter under advisement before coming to a decision on a public hearing.	
Three judge federal panel (Ainsworth, Comiskey, Heebe), restrains District Attorney's office from prosecuting Shaw until U.S. Supreme Court rules on his appeal of their denial of injunction against Garrison. (Lane, 23 Aug, quoting from this order: "We remain of that view [given in original decision, 23 Jul), and nothing has happened to change our opinion, which we herewith reaffirm, that the suit should have been dismissed.")	
In sworn deposition made in connection with jury tampering case against Z.T. Osborn Jr. (Nashville attorney in Hoffa case) says that in Dec 64 he borrowed \$3,000 from RFK's brother-in-law Stephen E. Smith which he in turn planned to lend to a former Nashville policeman, Robert Vick, who had testified against Osborn. A day later he decided the transaction might be misconstrued and took the money back, returning it to Smith. Sheridan claims Smith, who handles the Kennedy family finances, asked to questions on either occasion; says he asked for the money in cash and that no receipt was signed. Smith could not be reached for comment. For details see story, filed 15 Aug.	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> (15 Aug) says Stephen Smith was named by Osborn in federal court petition, Nashville, as man who put up the \$3,000; petition filed 14 Aug asks that Smith be required to testify at a hearing 19 Aug.</p>	
<p>See Sylvia Meagher, "Wheels within deals: how the Kennedy 'investigation' was organized," <i>Minority of One</i>, Jul/Aug 68, filed Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Kenneth Auchincloss, assoc. ed. Newsweek: "President Lyndon Johnson himself was never called to testify [before the Warren Commission]. A list of questions for him was in fact prepared and submitted to Johnson's confidant Abe Fortas [who] returned a veto of the idea; Warren, to the staff's dismay, agreed." Filed Books - Lane, 15 Aug 66.</p>	
<p>See also Fred Hoffman, 17 May, card 3.</p>	
<p>Says "Once again the federal court has reached down and prevented us from going to trial in the case of Clay Shaw. We do not agree with the court's position that there is any basis for more federal interference with the processes of justice in this case."</p>	
<p>Says he will challenge the right of two U.S. Supreme Court justices, Warren and Fortas, to pass on Shaw's efforts to avoid trial, giving as his reasons that Warren headed "President ... Johnson's commission" (States-Item's wording), and that Fortis is a "long-time personal friend of President Johnson."</p>	
<p>Says Johnson "has participated actively in concealing vital evidence with regard to the murder of his predecessor ... [Fortas] played an active role in helping to conceal the truth ... for it was he who helped work out for the President the creation of the Warren Commission... [He] would not be free to look at the case objectively, nor would any other man who received his judge's robes from President Johnson ... [Warren] "played corner linebacker and captain of the President's defensive unit back in 1964. The American people are still trying to find the ball."</p>	
<p>More on his dealings with <i>Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corp</i>.</p>	
<p>Former Bolivian Interior Minister and chief of intelligence during Che Guevara's guerrilla campaign and who fled the country after smuggling a copy of Guevara's diary to Cuba, has much to say -- in Lima, Peru -- about CIA activity in Bolivia; says he will make a complete disclosure of these activities when he returns to La Paz.</p>	
<p>Says "The C.I.A. is implacable and vicious. I am convinced that it is responsible for the assassination of Robert Kennedy in its campaign to impose fascism on the United States." (17 Aug.)</p>	
<p>Named Orleans Parish coroner, filling position left vacant by death of Dr. Chetta; to serve until next city election in the spring of 1970. He is assistant professor of internal medicine at <i>LSU</i>.</p>	
<p>The choice was made by Gov. McKeithen, who had to decide among candidates offered by the mayor, the Criminal District Court judges, and Garrison. Garrison's choice was Dr. Frank E. Minyard, who said if he did not get the appointment he would run for the office.</p>	
<p>Three new prosecutors added "recently" to District Attorney's staff to replace other s who have left to enter private practice of law, according to First Assistant Charles Ward. The new men are Henry Brown, Sheldon Fernandez and Terrell Heath; remainder of prosecution staff includes Shirley Wimberly, Jr.,</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> (19 Aug) paraphrases Arguedas as having said today on his arrival at La Paz that he had been a CIA agent for three years. Names several CIA agents on embassy staff. CIA and embassy decline comment, but <i>New York Times</i> says, "at least one official has been notified that his tour has been curtailed and that he is to return shortly to Washington.</p>	

See <i>New York Times</i> 19 Aug for details; See CIA file 17 Nov, for excerpts from press conference at La Paz.	
More on financial dealings with loan company.	
Makes what is described as first political speech since death of RFK, in which he calls for unconditional halt to bombing of North Vietnam as part of four-point program to end the war. Thanks those who have suggested he retire "for safety's sake," but says "there is no safety in hiding." Says he will not run for office this year.	
Attorneys ask Federal judge in Houston to schedule a hearing 9 Sep on request for a new trial. (24 Aug.)	
Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> : Quotes from restraining order of three judge panel (13 Aug): "We remain of that view [given in original decision 23 Jul], and nothing has happened to change our opinion, which we herewith reaffirm, that the suit should have been dismissed."	
It now seems certain that this unprecedented action by a federal district court will prevent the trial from taking place for a very long time. It appears that the target date for the defense and its powerful allies [is] November, 1969, when Jim Garrison's term expires and when he must seek re-election if the case has not yet been tried and if he wishes to bring it before a jury. Says there are rumors about a powerful candidate to run against Garrison, about a huge fund to be made available to defeat him, and about some federal criminal indictment against Garrison to be handed down before election day.	
Do you think there will be an effort to enjoin the trial until the next election for District Attorney? Garrison: "I don't think it will ever come to trial." Lane: "Yes, but what do you think the tactics will be?" Garrison: "Confidentially, not to be dramatic, I don't think they have any alternative but to try and find a way to remove me one way or the other ... Anybody who has looked at the Kennedy assassination has seen what federal funds and the CIA operation can produce when it has to. It does what it has to. They are working on a project now. They have a desk set up -- probably here in this city -- just to counter this operation. They have several programs. For example, a discrediting program with the national press. Ultimately if they can't do it any other way they'll use their final approach."	
In Lane's view "the evidence [Sciambra] has uncovered in Louisiana appears to be incontrovertible. This body of evidence is not publicly known as Garrison long ago decided to reserve all reference to it for the trial, which he fears may never come."	
Ivon ... stands watch over the secret and relevant files upon which the trial will be based and ... has prevented any curious journalist or itinerant researcher from examining the evidence.	
Garrison is constantly aware of the great trust that he holds and is concerned for the survival of the inquiry in the event of his death due either to natural or arranged causes.	
Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> , asks -- "if Jim Garrison has nothing" -- why so many work so hard to see to it that his "nothingness" is presented in a court of law. Why Shaw's attorneys "could be" receiving upwards of \$75,000 from the CIA to keep Shaw out of court. Why the federal government would establish a legal precedent of interfering with a state case before the prosecuting attorney has an opportunity to present his evidence. Why the attacks in the press. Why the appearance of the Epstein article so close to the date the trial was to have begun?	

Who had received letter of resignation from four assistants in the coroner's office, will not ask them to reconsider as he had previously announced he would. [Not in file.] Among those who resigned was Dr. Ignacio Medina, who had been serving as acting coroner; he and the three others charge that Dr. Rabin's appointment by Gov. McKeithen was politically motivated.	
Mintz does not believe the case will get to court. He suggests that Garrison should write a detailed account of the entire plot and make "the book" available to all news sources. That he should open himself up to suits for libel, slander and defamation of character, and that those named should try to take Garrison to court.	
Hubert Humphrey receives Democratic Presidential nomination, Chicago.	
Writing in <i>LA Free Press</i> , refutes statements made by <i>Time</i> Magazine 2 Aug (not in file) on Garrison and his case; implies magazine trying to convey the impression he is not ready for trial. See story for details.	
The one charge by Time that is evidently designed to influence potential jurors and the American people as a whole is [its description of Russo] as 'Drug Addict Perry Russo' (upper case D" and "A" in the original, believe it or not) despite the fact that Russo has never been convicted of the use or possession of drugs, has never been arrested for either charge, and in fact has never used drugs. That fabrication may prove to be a costly one for <i>Time</i> , for Russo is presently inclined to sue."	
Sworn in as coroner of Orleans Parish. Had appointed four assistants to fill vacancies caused by resignations. See file 23 and 28 Aug.	
<i>National Enquirer</i> carries article under his byline, repeating his story as generally known. Additional details.	
Touring the country in 1962 and 1963 to raise funds for his anti-Castro activities, Hall attended many meetings of radical right wingers on the West Coast, in Texas and Florida. Also present at such meetings were "Klansmen ... Fascists ex-military officers" and "CIA men ... a good source of funds."	
At these meetings heard discussions about killing JFK, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Earl Warren, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Says men he knew to be "CIA men" helped to compile the "kill list," and were present at West Coast meetings where Hall was offered men and guns to commit these murders. Refused; "I had to take part in the discussions simply because I was there, and I needed money from these people. But I wanted nothing to do with these plans."	
Oswald and Ruby never were present at any of the "kill list" meetings Hall attended.	
Hall believes his arrest in Dallas [16 Oct 63?] was simply to establish that he was in the city "just before" the assassination. Charges dropped the following day.	
In Dallas, 17 Oct 63 (by inference the same day charges against him were dropped) Hall was offered \$50,000 by "right wing radicals" to kill JFK; turned the offer down.	
Mrs. Odio's testimony that Oswald had come to her Dallas apartment in Sep 63 (26 or 27 Sep) "didn't tie in with 'evidence' the Commission had that Oswald was in Mexico City at that time. So, someone had to be found to knock down Mrs. Odio's evidence. They didn't want Oswald connected with Cubans because that could knock down the 'one assassin' theory. The FBI came up with my name through my arrest in Dallas around that time." (William Turner - <i>Ramparts</i> Jan 68 p. 64 -- says that in Sep 66 the FBI stripped Dallas police files of all pertinent material about arrests of Hall and Seymour in mid-Oct 63.) Says he has never seen Mrs. Odio, with or without Howard or Seymour.	

<p>Garrison's subpoena for Hall was quashed 24 Jan 68, because Hall was able to prove that on 22 Nov 63 he was in his apartment in Monterey [Monterey Park – <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 30 Dec 67], California.</p>	
<p>Hall gives details of what he believes to have been two attempts on his life, 16 Mar 68 and 28 Apr 69. (For details, see for those dates.) Believing the reason for such attacks was that he knew "too much about the activities of these right wingers," decided that if he told Garrison everything he knew, "these militants will figure there is no longer any point in trying to silence me." After assurance from Garrison that there would be no conspiracy charge against him, Hall went to New Orleans 5 May and spent 18 hours with him and his investigators.</p>	
<p>Hall repeats his conviction that "radical right wingers" killed JFK and King, "and that the CIA were in it up to their necks." Believes murder of Robert Kennedy was "part of the same operation."</p>	
<p>In the same issue of <i>The Minority of One</i> (above), also accepts without challenge all that Epstein says in <i>New Yorker</i> article, and expresses her contempt for Garrison. ("Henry] Wade is -- to paraphrase Leo Sauvage -- the -- Jim Garrison of Dallas.").</p>	
<p>Sauvage in letter to editor, <i>Minority of One</i> Dec 67, describes Garrison as "the Henry Wade of New Orleans."</p>	
<p>Article points to signs of "anti-humanist conspiracy" in the murders of JFK, King and RFK. "If the assassinations were random crimes by unstable individuals unconnected with each other or with anyone else, the law of chance would decree random victims covering the whole political spectrum. But the victims in each case were men opposed to the Vietnam war and championing, to greater or lesser degree, radical programs to redistribute wealth and power to the dispossessed."</p>	
<p>Article also contains uncomplimentary remarks on the Warren Report, J. Edgar Hoover, Ramsey Clark, Lane and others.</p>	
<p>recklessness with factual detail, is no Gibraltar of integrity." It is interesting that while Arnoni is bitterly critical of Epstein's motives in writing his book, he does not question in the slightest his possible motivation in writing the article, nor does he question a single statement of Epstein's about Garrison's investigation.</p>	
<p>In same issue of <i>Minority of One</i> (above): "I am inclined to think that the assassinations of [JFK] and [King] belong essentially in the same pattern of veto by assassination -- in that in each case a right wing group -- not necessarily the same one -- deliberately eliminated a personality whom they believed to be giving leadership in a direction of change, contrary to their interests, or prejudices. However on present information I doubt whether Robert Kennedy's assassination fits into the same picture." Noting that it is too early to comment, O'Brien believes the motive "would be connected rather with the use of America's power in the world outside, and the ease with which American political figures discuss and favor the application of force."</p>	
<p><i>Freedom and Peace Party</i> (New York) announces its nomination of Dick Gregory, civil rights activist, and Lane as its candidates for President and Vice President in New York state. (Filed Lane, 3 Sep.)</p>	
<p>Says he will not support Vice President Hubert Humphrey's bid for the presidency, giving as an example of the philosophic differences between them Humphrey's support of Earl Warren as Chief Justice.</p>	
<p>Recalls his pledge to support the vice president through the convention "and this I have done." Has no present plans to participate in the national election. See file for text of statement.</p>	

<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says McKeithen went to Chicago convention hoping to become Democratic candidate for vice president if the party decided to select a Southerner for the post.</p>	
<p>Reads letter written by him to Mayor Richard Daley, praising him for the way demonstrators at the convention were handled by Chicago police. (For account of police action at convention, see <i>Ramparts</i> 28 Sep 68, pp. 30 and 38, filed with magazines.)</p>	
<p>In Civil District Court, New Orleans, wins \$5,000 libel award against <i>Canyon Books and Distributing Co.</i>, New York, in suit based on "Oswald in New Orleans," by Harold Weisberg. Story unclear whether Weisberg is also involved in the judgment.</p>	
<p>Given authority by State Civil Service Commission to put four investigators on unclassified payroll for 90 days; as unclassified workers, they will not have to meet civil service requirements and are not limited by civil service pay scale. (See 11 Jun.) <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Commission may complete its work during this period.</p>	
<p>Civil Service Commission postpones indefinitely a hearing on group's employment practices, reserving the right to call such a hearing at any time. (5 Sep.)</p>	
<p>Unfavorable review of Epstein's <i>New Yorker</i> article, in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i>, 5, 12, 19 Sep 68, filed with magazines.</p>	
<p>Mrs. Field gives as an example of Epstein's methods his statement that "after discussing the case with Weisberg,</p>	
<p>Exonerated Oswald from having fired any of the shots." Points out that Garrison said this 23 Feb 67, and quotes from Weisberg's introduction to his book <i>Oswald in New Orleans</i> : "To date [18 Apr 67] I have had no contact with the D.A. himself and do not seek any."</p>	
<p>Mr. Garrison has developed certain witnesses whose credibility, on the surface at least, leaves much to be desired. He has made some sensational charges from time to time, a few of which appear to be aimed solely at focusing attention to his investigation and which may be of dubious value; some of his charges have been incorrect.</p>	
<p>A single individual, however, with a relatively small number of assistants who has undertaken so overwhelming a task and who is constantly obstructed by a hostile press and news-media, and by nearly every governmental agency is bound to err, to falter along the way. But not even Mr. Edward Epstein, however much he may boast of having seen all of Garrison's evidence, knows whether or not Mr. Garrison has a solid case against Mr. Shaw.</p>	
<p>Criminal District Court hears case against him, based on charges by Garrison of theft of files belonging to DA's office, which Alcock says he failed to return when he severed his relationship with the office. Judge Frank J. Shea hears technical pleadings, including motions by defense attorneys Milton Brener and Frank Klein to dismiss the charge and request by Alcock to deny the various defense motions.</p>	
<p>Gurvich not present at hearing; his lawyers say he is in a hospital at Wichita Falls, Tex. Reason for stay in hospital not given.</p>	
<p>Judge Shea orders both sides to submit legal memoranda on the motions when Gurvich returns and defers ruling until that time. Story does not say when Gurvich is expected to return.</p>	

<p>Giarrusso says there was no misconduct on Habighorst's part; that public knowledge of incident was precipitated by a television reporter (See 4 Aug 68) and not initiated by Habighorst, police department or District Attorney's office. Statement says the investigation "revealed that Habighorst had cleared his appearance on television through ... Alcock ... as well as through the police department ... The investigation further revealed that five copies of the department's fingerprint form were made of Mr. Clay Shaw, following his arrest March 1, 1967, instead of the regular three copies. In this particular instance, two sets of the prints that were taken were not ideal for classification and identification and a copy was retained by ex-officer ... Millet and Officer Habighorst [see below] as reference material. The retention of a copy of a report in a pending criminal matter by one of the officers involved in a case is not an unusual circumstance. This is done many times in order that an officer familiarize hi</p>	
<p>(Habighorst was described 30 Jul as "former policeman" by <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> but <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> of same date called him "police officer," as does Diarrusso statement above.)</p>	
<p>All above filed 6 Aug.</p>	
<p>Seated in courtroom watching proceedings as Judge Bagert deals with several prisoners charged with felonies, is asked by Bagert to represent one of them who could not afford counsel. Andrews accepts and is as amused as others in the courtroom when the prisoner's name turns out to be Joseph L. Bertrand and Bagert asks, "Any relation to Clay Bertrand?"</p>	
<p>Comments by Turner on <i>New Yorker</i> article, basically similar to those made on Eason interview 4 Aug.</p>	
<p>Turner quotes from "recent statement" (no documentation) by Richard Popkin on Epstein article, that Epstein "tends to take facts and information and rumors and so on, that occurred over a year and a half's period, and compress them all into simultaneous events, so that a statement made by Garrison at one time is pounced upon on the basis of information or statements he made a year and a half later in a totally different context."</p>	
<p>Reliable sources have informed me that NO ONE has seen Garrison's basic evidence, sources at least as reliable as Mr. Epstein. In the last analysis, however, only a court trial will resolve this question and only a court trial will clear Mr. Shaw's name for all time, if he is an innocent man.</p>	
<p>Analysis by Bill Lynch, States-Item of McKeithen's refusal to support Hubert Humphrey. "For five years McKeithen had carefully nurtured an image ... of himself as a progressive from the South. It was an obvious play, but was accomplished to some degree, although not easily... In the space of a 30-minute press conference, McKeithen swiftly unraveled that carefully built image, assuming the same stance as that of other Southern governors reflecting the philosophy of a majority of their constituents -- making a whipping boy of the Supreme Court...</p>	
<p>Perhaps Gov. McKeithen, who has a keen perception of Louisiana political trends, has a like awareness of national trends and sees a Democratic debacle this year... It may therefore turn out to be McKeithen's wisest political move -- restoring his enormous prestige on the home front and beginning anew to build a national political future."</p>	
<p>Reelects as president Dr. Alton Ochsner. Among others elected to various offices: Ed Butler, Dr. J.D. Grey, Eberhard P. Deutsch, C. Allen Favrot, Archbishop Phillip M. Hannan, Cecil Shilstone.</p>	

State Board of Ethics for Elected Officials declines to call a public hearing on his relationship with <i>Louisiana Loan and Thrift Co</i> . Recommends "that the law be amended to prohibit the attorney general from practicing law in the same manner that it now prohibits the judges. That until such legislation is enacted the attorney general voluntarily refrain from practicing law in a private capacity."	
Story by Bill Lynch hints at possible involvement of McKeithen in "the growing scandal over the company's operations," and reports his angry denial.	
E.M. Bartlett, official of <i>Arkansas Loan and Thrift Corp</i> . (parent company of <i>LL&T</i>) testifies before U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Bill Lynch (12 Sep) says this was in Fort Smith, Ark., but does not give date; describes Bartlett as former head of <i>LLET</i> . Bartlett says he negotiated a loan of \$25,000 for Garrison from <i>AL&T</i> , with which to buy <i>LL&T</i> stock.	
In Fort Smith, <i>Arkansas Loan and Thrift</i> and its affiliate, <i>Savings Guarantee Corp</i> ., declared insolvent, 10 Sep 68.	
Follow-up story by Bill Lynch on rulings by Board of Ethics for Elected Officials, in which he says Board found Gremillion in violation of the ethics law, but not any criminal portion of it. (Statement corrected by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 13 Sep to say the Board found his actions did not involve violation of code of ethics.) Story gives details of advisory opinion for which Gremillion had asked, in which Lynch says the Board "hit the attorney general hard."	
Board's reason for refusing to hold public hearing on MCC's complaint was that it was doubtful that a violation could be determined beyond a reasonable doubt.	
Board finds that McKeithen was not involved and says his conduct was completely ethical and proper in every respect.	
Separate story by Lynch says that last report of official audit of attorney general's financial operations on file in legislative auditor's office is for fiscal 1959.	
Assistant. U.S. Attorney Ronald J. Blask objects to decision allowing Marcello to go free on bond pending appeal, saying Marcello is under deportation orders. His lawyer, Jack Wasserman, retorts, "He's been under deportation orders since 1952. So what?"	
In Houston, sentenced to two years and \$5,000 fine by U.S. District Judge John V. Singleton, on charge of attacking FBI agent Patrick J. Collins. Maximum sentence would have been three years and same fine. Defense request for new trial denied.	
Interviewed by <i>LA Free Press</i> following his return from New Orleans. Date of return is not given.	
After his appearance on television program 8 Jul (see that date) Broshears was visited by Lane and one of Garrison's investigators. Lane convinced him his knowledge was valuable and urged him to go to New Orleans and give a deposition.	
Broshears warned by (in interviewer's wording) "agents of the Federal Government" not to divulge anything about his association with Ferrie and definitely not to go to New Orleans. He says the agent told him "it would not be in his best interest or in the best interest of the security of the country" for him to do so. Story does not say whether this warning came before or after visit by Lane and investigator.	
Arrives in New Orleans 9 Aug, is interviewed by members of Garrison's staff and gives deposition. Spends six days there and later meets Garrison. Contrary to impression he had formed of Garrison, from press accounts, is impressed by him and treated by him and his staff with respect and consideration.	

<p>On his return to Los Angeles, Broshears is again a guest on Stan Bohrman show (no date given). Says there he told Garrison of his first meeting with Shaw, introduced to him as Bert. At that time did not know who he was. Free Press asks him why he did not mention this during his first appearance on the program. Answers that at that time he did not trust Garrison and was reluctant to become involved in the investigation. Says he told Bohrman off camera not to ask anything about Shaw because he would have to answer truthfully and he did not want anyone to know he had met him.</p>	
<p>While in New Orleans, Broshears found that "Federal records" on him had been removed from hospital files, these records being for a period when he had been taken into custody by Federal agents and questioned about his association with Ferrie. <i>Free Press</i> does not indicate whether this statement was made on Bohrman program or in its own interview, and does not say when he was taken into custody.</p>	
<p>(Broshears, in August issue of his newsletter ["The Light of Understanding"] says of removal of these records, "But they 'slipped' up, and a couple of cards were found in various agencies that gave light to the fact that I was indeed in Orleans and that I had indeed been involved in the 'underground there.'")</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> editorial says he is unfit for office and should resign.</p>	
<p>W.W. McDougall, secretary of Board of Ethics for Elected Officials, says that in that capacity he reviewed the report on Gremillion's <i>LL&T</i> connections and it showed Gov. McKeithen was not improperly involved. Says he had made this statement earlier but wants to reemphasize it now because McKeithen's name has again been mentioned in connection with the firm, now in federal bankruptcy proceedings.</p>	
<p>Under subpoena by Garrison's office to produce, material described as "A certain diary and notes kept by Mr. Seymour Gelber while an assistant district attorney in Dade County, Florida, during an investigation conducted by the state's attorney for Dade County into activities of extremist groups." Date of subpoena not given. Alcock says he is mainly interested in the names that may "pop up" in the diary.</p>	
<p>Diary allegedly refers to a man who mentioned in Apr 63 the possibility that JFK would be killed with a high-powered rifle from a building. States-Item says diary "also" (to distinguish this from the previous sentence?) refers to Joseph Milteer, a Georgian, who reportedly told Miami intelligence agent Willie Somersette, in Apr 63, that JFK would be assassinated.</p>	
<p>See 3 Feb 67 and story by Bill Barry on Miami tape (reprinted in Penn Jones' "Forgive My Grief, II", p. 44) which mentions a "National Leader" -- of KKK? -- from Georgia.</p>	
<p>Edward Wegmann files appeal with U.S. Supreme Court, asking for a hearing on Shaw's request for permanent injunction barring Garrison from prosecuting him in state court. Appeal asks for same remedies denied by three-judge panel 23 Jul.</p>	
<p>According to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, if this appeal had not been filed within a reasonable time, state court action could have proceeded. If the Supreme Court agrees to hear the case, it will set a hearing after it reconvenes 7 Oct. If it declines, the case will revert to state court.</p>	
<p>Appeal says three-judge panel erred by: denying Shaw his fundamental rights of freedom of expression, fair trial and due process by not granting the injunction;</p>	
<p>Not holding an evidentiary hearing on Shaw's requests for relief/</p>	
<p>Upholding the Louisiana conspiracy law.</p>	
<p>Holding that injunctive relief was barred because the matter still is pending in state court.</p>	
<p>Not noting the bad faith of the prosecution in pressing the matter with no hope of gaining a conviction.</p>	

Not noting the importance of the Warren Report and not declaring it valid, accurate and binding.	
Not making the U.S. Attorney General a party to the case.	
Hearing on fugitive warrant postponed for second time. Reason given for postponement is that Gov. Reagan has not yet reached a decision. Bradley says he is confident Reagan will rule against extradition.	
Warren will preside as Chief Justice when Supreme Court convenes 7 Oct. Fortas nomination still under discussion in Senate.	
New York Times reports "speculation in the Senate and in the press that Mr. Warren timed his retirement so President Johnson could name the next Chief Justice, and that he will rescind his retirement if Justice Fortas is not confirmed and Richard M. Nixon is elected President. The speculation was based on Mr. Warren's letter to Mr. Johnson, which announced 'my intention to retire ... effective at your pleasure.' The President accepted 'effective at such time as a successor is qualified.'"	
While he will stay on the Supreme Court until successor is confirmed, Warren speaks freely of his retirement plans but will not comment on the timing of his departure.	
This item filed Warren Commission (Warren resignation).	
In letter to President Johnson, asks that his nomination as Chief Justice be withdrawn; accepted by LBJ "with deep regret." Fortas supporters in Senate yesterday failed by 14 votes to end filibuster against his nomination. See <i>New York Times</i> 3 Oct (filed Warren Commission, Warren resignation) for text of letter and LBJ statement.	
<i>New York Times</i> 3 Oct says letter was written 1 Oct after Senate voted and delivered to the White House this morning. White House spokesman says contents of letter were known before it was received, but there was no elaboration as to any conversations which might have taken place between LBJ and Fortas before it was written.	
Fortas' withdrawal means no action will be taken on nomination of Judge Homer Thornberry to Supreme Court, since there is now no vacancy.	
State Board of Ethics declines request by MCC to reconsider decision not to hold a public hearing. Says the case is, closed and board will not enter debate with MCC or any other group over it.	
MCC, in letter to Gov. McKeithen, asks him to support move by State Sen. Charles W. Smither for full legislative investigation of Gremillion's ties with <i>Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corp.</i>	
In Nashville, in federal grand jury hearing, Walter Sheridan is the first witness. Another witness is William Hawk Daniels, formerly assistant to Sargent Pitcher and now Baton Rouge city judge, who told a New Orleans television newsman in September he had been offered \$250,000 by a Baton Rouge business man to alter his testimony in Hoffa case.	
At City Council meeting, during debate on legalization of charitable bingo, asks Council to investigate what he calls "the continuous contact" of Councilman Eddie L. Sapir with Carlos Marcello, Joseph, Sammy and Vincent Marcello, suggesting Sapir is more concerned with their interest than that of the public. Angry reaction by Sapir.	

<p>In statement issued later, Sapir says, "Mr. Kohn knows that he deliberately lied and that his insinuations are totally unfounded." Statement says this is not the first time Kohn has "irresponsibly attacked public officials," gives as examples his "unfounded attacks" on Garrison and Councilman Moon Landrieu. "It is high time that Mr. Kohn's attempts to intimidate public officials through irresponsible and vile charges be investigated. It is my intention to bring Mr. Kohn's actions to the attention of the district attorney and grand jury."</p>	
<p>Edward Grady Partin appears before federal grand jury, Nashville. It is expected that he will be followed by Sargent Pitcher, Don Vestal, president of Teamsters Local in Nashville, and Robert Vick, former Nashville policeman and government informer. (For Vick, see 13 Aug 68.)</p>	
<p>Says he hopes to go before Orleans grand jury to discuss Kohn's attempts to intimidate public officials; will meet with Garrison 9 Oct to discuss Kohn's allegations.</p>	
<p>Submits written request to City Council for a hearing on alleged connections between Councilman Sapir and Marcello; letter signed by Kohn and Dr. J.D. Grey. Council president John J. Petre says that since Council procedure requires written complaint in the form of an affidavit, there is no formal complaint before the Council.</p>	
<p>Filed incorporation papers, Washington, D.C., incorporators: Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Patricia Louise Fensterwald, William Ohlhausen. Initial directors: Fensterwald, William Turner, Richard Sprague. See file for partial list of prospective directors, which includes Garrison's name, and for partial list of those to be invited to become members. (Incorporation papers filed Misc. - Study Groups.)</p>	
<p>For details on Committee see 2 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Reconvenes, after recess since 17 Jun.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office retains attorney Eberhard P. Deutsch to prepare a motion for presentation to U.S. Supreme Court, asking for a ruling against the federal court taking jurisdiction in the Shaw conspiracy trial; brief to be filed "soon," no date given.</p>	
<p>Accepts chairmanship of Democrats for Nixon in Louisiana. Is a close political ally of Mayor Victor H. Schiro, who is active with Humphrey forces. Supports Democratic Rep. Hale Boggs for reelection over Republican opponent.</p>	
<p>States-Item lists some of his public activities but does not mention he was one of the organizers of Truth and Consequences, Inc.</p>	
<p>Sen. John J. Williams (R, DE) calls for investigation into allegation that Fortas interceded with President Johnson to obtain a Federal appointment for a former attorney for Robert G. Baker. Asks that nomination of David G. Bress, to become a Federal district judge in Washington, D.C., be held up pending investigation by Senate Judiciary Committee. Says that when Fortas and Bress were in private practice in Washington they represented Baker and his companies.</p>	
<p>Williams' call for investigation based on speech by William W. Greenhalgh, 4 Oct, in which he said that President Johnson appointed Bress as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia in 1965 at Fortas' suggestion. That Greenhalgh himself had been recommended for the position by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, then Attorney General, and by present Attorney General, Ramsey Clark.</p>	

Williams quotes Greenhalgh as saying Fortas persuaded Johnson he was "too close to (Robert) Kennedy" and couldn't be trusted because the Baker case was pending in the U.S. District Court. That just before Bress was nominated President Johnson told Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, "I need a man I can trust."	
President Johnson announces that he will not nominate another person now for the office of Chief Justice.	
Earl Warren promptly issues a one-sentence statement: "The President's statement speaks for itself and calls for no additional elaboration by me."	
White House press secretary, George E. Christian, says he does not know of any communication between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Warren prior to the President's announcement.	
See story for options still open to LBJ, including the possibility that Warren could rescind his tender of retirement. However, story says Warren has strongly implied in private conversations that he definitely intends to retire and that the only question now is timing.	
All above filed Warren Commission (Warren retirement) 11 Oct.	
Denies owning stock in Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corp., despite an audit showing he signed note to buy stock; says he signed the note (which he thought was for \$12,000, not 325,000) but backed out two days later when he became dubious about the arrangement. (See story for details.) Says it would be simple enough for auditors to determine this by checking to see who received dividend payments on the stock he allegedly owns. (10 Oct.)	
Charges Sapir is trying to use the grand jury, whose sessions are secret, to avoid a public hearing before City Council. Says he has told the Council that in the event of a hearing he could suggest the names of persons for the Council to call, but sees no reason for calling them before the grand jury because the MCC is not accusing Sapir of any crime and therefore has no case to present.	
<i>AP, New York Time</i> s: "President Johnson has cut his communication lines with one of his oldest friends and advisers, Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia.	
More than three months ago they had a difference of opinion over a matter Mr. Russell will not even discuss with friends." Story describes close relationship dating back to 1949, and present coolness between them; Russell apparently no longer welcome at White House.	
Russell was a member of the Warren Commission.	
Filed Warren Commission, Warren retirement, 11 Oct.	
Kohn, after he had conferred with Garrison by phone and with Ward and Alcock in DA's office this afternoon. Says he is confident that after he and Kohn have been heard, "Mr. Kohn will be proven once again to be a wicked, malicious and irresponsible liar."	
Asks District Attorney's office to have the grand jury consider charging Kohn with intimidation of a public official. (10 Oct.)	
Wants Kohn to testify specifically on two points: 1) proof of his accusation that Sapir's interest in bingo ordinance pending before City Council is not in the interest of the public but in the interest of the Marcellos; 2) proof of the accusation that he has had "continuous contact." (18 Oct.)	

<p>In letter addressed to him and MCC, 10 Oct, City Council says it cannot hold public hearings into his charges against Sapir, because such hearings cannot be conducted unless "an affidavit was filed with any member of the City Council, containing information alleging a specific violation of the law." Kohn and MCC maintain they are not accusing Sapir of any crime, but are only questioning whether a public official should be in, "continuous contact" with persons identified as known criminals.</p>	
<p>Says there is "considerable precedent" for such hearings and that the matter is being researched further by MCC legal counsel and will be taken up again with the Council pending results of this research.</p>	
<p>Writes in <i>LA Free Press</i> (filed Lane) on his acceptance of nomination as vice president by <i>Freedom and Peace Party</i> (New York). His name and Dick Gregory's will appear on ballots in several states. Where their names are not on the ballot will run as write-in candidates.</p>	
<p>I went to Chicago to work out a platform with my running mate, lived on the streets with the young people for fifteen hours a day, for three days, was gassed four times by the National Guard and Chicago police and clubbed twice by the police...</p>	
<p>Representative democracy ended in America on a November day in Dallas. An effort to restore it died in Chicago almost five years later when fascism, in its most obvious form, came to America."</p>	
<p>Lane had supported Eugene McCarthy "primarily because he was a decent man and therefore the lone exception on the regular political horizon this year;" feels there is no real choice between Humphrey and Nixon, that "the voice of the people, so clearly expressed during the primaries and on the streets of Chicago, has been tragically ignored;" and that the country requires an alternative. Had accepted nomination, "viewing it all not exactly as a lark but without any real hope of shaking the system as a Vice Presidential candidate."</p>	
<p>All above filed Lane.</p>	
<p>Believes CIA responsible for deaths of King and RFK, that there was intelligence interest in these assassinations; adds names of Malcolm X, Lumumba, Guevara; says that at the first Bandung conference the whole second echelon of Chinese leadership blown up by CIA on plane. "I think the most experienced assassins in the modern world are the CIA."</p>	
<p>Reports tonight that his 14-year-old son Roger Craig Jr. has been missing since 8 a.m. 14 Oct; believes he has been kidnapped. Has had no problems with him, and while he has been absent from school once or twice before, this was never for more than a few hours.</p>	
<p>Craig now works at refinery near Midlothian; serves as justice of the peace in precinct.</p>	
<p>See 20 Dec 68.</p>	
<p>Repetition of story in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 18 Oct adds that Supreme Court has given no indication whether it will accept jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Garrison places dispute between Kohn and Sapir before grand jury, which indicts Kohn for public intimidation of Sapir. Free on \$1,000 bond. Kohn describes his indictment as "an abuse of criminal justice." (18 Oct.)</p>	
<p>In case unrelated to above, indicted by grand jury for public bribery of state's chief witness in manslaughter case. Although District Attorney's office dismissed the manslaughter charge against former policeman Robert F. Blanchard, it accused Plotkin and Krasnoff of persuading the witness to change her testimony. (18 Oct.) Both maintain innocence; each (?) free on \$1,000 bond.</p>	

Attorneys for Garrison (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 's wording; should it not be "attorneys for District Attorney's office"?) file brief with Supreme Court asking for rejection of Shaw appeal, contending Shaw has no grounds for complaining that he is being subjected to "galling inconveniences," that such circumstances are the lot of "every person so unfortunate as to be the subject of a criminal prosecution."	
Her mother, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, announces that Mrs. Kennedy will marry Aristotle Socrates Onassis, 62-year-old Greek millionaire ship-owner. No date announced but marriage expected some time next week.	
Letter to Editor, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , attacking Sapir and defending Kohn.	
Married to Aristotle Onassis on island of Scorpios, owned by him. Very small wedding party, including from the Kennedy family only two sisters of JFK, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford.	
Because of this marriage the future relations of Mrs. Onassis with the Catholic Church remain in doubt, since Mr. Onassis was divorced by his former wife in 1960. The marriage ceremony was that of Greek Orthodox Church.	
Plead innocent before Judge O'Hara to charges of public bribery; request by their attorney, Donald V. Organ, for time to file special pleadings granted and date set for 15 Nov.	
Pleads innocent to charge of public intimidation; Judge Haggerty gives his attorneys until 15 Nov to file special pleadings. Kohn again released under :1,000 bond.	
U.S. Attorney Louis LaCour declines comment on Garrison's statement that federal government is investigating him.	
Alcock says efforts to obtain Gelber's diary (see 27 Sep) have been futile. Gelber says he refused to cooperate because Garrison "revealed the name of an informant," a Miami police intelligence agent. Alcock says this probably is a reference to Willie Somersette, already a matter of public knowledge.	
Story on Mafia, plot to kill Garrison was deliberately leaked to Harv Morgan (see 14, 21 Dec) to make it appear, if Garrison was killed, that the Mafia was responsible.	
States-Item reports Garrison has said he learned of this about four months ago when two IRS agents came to his office and that he believes this was an effort to discredit him by connecting him with the Louisiana Loan and Thrift Corporation case; Garrison has refused to cooperate because "it is obvious harassment."	
Producer of movie of same title based on portion of the book, Herve (?) Lamarr (phonetic spelling), says in interview by Colin Edwards, <i>KPFA</i> 30 Dec (tape No.) that movie includes Zapruder film, including four frames missing from official version; will not say how Zapruder film was obtained.	
Movie has been shown in Paris, London and Madrid. Lamarr showed it to prospective buyers and distributors, including television stations in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. None interested, "too painful." Movie is free of charge to those willing to arrange for audience space and projector; arrangements to be made with Tara in Montreal.	
Lamarr says book originally was written in English and submitted to American publishers; none interested. First brought out in German by Axel Springer [right-wing publisher] under title of "Die Verschwörung;" also published in French titled "L'Amérique Brûle." Publication planned for Spain, Portugal, Italy, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Sweden.	
Advertisement in <i>Ramparts</i> magazine says book may be obtained by mail from Tara Editions, 63 Bresolles St., Montreal, but order sent there is returned by post office as unknown at that address.	

Orleans Parish Grand Jury issues another perjury indictment against her, this one replacing one of two previous perjury indictments (see Plotkin, Krassnoff, 17 Oct). See file 26 Oct for details of her testimony, released that date by Grand Jury.	
Bradley is granted continuance until 8 Nov (filed 31 Oct) by Los Angeles Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. His lawyer, George Jensen, had argued that Gov. Reagan needed more time to decide on his extradition.	
All above filed Books, Hepburn. For additional details on book see 31 Dec 68.	
Says if he succeeds in avoiding extradition, "I intend to seek criminal prosecution against anyone who conspired to frame me." (Filed 31 Dec.)	
Subpoena for his appearance before Orleans Parish Grand Jury 21 Nov issued by Garrison's office. Subpoena says he "has been engaged in undercover activity for a part of the industrial warfare complex for years," and uses as a cover the role of a minister working with gypsies.	
Press release (text, AIC 15 Nov) says, "Mr. Crisman is being called as a witness because our office has developed evidence indicating a relationship on his part to persons involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy... We want to reiterate that President Kennedy was murdered by elements of the industrial warfare complex working in concert with individuals in the United States government. At the time of his murder, President Kennedy was working to end the Cold War. By that time, however, the Cold War had become America's biggest business. The annual income of the defense industry was well over \$20 billion a year, and there were forces in that industry and in the U.S. government which opposed the ending of the Cold War." (Filed 1 Nov.)	
Alcock says Crisman has made many trips to New Orleans and Dallas in connection with undercover work for manufacturers of military hardware, and is a former employee of the Boeing Company.	
<i>Tacoma News Tribune</i> carries interview with Crisman in which he is said to have told the paper "Saturday" that subpoena has not yet been served, but when it is, would be willing to go to New Orleans provided expenses are paid for himself and his attorney, Robert G. Griffin. Clipping from paper is marked 31 Oct, possibly in error; the previous Saturday was 26 Oct, and that following, 2 Nov.	
Denies he is engaged in industrial espionage; report does not say he denies ever having been involved in such activity.	
Says Thomas Edward Beckham was a disc jockey in New Orleans under the name Mark Evans and was a "banker" for "Cuban freedom fighters." "But I met him after all this had taken place. I met him here in the Northwest." Had traveled with him to New Orleans and other eastern cities, helping to promote records. Says that because of his association with Beckham, Garrison probably has arrived at erroneous conclusion that he knows something of significance.	
Says Beckham was brought into some of the Fund raising efforts, and after the Bay of Pigs "everyone started looking for the money;" the CIA had been paid for training the Cubans, but not all of the remaining money could be accounted for. FBI and treasury agents began looking for Beckham, who had visited Dallas and then Jacksonville, where "he turned over \$30,000 to the FBI -- but I understand that Garrison feels he dropped off 10 times that amount in Dallas, and that the money was used to finance the assassination."	
Says he believes there was a conspiracy responsible for the assassination and that Oswald "obviously" had a part in it, but does not believe he was capable of having fired the number of shots necessary.	

In phone interview with <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> (no date given for interview) says his only connection with Garrison's investigation is that "I know a guy who knows some Cubans," whom later in the conversation he identifies as Beckham. Says Beckham called him last night and again today; no elaboration. Has known Beckham about two and a half years.	
Asked if he intends to fight subpoena, replies, "I have no reason to go to New Orleans... I am of no use to [Garrison]."	
Says he did once work for Boeing. <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> quotes from statement by Garrison's office referring to Crisman as a "former" Boeing employee: "In intelligence terminology this ordinarily means that the connection still exists but that the 'former employee' has moved into an underground operation. More often than not a 'bad record' or evidence indicating that he has been 'fired' is prepared for the parent company to increase the disassociation between the two." Also from statement: "Our information indicates that since the early 1960s [Crisman] has made many trips to the New Orleans and Dallas areas in connection with his undercover work... "	
Says he is not a preacher. Steve Burton (<i>LA Free Press</i> 8 Nov), giving no source, describes Crisman as "a 'bishop' of the Universal Life Church."	
Describes program "to help gypsies" he submitted to Office of Economic Opportunity earlier this year which was accepted and now in effect at Head Start schools in Tacoma and Baltimore, MD.	
Apparently ceases publication with Nov 68 issue, which carries (p. 6) appeal to readers for financial help in overcoming \$35,000 deficit. Later issues not found on newstands.	
Carries two articles on assassinations:	
Kennedy assassinations and political detours (a possibly romantic posthumous speculation), by Alfred John Ferrarri;	
Between two Kennedy assassinations, [letter to the editor] by Griscom Morgan.	
In three-hour program on Jim Eason show; nothing essentially new, tape erased.	
Says Charles Lind went to school with both RFK and Garrison.	
Wins National election.	
Says subpoena and check for \$500 received, but he needs more money so that his lawyer can accompany him. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Crisman also uses the names Fred Lee and Dr. Jon Gold. (Filed 8 Nov.)	
Gov. Reagan refuses extradition (after more than nine months since receiving extradition papers 29 Jan 68), on the basis that Louisiana failed to provide sufficient evidence that Bradley had been in the state between August and November 22 1963 (filed 9 Nov).	
Decision to deny extradition did not consider the issue of guilt or innocence, only the requirements of extradition law. Reagan's legal secretary, Edwin Meese, says, "Louisiana officials were given the opportunity to substantiate allegations (about Bradley) ... but declined to do so."	
Bradley says, "Naturally, I'm pleased. Now I challenge Mr. Garrison, if he is sincere, to come out here and question me to his heart's content." Says he would be willing to answer Garrison's questions if he came to Los Angeles.	
Tells newsmen it has cost him \$30,000 for investigators and attorney's fees to block extradition. (Bradley and Meese statements filed 9 Nov.)	

<p>Story carried by <i>San Jose Mercury</i> 9 Nov says that at extradition hearing 26 Jun Bradley's lawyer, George Jensen, "produced a fuzzy photograph ... of a man he said [Garrison] had identified as Bradley. He said the man Garrison claims was Bradley was taller, lankier and younger than his client. He said the only resemblance was a cleft in the chin."</p>	
<p>Appears on Marv Grey's phone-in program, <i>KABC</i>, Los Angeles, described by Paul Eberle in <i>LA Free Press</i> under title, "Two-way radio rednecks defend Bradley." (Filed 15 Nov.)</p>	
<p>Bradley insinuates that Garrison is financed by unnamed organization, by implication the <i>Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions</i>, Santa Barbara; says Garrison was there at a secret meeting, two days before [he] named me." See 22 Nov, for comment by Stephen Jaffee.</p>	
<p>Bradley explains that he still has his bus ticket for his trip from El Paso to Anthony, Texas, 22 Nov 63, because it was necessary to keep them for his income tax returns. When asked how long they had to be kept, said he didn't know.</p>	
<p>Eberle: "It is also interesting to note that while Bradley submitted as evidence the bus tickets for the trip from El Paso to Anthony, Texas, on the afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963, he did not submit tickets for the crucial alleged trip from Tulsa to El Paso, during which time, Garrison claims, Bradley was actually in Dallas."</p>	
<p>Eberle says "Jack Ruby's sister" [Eva?] "just happened" to call the program; defended Bradley and Gov. Reagan, attacked Garrison and Craig.</p>	
<p>For additional comment, by Stephen Jaffe, see 22 Nov 68.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> carries story on article about Shaw by James Kirkwood in current (Dec) issue of <i>Esquire</i>, which it describes as breaking Shaw's long silence.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i>, quoting from the article, says Shaw considered his first questioning by Garrison as interesting dinner conversation" that he "did not take seriously at all... They'd come across the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald had known someone named Clay Bertrand when he was in New Orleans. They'd gone over a list of Clays, thought about me, and wanted to know if I'd known Oswald."</p>	
<p><i>Esquire</i> article is very favorable to Shaw, very critical of Garrison. Title: "So here you are, Clay Shaw, twenty months and thousands of dollars after being charged with conspiracy in the worst crime of the century. What are you doing about it?"</p>	
<p>His attorney Milton-Brener files supplemental motion to throw out public intimidation indictment against Kohn. Judge Haggerty gives District Attorney's office until 21 Nov to answer; will hear arguments on the motions at that time.</p>	
<p>Senate Republican leader Everett N. Dirksen says Warren's letter of resignation still in effect and could be accepted by Richard Nixon after he takes office. He expects Warren to administer the oath of office to Nixon; other sources say there has been no discussion of this between Warren and Nixon. (Filed Warren Commission - resignation; see also 15 Nov.)</p>	
<p>Appointed to head committee named by Louisiana Supreme Court to study state's jury system.</p>	
<p>Robert F. Blanchard (see 17 Oct and earlier refs) reinstated by Civil Service Commission. After police department agrees to reinstate him and drop charges, he resigns and waives his suit for back pay and benefits because of adverse publicity in the case.</p>	

<p>From story by Anthony Lewis, <i>New York Times</i> (filed Warren Commission - resignation): "Chief Justice Earl Warren's intention to retire has not been affected by the election. His letter stating his intention will remain on the table, ready for action by Richard M. Nixon when he becomes President... From the point of view of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice is known to think it best that any Justice time his retirement for the end of a term in June. If he leaves in the middle of a term, he cannot take part in cases that have been argued but not yet decided.</p>	
<p>It may be, therefore, that President Nixon will choose to accept the Warren retirement effective at the end of the present term in June. But that will be completely up to the new President, since the Chief Justice does not intend to amend his retirement letter...</p>	
<p>Those close to Chief Justice Warren say also that he deprecates talk of any ill feeling between him and Mr. Nixon. He expects, if asked, to swear the new President in on Jan. 20...</p>	
<p>From story by Jane Eshleman Conant, <i>San Francisco Examiner</i>, 18 Nov (filed Warren Commission, resignation): "[Warren] does not consider his recent resignation binding upon him under Nixon, addressed as it was to outgoing President Johnson... When [Warren] offered his resignation to President Johnson last June, it became common gossip that he wanted Johnson -- and not Nixon -- to have the chance to name the new chief justice. But now that the Senate has scuttled the Johnson nomination of [Fortas], Warren feels the resignation is, in effect, void."</p>	
<p>Ramparts prints excerpts from his press conference 17 Aug, on his return to La Paz, in which he details his experiences with the CIA in Bolivia, and his part in sending a copy of Che Guevara's diary to Cuba. See file for details.</p>	
<p><i>Ramparts</i> says Arguedas "has arranged for Ramparts to receive a document dealing with his work for the CIA. This document is to be made public should any unexpected 'accident' happen to Arguedas during his stay in prison."</p>	
<p>Above file CIA.</p>	
<p>Has been quietly conducting new investigation into JFK assassination, according to <i>Washington (DC) Examiner</i> of this date. (Quoted by Hal White, <i>Berkeley Barb</i> 13 Dec 68, where filed.) Subcommittee not further identified by Examiner, which says investigation is being conducted under Congressional auspices, but if such should no longer be possible the investigators will continue to work on their own. Investigators have been interviewing persons who may have additional leads.</p>	
<p>Unnamed sub-committee spokesman says further investigation might be possible under a new administration which being "totally unconnected with the assassination might not be so emotionally involved in reopening old wounds," but emphasizes that present administration has not hampered any investigation. Same source says some Congressmen are sympathetic to reopening the case.</p>	
<p>See also Fensterwald, 2 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Appears before Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Was accompanied by attorney, Robert Griffin of Tacoma. Griffin, told by Alcock that Louisiana law does not permit him to enter jury room with Crisman, questions its constitutionality.</p>	
<p>Crisman tells newsmen he uses the name Jon Gold on Tacoma radio station <i>KAYE</i>. Says he does not know any of the figures in the case, including Oswald and Shaw.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty takes under advisement arguments by the state and attorneys for Kohn on motion to dismiss intimidation indictment; will rule 26 Nov.</p>	

Comment by Stephen Jaffe on statements made by Bradley on Marv Grey program 9 Nov 68. Says of Bradley's implication that Garrison is financed by the <i>Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions</i> :	
Garrison was the invited guest speaker at a luncheon, not a secret meeting ... at the <i>Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions</i> , Santa Barbara. He spoke there for approximately 2 hours on November 16, 1967 and on no other date, and he was not there, 'meeting secretly,' two days before Bradley was 'named,' or more correctly charged with conspiracy ... on December 20, 1967.	
Bradley's statement that this Institution is in any way financing Mr. Garrison's investigation ... is absolutely unfounded and false."	
Announcement in <i>LA Free Press</i> of showing of film 25 Nov, American premiere sponsored by A.S. [Associated Students] <i>U.C.L.A. Film Commission</i> . Hal Verb reports it was not shown there as announced, at 4 p.m., nor at <i>U.C. Berkeley</i> , as expected, the same evening. Reason unknown. See 5 Dec.	
Announcement of television program. Narrated by Ed Butler, produced by <i>INCA</i> , sponsored by <i>Schick Safety Razor Co.</i> , to be shown on Channel 5. Announcement offers free reprints of "in-depth articles" under general heading of "The great assassination puzzle." (Filed Misc. - films, etc.)	
<i>Tampa Times</i> reproduces copy of letter from Weisberg to Fred Newcomb (Sherman Oaks, California), 12 Mar 68, typed on official letterhead of DA's office, New Orleans. Four sets of photos of Thornley, "printed backward" (reversing his normal hairline), are enclosed with letter, which asks Newcomb to retouch them to bring out any resemblance to Oswald.	
Paper quotes Leaven as saying today he has reason to believe Garrison wanted to use the retouched photos to support a theory that Thornley posed as Oswald on several occasions when Oswald was away from New Orleans.	
Times does not disclose how it came into possession of the letters or several photos of Thornley, also printed with its story. Neither letter, as reproduced, is signed; that from Alcock to Newcomb bears notation that a copy is to be sent to Leaven, and Alcock possibly included a copy of Weisberg's letter.	
Weisberg, speaking to <i>Tampa Times</i> by phone from Frederick, Md., confirms he dictated letter to Newcomb in DA's office but did not see it after dictating it and did not know typist had used official letterhead. Says Garrison did not ask him to write the letter or send the photos of Thornley to Fred Newcomb for retouching. Says that he has often been accused of being responsible for Garrison's interest in Thornley, but "this is absolutely incorrect. Garrison's interest in Thornley was inevitable."	
Weisberg says the letter and photos were leaked to <i>Tampa Times</i> as "part of the propaganda campaign being waged against myself and Mr. Garrison."	
Times also reproduces copy of letter from Alcock to Newcomb, 23 May 68, acknowledging receipt of "documents concerning Harold Weisberg's request." Letter says Weisberg is not a member of DA's staff and his request was made without the authority or consent of DA's office. Office has "absolutely no intention" of using any "touched-up" photos of Thornley in his trial. Office therefore has no objection to Newcomb's sending Weisberg's letter and any photos of Thornley to his attorney, Arnold D. Leaven.	
Resigns as Corporation Judge after five months in office. Had requested increase in his salary of \$50 a month to \$200; was offered \$75 which he found unsatisfactory. <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 5 Dec carries his letter of resignation, filed Magazines.	

Judge Haggerty sustains motion filed by Milton Brener to quash public intimidation indictment against Kohn. Assistant District Attorney William L. Alford, Jr. says state will appeal decision to Louisiana Supreme Court. See file 10 Dec for Judge Haggerty's reasons for his decision.	
Kohn says, "It is now incumbent upon Sapir to explain for the public his association" with Marcello family. "He was asked this question publicly and has not yet answered."	
Calls on Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion to make public the details of investigation of him by the Louisiana Board of Ethics for Elected Officials (see 11.Sep).	
Point out in letter to him that law setting up the Board provides that its records be confidential, but may be made public at the written request of the person charged. Under this rule, the option for releasing the results of the Gremillion-LL&f investigation would rest with him.	
Letter to him says, "We urge you to communicate with the Ethics Board ... requesting that they make all records of your case available for examination by representatives of the MCC and of the public press."	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> carries Gremillion's statement refusing MCC request.	
Richard Nixon, not yet President and without authority to do so, asks Warren to remain until Supreme Court completes current term next June.	
Sen. Evert N. Dirksen says that at Nixon's request invitation was extended to Warren to administer Nixon's oath of office, and that Warren replied he would "be delighted" to do so.	
All above filed Warren Commission - resignation.	
<i>New York Times</i> editorial comments on "the sensible and dignified arrangement worked out between President-elect Nixon and Chief Justice Warren," saying that "by remaining on the bench through June and the retiring [Warren] helps remove the Supreme Court from the political category as a captured proze."	
All above filed Warren Commission – Resignation, 5 Dec.	
W.W. McDougall, special assistant to Gov. McKeithen, is called before grand jury (above), takes with him records of Board of Ethics' investigation of Gremillion's dealings with LLB, says he is doing so only on orders from the court.	
Unsatisfactory report in <i>LA Free Press</i> on non-appearance of the film at <i>UCLA</i> . Apparently had been rescheduled from 22 to 23 Nov, "representatives of the producers in Paris" having told "local contacts at both <i>UCLA</i> and <i>Berkeley</i> " that the film would arrive by "courier" on that date. At <i>UCLA</i> audience of over two thousand waited, but story unclear whether this was 22 or 23 Nov; by inference this was the 23rd.	
Calls press conference in Baton Rouge, at which he refuses to answer questions but reads a statement saying he has volunteered to testify before a federal grand jury investigating LL&T.	
Is to meet later in the day with U.S. Attorney Louis Lacour, to whom he will turn over his file. Says he will not submit this file to the MCC because it is not a legally constituted authority. Says that after the grand jury has heard his testimony and considered his file, intends to release it "at the proper time."	
Receives International House's 1967 Cunningham Award, honoring him for contributions to better inter-American relations. (Filed 6 Dec.)	
Drew Pearson says Nixon's request that Warren remain until June was made "without any consultation whatsoever with Johnson" and has "the earmarks of a quick double-play" to block the interim appointment of Arthur Goldberg.	

As early as last July, [Warren], when asked by the President whom should he appoint as his successor, at first declined to propose a successor, later had discreetly pointed out that the Middle West had no representation on the court and suggested former Justice Arthur Goldberg, who comes from Chicago."	
Pearson says LBJ had Goldberg under consideration and told Nixon so at a luncheon in November. "There is some belief that Nixon called [Warren] deliberately in order to head off the President's plan to appoint [Goldberg]... Obviously it was not Nixon's prerogative to do this and, furthermore, both protocol and courtesy required him to call the President in advance of his request to Warren. Johnson has leaned over backward to clear with Nixon all questions of policy which affect the country during this interim period."	
Pearson says Warren, because of previous bad relations between him and Nixon, was caught by surprise when latter called, and acquiesced without realizing that it was President Johnson, not Nixon, who until 20 Jan had the authority to accept his resignation.	
All above filed Warren Commission - resignation. See also 9 Dec.	
In what <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes as "an unrelated development" fires William Boxley.	
Press release from District Attorney's office (text, <i>AIC Newsletter</i> 15 Dec) says "Boxley was fired after evidence recently developed by the District Attorney's staff indicated current activity by him as an operative of the [CIA]."	
Boxley's initial service with the CIA was in Washington, D.C., where he served for years as an active agent for what was then termed the Department of Covert Activity." No further amplification.	
In Baton Rouge a committee hearing on a resolution calling for a probe of Gremillion's involvement with <i>LL&T</i> is delayed because of lack of quorum; sources on House Judiciary "C" Committee say some members had been "talked to" and asked not to show up.	
New audit of Gremillion's books being made by legislative auditor, to cover the period since 1964, after criticism that no report on attorney general's operations has been published since a study of the 1959 fiscal year.	
U.S. Supreme Court in unsigned order, and without comment, affirms ruling by three-judge Federal court that Louisiana may proceed to try Shaw. "Motion to affirm granted and judgment affirmed" (No. 579, <i>Shaw v. Garrison</i>).	
Court gives no reason for its refusal to block Shaw trial or grant him a hearing; notes that Chief Justice Warren did not participate.	
AP says the decision was "apparently by an 8 to 0 vote," and that "only rarely do federal courts act to block state court prosecutions." For examples of some of these cases, see <i>AIC Newsletter</i> , 25 Jan 69, p. 9.	
Edward Wegmann says he will have no comment until he can study the ruling.	
Garrison not available for comment. Alcock says a new trial date will be set as soon as possible but "definitely will not be this month because we don't have a jury. The earliest date for the trial would be some time in January." Expects Shaw defense to file additional pleadings, as they have the option to do.	
U.S. Supreme Court grants hearing to decide whether Commission, set up by 1967 state law to investigate possible labor crimes, is constitutional; constitutionality challenged by Teamster official Roderick Jenkins.	
More on Warren-Nixon by New York Times, 12 Dec, datelined Washington 10 Dec. Story says Ronald Ziegler, Nixon aide, "declared unequivocally Tuesday night [9 Dec] that Mr. Nixon knew of no plan by Mr. Johnson to make an appointment when the arrangement was made with [Warren]..."	

<p>Story also says, "Reports that Mr. Johnson was considering the nomination of Mr. Goldberg began to circulate here soon after the election of Mr. Nixon on Nov. 5... A Republican who worked closely with Mr. Nixon in his campaign ... told a gathering of fellow Republicans shortly before Thanksgiving that President Johnson was going to appoint Mr. Goldberg to the post in early January. The Nixon associate said that the subject was discussed by President Johnson and Mr. Nixon at their White House meeting on Nov. 11."</p>	
<p>Paragraph above on Warren filed Warren Commission - resignation, 12 Dec.</p>	
<p>Sets 21 Jan as Shaw trial date. Judge Haggerty orders names of 250 potential jurors for the trial.</p>	
<p>Says he will oppose every attempt to further delay the trial. Tells reporters the new administration of Richard Nixon offers "new hope."</p>	
<p>Pointing out that Nixon will take office 20 Jan., says, "We are requesting that the Clay Shaw trial be set for Jan. 21;" says he is hopeful the new government will realize it cannot interfere with justice in a state court.</p>	
<p>Asked if he still is confident about the outcome of the case, Garrison says he does not want to skirt the question but he also does not want to be unfair to Shaw. Finally answers the question by saying, "I am just as confident as I ever was about the case."</p>	
<p>Says there have been attempts at obstruction on two fronts. One on the legal level, "all the way up to the Supreme Court," the other "behind the scenes," describing this as character assassination and an internal revenue investigation. Also says he was offered a federal judgeship if he would drop the Shaw case; does not say who made the offer, or when it was made.</p>	
<p>Interviewed by Hal White, <i>Berkeley Barb</i> . Is in hiding in San Francisco bay area because of threats on his life made by a man Garrison is investigating, says same individual has also threatened Garrison's life, and that this person is connected with the CIA.</p>	
<p>Says this individual warned him (?) that "none of the witnesses [in the Garrison investigation] will live to come to trial." Broshears says murder of Garrison would be committed by two "Spanish gentlemen" who had been sent to New Orleans for that purpose.</p>	
<p>Tells of harassment in Long Beach. "My home was riddled with bullets... My tires were slashed..." and of threat by two police officers there to kill him.</p>	
<p>Says photo of Oswald with rifle is a fake; that Ferrie named the individual actually photographed (Thornley? – see Broshears' newsletter, Aug 68); revealed name of this person to interviewer; Garrison has this information.</p>	
<p>Is a minister of the <i>Universal Life Church of Long Beach</i> . Interviewer comments, "If Reverend Broshears were overly anxious about an imminent death hanging over his head it was not evident in the free and breezy exchange he had with this Barb reporter."</p>	
<p><i>Washington (DC) Examiner</i> 21 Nov 68 says congressional subcommittee has been quietly conducting a new investigation into JFK assassination; quoted by Hal White in <i>Berkeley Barb</i> . See 21 Nov 68.</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> prints UPI story, datelined 11 Dec, similar to one carried by <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> on that date, but does not carry paragraph on offer to Garrison of federal judgeship in return for dropping the Shaw case. Same statement by Garrison also appeared in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>.</p>	

<p>Ron Ziegler, Nixon's press spokesman, announces that latter had talked with both men at his New York headquarters and invited them to remain in their positions, with no tenure limitations in either case; both had agreed to stay. In Hoover's case Nixon will have to sign executive order exempting him from retirement, compulsory at 70 for Federal employees. Hoover will be 74 on 1 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Story is by Robert Semple, Jr (<i>New York Times</i> 17 Dec), who says of Helms: he is highly regarded on Capitol Hill. Since assuming control of CIA 18 Jun 66 "has earned the reputation as a fair and honest reporter of intelligence data, who has focused on the primary business of information-gathering and kept clear of policy disputes" [see also 24 Dec]. "Has not been afraid to give assessments of the war contrary to those provided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and even the White House."</p>	
<p>All above filed Hoover and CIA.</p>	
<p>Penn Jones says Craig's son (see 15 Oct) not kidnapped, simply ran away; now working in Dallas. (Filed Misc. IV.)</p>	
<p>Dymond says defense is "ready to go" and will seek no further delay in the trial. Does have further pleadings to file before Judge Haggerty, but "they will have no effect on the trial date."</p>	
<p>Reassuring story on CIA and Helms by Chalmers Roberts, <i>Times-Post Service</i> (filed CIA). CIA is now believed to be "fully under presidential control," with complete separation of "black operations" and intelligence gathering. "Now, it is contended, that umbilical cord has been cut," and "talk of the CIA as an 'invisible government' has waned."</p>	
<p>See also 16 Dec 68.</p>	
<p>Cuban exiles involved in Los Angeles bombings , 19 Jul 68, say they were trained by, and obtained explosives from, the CIA. (Filed Misc. II, Cubans.)</p>	
<p>(see 26 Oct) <i>New York Times</i> (1 Jan 69, John L. Hess, datelined Paris) describes this as "a book of mysterious origin accusing the entire American power structure of complicity in the assassination of John F. Kennedy..."</p>	
<p>A number of prominent citizens are accused in the book, either directly or by implication, of having had guilty knowledge of the plot to kill the President."</p>	
<p>Hess says the book "has spread through Western Europe and is now crossing the Atlantic," and "is now being offered to Americans outside regular trade book channels by a Montreal concern," but does not give the address, although the story is based on interview with Rene Lamarr, head of the French company marketing the book.</p>	
<p>According to Lamarre, the English manuscript had been offered to "practically all" American trade publishers, who rejected it.</p>	
<p>Hess says "apparent reason" was fear of libel action. Book was printed in Belgium for company chartered, according to Hess, "apparently for that purpose" in Liechtenstein, where publication would be covered by that country's "secrecy laws." (Liechtenstein and Montreal See Nov 67, and file that date, Clark Blaise.)</p>	
<p>[Oswald] is described as having been an agent of both the F.B.I. and the C.I.A., as are several other figures in the alleged plot. Unlike the F.B.I., the C.I.A. as an organization is acquitted of having had direct knowledge of the affair.</p>	
<p>Has retained private attorney in Washington (unnamed in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story) who is expected early next week to file subpoena for the appearance of Dr. James B. Rhoads, U.S. archivist. Subpoena, to be filed in Court of General Sessions, Washington, will ask that Rhoads appear and bring with him all of the X-ray and photographic records connected with JFK autopsy.</p>	

<p><i>Dallas Times-Herald</i> reports the discovery, about a year ago, of Ruby appointment book which contains notation "Opening for Shaw." Book dates back 22 years.</p>	
<p>Story in <i>Dallas Times-Herald</i> developed from ad placed in the paper (no date given but, from context, of recent date) by a contractor who had found four boxes of "Ruby papers," including the appointment book, in corner of false ceiling in a building he was remodeling. Address of building not given, nor date of the remodeling.</p>	
<p>The contractor, unnamed at his request, says that during the remodeling a tall, well-spoken man walked in and offered him \$50,000 for the \$10,000 building, or the same amount if he did not reopen the place.</p>	
<p>Two days later, the papers were found. The man, who had not identified himself, returned within a week and was told building was not for sale; asked to look around and "went straight to the same corner," finding nothing because the boxes had been removed. Man left without a word and never returned.</p>	
<p>The contractor says he told the FBI about the material found, but the FBI was not interested.</p>	
<p>Penn Jones (<i>Midlothian Mirror</i>] says Boxley was fired after Vincent Salandria, Harold Weisberg and Bernard Fensterwald made what they described as an "emergency" visit to Garrison to insist upon his dismissal.</p>	
<p>That they believed he was a CIA "plant" working to discredit Garrison by diverting his investigation from credible channels; that they have since claimed this was apparent from their analysis of reports he had submitted to Garrison in Nov dealing with testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich to the Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Jones accompanied Boxley during part of his investigation and supports him. See <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> this date, and several subsequent issues, for Jones' account of Boxley's investigation into double life of Robert Perrin/Jack Starr.</p>	
<p>Jones says that after Perrin's death Nancy returned to New Orleans, and "about this time she was employed by a mysterious firm whose incorporators were described to Boxley ... as the attorneys for a foreign intelligence network."</p>	
<p>In Washington, D.C., announces formation of <i>National Committee to Investigate Assassinations</i> , says "the purpose of the committee is to coordinate and step up the efforts of individual investigators throughout the country."</p>	
<p>The group will have a professional staff and "ultimately hopes to force the federal government into the thorough and honest inquiry which it has avoided since Nov. 22, 1963." Committee will proceed on a number of assumptions, including the possibility that a conspiracy was involved in murders of John Kennedy, t'artih Luther King and Robert Kennedy.</p>	
<p>Fensterwald is resigning as chief counsel of Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure; will be executive director of <i>NCIA</i> . Garrison is on board of directors. See file (Study Groups, 7 Oct 68) for names of others involved. See also 21 Nov 68, 7 Oct 68.</p>	
<p>Petitioning U.S. Supreme Court to hear his case, Hoffa's lawyers accuse the government of using illegal bugging to convict him of mail fraud, and then concealing the extent of its activities from the Supreme Court.</p>	
<p>Wins seat as assistant Democratic leader of Senate, unseating incumbent, Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana.</p>	
<p>Says he will hold court sessions daily Mondays through Saturdays, in the afternoon on Sundays; will hold court on Mardi Gras (18 Feb) if necessary to expedite the trial.</p>	

Says that because of information he had previously given Garrison, was threatened in person and by many anonymous phone calls, in one of which it was suggested that he get in touch with Dymond. He subsequently met with Dymond and Sheridan, who were present when his part in the <i>NBC</i> program was taped in the office of Aaron Kohn.	
Text of affidavit, this file, 24 Jan.	
Garrison releases affidavit by Leemans, dated same day, in which Leemans says he lied on <i>NBC</i> program (19 Jun 67) when he said Robert E. Lee of Garrison's staff had offered him \$2,500 to testify that Shaw had visited his Turkish bath, using the name Clay Bertrand, and that District Attorney's office had tried to get him to identify as Oswald an individual who accompanied Shaw to the baths.	
Files a new motion for change of venue (the fourth such motion) and another to quash the indictment. Judge Haggerty sets 10 Jan for hearing on these, grants third motion permitting Shaw to remain free on original \$10,000 bond during trial.	
On change of venue motion, defense says it is impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial within a 100 mile radius of New Orleans. Cites press conference by Garrison on 11 Dec, and Alcock's appearance on television 9 and 31 Dec.	
Motion quotes Alcock as having said, "We can and will try him without the autopsy report and X-rays. We feel that this (the autopsy report) is vital evidence and the jury is entitled to see it and to have experts tell them what is reflected by these reports."	
Trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan on charge of murdering RFK opens in Los Angeles.	
Acknowledges that television filming described by Leemans took place in his office, 30 May 67; that the only persons present were Leemans, Sheridan, a cameraman and <i>NBC</i> producer Fred Freed, and that he himself was not present during the all of the interview. [8 Jan.]	
Sen. Eugene McCarthy quoted, in forthcoming book (<i>Divided they Stand</i>) by reporters of <i>London Daily Mail</i> , as having said RFK broke a promise not to oppose him for the Democratic Presidential nomination; denied by McCarthy spokesman.	
According to the authors, the Kennedy-McCarthy meeting took place "a few days before" the New Hampshire primary; other evidence indicates it was held 13 Mar, the day after the primary, in which McCarthy made an unexpectedly strong showing.	
One Kennedy source points out that 13 Mar was the day RFK said he was "reappraising" his decision not to seek the nomination, and that he would thus have been unlikely to make contrary private pledges to McCarthy at the same time.	
[All above on McCarthy filed RFK (A) 9 Jan 69.]	
20-year-old son of J.D. Tippit, charged in Dallas with assault to rape. Alleged assault occurred New Year's morning. Story does not say if woman involved named Tippit or later identified him; only link seems to be that his wallet said to have been found in her apartment. [Chron II, Tippit family, 9 Jan.]	
Both Kennedy and McCarthy sources agree that latter had told RFK at their meeting that he planned to serve only one term as President if elected. McCarthy quoted in book as having said, "Had Bobby Kennedy stuck to his word, not only would he almost certainly be alive today but most probably he would have emerged as President of the United States in 1972."	
Called before closed session of grand jury. Garrison aide says Biddison is a close friend of Shaw; Alcock says he was "completely cooperative." [10 Jan.]	

Dr. James B. Rhoads served with order to appear in Court of General Sessions, Washington, D.C., 17 Jan, to show cause why he should not be required to testify at the Shaw trial, and to explain why photographs taken at autopsy should not be made available to Garrison.	
Order issued by Judge Charles W. Halleck (Story on Judge Halleck filed Garrison, 26 Nov 70.) of that court after receiving "an order" from Judge Haggerty describing the photos "necessary and material" evidence for Shaw's trial.	
Above note made from <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 10 Jan, which does not give date the order was served on Rhoads; <i>New York Times</i> 11 Jan says it was today.	
Panzeca files written requests for subpoenas for Garrison, Alcock, Andy Kreutz of <i>WWUE-TV</i> and Ed Planer, news director of <i>WDSU-TV</i> ; also requests film clips of interview of Alcock by Kreutz and of recent press conference by Garrison.	
Sciambra confirms report that Fruge has worked three days this week for Garrison, going through records in the East Feliciana Parish Courthouse on undisclosed mission. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says it is not clear whether Fruge's current assignment relates to Kennedy investigation.	
Harry R. Van Cleve, Jr., general counsel of the General Services Administration, parent agency of the National Archives, says the Archives expects to resist Garrison's effort to subpoena X-rays and photos. Says the U.S. Attorney's office will determine strategy.	
Bress, U.S. Attorney for District of Columbia, says his office has not yet decided what its response will be to Garrison's demand.	
Unnamed "Government source" hints the Justice Department might assert that the reciprocal interstate witness law under which Garrison is asking for the items applies only to witnesses and not to physical evidence.	
[All above filed 11 Jan.]	
Judge Haggerty takes new motions (see 6 Jan) under advisement; will rule 13 Jan.	
Testifying today: Alcock, Ed Planer, Robert Schafer, Andy Kreutz. Garrison had been scheduled as a witness but Alcock said he was ill and defense accepted Alcock's testimony instead.	
Dymond asks that previous requests for change of venue be made part of the record; Alcock objects, overruled. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details.	
Files 11 subpoenas for the following witnesses: Perry Raymond Russo, Vernon Bundy, Jr., Connie Kay, singer, who said she had been questioned by District Attorney's office earlier after she revealed that in 1963 she had had a "run-in" with Oswald, who objected to some "Cuban material" in her night club act.	
Lewis E. Hopkins, president of <i>Travel Consultants, Inc</i> . Charles Davis, also with Travel Consultants, who says he does not know why he and Hopkins are being called; the firm has handled travel arrangements for Shaw for past 12 years; has not been questioned previously by District Attorney's office.	
Ray R. Hiatt, listed in city directory as a laborer. Regis L. Kennedy. Dr. Esmond A. Fatter., Frank Hayward, police detective., John F. Reilly, policeman, bureau of identification. Peter schuster, Orleans Parish Coroner's office.	
After denying the above motions, says all pleadings have been disposed of and formally sets the case for trial.	
Grants joint defense-state motion that there be no audio or video recording equipment in the courtroom except closed-circuit device to maintain security; stipulates no photographs to be taken from this device.	

<p>Judge Haggerty denies without comment motion to quash indictment, which contained two points: an attack on the constitutionality of the state law under which Shaw is charged, and an attack on the rule by which only nine jurors must vote guilty to obtain conviction. Rejects change of venue motion, saying he had examined two television tapes submitted in evidence and is "satisfied they would not prejudice a jury." Gives formal approval to motion allowing Shaw to remain free on bond. Dymond takes exception to first two rulings above and reserves the right to appeal.</p>	
<p>Will not personally prosecute Shaw; Alcock will serve as chief counsel for the state, assisted by Sciambra, Alvin Oser and William Alford. Asked why Garrison will not handle the case himself, Alcock refers questioner to Garrison. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes that since Garrison became District Attorney in 1962 he has rarely prosecuted cases in person, and has said he feels the District Attorney should be an administrator and leave courtroom work to his assistant.</p>	
<p>Sources close to the District Attorney's office say Garrison plans to make the opening statement to the jury.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> reports Alcock said yesterday that he will instigate grand jury investigation into complaints of witnesses that they have been questioned by Hugh Aynesworth of <i>Newsweek</i>'s Houston bureau, Ken Biffel, another reporter, and private investigator William Gurvich.</p>	
<p>Alcock says today he plans to question the witnesses to see if anyone has been trying to "color their testimony," and particularly wants to know where the newsmen got statements previously given by the witnesses to the District Attorney's office.</p>	
<p>Says the reporters had the names of some witnesses "even some of our staff doesn't know about."</p>	
<p>Aynesworth calls this "ridiculous;" acknowledges that Gurvich has "given me some help." Gurvich says he plans to confer with his attorney and will have no comment until then.</p>	
<p>Sets guidelines for participants in the trial. See <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> for details.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office subpoenas seven more witnesses; Sciambra says there will be more. Those subpoenaed today are: Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst. Ptn. Girod Ray of Harbor Police who arrested Oswald in 1963 when latter was distributing leaflets on riverfront.</p>	
<p>Capt. Francis Martello, who questioned Oswald 9 Aug 63 after his arrest for fighting in front of <i>International Trade Mart</i> where he was distributing leaflets. John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, LA. Sgt. Warren Robert Jr., New Orleans policeman.</p>	
<p>Capt. Roy Allemand of the Harbor Police. Charles H. Steele Jr., who told Warren Commission Oswald hired him to pass out leaflets.</p>	
<p>Subpoena issued today, apparently in error, for Capt. Henry Spicer, director of international relations for <i>International House</i>; after Spicer discussed subpoena with Alcock, was told to ignore it. Alcock had been under the impression that Spicer had arranged for a tour in 1966 for visiting military and political leaders from Venezuela.</p>	
<p><i>New York Times</i> prints story, datelined 13 Jan, on Judge Haggerty's denial of defense motions for change of venue, etc.</p>	

<p>Stories in file do not give date the panel was appointed, nor date their report was signed. (Report carries different dates of signature by the panel members, from 28 Mar to 9 Apr 68.) Note by Mimes [18 Jan.; preceding summary of panel's conclusions says panel examined 69 photos and x-rays. When this material was "turned over" to the Archives, Justice Department listed 14 X-rays, 25 black and white negatives and 26 color transparencies; total 65. [Archives, 2 Nov 66.] Is the number 69 a misprint? Also, stories do not say if panel examined only the negatives and transparencies or if prints were made, and if so, when.</p>	
<p>Panel met six weeks before Garrison subpoenaed the material 9 May 68, when he asked for a total of 69: 24 X-rays, 23 black and white photos, 22 in color.</p>	
<p>Releases tonight the findings of a panel of medical experts which met in secret to review the autopsy material, 26 and 27 Feb 68, in Washington, D.C. Existence of panel was not known publicly until report was released; Clark does not say why the review was kept secret.</p>	
<p><i>AP</i> says one of the members of the autopsy team, Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, wrote Clark "a year ago" suggesting that because of the controversy over the Warren Report such a study should be made, and Clark appointed the panel a short time later. See also 19 Apr 67, suggestion by Hale Boggs that Clark examine the autopsy X-rays.</p>	
<p><i>Filed Misc. - Study Groups/Committee to Investigate Assassinations (under date of Jul 69, when received): 1) Statement by Drs. James J. Humes, J. Thornton Boswell and Pierre A. Finck, 26 Jan 67;</i></p>	
<p>2) Letter from Dr. Boswell to Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, suggesting review of autopsy findings by an "impartial board of experts," 26 Jan 67; 3) Report by autopsy review panel of study made 26, 27 Feb 68.</p>	
<p>Members of the panel: Dr. William H. Carnes, professor of pathology at the <i>University of Utah</i> (now at <i>UCLA</i>); Dr. Russell S. Fisher, professor of forensic pathology at <i>University of Maryland</i>; Dr. Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology and radiological science at <i>Johns Hopkins University</i>; Dr. Alan R. Moritz, professor of pathology at <i>Case Western Reserve University</i>.</p>	
<p>Panel's report says the autopsy findings as detailed in Warren Report are correct and that their examination of the clothing and autopsy photos and X-rays show that JFK "was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him. One of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and exploded its right side."</p>	
<p>Summary of panel's conclusions, <i>New York Times</i> 18 Jan 69. Clark says Mrs. Onassis and Edward Kennedy were consulted before the material was shown to the panel.</p>	
<p>Statement by Clark also in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 17 Jan 69.</p>	
<p>Subpoenas issued for the following prosecution witnesses, for appearance 27 Jan; papers will have to be sent to courts in the respective counties in which they reside. Roy Kellerman, Secret Service. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, FBI photography expert. Robert A. Frazier, FBI firearms expert.</p>	
<p>District Attorney's office says it will file a new subpoena today designed to obtain autopsy material: (Original (?) subpoena 9 May 68). It will direct Dr. Robert H. Bahmer (Error? – See Rhoads. Also, Dr. Rhoads is name as respondent in District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, 14 Feb 69 [transcript filed Study groups, CIA]) to produce it for the start of the trial; a previous subpoena directs him to appear in court at the same time. Assistant District Attorney Numa Hertel will represent the office at the Washington hearing.</p>	

At show-cause hearing in General Sessions Court. District of Columbia, Rhoads files application listing several reasons why he should not be required to testify at Shaw trial, saying that "to violate the confidential restrictions would completely destroy the public confidence in the federal government to honor its commitments to donors of papers... "	
It is difficult to determine from clippings which occurred first, Rhoads' application to General Sessions Court, or announcement by District Attorney's office of filing of new subpoena.	
Panzeca files subpoenas for the following defense witnesses: Alvin Beauboeuf. Hugh B. Exnicios. Carlos Quiroga. William, Louis and Leonard Gurvich. Lt. Edward O'Donnell, lie detector expert, police department.	
Capt. Clarence Giarrusso. Lt. Roy Jacob, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's office. James Kemp, a television announcer. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, who rented an apartment to Oswald.	
Matt-Herron, photographer; no previous public connection to the case.	
For details on witnesses called by both sides, see file.	
Shaw attorneys file motion with Judge Haggerty asking for injunction barring <i>WWL-TV</i> from telecasting hour-long special on the case 18 Jan, contending this would be watched by many potential jurors; Judge Haggerty sets hearing for tomorrow.	
Holds press conference, before Judge Halleck's decision on subpoena is known. [18 Jan.] Acknowledges that he had once said, "We can and will try [Shaw] without the autopsy and X-rays," but says that Ramsey Clark's release of autopsy review "makes it absolutely necessary for us to obtain the photographs and X-rays of the autopsy as well as the clothing worn by [JFK] on the day he was assassinated.	
Prior to the release of this opinion, it was our intention to proceed to trial without this material. However, since Ramsey Clark has released only a small portion of the evidence and only that which favors the defense and the Warren Report, it is absolutely necessary that we obtain that evidence upon which the panel based their opinion of the autopsy before proceeding to trial...	
So-called experts for the defense have examined their reports. [If this not careless wording, it suggests that Shaw defense has seen the "autopsy material."] Now, we would like to have experts who have the opposite opinion, that is, that there was a bullet entry from the front -- have a like opportunity to have the autopsy material.	
Therefore, I am today filing a motion requesting a continuance of this case, to be reset only after receipt by this office of all of the evidence called for in our subpoenas of the evidence used in the autopsy report and all other evidence secretly held by the. federal government.	
[<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> comments 18 Jan it is not clear what other evidence Alcock is referring to; some FBI and CIA reports on the case are classified until the year 2038.] In the event the federal government does not honor our subpoenas and blocks our attempt to present all of the evidence, this case cannot be brought to trial.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes 18 Jan that this is the first delay requested by District Attorney's office.	
Judge Haggerty sets hearing on motion for 20 Jan.	
Defense says it will fight continuance - see Shaw, below.	
Announces at press conference [filed 18 Jan that subpoena is to be issued for Dr. Robert McClelland and for the death certificate signed by him. Death certificate mentions a gunshot wound of the left temple.	

Judge Haggerty looks over defense motion, complains that proper documents are not affixed to it. Dymond says the matter is now moot, is told by Judge Haggerty, "I know it's moot, Mr. Dymond. You don't have to tell me.	
Theft suspect; extradition to Louisiana refused by Gov. Connally. For details, see 21 Jan.	
Bertel protests that Judge Halleck was asking the prosecution "to try our case in this court." Offers to bring medical experts to Washington to view the autopsy material in Judge Halleck's chambers, arguing that this could not result in sensational use of the material and would give prosecution a fair chance to prove its contention that JFK was hit by a bullet fired from the front.	
Sen. Stephen M. Young (Dem.-Ohio) calls for dismissal of Helms. Young says intelligence ship Pueblo was working for the CIA and that Helms was responsible for the humiliation resulting from its capture by North Korea 23 Jan 68. [Filed CIA 18 Jan 69.]	
Files suit against Federal Archives Division and General Services Administration, in federal district court, Topeka. Suit is brought under public records act; asks that all autopsy exhibits be declared public property and made available for his examination. Dr. Nichols is compiling material to be used in a book about the assassination; has asked 50 or 60 times to see autopsy material. Government has 60 days to file answer. Filed 18 Jan.]	
Penn Jones, in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 23 Jan says that today Garrison asked Craig to go to New Orleans to testify in Shaw trial and that 19 Jan Craig received two telephone threats, one on himself and the second against his family. Says four attempts have been made to kill Craig. "Significant is the fact that Craig is a danger largely to E. E. Bradley."	
Weisberg, present at the hearing, asks to be heard as "a friend of the court," saying the public should know the truth about "serious questions left unanswered this morning." Request denied by Judge Halleck. [All above, from Washington, <i>New York Times</i> 18 Jan.]	
Judge Haggerty, at hearing on Alcock's motion for delay in the trial, asks him if he wishes to be heard orally on the motion; Alcock says he does.	
Dymond interrupts to say defense wishes to file a written answer to the motion and a prayer for a speedy trial. Is permitted to place the document into the record. Defense motion argues that Garrison had been saying for two years he was ready for trial, and that the delay asked for by Alcock could last until the year 2038 under his assertion the case could not be tried until the government released all its data.	
Alcock begins by asserting the state is as entitled to a fair trial as the defense is, submits an outline of "the offense that prompted the filing of this motion at the eleventh hour," basing this on Ramsey Clark's release of autopsy review, just as the case was about to go to trial and just as Clark was about to leave office.	
After what <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes as "a dramatic pause," says: "The state will trust the good judgment, common sense and spirit of justice which the state feels prevails among the people of New Orleans and will withdraw its motion and announce at this time the state is ready to go to trial tomorrow."	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Judge Haggerty appears stunned, describes commotion in court. Times-Post [21 Jan] says "for several seconds, Judge Haggerty sat speechless, pursing his lips."	
Shaw now on record asking for a speedy trial, Dymond says defense is ready for trial tomorrow.	
Garrison not in court and not available for comment.	

In <i>New York Times</i> , 21 Jan, Martin Waldron reports on Alcock's withdrawal of motion by saying, without any substantiation. "Apparently stunned by criticism in New Orleans for seeking the delay, Mr. Garrison's assistants reversed themselves and said they were ready for trial...	
There had been criticism and speculation in New Orleans that the delay sought by Mr. Garrison's assistants indicated that there was no solid evidence against Mr. Shaw."	
Thomas Griffin in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column says James Kirkwood in New Orleans to cover trial for <i>Playboy</i> .	
Dymond, during his questioning of Mason, says there is absolutely no doubt that Shaw will take the witness stand in his own defense. <i>States-Item</i> 22 Jan says this is the first indication that Shaw will testify; a defendant has the option of testifying or remaining silent.	
Issues subpoena for Marina Porter.	
Not present when trial opens, stays in his office down the hall; enters courtroom mid-afternoon, stays about 20 minutes at prosecution table. Filed <i>New York Times</i> 22 Jan, which notes that he has been "absent from the public's eye for several weeks."	
Texas Secretary of State Roy Barrera says he advised Gov. Connally against extradition of James Richard Clements. A theft suspect, when he heard reports Clements might be wanted more for questioning by Garrison in his Kennedy investigation than for theft, noting there was a seven-year lapse between the time the crime allegedly occurred and initiation of extradition proceedings. Gov. Connally refused extradition of Clements 17 Jan. Have nothing in file on this.	
Whom <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> calls "the most prominent defense witness," reported to be ill.	
Issues five-page set of guidelines for security and news coverage.	
Seated today, Irvin Mason, 50, machine operator for Freeport Sulphur; Oliver Schultz, 39, truck driver [22 Jan.]	
Sworn in as President. Bennett H. Wall, professor of history, <i>Tulane University</i> , says (17 Mar 72) Garrison deliberately chose 21 Jan 69 as date to begin Shaw trial because he feared President Johnson would intervene. (Garrison file 17 Mar 72.)	
Trial opens. Legal technicality requires arraignment of Shaw before jury selection is begun. <i>States-Item</i> describes him as "[remaining] as outwardly stoic and dignified as he has in all his court appearances ... chain-smoking as usual."	
Town crier Vincent Martell picks 12 names out of box containing names of potential jurors. First name called is that of John Kennedy, excused because he has already formed fixed opinion in the case.	
Second on the list is Irvin Mason. During questioning of Mason, Alcock explains that in order to convict, the state must establish that a conspiracy existed and that an overt act was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy. Says state will attempt to prove six charges, any of which would suffice for a conviction if found to be an act committed in furtherance of a conspiracy, that "the law does not require that the alleged overt act be criminal in nature but that it was in furtherance of a conspiracy."	

<p>The six charges: There was a meeting between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie in Ferries apartment, Sep 63, at which the assassination of JFK was discussed. At the meeting, a discussion took place of the means and weapons used in the murder, particularly the selection of high-powered rifles to be used simultaneously to produce a crossfire. Shaw met Oswald and Ruby in <i>Capitol House Motel</i>, Baton Rouge, and money) was exchanged. (States-Item does not report if any date was given.)</p>	
<p>Shaw took a trip to the West Coast, Nov 63. Ferrie took a trip to Houston, Nov 63. Oswald took the alleged murder rifle to the Texas School Book Depository.</p>	
<p>Issues subpoena, presumably to be served on some official of National Archives, for Zapruder film and bullet fragments found at the scene.</p>	
<p>Issues subpoenas for Ruth Paine, Mrs. Harold McNaines and Hugh Exnicios. Exnicios had been subpoenaed previously by the defense but today's subpoena calls for him to bring to court tape recording of an alleged conversation between two of Garrison's aides, Loisell and Ivon, and Exnicios' client, Alvin Beauboeuf.</p>	
<p>Selection proceeding slowly, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> saying the major stumbling block is the fact that jurors in criminal district court are not given stipend by New Orleans, the only Parish in the state which does not [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 23 Jan]. Of the panelists dismissed yesterday, about half said their employers would not continue their pay during jury duty; both state and defense say they expect a two-month trial.</p>	
<p>Seated today: William Ricks, Jr. 26, high school teacher; Charles D. Ordes, 39, assembly line supervisor at canning plant.</p>	
<p>Edward Kennedy at dinner to raise funds for RFK's 1968 campaign deficit, hints that he may run for the presidency in 1972.</p>	
<p>Judge O'Hara dismisses public bribery indictment filed against them last May. Michael Karmazin, assistant district attorney, files bill of exception to the ruling after Judge O'Hara says the indictment was defective.</p>	
<p>Arrives at court accompanied by John Bloemer; Russo tells newsmen Bloemer "may be a witness."</p>	
<p>See article by Bert.Hyde, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, for legal definition of conspiracy and discussion of the penalty, too detailed to summarize here. Among the points mentioned: Louisiana statute under which Shaw is charged makes it a violation on the part of each of the conspirators if any member of the conspiracy commits any act in furtherance of the plan Even if no member actually takes an active part in the crime itself.</p>	
<p>A conspiracy can be terminated at any time prior to commission of the crime by any member of the conspiracy, provided he conveys to every one of the other conspirators that he wants to get out; cannot be broken merely by dropping out unilaterally or by not showing up for the commission of the crime.</p>	
<p>To be convicted of conspiracy does not prevent the conspirator from being prosecuted for the crime itself, in Louisiana or out of state.</p>	
<p>Louisiana law requires a 12 man jury in conspiracy cases. At least nine members of the jury must vote guilty to obtain a conviction, or must vote not guilty for an acquittal. If nine jury members cannot agree one way or the other, a mistrial results. State then has the option of setting the case for trial again, or dropping the charges.</p>	
<p>Penalty is one to 20 years at hard labor in state penitentiary; should the Pardon Board recommend commutation and the governor concur, prisoner can be pardoned or paroled at any time after serving a third of his sentence.</p>	

<p>First of several articles in <i>Midlothian Mirror</i>, dealing primarily with Nancy Perrin Rich and the possible double life and strange death of Robert Lee Perrin.</p>	
<p>Suggests that firing of Boxley was due to efforts of "East Coast critics of the Warren Commission report," including Salandria and Weisberg, who claim that Boxley gained Garrison's confidence for the purpose of persuading him to take actions which would discredit him and all other critics as well; quotes unnamed critic as saying that Boxley has been "filling Garrison with spy fantasies."</p>	
<p>Potential jurors are being asked whether they believe the Warren Commission was right in saying Oswald, acting alone, shot Kennedy. The only answer acceptable to both sides is "I have no opinion."</p>	
<p>Seated today: James G. O'Quinn, 30, petroleum engineer; Herbert J. Keniston, 28, employee of a microfilm company.</p>	
<p>Story by Edward Lepoma, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, on life of jurors during trial, and on financial and security difficulties expected by Sheriff Louis Heyd. Heyd, explaining that any news mention of Shaw or the trial must be kept from the jurors, says, "It was bad the first day because the Shaw story appeared on the front page of the local newspapers and on the second page were the comics."</p>	
<p>Subpoenas the following: Mrs. Mary Moorman and a photograph she took at the scene of the assassination. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> notes Lane has said her photo was taken at the time of the assassination and shows the sixth floor window of TSBD.</p>	
<p>Dr. Robert R. Shaw. James Altgens, <i>AP</i> photographer, and the photos he took at assassination scene. Meyer Goldberg, <i>World Wide Photos</i>, New York, and negatives and prints of Altgens' photos he allegedly possesses.</p>	
<p>Ptn. Bobby W. Hargis, Dallas police department, motorcycle escort, JFK. Ptn. Billy J. Martin, ditto above.</p>	
<p>Subpoena far Robert Frazier amended to be returnable 3 Feb.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty, having nearly exhausted his jury panel, making arrangements to use the panel of one of the other seven sections of Criminal District Court.</p>	
<p>In <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> column says, "In Sausalito ... a former FBI agent (now living there) has mysteriously acquired a film of the JFK assassination that contains, he claims, the hitherto 'secret' frames in the [Zapruder film]. One TV network is checking the film for authenticity."</p>	
<p>Says Hilly Rose, <i>KNEW</i>, at the cost of a 64 stamp, has become the 13,254th ordained minister of the <i>Universal Life Church, Inc.</i>; this will give him a tax advantage, allow him to travel at half fare on certain airlines and railroads, etc.</p>	
<p>In Des Moines, Lex Hawkins, attorney for Sandra McMaines, says she is willing to tell everything she knows but wants to do so in Iowa; is afraid to return to New Orleans to testify for Shaw and is in hiding, but would return "if there is some way she could be protected." Edward Wegmann says her presence is of considerable importance to the defense but that if she refuses to come to New Orleans, knows of no way to compel her to do so. (Iowa is not a party to interstate agreement for extradition of witnesses.)</p>	
<p>Neither Wegmann nor Hawkins will indicate what it is Mrs. McMaines fears.</p>	
<p>Exnicios challenges his subpoena, saying his testimony would violate lawyer-client relationship with Beauboeuf; Judge Haggerty accepts his motion, says he will give him a chance to argue it later.</p>	

Arrested for failing to pay a hotel bill, charged in District Attorney's office, jailed. See 6 Feb 69.	
During questioning of prospective juror, with some discussion of Warren Report, breaks in to say, "We're not trying the Warren Report. We're not trying the death of President Kennedy. We're trying this case ... "	
Announces he is abandoning plans to hold Sunday sessions. Schedule now is 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays.	
Seated today: Larry D. Morgan, 24, Boeing Corp.; Lloyd E. Heintz, 40, oil company employe. [25 Jan.]	
Justice Department tells Circuit Court Judge Arthur W. Sinclair, Fairview, Va., that it will permit Shaneyfelt to testify and is working out a judicial order that will make it unnecessary for him to be in New Orleans throughout the trial. Shaneyfelt analyzed Zapruder film.	
Justice Dept indicates it will make no objection to testimony by Frazier and Kellerman; Frazier testified before Commission about Oswald rifle, Kellerman was riding in JFK car. [25 Jan.]	
See article on this church by Robert Patterson, <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 4 Feb.	
None sworn in today. Judge Haggerty, having temporarily run out of potential jurors after three hours, recesses court until Monday, 27 Jan, when he will begin calling up members of Judge Rudolph Becker's jury list.	
Alcock, addressing prospective juror, says, "The state does not have to prove that the President of the United States was even killed, although we may do that ... Suppose my colleagues and I here conspired to kill someone. We would buy a rifle and at that point the conspiracy would be complete. But suppose there was another conspiracy to kill the same ran and they got to him before we did. This does not relieve the first conspirator of blame." [26 Jan.]	
Alcock challenges a prospective juror who says he has always felt Oswald did not act alone in killing JFK, although such an opinion would coincide with what the state is trying to prove. Alcock insists on his challenge and Judge Haggerty says, "I don't think we'll ever get a jury if we continue at this pace." Juror says he does have this fixed opinion and judge excuses him.	
Beauboeuf, through an attorney, files motion waiving lawyer-client relationship with Exnicios and asks him to respond to defense subpoena. [28 Jan.]	
Found shot to death in doorway of his French Quarter apartment, naked, two gunshot wounds in chest, no weapon found. Police say robbery does not appear to be the motive.	
Tells state and defense attorneys he has had "a change of heart" on the disqualifying of prospective jurors. "I've read some law on the question since yesterday and I think I may have been somewhat lenient." Says no person lives in a vacuum and if a prospective juror declares his views "would yield to evidence in court, I think that man's qualified."	
Judge Haggerty announces the illness of juror Lloyd E. Heintz and dismisses him from the jury. This leaves the jury with seven members; five more are needed, plus two alternates. Seated today: Sidney J. Hebert Jr., 55, retired Fire Department Captain. [28 Jan]	
Alcock argues that the Warren Report is irrelevant to the case and that "The fact that a man may doubt the Warren Report does not in any way relieve the state of the burden of showing conspiracy here and the defendant's part in that conspiracy. If we excuse everybody who doubts the Warren Report, we'll never get a jury."	
Upheld by Judge Haggerty, who rules that prosecution and defense must stop asking prospective jurors about the Report. [2	

<p>During questioning of prospective juror, Dymond asks if he has any opinion on whether JFK was killed as a result of a conspiracy. Objection by Alcock. Dymond argues that since state names Oswald as a conspirator, a juror who agrees has preconceptions favoring the state. Alcock s objection sustained.</p>	
<p>Dymond puts into the record that he was not allowed to ask the prospective juror the following questions: 1, if he thought Oswald played a part in a conspiracy; 2, if he thought there was a conspiracy; 3, if he thought Ferris took part in a conspiracy.</p>	
<p>Delaune, 41, unmarried (no wife listed among survivors); was former head of English Department at <i>Xavier University</i>, at the time of his death employed as English teacher at <i>Nicholls State College</i>, Thibodaux. One of his brothers, Jules Delaune, works in the coroner's office. One of his sisters is Mrs. Nicholas J. Chetta, widow of former coroner. Delaune had worked as a clerk in coroner's office sometime between 1956 and 1966.</p>	
<p>Seated today, bringing total to ten: Harold W. Bainum, Jr, 24, credit manager; Warren E. Humphrey, 52, postal employee.</p>	
<p>Subpoenas former Gov. Connally of Texas and Mrs. Connally. In requesting subpoenas Garrison says that their testimony will help establish that shots were fired into the limousine from more than one direction, "pursuant to a conspiracy formulated by Clay L. Shaw and others." (Wording seems to indicate -- for the first time? -- that JFK assassination was the result of this particular conspiracy.)</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> : "The subpoenas for Connally and others connected with the events in Dealey Plaza indicate Garrison intends to deal directly with the slaying... Will the state be permitted to ... introduce testimony about the assassination itself? [Judge Haggerty] has said 'We'll cross that bridge when we come to it.' ... The question has been raised several times by [Dymond]."</p>	
<p>Connally, in Houston, says he and his wife do not intend to go voluntarily to New Orleans to testify. Will do so only if a Texas District Court allows the subpoenas to be served. Says they have told the Warren Commission everything they know about the assassination.</p>	
<p>[All above on Connally subpoena filed 29 Jan.]</p>	
<p>Alcock, questioned after court adjourns for the day, indicates decision to continue efforts to obtain autopsy data is "pretty firm." Deadline is 31 Jan, set by Judge Halleck 17 Jan.</p>	
<p>Justice Department having filed consent notice, Roy Kellerman is ordered to testify by Maryland Circuit Court Judge K. J. Shook. Kellerman is described by <i>UPI</i> [30 Jan] as "now an FBI agent after serving-in the Secret Service."</p>	
<p>Accepted today: David I. Powe, 28, unit manager for credit corporation.</p>	
<p>Justice Department making no objection, Robert Frazier is ordered to testify as state witness by Circuit Judge Harry Bowen, Jr., Prince George County, Md. Unclear from <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> whether order was issued yesterday or today.</p>	
<p>Dymond, during questioning of prospective jurors, stresses key points the state must prove in order to convict. Makes the point that state's whole case hinges upon whether it can prove Shaw met with Oswald and Ferrie in New Orleans to plot the assassination, that there is no legal way Shaw can be held responsible for the state's other contentions unless it proves a conspiracy meeting was held. "If there is a doubt in your mind that such a meeting was held, then you must return a verdict of not guilty."</p>	
<p>Bertel says pleadings to be filed in Washington tomorrow in effort to obtain autopsy material.</p>	

<p>Dies in <i>Georgetown University Hospital</i>, Washington, D.C., after illness of a few weeks. Doctors attribute death to influenza complicated by pneumonia. [CIA, 30 Jan.]</p>	
<p>None seated. One juror and two alternates still needed. Venires of all eight sections of the court have been exhausted. 689 persons questioned in nine days. Judge Haggerty says no case in the history of Orleans Parish Criminal District Court has ever called this many jurors. Issues special jury call from a jury commission reserve of about 2,000 names.</p>	
<p>Thomas Griffin, in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> column: "Jaycees' naming of Ed Butler as 'Outstanding Young Man of the Year' is a tribute to 100 per cent Americanism. No one is more patriotic or does more to combat Communism in the U.S. and South America than this young Orleanian who is vice president of [INCA]."</p>	
<p>In Washington, files brief with Judge Halleck, contending that review by medical panel raises new questions as to the number of missile wounds on JFK's body and the direction from which they came. Says questions stem from what it terms "critical ambiguities" in the original autopsy and those left by the panel's review. As example of questions raised, brief cites statement in the review that in a section of the brain there were found "numerous small, irregular metallic fragments, most of which are less than 1 mm. in maximum dimension." Brief asks, "How many larger than 1 mm.? How large?"</p>	
<p>Brief offers to produce two witnesses before Judge Halleck: Dr. Robert Forman, chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, <i>Wisconsin State University</i>; Dr. Cyril Wecht, research professor of law, <i>Duquesne University</i>. Both have published their own conclusions about the autopsy. Garrison says [in the brief? - unclear] these witnesses will present conclusions about the autopsy different from those reached by Warren Commission or by review panel.</p>	
<p>Judge Halleck sets hearing for 7 Feb, but directs that he be informed by 5 Feb whether Garrison intends to show that JFK's death resulted from a conspiracy involving Shaw. That if no effort is to be made to link the conspiracy and the death, the autopsy records would be irrelevant to the trial. <i>States-Item</i> [1 Feb] notes that the assassination is not among the six overt acts listed among those the state will attempt to prove. <i>AP</i> [1 Feb] says, "During jury selection ... the prosecution steadfastly rebuffed defense efforts to find out whether the state intended to try to link the alleged conspiracy and the assassination -- or limit the issue to the conspiracy charge."</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> [1 Feb] says that in setting the 5 Feb deadline Judge Halleck expects the opening statements to the jury will have been made by then, telling Hertel "we'll all know what you expect to show."</p>	
<p>Statement by Bernard Fensterwald to the court, filed this date.</p>	
<p>More on Robert Lee Perrin (see 23 Jan). Says Boxley had found witnesses who placed Perrin near Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination, 15 months after he was supposed to have died in New Orleans. Says no fingerprints taken from the body were retained, and that Boxley found discrepancies in Perrin's known tattoos and those on the buried body. For this and other details, see story, filed with magazines.</p>	
<p>None seated. The ordering of 300 more prospective jurors for today is pushing total past 1,000 mark.</p>	
<p>Unnamed court source says Houston officials have notified Garrison that Mr. and Mrs. Connally will not resist subpoena.</p>	
<p>Twelfth juror seated on 11th day of trial: Peter M. Tatum, about 55, maintenance mechanic.</p>	

Reconstruction of activities of Ferrie and Ruby, 22-25 Nov 63. p. 20. "Residing in Houston at this time is Ferrie's New Orleans compatriot, Sergio Arcacha Smith."	
Shaw did not indicate a complete lack of knowledge about the conspiratorial meeting upon which Russo testified [at preliminary hearing]. Under cross-examination by ... Dymond, on March 16, 1967, Russo was asked if any Spanish-speaking individuals were present at the meeting. Russo replied that there were two -- a man named Manuel, and another named Fulian or Julian.	
Shaw was quick to supply the last names of these two people as well as the correct spelling of the latter. That same day, after the court adjourned, the defense filed subpoenas for Garcia Manual Gonzales, and Julian Buzerno. The defense, however, was unable to locate either of them. [Spelling of names as given in article.] p. 31.	
Shaw says his trial has ruined him financially, and this will force him to end his retirement and look for work [2 Mar.]	
[Miguel] Torres had provided Garrison with sworn depositions regarding a meeting he had witnessed among Shaw, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Emilio Santana, and other Cuban exiles... Torres also gave Garrison information concerning a meeting between Jack Ruby and Santana. p. 34.	
The coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, stated that Ferrie 'was a compulsive 'saver' of papers, letters, pictures, and other memorabilia.' Garrison has never publicly disclosed any of the evidence found in Ferrie's apartment. p. 11.	
Devotes bulk of issue to article by Sandy Hochberg and James T. Valliere on Garrison's investigation, based on interviews of Garrison and others. Generally favorable to Garrison. Of special interest: "'We know Clay Shaw was in contact with Lee Oswald on at least six occasions.' - Jim Garrison." p. 12.	
Files motion asking for court order to guarantee Mrs. Harold McMaines immunity from prosecution if she should come to New Orleans to testify. AP paraphrases Dymond as saying she is so afraid of Garrison she is in hiding to avoid subpoena by Shaw's lawyers.	
First of two alternate jurors chosen: Joseph Heilman, Jr., 26 Kalvar Corp. employee.	
In court for the first time, sits behind state's table, confers with Alcock. Garrison has not been in courtroom since brief appearance when trial opened 21 Jan. Most of courtroom work has been done by Alcock, as chief prosecutor.	
More than 120 prospective jurors dismissed today without the second alternate juror having been chosen. [5 Feb.]	
Prospective juror, Max Lorenzo Philpott Hill, excused because he had met Oswald and also knew Garrison and Shaw. Hill, owner of art galleries and picture frame stores, says in interview that about two months before the assassination Oswald applied for a job and was turned down by Hill because he thought him "an unstable person." Says Oswald was unshaven and wore a dirty sweatshirt; does not remember if he gave his right name but "I know it was him."	
Judge Haggerty issues subpoena, directing Time Inc. to prepare slides of frames 200 to 320 of Zapruder film, and color prints of the same slides;. Order stipulates that material will be used solely as evidence, in order to protect Time's publication rights. Subpoena returnable by 25 Feb.	
AP says Garrison already has the film itself under a 1968 court order. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says that after the film was subpoenaed and shown to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury 28 Mar 68 it was returned. See 22, 27 Mar 68.	

Article on the church by Robert Patterson, San Francisco Examiner, after interview in Modesto with Kirby J. Hensley, founder. [Filed Misc. II.] Crisman and Broshears members of this church.	
Judge Halleck postpones until 14 Feb his hearing on subpoena of autopsy records, saying deadline today had been set on assumption Garrison's opening statement would have been made.	
Recesses court until tomorrow, when first order of business will be hearing of three motions, one concerning Mrs. McMaines and two concerning four tape recordings surrendered to Judge Haggerty by Hugh Exnicios, Beauboeuf's attorney.	
Accompanies jurors to motel where photos are taken.	
In brief interview later in motel bar, Haggerty says he will allow Garrison to present evidence surrounding the assassination. "I can't tell the prosecution what testimony to present. If it wants to over prove its case, that's its business."	
Jury selection completed with acceptance of second alternate, John Burlet, 46, president of <i>CNT Crane Service Inc.</i> , on 14th day. Jury all male, includes three Negroes, and was chosen from about 1,200 persons questioned.	
In court for opening session of trial; Kevin says primarily to hear Garrison deliver opening statement and defense response. In taped interview with Kevin, Belli says he thinks Shaw will probably be found guilty but "the verdict will not alter the conclusions of the Warren Report."	
Belli says he will be "surprised and shocked" if Garrison can prove a tie between Shaw and Ruby. [AIC 16 Feb.]	
Judge Haggerty denies motion requesting immunity for Mrs. McMaines, after objection by Alcock, who says such action would be "completely foreign" to the laws of Louisiana. That if she comes to the parish and commits some infraction of the law "we would not only charge her but would be guilty of malfeasance in office" if she were not charged.	
Motion asking that Exnicios produce Beauboeuf tapes is denied.	
In Dec 66 Shaw visited airline lounge and signed guest register in the name of Clay Bertrand.	
Brief outline by Dymond of defense position, in which he makes these points: Although defense is not required to make an opening statement, "there are certain salient facts which must be brought out at this time."	
We are not here to defend the findings of the Warren Commission... That is not this case at all... The defense has "neither the inclination, the desire nor the money to do so."	
Defense will prove not only that Shaw did not take part in a conspiracy but that he "never laid eyes" on either Ferrie or Oswald.	
(AP, 1 Mar., carried by <i>New York Times</i> and <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> 2 Mar 67: "In an interview last week, Shaw said he once saw Oswald distributing the leaflets but never met or spoke to him." Shaw was arrested 1 Mar., a Wednesday; interview connected with the place several days before he was publicly case.)	
Defense will strike at the core of state's case, the alleged meeting between Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw. Dymond explains there are two courses for the defense to take: To prove Shaw was somewhere else at the time of the alleged meeting. This would be impossible because the state has not given the exact date of the alleged meeting. (<i>Times-Post Service</i> , <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> 15 Mar 67, says Russo is said to have told Garrison's office the meeting took place 16 Sep 63.) Or, 2) to prove that the person who said Shaw was at the meeting lied when he said so.	

<p>The defense will prove that [Russo] is a liar -- a notoriety-seeking liar... Dymond points out that Russo did not mention Shaw or Bertrand in interview 24 Feb 67 or in later statements to three reporters; that Sciambra's report of his interview with Russo 25 Feb 67 does not include these names or mention of any conspiracy. Dymond says he will show that Bundy is "totally unworthy of belief." [AIC 16 Feb.]</p>	
<p>UPI (<i>San Francisco Examiner</i>) says Garrison has renewed his request for autopsy material, by letter to Judge Halleck. No date given. "He said he needed it to show the alleged Shaw conspiracy was linked to the Dallas murder."</p>	
<p>Lane, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Dymond, Richard Sprague among 200 spectators in courtroom. Kevin says Sprague impressed by general validity of opening day's witnesses, and expects Zapruder film to be the most damning indictment of falsity of what Warren Commission contends happened in Dallas.</p>	
<p>Jerry Cohen, <i>LA Times</i>, 21 Feb: "At no time in the trial, after jury selection, has Ruby's name been mentioned."</p>	
<p>Shaw, Oswald, Ruby meeting, Baton Rouge. Hilton Brener, in his book <i>The Garrison Case</i>, on omission of meeting from list of overt acts, says Garrison had discovered that on 23 Jan (the day jury selection began) the Rev. Clyde Johnson was arrested for failing to pay a hotel bill, "charged in Garrison's own office," and jailed. "Scratch one overt act." (p. 250)</p>	
<p>Later, listing names of those charged after the trial by Garrison (Shaw, Bethell, Andrews), says "And the charge against the Reverend Clyde Johnson for beating a hotel bill was quietly dropped [no date given]." (p. 270.)</p>	
<p>Later in his office spoke with Oswald, told him he could not register to vote since only identification was Navy discharge card with the name "Lee H. Oswald" and he had no proof of residence in Clinton. Advised him to go to state hospital and fill out employment application.</p>	
<p>Garrison makes opening statement, outline case as already generally known. (Complete text in file.) Martin Waldron, <i>New York Times</i> 7 Feb: "He explained that under Louisiana law the state could not deviate from the case as outlined in the opening statement."</p>	
<p>Statement deals with overt acts listed by Alcock 21 Jan -- with one exception: there is no mention of the meeting of Shaw, Oswald and Ruby in Baton Rouge.</p>	
<p>Statement contains ambiguous passage possibly, but not positively, linking Shaw with plot which resulted in JFK's death: "We will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans."</p>	
<p>New points: In Jun 63 Shaw was present at party in French Quarter. Ferrie also a guest; assassination of JFK discussed.</p>	
<p>In late Aug or early Sep 63, Oswald applied for a job at state hospital in Jackson, LA and shortly thereafter (but within the same time period) was seen in Clinton, LA Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie had driven to Clinton in black Cadillac, and latter two had remained in car while Oswald stood in voters' registration line. When asked for identification, Shaw told a witness he was from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans.</p>	
<p>At some time in 1966 Shaw had his mail delivery transferred to 1414 Chartres Street, the residence of a friend, Jeff Biddison; change of address order terminated on 21 Sep 66. During this same period at least five letters were delivered to the same place, addressed to Clem Bertrand. None of these were returned to the post office.</p>	

Defense In closing, Dymond reminds the jury again that the Warren Commission Report is not on trial and asks that it not be allowed to obscure the issues. [AIC 16 Feb.]	
Witnesses (list of witnesses for prosecution and defense filed under names immediately following section on Shaw.) as given in order of appearance by Art Kevin (news director, KHH, Los Angeles), AIC 16 Feb:	
Edwin Lee McGehee, barber, Jackson. Had given Oswald a haircut, late Aug/early Sep 63. Oswald had come to Jackson in old car, woman in front, possibly bassinet in back seat. Oswald looking for job, advised him to contact former politician in Clinton, and told him he would have better chance if he was a registered voter. In Kevin paraphrase, McGehee says Oswald gave overall clean image.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says Dymond "made a point of asking McGehee and others [all others testifying today? -- unclear] if Oswald was clean-shaven. All said he was. Russo's testimony in the preliminary hearing indicated he wore a beard during this period."	
Under cross-examination, says he never said anything about this incident because "nobody approached me."	
2. Reeves Morgan, Clinton, former state legislator, now a foundry worker. Identifies Oswald from mug shot; says came to see him Aug/Sep about job at state hospital. Oswald neatly dressed, clean-shaven.	
As soon as Morgan saw Oswald's picture after assassination he contacted FBI [Kevin]. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 7 Feb reports Morgan says he notified the FBI, was thanked and told that the FBI knew about Oswald's visits to Clinton area; heard nothing more from them.	
3. John Manchester, town marshall, Clinton. Remembers period Aug/Sep because of Negro voter registration drive at the time; especially aware of strangers and strange vehicles in vicinity of voters' registrar's office; checked out driver of strange black car, says this was Shaw, who identified himself as director of International Trade Mart. Under cross-examination says he did not recognize Shaw immediately from pictures published after his arrest, but later "pieced it together."	
4 Henry Palmer, Registrar of Voters, Clinton, Aug/Sep. Testifies he too saw "big, strange Cadillac" parked outside his office, where it remained from about 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (States-Item 7 Feb). Asked Clinton/police officer to run a check of the license plate. When check was completed, he "wondered what Trade Mart people were doing in town." Palmer saw two men in car, identifying Shaw as driver, describes other man has having "heavy eyebrows and mussed-up hair." Says Oswald was one of two white men in voter registration line.	
Had pointed to Shaw in the courtroom as the driver of the car, but under cross-examination says he cannot be sure. 5. Corrie C. Collins, CORE chapter leader, Clinton. Also saw car in question when it first pulled up to registrar of voters' office. Looked at it closely because he thought occupants were from FBI; saw three men in car; the one in back seat got out of car and into line to register; identifies him as Oswald, and says the other two were Ferrie and Shaw, the driver; immediately recognized all three when they appeared in Garrison's investigation.	
Under cross-examination, says he did not report this because "Nobody asked me." Had seen Shaw only one other time, in courtroom 21 Jan.	
The travel consultant firm which arranged for Shaw's trip to the West Coast Nov 63 also arranged for Oswald's trip to Europe.	

<p>Opens day's proceedings by asking court's permission for handwriting expert to examine guest register from the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport. Approved by Judge Haggerty with stipulation that a representative of District Attorney's office be present. Examination to be made by Gilbert Fortier, not further identified.</p>	
<p>6. William E. Dunn, Sr., Clinton, farm and construction worker. Saw black Cadillac outside voter registrar's office, identifies Shaw in courtroom as driver. Saw Oswald standing in line. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> does not say if he is asked about anyone else in car.</p>	
<p>Under cross-examination remains positive in his identification of Shaw. Says he recognized Shaw from pictures at the time of his arrest, did not then report Shaw's presence in Clinton because he was already under arrest. "I sure was not going to see that he get arrested again." Says District Attorney's office got in touch with him about a year ago.</p>	
<p>On Oswald: had no beard, paid no attention to how he was dressed. Says he noticed those in the car because they were strangers and because he thought Shaw was from the FBI.</p>	
<p>Mrs. Bobbie Dedon, in 1963 employed as receptionist at East Louisiana Hospital. Directed Oswald to personnel office. Under cross-examination says she paid no attention to how Oswald was dressed. Does not remember a beard.</p>	
<p>Mrs. Maxine Kemp, went to work for state hospital Sep 64, is secretary to personnel officer. Had seen Oswald's application; after Garrison's investigation began she looked for the application, could not find it.</p>	
<p>Under cross-examination says applications are kept for one year, then destroyed. State questions her again and she says applications are sometimes kept for more than a year.</p>	
<p>Mark Windstein, has been with intelligence division, New Orleans police department, since Jun 61. Opened file on Oswald in August (year not given). Had brought two documents with him (<i>Fair Play for Cuba</i> leaflets?) which he was not allowed to present, after objections by defense on grounds of relevancy.</p>	
<p>Frank Hayward, New Orleans policeman. In August 63 had arrested three persons for disturbing the peace, including Oswald, who was distributing leaflets. Alcock shows him two leaflets, one of which he identifies as similar to those taken from Oswald.</p>	
<p>Police Capt. Francis Martello, police department. Questioned Oswald after arrest Aug 63. When Alcock asks him to identify literature taken from Oswald, Dymond raises formal objection, because testimony concerns events prior to conspiracy charged. Judge Haggerty rules for Alcock, who says the state will link these leaflets with those dropped on lakefront. Jury, apparently sent out of courtroom during this exchange, is now brought back and Dymond files bill of exception.</p>	
<p>Martello then is asked by Alcock to identify two other exhibits. When Judge Haggerty rephrases question asked by Dymond in order to clarify it, latter asks that jury be excused and files a motion for a mistrial on the grounds that a judge does not have power to slant or alter any question asked of a witness in the presence of a jury. Motion denied. Dymond files exception to denial.</p>	
<p>Girod Ray, wharf master for Dock Board. Was harbor police patrolman, Jun 63, when he arrested Oswald for handing out leaflets. Dymond files objection on grounds the testimony is irrelevant to alleged conspiracy.</p>	

Charles Steele, Jr., handed out leaflets 16 Aug 63 in front of International Trade Mart with Oswald and another unidentified man. <i>UPI</i> notes that Shaw was manager of the Mart at this time. On cross-examination says Oswald was clean, neat, clean-shaven.	
Vernon William Bundy, presser with <i>Avondale Cleaners</i> for four years. Repeats testimony given at Shaw preliminary hearing 17 Mar 69.	
Bundy asks that Shaw walk to courtroom entrance, then walk back toward him. (Kevin [<i>AIC</i> 16 Feb] says Bundy was seated at right angles to direction in which Shaw walked.) After wall: is repeated at Bundy's request and when Shaw is behind Bundy's chair, latter demonstrates with his own foot a characteristic of Shaw's walk.	
Says he had not been completely sure of his identification of Shaw from pictures but was convinced after seeing Shaw walk during the preliminary hearing. Under cross-examination, according to Kevin, Bundy remains firm in his testimony. (Also under cross-examination? -- <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Feb) Bundy says that before preliminary hearing he rehearsed sea-wall scene with Garrison aide John Voltz.	
Charles I. Spiesel, accountant and tax consultant, New York City. Says he was in New Orleans Jun 63 when, in a bar, he recognized Ferrie (with whom he had flown during WW II -- <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Feb), was taken by him to party in French Quarter where he met Shaw, the host. It was his understanding this was not Shaw's apartment but one he was using during absence of the occupants. Does not remember its exact location.	
At this party there were approximately 16 persons present, and after about half of the guests had left [<i>AP</i> , <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> 8 Feb] there was discussion of ways to kill JFK, participated in by Ferrie, Shaw and a young man (5'9". Dirty blond hair [<i>New York Times</i> 8 Feb]) with a beard and a splint on his finger. After Shaw's indictment Spiesel called Garrison to tell him of this incident. According to <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Feb, Spiesel says this apartment was at Dauphine and Esplanade.	
Testimony has stunning effect on everyone, seemingly including the defense, which asks for recess. However, ten minutes later [Kevin] when trial resumes, Dymond has much information on Spiesel's background for use in cross-examination. Spiesel tells wild story of \$16 million lawsuit in 1964 against <i>Pinkerton Detective Agency</i> , the New York City police, a psychiatrist, other individuals, alleging they had harassed and hypnotized him.	
Somehow all this involves a Communist conspiracy stemming from undercover work by his father for the FBI "against the Russians." [<i>New York Times</i> 8 Feb.] For additional details see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Feb. Kevin says that during Spiesel's 90-minute testimony "the believable became unbelievable."	
Spiesel testifies that in 1967 he was contacted by a television network (<i>CBS - New Orleans States-Item</i> 8 Feb) about appearing on a program on Garrison's investigation, says he refused to do so unless paid 2,000.	
Court adjourns for the day. Alcock refuses comment when asked later if he had known of Spiesel's background before today. <i>New York Times</i> 8 Feb: "There was some indication that [Garrison's] staff had not known Mr. Spiesel's background... Alcock appeared stunned by Mr. Spiesel's account of torture and hypnotism and refused to answer questions as he hurried from the courtroom."	
Charles B. Spiesel, New York, father of witness, declines comment. [<i>New York Times</i> 8 Feb.]	
Spiesel. Kevin [<i>AIC</i> 16 Feb] comments that when trial resumes, "For a change, [Alcock] looked somewhat strained around the eyes, while [Shaw] was ... smiling and much less fidgety." <i>States-Item</i> describes Shaw as "looking refreshed."	

Dymond continues cross-examination, armed with full copy of Spiesel's lawsuit in U.S. Court of Appeals against <i>Pinkerton Detective Agency</i> et al; reads the entire text into the record [Kevin]. Details wilder than Spiesel's testimony yesterday (see States-Item).	
Spiesel says he has been Hypnotized 50 or 60 times without his consent. Dymond, noting that in the suit Spiesel says hypnotism was used on him in various cities between 1948 and 1964 and that one of the places listed was New Orleans, asks specifically if the her Orleans hypnosis occurred in Kay or June of 1963. Spiesel replies, "That's a difficult question to answer," but says that in 1963 he was in New Orleans where his daughter was in college and where he was doing part-time accounting work.	
Kevin says that when Dymond finishes cross-examination Alcock tries to save Spiesel with review of his good WW II service background and graduation from <i>New York University</i> . Dymond counters by getting Spiesel to admit he now has some 15 lawsuits on file against him involving debts and has declared bankruptcy.	
As Spiesel is about to be excused, Dymond says defense would like to see apartment where alleged party took place; Alcock objects because it would be "improbable, if not impossible" for Spiesel to recall the building. Judge Haggerty orders that jury and other principals be taken to the scene.	
Spiesel leads jury to two apartments in the same complex as Shaw's apartment at 1313 Dauphine, is uncertain if either is the right place. On return to courtroom, state asks for adjournment until 10 Feb (Monday) to research past history and ownership of apartment complex. No objection by defense; adjournment granted.	
[Miguel] Torres had provided Garrison with sworn depositions regarding a meeting he had witnessed among. Shaw, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Emilio Santana, and other Cuban exiles... Torres also gave Garrison information concerning a meeting between Jack Ruby and Santana. <i>Win Magazine</i> , 1 Feb 69, p. 34. filed Garrison.	
Advertisement in this morning's States-Item asks that the person who signed the name "Clay Bertrand" in guest register, <i>Eastern Airline</i> lounge, Moisant Airport, call Shaw's attorneys.	
Dymond asks court to make available minutes of preliminary hearing Mar 67; granted. Agrees to introduction of exhibits including pictures of Oswald and Ferrie but objects to leaflets and picture of a black Cadillac; overruled.	
Over "I had never heard the name Shaw before I identified him as Bertrand. He asked me what was Bertrand's first name and I said Clem."	
Perry Russo. Generally repeats testimony given at preliminary hearing Mar 67. See file for details.	
Says hypnotism has become a factor in the trial, including Ferrie with Russo and Spiesel. Bill Crider, <i>AP</i> , New Orleans writes on same subject 10 Feb.	
However, testimony today differs from that in 1967, when Russo said he went to party at Ferrie's apartment with Sandra Moffett (now Mrs. Harold McMaines). When asked by Alcock if anyone accompanied him, says, "I an testifying I don't know if anyone accompanied me on that occasion." [AP.] Says he "probably" went with friends from <i>Loyola University</i> , including Lefty Peterson, Mike Ogden, Tommy Hopkins, Hopkins' brother and Kenny Carter.	
Alcock asks him if at the time he knew Sandra Moffett. Russo replies that he did and agrees he would term her his "constant companion."	
Matter apparently dropped here. Russo testifies he made his first contact with District Attorney's office when he wrote Garrison a letter 21 Feb 67 [the day before Ferrie died] but did not mail it until two days later. (Letter: See 22 Feb 67; 15 Mar 67)	

<p>Sciambra came to see him as a result and he discussed with him a man he knew as "Clem Bertrand." This contradicts Dymond's claim that Russo had never mentioned Shaw or Bertrand in interview with Sciambra 25 Feb 67. (See 6 Feb.)</p>	
<p>Russo testifies that during the interview he identified pictures of Ferrie, Oswald, Bertrand, Sergio Arcacha Smith and Emilio Santayna [or Santana - <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> uses both spellings].</p>	
<p>Russo says he was interviewed 21 Mar 67 by James Phelan, who showed him copy of Sciambra's memorandum on interrogation of him, and who pointed out discrepancies between this memo and and his testimony at preliminary hearing.</p>	
<p><i>AP</i>'s story on Russo's cross-examination says in first paragraph that he "testified ... that a 1963 conversation, which forms the core of the state's conspiracy case against Clay Shaw, could easily have been 'an inconsequential bull session.'" Later in the story it develops that "bull session" was term used, not by Russo but by Dymond, with which Russo agreed.</p>	
<p>Russo said he did not mention any assassination conspiracy in his first contact with [the District Attorney's office] in February 1967. Neither did he mention it when subsequently interviewed in the same month by ... Sciambra... 'I didn't make that all clear to r. Sciambra,' Russo said.</p>	
<p>Waldron, <i>New York Times</i> 11 Feb: "Mr. Russo said that he did tell the assistant, and that [Sciambra] apparently had not heard him or had not placed any significance on it."</p>	
<p>Art Kunkin [LA Free Press 14 Feb] says Russo is calm and convincing on the stand and "insists on qualifying all statements... You get the feeling of a man searching for ways to express truth. He tries for precision of language, but in the process sometimes only succeeds in confusing the listener."</p>	
<p>Russo. For details of rough cross-examination by Dymond, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , which gives impression of Russo as an honest and careful person.</p>	
<p>On objection by Alcock, Dymond not permitted to ask whether there was an actual agreement to kill JFK, Judge Haggerty ruling this is a matter for the jury to decide.</p>	
<p>Dymond breaks question down into three parts and Russo answers that he never heard Clem Bertrand or Leon Oswald agree to kill Kennedy. Ferrie did say "We will kill him" but he had said this many times before; indicates very clearly that Ferrie had said so many fantastic things he was not sure when to take him seriously.</p>	
<p>Russo knows of no one today who can confirm "that party" (Dymond's wording).</p>	
<p>Russo insists strenuously he never called those at the party "conspirators."</p>	
<p>Asked if he could remain indifferent for four years if he knew of a plan to assassinate the President, Russo says that after the assassination he heard "what the FBI said about it -- that Oswald had done it -- and I believed it." Later the District Attorney's office mentioned Ferrie's name and after his death Russo wrote to Garrison when it became apparent "that other people besides him had been involved." Unclear whether Russo is referring to Oswald or Ferrie.</p>	
<p>Russo says today the letter was written the day Ferrie died; earlier had said it was written the day before. (Also see 10, 12, 22 Feb 67; 15 Mar 67) Later in the course of cross-examination Alcock says District Attorney's office has been unable to locate this letter.</p>	
<p>In questioning Russo on Sciambra's interrogation of him Dymond makes the statement that "there was no need for him to burn these notes." Alcock objects and Dymond withdraws the statement; no indication whether notes were burned or not.</p>	
<p>With jury out of the room, Dymond asks if Ferrie, after the assassination, had ever cautioned Russo "not to tell what you heard." Russo says No.</p>	

<p>Russo, answering question, says "[James Sheridan of <u>NBC</u> and Rick Townley of <i>WDSU</i>] said they were only out to try to bust [Garrison] down to his knees... Phelan attempted to report the news at first, but I don't know where he went wrong. Sheridan and Townley are scum."</p>	
<p>Russo testifies that in 1967 his house and phone were bugged by Garrison to record interviews with -- according to Waldron [<i>New York Times</i> 12 Feb; -- Phelan, George Lardner, Townley and Sheridan, in which, "to lead them on," he told them he had doubts that Shaw was the man he had seen in Ferrie's apartment, because Garrison wanted to see "how far they would go." In this connection <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> and <i>AP</i> A283 mention only Phelan's name. Defense asks that recordings be played to the jury; denied, on objection by Alcock, that "they might be full of hearsay."</p>	
<p>Russo insists he is completely sure of his identification of Shaw. However, "there was so much pressure being applied from people at <i>WDSU</i>, <i>NBC</i> and Phelan" that he told Sheridan, Townley and Phelan that while he was 100 per cent sure, "in a case like this you have to be 1,000 per cent sure," and would like to see Shaw again to be absolutely certain. (<i>AP</i> A283 dates this as "two years ago.") Phelan was to set up a meeting in Biloxi where Shaw would be present and Russo would drop in, but the meeting did not take place. Russo does not make clear whether this was at his wish or Shaw's or whether other circumstances prevented it.</p>	
<p>Dymond questions Russo about statement made to Sgt. Edward O'Donnell, New Orleans Police Department, Jun 67 (three months after preliminary hearing), which seems to indicate doubt on Russo's part that Shaw was among those at Ferrie's apartment. Russo explains this was because of "the pressures at the time, with all those people [unnamed] threatening me."</p>	
<p>Shown a picture of James Lewallen, Russo says he does not think he has ever seen him; is shown another photo, says "It looks like Oswald." Dymond says it is Lewallen.</p>	
<p>[J Dymond very insistent when asking whether Russo had known Guy Banister; shows him photo. Russo says he never met him, might have seen him somewhere, perhaps a photo of him. In explanatory note <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> describes Banister as "deceased private investigator who is supposed to resemble Shaw."</p>	
<p>On leaving witness stand (after nearly ten hours of testimony -- <i>AP</i> 12 Feb) Russo points at Shaw and shouts, "He still goes under the name of Clem Bertrand."</p>	
<p>[<i>New York Times</i> 12 Feb] commenting on proceedings today, says "although [Garrison's case appears] to be collapsing from lack of substance" his staff is preparing to introduce evidence from spectators in Dallas.</p>	
<p>Report: Dymond says defense will call a nationally known psychiatrist and hypnotist to testify that in Russo's first hypnotic session the idea of a conspiracy could have been "implanted."</p>	
<p>Says hearing adjourned with dispute over admissibility of testimony of Nicholas Chetta, who questioned Russo under sodium pentothal. Judge Haggerty says he will rule tomorrow.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty rules that Dr. Chetta's testimony at preliminary hearing may be introduced, over strenuous defense objections that state is trying to "rehabilitate" Russo's testimony.</p>	
<p>Wegmann says he can show the court specific statement in the record of the preliminary hearing that testimony of that hearing would not become a part of the record of the trial. Oser reads 67 pages of the transcript into the record. Judge changes his mind, orders both sides to prepare arguments on the issue.</p>	

<p>Andrew J. Sciambra. Questioned by Alcock, says he took very few notes on his interview of Russo, started dictating memorandum 27 Feb, continuing over a period of seven to 10 days of much other activity and many interruptions. Says memo "was hastily done, incomplete, with errors in it, omissions in it, and does not reflect all that Perry Russo told me."</p>	
<p>However, Russo definitely told him about the party and "I was the most surprised man in the world when Russo picked out a photograph of [Oswald] (from among about 44)'and identified him as Ferrie's roommate. I was the most surprised man in the world when he picked out a picture of Shaw and identified him as Clem Bertrand." [AP A090, 13 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Alcock: Have you ever seen a letter allegedly addressed to District Attorney Jim Garrison by Russo? Sciambra: No. I never have. (Russo had testified yesterday that letter was addressed To Whom it May Concern, District Attorney's office. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 11 Feb.)</p>	
<p>Sciambra says he burned his notes for security reasons. "Ever since this base began, we have had a tremendous problem keeping information from flowing out of the office." [Waldron, <i>New York Times</i> 13 Feb.] AP [Crider, N.O., 11 Feb]: "Sciambra's memorandum fell into the hands of newsmen early during Garrison's two-yeas-old probe. It was one of the things that triggered the first reports critical of the investigation."</p>	
<p>R.C. Roland, president and general manager, <i>Winterland Ice Skating Rink</i> , Houston. Says Ferrie was at the rink with two young men afternoon of 23 Nov 63, seemed to be trying to call attention to his presence there. Ferrie received at least one call on the public phone and made three himself. [<i>New York Times</i> 13 Feb.] File shows no record of cross-examination.</p>	
<p>Richard W. Jackson, postal employee, testifies he filled out change of address fort, date unknown, shifting Shaw's mail from 1313 Dauphine to 1414 Chartres; order cancelled 21 Sep 66. [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> and <i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 13 Feb.]</p>	
<p>James Hardiman, letter carrier. Says that in 1966 he delivered letters addressed to Clem Bertrand to 1414 Chartres, the address of Jeff Biddison, a friend of Shaw's. During the sane period delivered to the same place mail addressed to Shaw; <i>New York Times</i> 13 Feb says Shaw had moved there temporarily while his apartment was being remodeled. When Shaw cancelled the forwarding order, the letters to Bertrand also stopped.</p>	
<p>[<i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 13 Feb.] Hardiman says he has delivered mail there addressed to "quite a few different names."</p>	
<p>More on <i>LLTA</i> and unsuccessful effort by Gremillion and two <i>LL&T</i> officials to save it from bankruptcy by forming a surety company.</p>	
<p>James Earthman. During cross-examination Dymond establishes that mail for Shaw was delivered to Chartres Street following change of address order. Mail for Bertrand (fewer than ten letters) was addressed directly. Hardiman says Bertrand mail was in brown envelopes, the paper having a wood grain. Remembered it when the name appeared in the news when Garrison's investigation began.</p>	
<p>Does not recall that any of these letters were returned to post office. Says he talked to Biddison about Bertrand mail. Not date given and it is unclear whether this was before or after Garrison's investigation became public. Letters apparently were delivered during period June to Sep 66, but Hardiman claims to have delivered mail addressed to Bertrand at that address as recently as six months ago. Cross-examination seems to show Hardiman is an unreliable witness.</p>	

Dr. Esmond Fatter. Proceedings consist mainly of argument by both sides on Dr. Fatter's qualifications as expert in hypnosis. Excused when Judge Haggerty bars his testimony as well as expert testimony on hypnosis by the defense. "Russo has to stand or fall on the impression he made on the jury." [<i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> 14 Feb.]	
Lewis Hopkins, travel agent. Made arrangements for Shaw's trip, by train, from New Orleans to San Francisco, Chicago and back to New Orleans. Ticket was bought 15 Nov 63; apparently was used at some time because no refund was made.	
However, his testimony is delayed until after that of the next witness, West, to permit introduction of exhibits connected with Dealey Plaza.	
Robert H. West, land surveyor, Dallas County. Presumably after identification of exhibits, West testifies he heard four reports, all coming from grassy knoll. Saw several men going over stockade fence on knoll; on cross-examination agrees he does not know they were not trying to get out of the way of shots.	
Abraham Zapruder. With jury excused, the 20-second film [AP 15 Feb] is run for the first time and is identified by Zapruder, who "would not say that one or two frames were not missing." [Waldron, 14 Feb.] Shaw and attorneys for both sides in jury box to watch film.	
Jury is brought back to courtroom and film is run again. They request a second showing, after which comes a slow, frame-by-frame viewing. Followed by third look at second half of film. AP A312 says film "showed Kennedy leaning forward after the first shot. Seconds later his head appeared to snap backward simultaneously with the virtual explosion of the right side of his head." AP (<i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 14 Feb): "Kennedy's head appears to snap upwards, backward and to the left from a leaning-forward position."	
Waldron (<i>New York Times</i> 14 Feb) says film drew an audible response from the courtroom as JFK's head seemed to explode and that he appeared to be knocked backward against the rear seat. For graphic description of effect of film on audience, see story by H.D. Quigg, <i>UPI</i> , this date.	
See Weisberg, <i>Photographic Whitewash</i> , footnote page 145, on transposition of frames 314 and 315 in CE 885, which makes it appear that JFK's body moved forward, consistent with a shot from the rear.	
Garrison makes brief appearance in courtroom, his third, during questioning of Zapruder. Takes no part in questioning. Zapruder himself does not watch the film but instead watches the audience. [AP 14 Feb.]	
Buell Wesley. Frazier. Generally repeats his testimony before Warren Commission. Was standing on steps in front of TSBD, heard three reports coming from "down toward the triple underpass." On cross-examination says he never saw Oswald unshaven or dirty.	
Dymond says judge is inconsistent since all his previous rulings have been based on argument that Dallas has nothing to do with this case. Judge Haggerty replies, "There is no question but the state can over-prove its case. I feel what is being offered now about what happened in Dallas is relevant evidence."	
Following argument by both sides on relevancy of his testimony, Judge Haggerty rules he may testify, thereby opening the way for the state to go into the whole question of the assassination itself.	
Handwriting expert, contacted by Lloyd J. Cobb to make study of Clay Bertrand signature in airport guest book (see 26 Feb 69).	
Defense witnesses to take the stand today in perjury trial.	

<p>Penn Jones, Jr. [Midlothian Mirror, 23 Jan 69, filed Mags], says there have been four attempts to kill Craig and that he received death threat after Garrison asked him to testify; says Craig is a danger mainly to Bradley. In Midlothian Mirror, 11 Sep 69, Jones says Craig has been hounded "almost daily" by Bradley.</p>	
<p>On cross-examination, Craig says he came to New Orleans Dec 67 and went to work for Willard E. Robertson. Robertson helped organize Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc.</p>	
<p>Mr. and Mrs. Connally will honor subpoena for 17 Feb as scheduled. Announcement made by Asst. District Attorney. Neil McKay (Houston?), "who drew [?] the subpoena order" [AP], and who says, "They are perfectly willing to go to New Orleans and give any material testimony."</p>	
<p>Gremillion and four others indicted by federal grand jury, New Orleans, on charges of fraud and conspiracy in connection with bankruptcy of <i>LL&T</i>. For details see file, 14, 15 Feb.</p>	
<p>Commentary on trial, written in New Orleans: of 16 witnesses called in first five days, 14 are not listed in Warren Report index.</p>	
<p>On Spiesel's inspection of the two apartments 8 Feb: "Later investigation by local newsmen seemed to show that Shaw had secretly attend parties at one of these houses."</p>	
<p>Lane is not permitted to attend court proceedings because he is one of the scheduled witnesses when the trial deals with the actual shooting.</p>	
<p>Courtroom observers say that if Shaw is convicted the appeals could go on for twenty years or more on the issues Dymond is raising.</p>	
<p>In Washington, Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, Pittsburgh pathologist, testifies before Jude Halleck on Garrison's request for autopsy material. (Transcript of testimony filed in Garrison, this date.) Judge Halleck several times mentions the possibility that Wecht could examine the documents in Washington. (In his chambers? - at the Archives? - unclear.) "The court would be most pleased to see some adequate solution to the problem that would please all parties concerned."</p>	
<p>Buell Frazier. On cross-examination says Oswald always neat and clean, no beard.</p>	
<p>Lyndal Shaneyfelt, FBI photo specialist. Before film is run for Shaneyfelt, Dymond objects to this being done in the presence of the jury on the ground that it creates "unnecessary prejudice." Objection overruled, Dymond reserves bill of exception for possible appeal, covering this showing and any future showings.</p>	
<p>Shaneyfelt is escorted by two U.S. Attorneys, who ask to hear his testimony. Penn Jones [Midlothian Mirror 20 Feb], present at trial, says the two escorts stared at Shaneyfelt "with stone faces" while he testified "with hands trembling." Shaneyfelt gives details of how he examined Zapruder film and with Robert Frazier staged reenactment. Cannot tell without more thorough examination of the film shown in courtroom whether any frames are missing.</p>	
<p>On cross-examination says Zapruder film he worked with was complete. As photographic expert, saw no evidence that JFK was shot from any direction except the rear, but -- in answer to question from Dymond -- says he did not take into account the movement of the body. "The fragments you see streaking through the air are going forward from a vertical line drawn through the President's head. And the burst of pink is all in the forward area."</p>	
<p>During questioning of Shaneyfelt Garrison present in courtroom for about 20 minutes.</p>	

<p>Wilma Irene Bond, Dallas. TX brought with her two slides of pictures taken by her showing people running toward knoll area. On cross-examination says she does not know whether the people were running away from the shots or toward their source. [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , 15 Feb.] Does not know from which direction the shots came.</p>	
<p>(?) Mrs. Philip Willis, Dallas. Witnessed fatal shot; contradicts Shaneyfelt, saying matter from head went backward. Says limousine did not accelerate at third shot. (<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 15 Feb says unnamed observers have attributed backward movement of head to sudden acceleration of car.)</p>	
<p>(?). Philip Willis. Identifies photos and slides taken by him after the shooting, showing people, including a policeman, running up knoll toward wooden fence.</p>	
<p>(?). Roger Craig, former deputy sheriff, Dallas. After shots were fired, ran up knoll, climbed picket fence, encountered woman driving off in brown Chevrolet, turned her over to another deputy [15 Feb]. (See Mar 68.)</p>	
<p>About 20 minutes after assassination saw Oswald run down from TSBD, driven away by muscular man who appeared to be a Latin in car which stopped for him, light green Rambler station wagon, out of state license. Later identified Oswald in Capt. Fritz' office. [14, 15 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Mrs. Elizabeth Walther, Dallas; listed by <i>New York Times</i> 15 Feb as Mrs. Edith Carolyn Walther. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> and <i>AP</i> 15 Feb gave her name as Mrs. Elizabeth Carolyn Walther. Worked in building about half block from TSBD. Ten or 15 minutes before motorcade arrived in front of TSBD saw windows on an upper floor open, the first time she had ever seen a window open on that floor.</p>	
<p>Saw two men in window, one with gun; man with gun wearing a white shirt, other a brown suit coat. [<i>AP</i> A293.] <i>New York Times</i> 15 Feb says she testified that she had earlier seen two men in another window, one in a maroon shirt and other in brown coat. Heard four shots.</p>	
<p>On cross-examination was asked if she had been questioned about this by any law enforcement officials and when she replied, "Yes, sir, by the FBI," was promptly dismissed.</p>	
<p>Billy Joe Martin, Dallas motorcycle policeman. Was about 10 feet behind JFK car, later found red splotches and "grey" matter on his motorcycle and uniform. (Apparently legal technicality does not permit him to describe this as blood and brain tissue.)</p>	
<p>Dr. Wecht says he cannot state "with any reasonable medical certainty" that the bullet striking JFK's head came from the front rather than the back. But from looking at [Zapruder?] film has reason to believe the bullet came from the front because of the way the body moved to the left and backward at the moment of impact.</p>	
<p>Study of autopsy photos and X-rays would help him to come to firmer conclusion. Lists discrepancies between original autopsy and the autopsy review, including mention by review panel of missile fragments in the neck, not included in original autopsy, and a small piece of gray-brown matter in the center of JFK's head which has never been mentioned before.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> 15 Feb and <i>AIC</i> 16 Feb say Dr. Wecht is expected to testify for the state.</p>	
<p>Judge Halleck says Bertel has proven to him that the X-rays and photos are "necessary and material" to the Shaw trial [15 Feb]. Rules that unless the government, by 4 p.m. (Halleck transcript of hearing [filled in garrison, this date, Jul 69.] gives time as 12 noon 17 feb, Monday.</p>	

<p>17 Feb, gives Dr. Wecht permission to view autopsy material, he will enter an order directing they be taken to New Orleans. Government indicates it will appeal if such an order is issued. Carl Eardley, a deputy assistant attorney general in civil division of Justice Department, says the autopsy documents were turned over to the Archives by Congress and until 1971 may not be used without authorization by the Archives, with the consent of the Kennedy family.</p>	
<p>Another government attorney, Joseph Hanon, says, "The Kennedy family has not approved -- quite to the contrary."</p>	
<p>Judge Halleck also says that if, by 4 p.m. 17 Feb, he receives assurance from New Orleans court that any items sent there will remain in the custody of the national archivist or his representative, he will order that the following be sent: the rifle, a spent pellet and some bullet fragments, x-rays of Gov. Connally. Will not permit JFK's clothing to be sent. Government will not oppose sending of the rifle.</p>	
<p><i>New Orleans States-Item</i> : "As the state continued its attack yesterday and today on [the Warren Report], Shaw's attorneys find themselves debating such matters as the direction and number of shots... All of this, the defense contends, is irrelevant to the case of Shaw... Dymond said in his opening statement ... the defense wouldn't attempt to defend the Warren Report, but the course of the trial has left them little choice." Defense has entered many objections to testimony about the assassination itself.</p>	
<p><i>Times-Post Service</i> , 17 Feb: "What Garrison now is prosecuting here is the Warren Commission, and, in a very real sense, the credibility of the U.S. government. Of enormous irony in the present situation is the fact that the team of lawyers representing Shaw, a private citizen, has been thrust into the tricky position of having to defend the Warren report."</p>	
<p><i>AP</i> : Jury has now seen Zapruder film seven times in two days.</p>	
<p>James L. Simmons, employed by Union Terminal Railway in 1963, now works for U.S. Post Office. Standing on triple underpass, heard three shots, saw puff of smoke near picket fence on knoll, saw no one on knoll. Went to area behind the fence, saw many muddy footprints (there had been rain that morning) on a rail or bracing along the back of the fence; did not see footprints in any other area of knoll.</p>	
<p>Simmons says halo of blood flew to JFK's left, but from his position could not tell if-this halo was directly over JFK's head or in front of it.</p>	
<p>Simmons gave statement to authorities; not questioned by Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Simmons cross-examination. Concedes that footprints might have been those of owner of car in parking lot behind fence. Before the shots were fired would not necessarily have noticed spectators standing by the fence; it took him 15 to 20 minutes to get to the top of the knoll from the overpass. Dymond asks Craig to come forward; Simmons says he did not see him on knoll, or see anyone detained. (See Craig, 14 Feb.)</p>	
<p>Mrs. Frances G. Newman. Was standing to the right of motorcade, with back to knoll [17 Feb]; heard three shots. She and her husband fell to the ground to cover their children, "because [we] thought we were caught in a crossfire." Stopped by defense objection to what she "thought," says it sounded as though the shots came "from directly behind us." Was not questioned by Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Newman Cross-examination. Says she gave written statement to Dallas Bounty sheriff's office. Believes matter from JFK's head "flew straight up."</p>	

<p>Mrs. Mary Moorman. Took a photo of motorcade (in which, Lane has said, sixth-floor window of TSB) is clearly visible). Dymond sustained in his objection to what the picture showed, but it is entered into evidence and available to the jury. Asked if she had retained possession of the photo since that time, answers she has not; says a reporter, a Secret Service agent and an FBI agent took the picture from her. Was not questioned by Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Garrison in court; refuses to show Moorman photo to newsmen.</p>	
<p>Three state witnesses will not appear this afternoon as scheduled; Alcock explains they are ill.</p>	
<p>Postpones calling Mr. And Mrs. Connally, subpoenaed for tomorrow. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 17 Feb says illness of other witnesses has put the trial behind schedule.</p>	
<p>Assistant District Attorney William Alford, handling the assassination phase of the case, will not comment when asked if the Connallys might not appear at all. [<i>New York Times</i> 17 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Orders Dr. James B. Rhoads to take to New Orleans, with 48 hours' notice by Garrison, autopsy photos and X-rays, rifle, a "spent pellet," two bullet fragments, and Connally X-rays. [Text of ruling filed Study Groups/CIA Jul 69.] Justice Department announces it will file an appeal tomorrow.</p>	
<p>Ordered by District of Columbia Court of General Sessions (Judge Halleck?) to testify at trial, taking with him items listed by Judge Haggerty 21 Jan 69, including autopsy photos and X-rays. Text of order filed this date.</p>	
<p>Garrison, making fourth appearance in courtroom, questions first witness of the day, William E. Newman, Jr., electrical contractor, Dallas. Newman was in Dealey Plaza with his wife, standing with back to knoll, about the width of one car lane from JFK. Heard at least three shots, and from the sound believed they came from directly behind him. After third shot "I observed his ear fly off," then JFK fell away from him and to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap. Gave statement to FBI and sheriff's office; was not interviewed by Warren Commission.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination. Dymond tries to show JFK could not have been shot from knoll area. Regis L. Kennedy, questioned by Alcock. Kennedy, after 31 years with FBI, had retired 1 May 68. Had interviewed Dean Andrews 25 Nov 63, at <i>Hotel Dieu Hospital</i>. Was accompanied by another agent, and (since <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> shows no intervening question) apparently volunteers, "I don't recall his exact name."</p>	
<p>Following Andrews interview, he and other agents searched for Clay Bertrand, checking, among other things, city directories and telephone listings.</p>	
<p>When asked by Alcock if, prior to his interview of Andrews, Kennedy had personally been engaged in investigation of the assassination, Kennedy refuses to answer because question "is outside the purview of authority granted" him by the Attorney General. He and Connick confer in judge's chambers, Kennedy on return to courtroom saying the Attorney General would have to determine whether he could answer the question.</p>	
<p>Alcock tells Judge Haggerty his next question would have been whether Kennedy had been engaged in the investigation from "the 22nd and thereafter." Dymond suggests that Kennedy call the Justice Department.</p>	

<p>Judge Haggerty has jury removed. Alcock states his question again, adding, "Additionally, the state would like to-know if his search for Clay Bertrand was part of that general investigation. This is highly relevant to the case in our opinion and we might state that Agent Kennedy testified last summer in another case [?] in this court and at that time did respond to that question or one similarly phrased." (Nowhere in States-Item report is there any indication of the case in which Kennedy was involved "last summer.")</p>	
<p>Connick asks to confer with Kennedy about his answers in this previous case. Returns to say Kennedy has no recollection of his specific answers and he should therefore not be allowed to testify. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> : "Alcock told the court that the transcript of the particular case involving Kennedy's testimony has never been drawn up and he said he did request a transcript of Kennedy's particular testimony although he has never received it."</p>	
<p>A 90-minute recess is called, during which permission is obtained from Attorney General John N. Mitchell in Washington for answers to the following two questions: Q Prior to your interview with Dean Andrews were you engaged in an investigation of President Kennedy's assassination? A Yes, I was. Q Were you seeking Clay Bertrand? A Yes, I was.</p>	
<p>Herbert Orth, deputy chief of photographic laboratory, Life, magazine; questioned by Alford. Brings with him black and white prints and 21 color prints made from Zapruder film, the former made several years ago and the latter recently. All made by himself or under his supervision. Color prints of frames 200 to 320 processed by himself personally.</p>	
<p>Defense objects to Orth's testimony; overruled. Dymond files bill of exception on grounds the testimony is irrelevant.</p>	
<p>Dr. John M. Nichols of Kansas University, having been qualified by the prosecution (as an expert in pathology and forensic medicine) [19 Feb], questioned by Oser. Testifies that after viewing the film and the prints, he believes they are "compatible with a gunshot having been delivered from the front." [18 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Dymond reserves bill of exception with each question asked Dr. Nichols.</p>	
<p><i>UPI</i> says state may be able to wind up its case 19 Feb or early the following day. Trial to be recessed tomorrow for Mardi Gras.</p>	
<p>Thomas Griffin says Waldron holds continuous "open house" after court sessions in French Quarter apartment; names as among those present from time to time, James Phelan, <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> ; "Doc" Quigg, <i>UPI</i> ; Carol Oppenheimer, <i>Chicago American</i> ; Jerry Cohen, <i>Los Angeles Times</i> ; James Kirkwood, <i>Playboy</i> ; Bob Evans, <i>CBS News</i> ; Carl Pelleck, <i>New York Post</i> ; Don McKee, <i>AP Atlanta</i> ; Larry Lala, <i>CBS News</i> ; Mike Parks, <i>Baltimore Sun</i> ; Sergei Losev, American manager, <i>Tass</i> ; Genrikh Borovik, U.S. bureau chief, <i>Novosty Press Agency</i> , Moscow.</p>	
<p>Has now been shown in courtroom 11 times, nine times with jury present. [<i>New York Times</i> 18 Feb.].</p>	
<p>Not in session because of Mardi Gras. Judge Haggerty has arranged for jury to go to a private home to watch the carnival day parades.</p>	
<p>Penn Jones, Jr. [<i>Midlothian Mirror</i> , 27 Feb 69, filed Mags.], says Carr's testimony generally confirmed by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rowland, Carolyn Walthers, James Worrell (deceased) and Roger Craig; had been threatened in effort to silence him. In <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> , 11 Sep 70- Jones gives details of encounter in Atlanta between Carr and two strangers, one of whom, without saying a word, stabbed him; shot three times by Carr; man still alive at time of writing.</p>	

<p>The man he had seen in the window, walking very fast, turned toward Houston and Commerce in Carr's direction, looking back over his shoulder as if he were being followed. "I watched that man all the way." (This account in States-Item implies there were three men in addition to the man seen in the window. <i>LA Free Press</i> 21 Feb and Jones [<i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 27 Feb] report Carr testified three men emerged from building, two leaving by car and one on foot.)</p>	
<p>Dr. John M. Nichols, continues testimony, questioned by Oser.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination by Dymond, who concentrates his attack mainly on Dr. Nichols' qualifications as an expert, Dr. Nichols admitting he has had little formal training in pathology and forensic medicine and is largely self-taught. (States-Item's wording. In its transcript, carried in same issue, this reference to being self-taught came during questioning on experience in ballistics.) See States-Item for details.</p>	
<p>Mrs. Jesse Parker, employed in Dec 66 by Eastern Airlines as hostess in VIP room at airport, reserved for special guests admitted by key. Questioned by Alcock, says that on 14 Dec 66 between 10 a.m. and noon two men came into VIP room, saw one signing guest book, the other did not. Apparently did not see the signature actually being written as book was on table at a distance far enough from her that she did not hear the conversation of the two men. Later examined guest bookend saw the man's signature on the last line of the page. In court identifies signature of Clay Bertrand in guest hook and points to Shaw as the man who signed.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Dymond. Mrs. Parker says she remembered man she refers to as Bertrand because of his height and his "pretty grey hair." Some time later, on date she does not recall, saw "Bertrand's" picture on television and remarked to her son at the time that she remembered the man from having seen him in VIP room. Didn't report this to FBI or other authorities after Garrison's investigation began because she didn't want to "get involved." At this point the state objects to the line of questioning.</p>	
<p>Was contacted by District Attorney's office after preliminary hearing in Mar 67. No indication of reason office got in touch with her. Dymond implies she would not identify Shaw as Bertrand until threatened with lie detector test, which she denies. Alcock issues subpoena for officer who administered the test, and the test results. Mrs. Parker, questioned by Alcock, says she never was coerced or threatened in connection with taking the test, again points to Shaw as the man she saw.</p>	
<p>Capt. James W. Krubbe, New Orleans police department says he administered test to Mrs. Parker 27 Jan 69 which she took very willingly and without coercion. Is not permitted by Judge Haggerty to give results of the test.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination by Dymond, who questions Krubbe on his qualifications.</p>	
<p>Richard Randolph Carr, Dallas, questioned by Garrison. At the time of the assassination was on seventh floor of new courthouse building, Houston and Commerce, facing Dealey Plaza. As the motorcade was moving toward TSBD saw a man on fifth floor there (in the third window - AP, San Francisco Examiner), "wearing a light hat, heavy-rimmed glasses, ear muffers over the glasses, a tie and light shirt and a tan sport coat." Heard what sounded like a pistol shot, then three shots from high-powered rifle, coming from area behind picket fence. Could not tell where the first shot came from.</p>	
<p>Immediately after the shots were fired, three men, one a Latin, emerged from behind the building, got into a station wagon. "the car was in motion before the rear door closed," drove north on Houston. Car was light brown station wagon with rack on back (<i>AP</i> quotes Carr as naming car as a "light Rambler station wagon"), parked on the wrong side of the street (Houston - Penn Jones, <i>Midlothian Mirror</i> 27 Feb), facing north toward railroad tracks.</p>	

Told the FBI of what he had seen and "did as I was instructed. I shut my mouth." Did not testify before Warren Commission. In Washington, FBI says transcripts of two interviews of Carr - furnished the Warren Commission but not included in the Report - show no mention of an order of silence. [AP 20 Feb; States-Item 21 Feb.]	
Cross-examination, Dymond. Carr is firm about what he saw and the number of shots. Did not know JFK had been shot until over an hour later.	
A.W. Habighorst, who booked Shaw at time of arrest -- is prepared to testify but judge Haggerty will not permit him to do so with jury present. Jury is removed from courtroom. After testimony (no details) by Louis Ivon, who handled Shaw arrest, Habighorst takes the stand. Says he asked Shaw no questions except routine information needed for fingerprint card. (AP [San Francisco Examiner, Oakland Tribune, 20 Feb]: "Habighorst testified that when he fingerprinted Shaw ... he asked Shaw if he used any alias and Shaw replied: 'Clay Bertrand.") Habighorst says Edward Wegmann was present when Shaw read the card and signed it.	
Calls Police Capt. Louis J. Curole and Sgt. Jonas Butzman, who contradict several of Habighorst's statements. They are followed by Salvatore Panzeca, who makes brief statement, and Edward Wegmann, who says he was given copy of arrest record before Shaw was fingerprinted, and it bore no mention of any alias.	
Shaw then takes the stand, for testimony limited to this one issue. Says he signed blank fingerprint card because he was told signature and fingerprinting were necessary for release on bond; was not asked a single question.	
For report on above defense witnesses, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 20 Feb.	
Requests subpoenas for three out-of-state witnesses: Mary E. Bledsoe, Dallas, Capt. J.W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, Col. Pierre Finck, Washington, D.C.	
Heated argument between Alcock, who had spent three hours preparing for introduction of card showing "alias Clay Bertrand," and Judge Haggerty, who says Shaw's constitutional rights were violated in his not being allowed to have his attorney with him during fingerprinting, Habighorst not warning him of his right to remain silent, etc. (Details very involved; see file 19, 22 Feb.)	
Judge Haggerty says, "I do not believe officer Habighorst. I do not believe officer Habighorst."	
Alcock, objecting that Judge Haggerty is ruling on the credibility of a witness, demands a mistrial; denied by Judge Haggerty, who rules the evidence is inadmissible because Shaw's constitutional rights were violated. Alcock says he will appeal to State Supreme Court for reversal of this decision, says he will ask it to stop the trial if necessary until this issue is resolved.	
Jury out of courtroom during entire Habighorst matter. Garrison cancels subpoenas for Mr. and Mrs. Connally, according to <i>WWL-TV</i> , which quotes unnamed Garrison aide giving as reason the fact that Connally had recently given interviews contrary to his Warren Commission testimony. Neither Garrison nor any of his staff can be reached for comment.	
In round-up story following the state resting its case, points out that "at no time in the trial, after jury selection, has Ruby's name been mentioned." Martin Waldron (<i>New York Times</i> 21 Feb) says the CIA was never mentioned, either.	
Dymond rises immediately to say he is making a motion for a directed verdict, asks for exclusion of jury during his argument.	

<p>Dymond says state statute provides that crime of conspiracy must include an agreement of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing a crime, and an overt act in furtherance of that agreement. Says state has not produced proof of any agreement (quotes from cross-examination of Russo in which he was asked if he heard Shaw, Ferrie or Oswald agree to do anything, to which he replied "No"), nor of any overt acts. (The six listed by Alcock 21 Jan or the five given by Garrison 6 Feb? -- unclear. Jerry Cohen, <i>LA Times</i> 21 Feb, says six.) For details of points made by Dymond, see <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> .</p>	
<p>Dymond: "All this adds up to the fact that the state has not made a prima facie case and we urge the court to ... direct a verdict of not guilty."</p>	
<p>See States-Item for other details of arguments by Dymond and Alcock, who contends that Haggerty, in various rulings during the trial, has held that the state has a prima facie case. After calling short recess, Judge Haggerty says he has conferred with state and defense attorneys, and having excused the jury for the remainder of the day to allow time for defense to call its witnesses, will use the time to read Russo's testimony. Will announce tomorrow his decision on defense request for directed verdict.</p>	
<p>Issues subpoenas for Gov. John B. Connally, Lt. T. L. Baker of the Dallas police department.</p>	
<p>Legislative committee, after conferring with U.S. Attorney Louis Lacour, discontinues investigation, to avoid prejudicing rights of defendants and hampering government's case. For any later developments in this case, see name cards.</p>	
<p>Who had pleaded not guilty 22 Jul 68 to charge of murdering Martin Luther King, Jr., changes plea to guilty 10 Mar 69. <i>New York Times</i> 11 Mar, without documentation, says ... the agreement [that Ray change his plea] had been in the works since Feb. 21 ... "</p>	
<p>Who had pleaded not guilty 2 Aug 68 to charge of murdering Robert Kennedy, asks that he be allowed to change his plea to guilty, 28 Feb 69. For details in items above on Ray and Sirhan, see note in Garrison file this date.</p>	
<p>On opening court session Judge Haggerty announces he has received word that prosecution's appeal to State Supreme Court has been denied. Order signed by six of the seven judges on that court, not signed by Justice E. Howard McCaleg.</p>	
<p>Alcock moves that Judge Haggerty reconsider his ruling on Habighorst, basing this partly on the fact that "the defendant said under oath that none of his constitutional rights were abridged."</p>	
<p>Dymond, answering Alcock, says the alias Clay Bertrand was recorded on the fingerprint card, either as "the result of a question from Habighorst in which case it would be inadmissible or else it was placed on the card by Officer Habighorst after the card was signed," also inadmissible as evidence.</p>	
<p>Judge Haggerty says it is for him, not Shaw or his counsel, to decide whether his constitutional rights were violated, that however the information got on the card it was obtained illegally, and denies Alcock's motion that he reverse his ruling.</p>	
<p>Jury, out of the courtroom, is returned. Judge Haggerty tells Alcock to call his next witness. At this point Alcock announces that the state is resting its case.</p>	
<p>In Washington, Justice Department says it has been notified that Garrison is dropping request for autopsy material. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 24 Feb says explanation by District Attorney's office is that Justice Department is planning an appeal that would delay receipt of the material until too late for use in the trial.</p>	

Judge Haggerty opens court (jury out of courtroom) with announcement that "The motion for a directed verdict is denied." Announcement greeted with applause, described by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> as "the long trial's first outburst from the crowded courtroom of newsmen and spectators."	
Formal objection by Dymond, at judge's direction in the presence of the jury, without elaboration. Calls its first witness.	
Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, questioned by Dymond. Testimony generally similar to that given before Warren Commission. Some of the points brought out: Description of Oswald during their stay in New Orleans: clean shaven, short hair, neat, clean clothes; spent every night at home except one, when he was in jail [after fight with Carlos Bringuier, 9 Aug 63].	
Oswald never mentioned Shaw, Bertrand, Ferrie et al; to her knowledge Oswald knew none of them.	
Mrs. Paine's light-colored station wagon was parked outside Paine house at the time of the assassination.	
Cross-examination by Alcock establishes that Oswald rarely told her of anything he was doing, never told her the names of those with whom he worked nor even the nature of his job at <i>Reily Doffee Company</i> , and that she could not speak English during the time they were in New Orleans.	
Alcock asks if she was ever told by the FBI she would have to cooperate in order to remain in the country. Objection by Dymond sustained.	
I didn't lie to the Warren Commission the first time, the second time or the third time.	
When Mrs. Porter is cross-examined about testimony before Warren Commission, Dymond asks to have admitted into evidence her entire testimony before the commission, "because Mr. Alcock has opened the door." (<i>AP</i> says Dymond asks for admission of all the testimony from 552 witnesses.). Denied by Judge Haggerty, who says he does not know what inadmissible evidence had been allowed by the Commission.	
Lloyd J. Cobb, president, New Orleans International Trade Mart, says from some time in July until 8 Oct Shaw was deeply involved in building of new Trade Mart building and worked sometimes late into the night. During all of Aug and Sep 63, except for 25 Sep, when he went to Hammond to visit his parents. (See file, this date, for chronology showing movements of Shaw and Oswald during Sep, in relation to announcements of JFK's trip to Dallas.) [<i>New York Times</i> 22 Feb.]	
No report of cross-examination, since <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> barely mentions Cobb's testimony.	
Goldie Naomi Moore, Shaw's secretary for 19 years - testifies his trip during week of 22 Nov 63 was arranged weeks before; brings letter dated 11 Sep 63 from bank official in Portland thanking Shaw for accepting a speaking engagement. Date of engagement not given in Mimes' story by Waldron, 22 Feb. No report of cross-examination.	
Rex L. Kommer, meteorologist, U.S. Weather Bureau, Baton Rouge, introduced temperature records for Clinton, Aug and Sep 63, to show it was consistently hot there during that period. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> points out witnesses from Clinton had said they saw Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie there during a cool spell.	
Robert A. Frazier, FBI ballistics expert, begins testimony on bullet fragments, etc. File for this day shows only minor reference to his testimony.	
Subpoenas three more witnesses, all of New Orleans: Sam Ferderson, Arthur Q. Davis, Preston Smith, Post Office	
No report of cross-examination.	

<p>Robert A. Frazier continues testimony on direction of shots, clothing worn by JFK and Connally, that under certain circumstances a person would hear a sonic boom before the sound of the shot itself, etc.; no surprises. Q From your expert examination were you able to find any evidence that the shots came from any place other than the Dallas Book Depository? A No, sir, no such evidence.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Oser. One question asked by Oser is whether FBI agents checked other possible firing locations in addition to TSBD. Frazier says this was not done.</p>	
<p>See file for account of cross-examination which produces statements from Frazier that at the time he made his ballistic examination he did not have all of the FBI information, could not recall if during reconstruction of scene he had FBI reports of witnesses, or indeed if he had at any time seen statements of any witnesses in Dealey Plaza.</p>	
<p>Oser introduces enlarged photos of scene from re-enactment and of JFK clothing. William Wegmann, after conference with Oser, says exhibits are copies of photos in Warren Report. Dymond asks again that the entire Report be admitted in evidence but Judge Haggerty says, "I'm not letting the Warren Report in."</p>	
<p>Ruth Hyde Paine. Testimony the same as that given before Warren Commission. Says Oswald neat and clean, never knew him to wear a beard; presence along motorcade route was result of her finding a job opening for him, without his knowledge, at TSBD. No report of cross-examination.</p>	
<p>Col. Pierre A. Finck, Army, head of Defense Department's wound pathology branch [<i>New York Times</i> 25 Feb]. Questioned by Dymond, is firm in his opinion that neck and head wounds resulted from shots from behind and above JFK. Gives reason: for this opinion, describing wounds in detail. Makes measurement on William Wegmann and marks on his shirt positio] of back wound.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Oser. In answer to a question, Dr. Finck says, "I would like to remind you I was not in charge of this autopsy ... Dr. Humes asked who was in charge and I recall some general said 'I am.' I don't recall this general's name. There were many people present ... law enforcement officials, military officials and the like." Q Was that army general a pathologist? A No. Q. Was he a doctor? A No, I don't believe. Q Can you give me his name, please? A No, I can't. I'm sorry but I don't remember.</p>	
<p>From transcript as printed in <i>LA Free Press</i> 21 Nov 69: "The room was crowded with military and civilian personnel and federal agents, Secret Service agents, FBI agents, for part of the autopsy ... There were several Admirals, and, as I recall, the Adjutant General of the Navy ... Admiral Kinney ... a Brigadier General of the Air Force but I don't remember his name ... Admiral Galloway ... Admiral Berkley, the President's physician ... "</p>	
<p>Q Did you feel you had to take orders from that Army General? A There were many others present ... admirals. When you are a lieutenant colonel, you just follow orders. Col. Finck says he recalls that Adm. Kinney, surgeon general of the Navy, seemed to be the ranking officer. Through testimony Col. Finck, when the issue arises of the actual availability of X-rays during the autopsy, answers in such away as to suggest they were available and used, without actually saying so. (Example: "The entire head and body had been X-rayed. When I arrived at Bethesda, the X-rays of the head showed [when?] only fragments of missile in the head." Or, "We had the skull X-rayed. We found [when?] metallic fragments on the X-ray film of the head ... " Dymond understands; his next question is, "As a result of your examination of the head ... ")</p>	

<p>Oser, dealing with autopsy photos, asks Col. Finck: "Prior to writing your autopsy report, did you have occasion to view these photos?" "Yes, I did." Oser shows him copy of a report dated Jan. 20, 1967, says it was signed by Finck.</p>	
<p>Oser hands Col. Finck copy of diagram of body on autopsy descriptive sheet (CE 397). Asks him if the wound shown there is lower than the mark Dr. Finck made on Mr. Wegmann's shirt. Col. Finck remeasures and says the mark he placed on the shirt is higher than the one in the autopsy diagram. (Various critics of the Warren Report have said the wound as marked on the autopsy diagram is already too high in relation to holes in JFK jacket and shirt.)</p>	
<p>Attorneys say they hope to wind up their case by the 26th. [<i>New York Times</i> 25 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Has subpoenaed (dates not given): Gov. Connally, Jesse J. Garner (Oswald's landlord), William Gurvich, Jim Phelan, Alvin Beauboeuf, Matt Herron (Phelan's photographer), Hugh B. Exnicios, Several police officers.</p>	
<p>Q On the first page, fifth paragraph, it says in effect, Dr. Finck first saw the photographs on Jan. 20, 1967. A I did not say I had seen the photographs prior to writing the autopsy report in 1963. When court reporter reads back the question and answer, Col. Finck says he must have misunderstood the question. He meant to say he had not seen the photos prior to writing the 1963 report; the first time he saw the x-rays and photographs was in January of 1967.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination of Col. Finck continues, Transcript (as carried by <i>LA Free Press</i> 21 Nov 69 -- unclear whether of cross-examination of 24 or 25 Feb) shows Dr. Finck will not give a direct answer to the question asked repeatedly by Oser, why he did not trace the track of the wound through the neck. After he has asked the question the fifth time, Oser asks Judge Haggerty to direct the witness to answer.</p>	
<p>Q I will ask you the question one more time: Why did you not dissect the track of the bullet wound ... ? Why? I ask you to answer that question. A As I recall I was told not to, but I don't remember by whom. Q But you were told not to go into the area of the neck, is that your testimony? A From what I recall, yes, but I don't remember by whom. Q Did you attempt to probe this wound in the back of the neck? A Yes. (Apparently a long pause here, noted by Judge Haggerty.) Col. Finck then continues: I think I went first to the -- I saw these photographs and X-rays ... at the archives ... in January 1967</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Alcock. Took about two hours to reach his conclusion in this case; saw no original documents until he arrived today, says it is not necessary to work from original signatures.</p>	
<p>As I recall it was Mr. Eardley ... (No first name given. Carl Eardley, deputy assistant attorney general? See name card, and chronology card 14 Feb 69, card 6.)</p>	
<p>In this version of transcript, Oser has Dr. Finck read verbatim from his Warren Commission testimony [II 382] that Exh 399 could not have been the one which caused Connally's wrist wound. Have nothing in file to show that introduction of this testimony caused defense to ask again for Warren Report to be admitted in evidence.</p>	
<p>Dymond takes over redirect examination of Dr. Finck, who gives the following answers to various questions: No one gave him any order in making out autopsy report, and he would not have accepted any such order. (Oser's questions about orders referred to being instructed not to trace path of bullet and not to talk about autopsy report.)</p>	
<p>In performing autopsies, it is more important to see the cadaver than photographs of the body. (No indication if Dymond asked him about importance of seeing X-rays during autopsy.)</p>	

Sketches of the body showing entry of two bullets did not "purport to be scale drawings."	
The location of the wound at the back of the shirt and the back of the head corresponds with the measurements on the cadaver.	
On re-cross-examination Oser asks again, "Is it not a fact you were a lieutenant colonel in the Army and there were generals and admirals present in the room?" Objection by Dymond, sustained.	
Col. Finck has spent about nine hours on the stand.	
Dean A. Andrews, Jr. Alcock, Sciambra, Dymond confer with Judge Haggerty, who then has jury removed from room. Alcock says Andrews has been convicted of perjury in connection with his testimony in the investigation, notes that conviction is under appeal. Andrews is accompanied by Michael Barry, a law associate. Andrews says Barry is present to advise him if he has to answer questions. Judge Haggerty says Andrews' conviction is not a "final matter," that he will not be forced to incriminate himself, and that the court will instruct Andrews whether to answer questions.	
Jury is returned to courtroom. From account by Waldron, <i>Times</i> [26 Feb]: Andrews says story he told Regis Kennedy was a figment of his imagination. When called by Warren Commission, repeated the story since Commission already had the version he told the FBI; had started something he could not stop and that he had never recanted from his original story until today.	
Andrews says he does not know Clay Shaw, that Shaw is not Bertrand, that he has never heard Shaw speak on the telephone. Waldron also says that Judge Haggerty, after first agreeing that Andrews could plead self-incrimination, overrules himself, saying that Andrews, in testifying that Shaw was not Bertrand (<i>AP</i> - in answering defense questions about "Bertrand") was in effect waiving his right to refuse to answer questions about Clay Bertrand on grounds of self-incrimination.	
Alcock asks that before questioning is resumed after lunch recess, Andrews' entire testimony be read into the record; file does not show whether this was done.	
Charles A. Appel, Jr., retired (1948) FBI graphologist from Washington, D.C. <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says he is "noted as the handwriting expert who broke the Lindbergh kidnapping case in 1932;" see also Fred J. Cook, "The FBI Nobody Knows," p. 165.	
Examined by Dymond, discusses differences between Clay Bertrand signature in airport guest book and samples written by Shaw, sent to him for analysis; says "the entry in the book was made by some other writer entirely." Says he has never been proven wrong.	
From <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> : Andrews is questioned for less than ten minutes by Dymond. On cross-examination by Alcock, says that while he was in the hospital he never received a phone call from Clay Bertrand. Says his Warren Commission testimony was "page after page of bull." Leaves the stand after telling Alcock, "I told the D.A.'s office Clay Bertrand wasn't Clay Shaw ... nobody believed me."	
He didn't ask you that question. He wanted to know who asked you to do this. Was that your question?	
Yes, sir.	

Re-direct examination, Dymond. As a rule does not work for defendants because "I don't like to break down law enforcement," but in this case felt it his civic duty to testify to "assure that injustice is not done a person."	
Advertisement in <i>New York Times</i> for new book, <i>Counterplot</i> . Book appears to be Epstein's article in <i>New Yorker</i> 13 Jul 69, reprinted in book form with some additional material. Advertisement quotes comment on book by Max Lerner: "Sets the whole Garrison story in a perspective that he won't like at all... It has dispelled the last vestiges of the web of plot and conspiracy."	
Recross-examination, Alcock. Was contacted 14 Feb by Lloyd J. Cobb, who when told Appel's fee was \$250 a day said Shaw did not have that kind of money. Decided to serve without payment since there was the possibility of an injustice being done. Had not discussed the merits of the case with Cobb. Q Did you know Mr. Cobb was a witness in this case? A No, sir, I did not. In fact, I knew nothing about this case. Q What? You knew nothing about the case and you were afraid an injustice would be done? No further questions!	
Arthur Jefferson Biddison, real estate broker, for whom Shaw was a licensed salesman after his retirement from Trade Mart. Examined by Dymond. Has known Shaw for 23 years; they lived together from 1946 to 1950. To his knowledge, Shaw had never used the name Clay or Clem Bertrand, or any alias. Had never heard him mention Oswald or Ferrie; had never himself seen Oswald or Ferrie, or seen them with Shaw.	
Identifies picture of black Cadillac as one he once owned, sold to his maintenance man, Ray Hyde (fall, 1936?). Had never loaned this car in 1963 to Shaw, who had a car of his own, black Thunderbird, or in that year to anyone else for a time long enough for it to be taken out of town.	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , quoting Biddison testimony: "In the summer of 1967 I loaned [my car] to Shaw to visit his mother and father in Hammond." Error by Biddison? Shaw, testifying 27 Feb, says his father died 25 Nov 66; borrowed car, fall 1966.	
During Shaw's trip to Europe (apparently May to mid-Sep 66) received a great deal of mail for Shaw. This always was addressed to Shaw, never to Clay or Clem Bertrand; always was received at Biddison's office (addressed in care of that office), never at his home.	
Cross-examination, Alcock. Mail received at Shaw's house, during his trip, was brought to Biddison's office by Shaw's tenant; was not forwarded by post office. Q Biddison says he does not recall that Shaw executed a change of address form in 1966; handed such a form by Alcock and asked what it shows, describes it as "canceling the previous change from 1414 Chartres [Biddison] to 1313 Dauphine [Shaw]." (Unclear, but appears to mean that mail previously forwarded to Chartres is again to be delivered to Dauphine. Date on form not given.)	
Says he discussed testimony to be given by James Hardiman, his mailman, with the latter before Hardiman testified in court. Q How did you know of his testimony prior to his appearance in court? A From Mr. Garrison's opening statement. Q Was he mentioned in the opening statement? A No. I was named and my address. (If there is any clarification by Biddison of this rather murky statement, it is not carried by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> .)	
James R. Phelan, questioned by Dymond. Goes over familiar ground: no mention in Sciambra's first interview with Russo that Russo had said anything about any assassination plot. Russo repeatedly told Phelan he was "sorry" he had identified Shaw as one of the plotters. Russo backed out of a meeting with Shaw (arranged by Phelan - <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 27 Feb), because if he did meet Shaw.	

<p>I would know he was not the man. Russo was afraid of Garrison and of what Garrison might do if he recanted, etc. Nothing in file to indicate any cross-examination. Mrs. Jesse Garner. Only mention in file is at end of <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> story 27 Feb that Mrs. Garner, Oswald's landlady, New Orleans 1963, testified that Oswald was always neat and clean shaven when she saw him.</p>	
<p>Lt. Edward M. O'Donnell, gave polygraph test to Russo; questioned by Dymond. Says Russo told him 17 Jun 67 "immediately after" the test -- <i>Oakland Tribune</i> 27 Feb) that Shaw was not the man he saw at Ferrie's apartment. When Russo was shown this police report by Garrison, he denied having made the statement. O'Donnell says Russo was afraid Garrison might charge him with perjury. "Russo stated he was under extreme pressure from news media and, Jim Garrison."</p>	
<p>During interview 17 Jun 67 O'Donnell asked Russo why he had identified Shaw when testifying at preliminary hearing Mar 67. "He said when he got to court he came with all intention of telling the truth and you [Dymond] 'turned him on' be asking if he believed in God ... He said he decided at that time he was going to bury you." [<i>San Francisco Examiner</i> 27 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Alcock [<i>Oakland Tribune</i> 27 Feb.] Q You stated Perry Russo told you he was going to tell the truth until Dymond turned him on. Is that in your memo? Is the word 'truth' in there? A No, it isn't. Q Isn't it a fact that Perry told you he was under pressure, that he was being hounded by the news media? A - Yes. He told me he was under extreme pressure from the news media and from Jim Garrison. Q Jim Garrison? Is that in there? A No, the report merely states that he said he was under pressure. O'Donnell still on stand when court adjourns.</p>	
<p>Tadin is positive it was Shaw. He is business agent for a musician's union, his business taking him into French Quarter three or four nights a week [<i>UPI, San Francisco Examiner</i> 28 Feb]. Says he knew Shaw by sight, having seen him driving up and down Bourbon Street in the French Quarter in a white convertible Thunderbird with a "car full of boys" [<i>Waldron, New York Times</i> 28 Feb]. Story does not indicate whether he saw Shaw on Bourbon Street before or after visit to airport. <i>UPI</i> [<i>Oakland Tribune</i> 28 Feb] implies it was before, quoting from Tadin's testimony in which he remarked to his wife that the man with Ferrie was Shaw, before quoting passage on conversation with Ferrie.</p>	
<p>Commentary on trial, <i>LA Free Press</i> 28 Feb, but from context written 26 Feb. "Suppose that there is really something to the high level conspiracy plot which most of the critics of the Warren Report have indulged in. [Lists such allegations: New Orleans the seat of anti-Castro plots, Oswald really a low-grade intelligence agent, Shaw a high-level CIA agent.]</p>	
<p>Arthur Q. Davis, New Orleans architect. Questioned by Dymond. Has office in New York, makes trip there about once a week. His records show he went to New York 14 Dec 66. Was in VIP room at airport, to the best of his knowledge around mid-day. Shown VIP guest book, identifies second signature from bottom of page as his. Is acquainted with Shaw; during 20-30 minutes he was in VIP room did not see Shaw there.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Alcock. Davis says he does not recall the signature of Clay Bertrand in the book when he himself signed it. Is "relatively sure" his was the last signature [on the page?]. Did not see anyone else sign after he did.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination of Lt. O'Donnell continues. Is asked by Alcock when he first talked to the defense about the case; says it was after the start of the trial.</p>	
<p>Rests case after state completes cross-examination of Shaw.</p>	

<p>Supposing all of these things to be true, wouldn't you expect sufficient 'muscle' around to influence people to make otherwise inexplicable sacrifices of personal interests? Like Andrews putting himself in prison [perjury] for Shaw, and Clay Shaw, against his personal interests, defending the Warren Report. Of course, this is only speculation ... Are there other speculations which fit all the known facts as easily or better, and in which Clay Shaw plays a totally innocent role?"</p>	
<p>Clay L. Shaw. Makes impressive appearance on stand. Dignified, relaxed, reasonable; faces jury directly as he speaks, never looking at his lawyers or those for the prosecution. Direct examination by Dymond takes about half an hour, cross-examination by Alcock about an hour and a half. Garrison not in courtroom.</p>	
<p>For transcript of examination and cross-examination, see States-Item, which does not indicate whether it is printed in full or excerpted. Direct examination, Dymond. Shaw denies firmly and specifically all charges against him, including allegation that he had worked for the CIA. In addition, the following are some of the points brought out.</p>	
<p>Owens a black Thunderbird convertible. Other than one day in late Sep, made no trips out of New Orleans in Sep or Oct, 63. Had no ill feelings toward JFK; supported and voted for him. Asked if he was ever pro-Castro [sic], answers no, and had never engaged in any activity which could be construed as such.</p>	
<p>Are you familiar with the VIP Room at the airport? A No. I did not know that room existed until this trial. Does not know where he was on 14 Dec 66. On trip to west coast, received a phone call 8 or 9 Sep 63 inviting him to speak in Portland, Ore.; has letter dated 11 Sep confirming this.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Alcock. Shaw agrees that having completed arrangements in mid-Sep 63 to speak in Portland, he knew then that he was going to west coast in Nov. Monroe Sullivan, managing director, San Francisco World Trade Center, contacted him by phone 10 or 11 Nov 63, asking him to speak in San Francisco. Q Is it your testimony that he solicited you? A Yes, that is correct.</p>	
<p>Alcock asks if Shaw knows Mario Bermudez [not further identified in <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> transcript] and if the latter had arranged the speaking engagement for him. A He may have talked to Sullivan and possibly told him I was going to be on the west coast.</p>	
<p>Alcock shows him a letter [no date given by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>] to Mr. Sullivan from Mario Bermudez, on letterhead of city of New Orleans, saying Shaw would be in San Francisco 21 and 22 Nov and would be available for talks to local groups. Q Do you recall asking Bermudez to line up speaking engagements for you? [Pause.] A No, sir, I don't.</p>	
<p>Knew Layton Martens and James Lewallen, but did not know they knew Ferrie. Q Owned a building at 908 Esplanade, 1958 to 1962 or 1963; never lived there. Owned a building at 906 Esplanade, lived there 1950 to 1952; sold it. (No. 906 was the building to which the court was taken by Charles Spiesel.) The structures "were both built for sisters and have certain similarities." (States-Item quotes Alcock as asking when Shaw last owned the property at No. 908; since he had already testified that this house was sold in 1962 or 1963, perhaps this is an error -- printing error? -- and No. 906 is meant. At any rate, Shaw is quoted as saying No. "908" was sold in 1963 or 1964; does not recall whether he owned it in summer of 1963.</p>	
<p>Lloyd Cobb owns a farm in Clinton, where he gives annual large parties, three of which Shaw has attended in the past ten years, the last time in 1962. It is not necessary to go through Clinton to get to the farm.</p>	

Alcock refers to Shaw press conference after his arrest, when he called Oswald "Harvey Lee Oswald." Q Was there any particular reason why you would call Oswald "Harvey Lee"? A No, it was purely a mistake.	
Q - Is it your testimony that you executed a change of address from 1414 Chartres to 1313 Dauphine? A No. Let me explain. I executed a change of address when I returned from my trip. Q You executed a change when you returned but did not execute one when you left? A That is my best recollection.	
Knew Gordon Novel, who was negotiating with Shaw for space in new International Trade Mart [no date given]. Q Do you remember the name of his attorney or whether he had an attorney? A He had an attorney. I don't recall his name. He may have been Dean Andrews ... I don't remember Mr. Andrews specifically being present or whether he was the attorney.	
Q As managing director of the Trade Mart, did you often meet foreign dignitaries and other visitors? A Yes. Q Yet, you testified you were not familiar with the VIP room at the airport. A I am familiar with a VIP room run by the airport. I did not know Eastern Airlines ran a VIP room until this trial.	
Alcock refers to statement by Shaw, during visit by the court to 906 Esplanade, that he preferred to stand on neutral ground rather than in front of the building. Q Why did you want to stand on the neutral ground? A Because I wanted to stand on the neutral ground. Q You wanted to be away from the front of the building? [No reply.]	
Did not know JFK was to speak at Dallas Trade Mart 22 Nov 63. Did not see Oswald outside New Orleans Trade Mart. Was told "some nut" was distributing leaflets, said he would look into it, was prevented from doing so by long distance call. "He was gone when I got downstairs but I talked to some cameramen and newsmen." Q Have you ever had an occasion of going to the New Orleans Lakefront Airport? A I think I've gone before. I never saw anyone who looked like Ferrie.	
(Second part of statement is apparently volunteered by Shaw; States-Item transcript shows no intervening question between the two parts of Shaw's answer, and shows no mention of Ferrie since direct examination.)	
Knows the owners of 908 Esplanade and was there two or three weeks ago. Does not recall going to a party there in the summer of 1963.	
AP points out that "not once did Alcock question Shaw directly about the alleged assassination plot."	
Sheridan, Walter and Richard Townley -- ask U.S. Fifth Court of Appeals, New Orleans, to order dismissal of public bribery charges brought against them by Garrison. They are appealing ruling by District Judge Alvin B. Rubin, who had refused to enjoin state prosecutions, although he held the defendants do not have to honor subpoenas requiring their appearance before Orleans Parish Grand Jury as long as bribery charges are pending. Counsel for the defendants are Edward M. Baldwin and Milton E. Brener.	
Calls rebuttal witnesses. Eugene Davis, French Quarter bar operator, testifies he has never used the name Clay Bertrand, denies ever having been introduced to Dean Andrews by that name. Nothing in file to indicate cross-examination.	

<p>Nicholas N. Tadin and his wife Madeline. (File does not show Mrs. Tadin's testimony but presumably it corroborated that of her husband.) Tadin testifies that his 16-year-old son took flying lessons from Ferrie, and when visiting the Lakefront Airport in the surfer of 1964 saw Shaw there with Ferrie, coming out together from a hangar; asked Ferrie if he had a new student. Says Ferrie answered, "No, he is a friend of mine. He is Mr. Clay Shaw of the International. Trade Mart." [UPI, San Francisco Chronicle 28 Feb.]</p>	
<p>Cross-examination. Testifies he didn't want to get involved until last night when he saw the television news, first contacted District Attorney's office this morning. (Nothing further in file on cross-examination.)</p>	
<p>Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy Bailey, handwriting expert from Boston. Questioned by Garrison, says she is professionally an examiner of questioned documents and handwriting expert. In the past 30 years has testified in 38 states and three foreign countries; handles two court cases a day. Dymond questions her expertise. Mrs. Bailey says she has examined writings by Shaw and the questioned signature Clay Bertrand. "It's my opinion that it's highly probable that Clay Shaw signed the name Clay Bertrand ... I find all Mr. Clay's [sic] unconscious writing habits in the signature, Clay Bertrand..." [Gives reasons.]</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Dymond. Says she was first retained yesterday, arriving in New Orleans last night when she began her studies of the signatures. Dymond brings out that she studied copies and did not see originals until this morning. (The same applies to defense's own expert, Appel, who did not see originals until the day he arrived in New Orleans to testify.)</p>	
<p>Dymond makes a point of establishing that she is to be paid "to testify," to which she replies that this is natural since she is rendering professional services.</p>	
<p>Following Mrs. Bailey's testimony Judge Haggerty asks if there are any more state witnesses and Garrison replies, "No, your honor." UPI (Oakland Tribune) says Judge Haggerty told jury yesterday that "remaining state witnesses are from the East and have not been able to make it here because they are snowbound." Use of the plural suggests others were expected from the East in addition to Mrs. Bailey. Closing arguments set for afternoon session.</p>	
<p>Alcock and Oser each take part of prosecution's initial statement; Dymond speaks for defense; Oser, Alcock and Garrison in rebuttal. Excerpts from various accounts (Clasoining arguments, see 1 Mar.) follow, not necessarily in chronological order, which is impossible to deduce.</p>	
<p>When court reconvenes, Dymond again makes a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal; denied.</p>	
<p>Dymond: Says state's case is built on "innuendoes, veiled accusations and hints of guilt and wrongdoing."</p>	
<p>The Warren Commission is not on trial. The case is against Clay L. Shaw. Shaw "has been brought here for no other reason than to create a forum for an attack on the Warren Commission. He is a patsy picked for that purpose."</p>	
<p>Takes up what he calls the seven elements of the state's case and attacks them one by one. Goes through testimony of various defense witnesses, claiming their stories cast doubt on previous testimony by state witnesses. "It just doesn't add up." Apparently singles out for special mention Russo, saying defense has "proved [him] a liar," and Spiesel, calling him "the most obvious paranoid case I've ever seen in my life..."</p>	

<p>What kind of a good-faith prosecution, what kind of a legitimate prosecution, would get up here and try to con you gentlemen into accepting the testimony of a man like that? My God, gentlemen, this is a court of law and justice. This kind of testimony is incomprehensible!"</p>	
<p>On "Clay Bertrand," suggests it would be the act of a complete lunatic for a man to go to the airline's VIP room merely for the purpose of signing his name as "Clay Bertrand."</p>	
<p>Calls government handling of the investigation of the assassination a fraud; says the Warren Commission was a group of "men of high position and prestige sitting on a board and telling you that happened but withholding the evidence... You can cause justice to happen in this case for the first time in five years, and if you do that, nothing you have ever done will have been more important."</p>	
<p>[Almost all of following filed 1 Mar.] Given the choice by Judge Haggerty of retiring for the night or beginning deliberations immediately, jury chooses the latter although it is now 11:30 p.m. Judge Haggerty reads his charge to them; as he completes it glances at the clock: 12:01 a.m., two years to the day since Shaw was arrested. Jury get case at 12:08 a.m.</p>	
<p>Nine or more jurors must agree on verdict; if fewer than nine cannot agree, the result is a mistrial. Jack Dempsey [<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> 1 Mar] gives as hint of possible verdict: as jury leaves courtroom, the two alternate jurors are discharged by Judge Haggerty;</p>	
<p>they walk over to defense table, shake hands with Shaw; "perhaps it was merely an oversight, but they walked directly past the prosecution table without notice."</p>	
<p>Holds news conference, says, "This is by no means the end of the matter." A damage suit is under consideration; "We are all aware of the fact that a group of private businessmen contributed money to the public prosecutor to go out and investigate someone." (Suit filed 27 Feb 70.)</p>	
<p>Deals with events in Dealey Plaza. The time needed to work Oswald's rifle makes it "mathematically and scientifically impossible" for one gun to have fired two shots within the time span permitted by the Zapruder film; other testimony showed it was impossible for one bullet to have passed through both JFK and Connally; angle of shot which wounded JFK indicates it could not have come from window from which Oswald was said to have fired; "therefore there were two gunmen, two guns, in two places."</p>	
<p>Turning to head wound, cites Zapruder film and various witnesses, says the state has proved the shot came from the front; "therefore there were three gunmen, three guns, in three places," setting up a "triangulation of crossfire." "And where have we heard the word triangulation? ... a triangulation of fire was ... discussed in the conspiracy ... "</p>	
<p>Peter Schuster, photographer in Orleans Parish coroner's office, where he has been employed for ten years, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says as photographer and investigator. Questioned by Oser. In a year takes and develops 5 or 6,000 pictures in coroner's office; in addition to duties in coroner's office does photographic work including photographic analysis. Has never failed to qualify as photography expert in court, including federal courts.</p>	
<p>Dymond challenges Schuster's expertise; Judge Haggerty consults law book and rules Schuster is qualified.</p>	

<p>Schuster testifies on two photographs given him 20 Jan by District Attorney's office which he examined until 13 Feb. Strenuous objections by Dymond to their introduction. He reserves a bill of exception which he wants applied to all questions asked about the photographs. These photos are not shown to newsmen and are not identified by <i>New Orleans States-Item</i>, except to say "courtroom sources said the key picture shows [the grassy knoll area]. In the upper right is a picture which the state contends is a man."</p>	
<p>Schuster says he copied and enlarged an area in one of the photos the right top corner. In his opinion it shows a man holding something. "Here I think you can see a man, his hair, his eyes, his whole face, as far as I'm concerned. He appears to be hoarding something."</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Dymond. Says he cannot be sure what the man is holding, but blow-up definitely shows a man. Judge Haggerty permits copies of the blow-ups to be distributed to each juror, and, <i>New Orleans States-Item</i> says, "the effect was instantaneous." There is so much discussion among the jurors that Judge Haggerty instructs them not to talk about it in the courtroom.</p>	
<p>Jury deliberates 54 minutes; returns unanimous verdict (reached on first ballot) at 1:02 a.m.: not guilty. Uproar in court, applause, cheers, cries of No! No! Judge Haggerty asks prosecution if it wishes the jury polled; Alcock, slumped in his chair, shakes his head. Alcock has no comment on leaving court.</p>	
<p>Garrison not present when verdict is read, having left after making closing argument, 11:30 p.m.; says on leaving, "No matter how this thing ends, I will nbt hold a news conference."</p>	
<p>Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Oser, wives of other attorneys remain in courtroom for verdict. Shaw: "Great! Simply great!" Tears in eyes, shakes each juror's hand as they -- smiling broadly -- file out. After court adjourns juror David L. Powe says, "We were trying Shaw, not the Warren Commission." Trial has consumed 34 days, today being the longest, beginning at 9 a.m. and ending at 1 a.m.</p>	
<p>Testimony from rebuttal witnesses continues. Dr. John M. Nichols, questioned by Assistantt District Attorney William Alford. Responding to hypothetical situation set up by Alford corresponding with Warren Commission findings on entry of bullet through JFK's neck, says this proposition is impossible; for bullet not to strike a cervical vertebra it would have to enter at a 28-degree lateral angle. For a person seated in front to be struck by the same bullet, this person would have to be seated 18 inches to the left of the person seated behind him.</p>	
<p>Cross-examination, Dymond. Rather perfunctory, as given in States-Item. Dymond attempts to discredit Dr. Nichols' testimony because he had not examined JFK remains, had not seen autopsy X-rays or photos.</p>	
<p>Alcock: "I do not apologize for Vernon Bundy Jr., or any other witness [includes specifically Charles Spiesel]. You take your witnesses as you find them. It would be nice to have all bank presidents as witnesses. But that is not possible." Dealing with Russo's testimony, says everything in the conversation at the party as reported by Russo was later carried out, including Oswald's presence in TSBD, Shaw's trip to west coast, Ferrie's trip to Houston.</p>	
<p>In rebuttal statement levels personal attack on Shaw, saying it was curious he produced no character witnesses and the two witnesses who knew him best, Lloyd J. Cobb and Mrs. Goldie Moore, "were careful to say they did not associate with the defendant after working hours.</p>	
<p>[Their testimony to this effect not in file.] You have the picture of a man who lived a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence -- a respected businessman by day, by night consorting with people like Ferrie and Oswald."</p>	

On Shaw referring to Oswald as "Harvey Lee Oswald," says this was the way Oswald's name was listed on application for job at Jackson, LA, according to a state witness. (Do not believe this statement is in file. Witness not named in story. Mrs. Maxine Kemp? Check file 7 Feb.)	
I, as an American citizen and a loyal citizen, cannot and will not accept the innuendo that the Warren Commission is guilty of one great fraud, as the state would have you believe, to deceive the people of the United States.	
How inconceivable it is -- that our Secret Service, our FBI, the Justice Department, the Dallas Police Department, the doctors in Parkland Hospital in Dallas and the doctors at the Naval hospital in Bethesda would all join together [copy garbled; cannot read].	
Garrison, in rebuttal statement, mentions Shaw only to say that while jurors might feel sorry for him, you are also not free to forget the victim."	
Dymond, at same press conference, says, "We had no idea what kind of case Garrison had... But if we had known, we would have been hollering for a trial two years ago."	
For editorials, comments, letters to the editor, etc., dealing with Garrison's investigation and Shaw case.	
Shaw says his trial has ruined him financially, and this will force him to end his retirement and look for work [2 Mar].	
In column on religion, <i>New York Times</i> , Edward B. Fiske, discussing commercial companies owned by religious institutions, says local CBS television outlet in New Orleans [<i>WWL-TV</i>] is owned by Jesuit-run <i>Loyola University</i> .	
<i>New Orleans States-Item</i> , in front page editorial, calls for his resignation, saying he has "shown himself unfit to hold the office of district attorney or any other office... Mr. Garrison himself should now be brought to the bar to answer for his conduct... Mr. Garrison stands revealed for what he is: A man without principle who would pervert the legal process to his own ends."	
<i>In Detroit, president of American Bar Association, William T. Gossett, is quoted by Detroit News as saying the ABA would ask the Louisiana Bar Association to consider disciplinary action against Garrison. Later says he had thought his remarks to News reporter were off the record; he was speaking as an individual [3 Mar].</i>	
That <i>ABA</i> board would have to vote as a group on the matter and that unanimous agreement probably would be impossible. Says Garrison can be disbarred only if the action against Shaw can be shown to be deliberately malicious. "You can't disbar an attorney for incompetence." Says Shaw can sue for damages.	
<i>AIC</i> 16 Feb quotes from <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> 11 Feb: "During the cross examination, Dymond repeatedly asked Russo if he considered the conspiracy conversation as simply a 'bull session.' Russo explained that he did not have an opinion about it." <i>AP</i> : "He said ... he did not know whether to take the matter seriously and did nothing about it until Ferrie died..."	
Pleads not guilty to theft of copy of Garrison's master file; granted 10 days to file pleadings.	

<p>Publishes letters from various senators and congressmen (Eugene McCarthy, Abraham Ribicoff, et al.) in answer to those from Steve Burton and others asking for official examination of questions raised regarding assassination, to determine whether or not a new investigation is needed. Replies include one from Cal. Congressman Alphonso Bell, who mentions House Concurrent Resolution 312, which seeks to establish a joint committee to investigate the assassination.</p>	
<p>Pleas not guilty to perjury charge, released on \$1,500 bond; asks permission to leave jurisdiction and return to Tampa; Alcock says he has no objection. Thornley accompanied by Tampa attorney Arnold Leaven and local counsel George-UST, who is granted 30 days in which to file special pleadings.</p>	
<p>Caption under photo of Craig says he has been appointed (no date given for appointment) to fill unexpired term as Justice of the Peace for Precinct 6 of Ellis County, Texas, and that he will seek election to that office in November.</p>	
<p>Publication date, <i>Esquire</i>, with article by James Kirkwood. See 10 Nov.</p>	
<p>Says pathologist who examined JFK body at autopsy made a mistake, placing entrance wound into head four inches higher than initially reported, and that Warren Report failed to clarify this, leading to false speculations about the assassination.</p>	
<p>See also Chronology 16 Jan 69. All filed Garrison.</p>	
<p>Shaw dies; cause of death not immediately known. "Shaw had been hospitalized twice since February, when he was stricken [story does not say by what] while driving his car and underwent surgery for removal of a blood clot. Failing health forced his retirement last May as manager of the renovation of the New Orleans French Market." Age 60.</p>	
<p>C. M. Schoenkopf, <i>North Valley Mail</i>, says unnamed witness involved in Bradley case injured "this weekend" in what Schoenkopf suggests was deliberate hit-run effort. (Filed 6 Mar.) Also see also 15 Mar, Elliot Mintz.</p>	
<p>Letter in <i>Minority of One</i> on Kerry Thornley. See 8 Jul.</p>	

