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Agency Information

AGENCY : HSCA  
RECORD NUMBER : 180-10128-10002

RECORD SERIES : STEWART B. MCKINNEY'S BRIEFING MATERIALS.

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : FOLDER \* 2

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Document Information

ORIGINATOR : HSCA  
FROM : HSCA  
TO : MCKINNEY, STEWART B.

TITLE :

DATE : 00/00/0000  
PAGES : 144

SUBJECTS :  
CIA, STAFF.  
FBI, STAFF.  
WITNESSES.  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.  
USSS, STAFF.  
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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

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NEW ORLEANS: BRIEF SUMMARY

At this time, the New Orleans investigation focuses on the following areas:

1. LHO's contacts with pro and anti Castro Cuban groups
2. LHO's contacts and associations with the FBI and CIA.
3. LHO's contacts with Shaw, Ferrie and Garrison investigation.
4. Organized crime and assassination
5. CIA funded para-military groups involving anti-Castro Cubans.

NEW ORLEANS

DEAN ADAMS ANDREWS, JR. Attorney - New Orleans, La. Visited by Oswald with reference to change in Marine Corps discharge status. Firmly believes Oswald involved in conspiracy. Knew Clay Bertrand Represented "swishers" Saw Oswald on two occasions accompanied by Mexicans and Cuban "gays" Warren Commission testimony Vol. II, pp. 325-339.

ALBERTO? or EDVARDO? Former Ferrie roommate (name and photo in 1966 or 1967 Tulane U. soccer team composite)

ADRIAN THOMAS ALBA Operator of Crescent City Garage, 418 Magazine St., New Orleans Next door to Reily Coffee Company Oswald read gun magazines here. Saw LHO every day during June 1963 and half of July, "he never needed a shave."

J. C. ALBARDO Member of Garrison Grand Jury; allegedly told Fonzi of close Ferrie-Shaw-LHO link.

JAMES L. ALCOCK New Orleans Assistant DA under Garrison

PAUL ALKER FBI, New Orleans Negative results for 544 Camp and FPCC and LHO.

CLEMENCIA ALMEIDA (not called as witness) Employee of M. L. Queen, Room 338, Trade Mart. 929 Gravier Street, New Orleans Witness to LHO handbill distribution in front of International Trade Mart

EMMETTEE BARBEE LHO Supervisor at Reily Coffee Company.

RG: 233

TAB #:

ENTRY:

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BOX:

*see 2003 letter in file*

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation List of People  
Page 2  
Date New Orleans  
From Brief Summary  
To \_\_\_\_\_

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- Otherwise Restricted Information

CIA/ ~~NSA~~ Authority 08/22/93 Date

Withdrawn by NSCA

John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-526)

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

VERNON BUNDY

July 1965

Near lakefront in New Orleans, saw Shaw give LHO roll of bills, saw LHO drop some "Cuba" leaflets.

REVEREND RAYMOND BORSHEARS Former Ferrie roommate

EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER

Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas New Orleans, on panel for debate with LHO on "Conversation Care Blanc"; Aug. 1963; told Stuckey LHO Russian defector on afternoon of debate.

RONNIE CAIRE

107 Camp Street

Advertising man; connected with Anti-Castro groups; Claims LHO applied for job. Helped raise money for "Crusade" (Bringuiet); Crusade to Free Cuba Committee organizer. Had pamphlets printed for "CRC" and "Crusade"

CARLOS CRIMADER

CPA, fund raiser with CRC and Crusade to Free Cuba Committee.

Friend of Arcacha

Entitled to sign checks for "CRC" and "CFCC"

NICHOLAS CHETTA

Coroner of New Orleans

Reported "Ferrie" death a suicide

ALFRED CLAUDE

Actually hired LHO at Reily Coffee Company

JESSEE CORE III

Public relations director for the International Trade Mart in New Orleans; campaign manager for Garrison.

A. C. CROUCH

Owner of Saturn Aviation Service, Lakefront Airport, New Orleans.

Ferrie worked for him approximately three months

MIGUEL M. CRUZ

Name on slip of paper in Paine garage with Bringuiet and Lt. Wm. Gaillot. Member D.R.E.; arrested with Hernandez and Bringuiet during scuffle with LHO on Canal Street

PRESTON M. DAVIS

Investigator for Dean Adams Andrews.

RICARDO DAVIS

Agent of Western Life Insurance Company, New Orleans.  
Friend of Orest Pena.  
Helped raise money for training camp of Christian  
Democratic Movement (anti-Castro group).  
Interviewed by deBrueys; had mahogany interests in Guatemala  
A/K/A Ricard Davis  
New Orleans member of the MDC Christian Democratic  
Movement headed by Victor Paneque of Miami and Valdes.

OSCAR W. DESLATTE

Assistant Manager, Truck Sales, Bolton Ford Company,  
1483 North Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans.  
Two men January 20, 1961, inquire as to purchase of ten  
trucks for "Friends of a Democratic Cuba", 402 St.  
Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La., with Joseph Moore.  
Moore said change name on bid form to Oswald.

ELEANOR DURAND

Next door duplex from Russo, Baton Rouge.

LT. PAUL DWYER

New Orleans P.D., went with O'Sullivan to Ferrie plane,  
New Orleans Airport.

IRVIN F. DYMOND

Shaw defense Attorney

RANCIER BLAISE (RANNY) EHLINGER

Appeared before Garrison Grand Jury

EVERGREEN ADVERTISING AGENCY

Novel operated  
Weisberg claims CIA Front.

LT. ROBERT M. FREY

New Orleans P.D. with Sgt. Austin  
Reported to Police Major P.J. Trosclair re: FPCC and  
544 Camp (Nov. 27, 1963)

J. D. FUCHS

MRS. THELMA F. FISHER

Manager at Winn-Dixie  
Cashier at Winn-Dixie  
re check cashed Sept. 25 (dispute exists as to LHO leaving  
New Orleans for Mexico City. Witnesses not interviewed by  
Warren Commission. Date check cashed may determine

earliest possible time LHO could have left New Orleans for Mexico City.

MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ

Seen in Canal Street when LHO arrested during handbill incident with Bringuier.

Possible association with Catholic Cuban Relief in New Orleans.

Reportedly seen behind billboard in Dallas during motorcade.

Russo testified before Shaw that at party with LHO,

Shaw, Ferrie, there were two Latin-looking men:

1) "Manuel" 2) Julien (see Julien Buznedo).

Member No Name Key Group.

MRS. JESSE J. GARNER

LHO Landlady on 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

Saw LHO in September

"Always neatly dressed, and clean shaven."

MANUEL GIL

Member of CRC; production manager of the Information Council of the Americas.

States Item mentions Gil as being member of Miami based

"Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria"

Bosch said to be head of MIRR

See former Cuban Senator Rolando Masferrer "El Tigre"

MIRR invasion chief.

WILLIAM GEORGE GAUDET

Ex-CIA operative; received Mexican tourist visa ahead of LHO; saw Ruby buy painting from Borenstein

G. WRAY GIL

Ferrie employer and attorney

EDWARD A. HAGGARTY

Attorney; presiding judge at Clay Shaw trial

HELEN DIETRICH

Court stenographer at Clay Shaw trial.

HARRY D. HOLMES

Postal inspector, New Orleans.

Testified H 289-308; 525-30: that Oct. 11, 1963

Oswald change of address New Orleans - Dallas.

LOUIS IVON

Garrison investigator

CELFO MACARIO HERNANDEZ

Arrested with LHO and Bringuier during altercation on Canat St. when LHO passing out "pro" Castro leaflets



JOSE JUAREZ

Mrs. McLaney claims she rented house to this individual. Allegedly munitions from Houma burglary stored here.

DR. JACK KETY

Covington, La., lives near LaCombe, Mandeville Road, training camp site for anti-Castro groups. Treated Ferrie - hair loss condition. Former patient and also airline pilot for Eastern referred Ferrie to Kety Kety is stepbrother of Weisberg

FRANK KLEIN

Garrison assistant  
Searched Ferrie Apartment, November 22, 1963?

NORMAN S. KOHLMAN

Assistant D.A., former newspaper reporter that had written story about Ferrie. Martin contacted Kohlman about "Farry," when he learned of Garrison probe.

ALBERT V. LABICHE

Foreman, Garrison grand jury.

AL LANDRY

Introduced Russo to Ferrie  
Former "boyfriend" of Ferrie

FRED LEEMANS

Owner of Turkish bath house. Claimed Garrison tried to bribe him to testify that Shaw met LHO frequently in bath house. (Actually went to Garrison and told him Shaw frequently in his establishment with "Latin types".)

DAVID W. LEWIS

Former employee of Guy Banister at 544 Camp Street along with Jack Martin

GEORGE MADDOCKS

State Dept. in charge of passport agency in New Orleans

MANCUSO

"Cafe" at 544 Camp, next to Banister office.

DANTE MARACHINI

Fellow employee of LHO at Reily Coffee Co. Friend of David Ferrie. Hired same day as LHO at Reily Coffee Co.

"MANUEL"

Russo described two "Latin" looking men at Ferrie apartment with Shaw and LHO and Ferrie. The other was "Julien".  
Could be Manuel Garcia Gonzalez and Julien Buznedo.  
May be living in Denver.

DANTE MARACHINI

Early witness before Garrison Grand Jury. ✓

LT. (now Capt.) FRANCIS L. MARTELLO

New Orleans Police Department Intelligence Unit.  
Interviewed Oswald after Canal St. arrest.

LAYTON MARTENS

Ferrie roommate  
Garrison charged him with perjury after testimony concerning burglary of munitions bunker.  
Linked with Novel and Arcacha Smith.

JACK S. MARTIN

Investigator for Banister

MRS. JACK S. MARTIN

Wife of Jack S. Martin. Knew Ferrie and "a number of anti-Castro Cubans."

BILL MARTIN

Assistant D.A. in New Orleans.  
Accompanied Weisberg for Pena interview.  
Fluent in Spanish

PATRICK L. MARTONS

Allegedly arrested with Ferrie on November 26, 1963 at Ferrie's apartment at behest of FBI and S.S.

JUDGE LEO W. MCCUNE

Judge of Jefferson Parish, La.  
Found Ferrie not guilty on one of five charges of indecent behavior with a juvenile, February 28, 1962

CARLOS MARCELLO

Leading organized crime figure.  
Ferrie was investigator for Marcello  
Associate of Eugene Hale Brading, AKA Jim Braden

MIKE MCLANEY

Casino operator in Batista's Cuba.

New Orleans States Item alleges munitions from Houma burglary stored in cottage near Lake Pontchartrain owned by William Julius McLaney.

Mike McLaney worked with anti-Castro Cubans and planned to knock out oil refineries in Cuba. Mrs. McLaney stated their house had been loaned to a Cuban exile "Jose Juarez."

SANDRA MOFFET

Russo claims Moffett in attendance at mid-September 1963 party at Ferrie's apartment where Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie were present. Moffett denies having met Ferrie until 1965, denies presence at this party.

WILLIAM A. MONTELEONE

President of Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans.

Joined the "Crusade to Free Cuba Committee" and was made Chairman. "Crusade" was organized to raise funds for the CRC.

JOSEPH MOORE

According to Deslatte, Moore and Oswald appeared at Bolton Ford on January 20, 1961 and attempted to buy pick-up trucks for Friends of Democratic Cuba. When shown a photograph of LHO, Deslatte did not identify him as the man he saw with Moore in 1961. (There is no indication as to who Moore is or how he can be contacted.)

SAM MIKE NEWMAN

Owner of 544 Camp St., Friend of Ferrie

GORDON NOVEL

Allegedly had role in Houma, La. munitions burglary.  
Friend of Ferrie

Fled to Ohio to avoid appearing before Garrison Grand Jury  
Involved with anti-Castro movement  
Associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith

JUDGE MALCOLM V. O'HARA

One of three judges ruling with Bernard J. Bagert to bind Clay Shaw over. Other judge was Mathew S. Branff.

JUNIOR O'ROURKE  
New Orleans taxi-cab driver with extensive contacts in Latin quarter.  
FBI Regis Kennedy reported O'Rourke stated Clay Bertrand unknown to him.  
Weisberg felt "unknown" tampered with and report originally read "Bertrand known" to him.

FREDERICK S. O'SULLIVAN  
New Orleans Vice Squad Detective in 1964; former high school classmate of LHO; in C.A.P. with LHO; knew Ferrie in C.A.P. and knew of Ferrie arrest after assassination. Examined Ferrie's plane at Lakefront airport.

BETTY PARENT  
935 Dauphine Street  
Lived 4 blocks from Shaw's 1313 Dauphine.  
Told Kennedy she did not know Clay Bertrand; did know Clay Gould, local sex deviate

OREST PENA  
Owner Habana Bar on 117 Decatur; probable FBI informant; involved with many anti-Castro groups; member CRC and knew Ferrie in CRC; knew Sergia Arcacha Smith.

MRS. OREST PENA  
Knew husband took flying lessons with Ferrie in "Cessna"

RUPERTO PENA  
(Ruperto Jeronimo Pena)  
Brother of Orest and co-owner of Habana Bar; allegedly saw LHO and "Mexican" late one evening drunk in Habana bar in September of 1963.

JOHN QUIGLEY  
FBI; interrogated LHO after arrest for passing out pro-Castro leaflets

"LEFTY" PETERSON  
Additional guest at Ferrie "party" with Shaw and LHO, according to Russo.

ALVIN PRECHTER  
Personnel manager at Reily Coffee Co.

GEORGE PIAZZA, JR.  
Friend of Ferrie's in C.A.P.; former assistant D.A. with Garrison; represented Dante Marachini (early Garrison witness before Grant Jury); killed in plane crash.

MR. & MRS. ERIC RODGERS  
Lived next door LHO 4905 Magazine St.; saw LHO leave New Orleans by bus carrying two bags, late Sept. 1963.

ORLANDO PIEDRA                      Bringuier associate; former head of Federal Police in Cuba under Batista; told Bringuier that "the Mexican delegate 'Charles' was ok." Could "get people out of Cuba"; mentioned in Bringuier interview of June 4, 1964, by FBI deBrueys & Callender.

STEVEN R. PLOTKIN                    Former Novel attorney; also represented Jack S. Martin (Banister private detective), Ehrlinger and David Lewis.

CARLOS QUIROGA                      Member CRC, with Sergia Arcacha Smith rented room #6 at 544 Camp Street for CRC from October 1961 through February 1962. Not interviewed.

LUIS RAVEL                            One of nine members of "Crusade to Free Cuba Committee" entitled to sign checks for CFCC and CRC according to Gil and Aresto Rodriguez.

MARGUERITE REALPEY-PLAZA          Sisters shown in Pizzo exhibit #453-B as identified by Dean A. Andrews.  
VICTORIA REALPEY-PLAZA            (Pizzo Exhibit #453-B is photograph taken in New Orleans in Andrews' office(sic))

HARVE RECIVITCH                     Partner in firm of Recivitch, Johnson, Wegmann and Mouldoux, defense attorneys for Clay Shaw.

WILLIAM REDMANN                      La. Governor John McKeithen's chief counsel who denied Governor had ever issued Novel "brigadier general" card.

WILLIAM B. REILY                     Owner of William B. Reily Coffee Co. Employee of LHO summer 1963.

LEONARD B. REISMAN                  Tulane University - "Committee for Peaceful Alternatives" inquired of Stuckey about transcript of Oswald interviews on WDSU Radio.

WILLARD E. ROBERTSON New Orleans automobile distributor; chairman of and largest contributor to public fund set up to finance Garrison investigation

ARNESTO N. RODRIGUEZ, JR. One of nine men authorized to sign checks for CRC and Crusade to Free Cuba Committee; Spanish teacher at Berlitz School.

ARNESTO N. RODRIGUES, SR. Authorized to sign checks for CRC and Crusade; knew Quiroga and Arcacha; (deceased).

GILBERTO EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ Bartender at Pena's Habana Bar; saw LHO and Mexican in September 1963 drunk in bar; asked Bringuier to call FBI about "Two Mexicans" seen around Habana after LHO incident.

PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO Key witness in Garrison investigation. Allegedly attended party in September 1963 at Ferrie's apartment, where he overheard LHO, Shaw and Ferrie discuss plans to assassinate JFK.

SATURN AVIATION SERVICE Lakefront Airport employer of Ferrie

DR. HJALMAR-SCHACHT Shaw associate; living in Canada. Connections with CIA.

MAYOR VICTOR SCHIRO Former mayor of New Orleans; introduced to Quiroga and Arcacha by Jack S. Martin; Schiro helped him in obtaining permit for operating fund raising organization for CRC and "Crusade", et al.

ESTATE OF CLAY SHAW Currently suing Garrison; Dymond may represent estate - Records of the estate should be checked.

SERGIA ARCACHA SMITH

Anti-Castro group leader, formally head of CRC, "Crusade", Second National Front of Escambray; Office in 544 Camp St., dealings with Ferrie, Novel. Possibly involved in burglary of munitions bunker in Houma, La., in 1961.

DAVID SYNDER

Reporter with New Orleans States Item (local newspaper) Ferrie kept in contact with Synder from Feb. 17, 1967, when news of Garrison investigation was released until Ferrie's suicide.  
May be able to show CIA involvement of Garrison witnesses.

EVA SPRINGER

Legal secretary for Dean Andrews, doesn't recall Oswald visits, but remembers hospital call from Andrews on Nov. 22, 1963, directing her to look for Oswald file; may recall office break-in when certain files were stolen, recalls Andrews mentioning Bertrand.

WILLIAM K. STUCKEY

Radio commentator at WDSU, New Orleans (now living in N.Y.C.) Interviewed LHO on two occasions in August of 1963 on "Latin Listening Post" and set up debate with Bringuier on "Conversations Carte Blanc". Familiar with most Cuban groups in New Orleans at the time; says "checked with FBI on LHO, was told "they know all about him."

TAMBERELLA

Attorney for Orest Pena who was questioned by Liebeler of Warren Commission.

MAJOR PRESLEY J. TROSCLAIR

New Orleans Police Department. Ordered Austin and Frey to check any link of LHO and 544 Camp Street as this address was on some leaflets found among LHO personal papers; received Austin and Frey report on November 27, 1963. Also received report on Voebel and LHO association with Ferrie in Civil Air Patrol.

JOAQUIN VILLODAS

One of nine authorized to sign checks for CRC and Crusade to Free Cuba Committee

EDWARD VOEBEL High school friend and fellow Civil Air Patrol Cadet with LHO. Alleges LHO and cadre of C.A.P. cadets at Ferrie apartment for graduation party.

CHARLED WARD Assistant D.A. with Garrison; participated in Clay Shaw trial.

HUGH WARD Deceased; former investigator with Jack S. Martin for Banister

EDWARD WEGMANN Former defense attorney for Shaw

JERRY WEINER Attorney, represented Novel on Garrison unsuccessful extradition from Ohio. May know what "Cuban" Novel feared.

WILLIAM WALTER FBI security code clerk in New Orleans 1961-1966. Stated LHO FBI informant; LHO name appeared on security index file; claims 5 days before assassination, FBI sent out teletype warning of JFK assassination. Allegedly notified S.A. Harry Maynard of teletype.

SAM MONK ZELDEN Friend and personal attorney for Dean Andrews; will verify Andrews told him about Bertrand call and possible representation of LHO for assassination of JFK.



EDWIN LEE McGEHEE

Barber in Jackson, LA.  
Directed LHO to Reeves Morgan in reference to job at East Louisiana State Hospital.

REEVES MORGAN

State Representative for East Feliciana Parish.  
LHO spoke to him about a job at East Louisiana State Hospital.

JOHN MANCHESTER

Town Marshall in Clinton, LA.  
Saw Shaw behind wheel of black Cadillac in front of voter registration office in Clinton the day LHO appeared in voter registration line.

LT. FRANCIS FRUGE

State Police Officer.  
Manchester talked to him about seeing Shaw in Clinton.

HENRY EARL PALMER

Registrar of voters for East Feliciana Parish.  
Saw black Cadillac outside voter registration office during "black" voter registration drive. Saw Corey Collins, C.O.R.E., standing near Cadillac; LHO showed him his Navy ID card.

COREY COLLINS

Saw LHO in black Cadillac in front of voter registration office; saw Manchester look into black Cadillac; saw David Ferrie in black Cadillac; saw LHO go into Registrar's office. Local chairman of C.O.R.E., worked at East Louisiana State Hospital.

WILLIAM DUNN, Sr.

Clinton, LA.  
Member of C.O.R.E from Clinton.  
Saw black Cadillac in front of voter registration office; talked with Corey Collins; identified Shaw at wheel of black Cadillac; identified LHO standing in line in Registrar's office.

MRS. BOBBIE DEDON

Baton Rouge, LA.  
Doctor's assistant, East Louisiana State Hospital, Jackson, LA.  
Receptionist at Clinic in Summer of 1963. Identified LHO at desk with job application; told Lt. Fruge about LHO application; never questioned by FBI.

MRS. MAXINE KEMP

Clinton, LA.

Typist and Clerk in Personnel Office  
at East Louisiana State Hospital.

Found LHO job application in Sept.

1964. Application in name Harvey Oswald.

Application missing from files after  
witness read and returned it to files.

Job applications usually kept for one  
year.

Information Council of the Americas Inc. (May 16, 1961)

registered agents: Richard T. Newman  
Joseph H. Epstein

board of directors:

Richard G. Drown, Jr.  
Herbert A. Kenny  
R. Kirk Moyer  
Joseph H. Epstein, Jr.  
Richard T. Newman  
Ivor A. Trapolin

subscribers:

Frank Charbonnet  
Edward Scannell Butler

President in 1966: Dr. Alton Ochsner  
Secretary : Mr. Gibbons Burke

Friends of Democratic Cuba (Jan. 6, 1961)

fund raising arm of Frente Revolutionaria  
Democratico.

Corporate address and registered agent:

Crady C. Durham.... 526 Maritime Building

Corporate officers: Martin L. McAuliff  
Gerard F. Tugajue  
Grady C. Durham

Board of Directors: W. Guy Banister  
Alfred Chittenden

PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES TO BE INTERVIEWED (WEST COAST)

1. John BABCOCK, Los Angeles, California
  - a. News reporter for KABC-TV.
  - b. Producer of Channel 7 Eye-Witness News.  
Saw Ruby in Dallas P.D. evening of 11/22/63.
  
2. Roy BROSHERS, San Francisco, California
  - a. Allegedly heard David Ferrie say he was to fly two of Kennedy's assassins to South Africa.
  
3. Jeanne DeMOHRENSCHILDT, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Wife of George DeMohrenschildt.
  - b. Knew the Oswalds.
  - c. Testified that rifle was Oswalds.
  
4. Cesar DIOSDADO, Chula Vista, California
  - a. Employed by U.S. Customs Service in 1963 — interviewed arriving Cubans.
  - b. Involved in anti-Castro activity.
  - c. Presently employed by DEA.
  
5. Harry DEAN, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Former CIA Agent.
  - b. Private detective.
  - c. Used name of Dean Fallon
  
6. Lopez FRESQUET, Berkeley, California
  - a. Member of Alpha 66.
  - b. Knew CIA Agents in Cuba prior to Castro regime.
  
7. Carver GATON, Seattle, Washington
  - a. Former FBI Agent.
  - b. Associate of Special Agent James P. Hosty.

8. Eva GRANT, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Sister of Jack Ruby.
  
9. Loran Eugene HALL, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Bought high powered rifle with scope.
  - b. Partner of Gary Patrick, a/k/a Gary Patrick Hemming.
  - c. Alleged to have visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio.
  - d. Member of Frank Sturgis' group-trained anti-Castro Cubans for Bay of Pigs.
  - e. Member No Name Key.
  
10. Jim HOROWITZ, Burbank, California
  - a. Researcher.
  - b. Contact for Harry Dean.
  
11. Richard HATHCOCK, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Former CIA Agent.
  - b. Allegedly will identify Johnson 30.06 caliber rifle as belonging to Loran Hall and Gary Patrick.
  - c. Active in local anti-Castro group.
  - d. Co-partner of Roy Payne in private detective agency.
  
12. Paul HOCH, Berkeley, California
  - a. Researcher.
  
13. Lawrence HOWARD, Jr., Elmonte, California
  - a. Associate of Loran Hall.
  - b. Allegedly visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio with Loran E. Hall and either Oswald or William Seymour.
  
14. Art KEVIN, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Investigative Reporter — KMPC-TV
  - b. Contact for Loran E. Hall.

15. Richard M. MARGESON, Anaheim, California
  - a. Member of anti-Castro group at Bay of Pigs.
  - b. Involved in "Operation Mongoose".
  
16. Hugh C. McDONALD, Hollywood Park, California
  - a. Researcher
  - b. Author of "Appointment in Dallas".
  
17. Richard Case NAGELL, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Former CIA Agent.
  - b. Desires "guarantees" for information.
  - c. Used names of Robert Nolan and Joseph Kramer.
  
18. Roy PAYNE, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Allegedly will identify Johnson 30.06 caliber rifle as belonging to Loran Hall and Gary Patrick.
  - b. Co-partner of Richard Hathcock in private detective agency.
  
19. George W. RHODES, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Made contact with individual who roomed and lived with David Ferrie in New Orleans.
  - b. Private Investigator.
  - c. Head of the Committee to Investigate Political Assassinations.
  
20. Richard (Dick) RUSSELL, Los Angeles, California
  - a. Staff reporter for TV Guide.
  - b. Contact for Richard Case Nagell.
  
21. Peter Dale SCOTT, Berkeley, California
  - a. Researcher and Critic.

MEXICO CITY: BRIEF SUMMARY

LHO allegedly visited Mexico City during the latter part of September or early October of 1963. While there, he supposedly was overheard in conversation by telephone to the Soviet Embassy from the Cuban Embassy.

We have information that indicates that the tape of that conversation does not reflect LHO's voice. Further, the CIA incorrectly identified LHO as the individual photographed exiting the Russian Embassy and whose conversation was recorded on October 1, 1963 from the Cuban Embassy.

Accordingly, an in-depth analysis of this matter must be undertaken.

RG: 233

TAB #:

ENTRY:

COPIES/ PPS. /CLASS.

BOX:

*See 2003 Review in folder*

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation Mexico City  
Brief Summary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From pp. 1-4

To \_\_\_\_\_

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C I A

Authority

08/22/93

Date

Withdrawn by NSCA

John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-526)

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE



## ORGANIZED CRIME

The following members of organized crime and their associates may have pertinent knowledge concerning the circumstances surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

**ACCARDO, TONY "BIG TUNA":** ran Mafia operations in Chicago along with Sam Giancana. Several organized crime investigators feel that Accardo was responsible for Giancana's murder. Whether or not this is true, Accardo most likely has much, if not all, of the information pertinent to this case for which Giancana was killed. He is believed alive and in the Chicago area.

**BAKER, BARNEY:** was an underworld enforcer who operated out of Chicago and who was used on occasion by the Teamsters Union. In June, 1963, Baker was released from the state penitentiary. Baker was allegedly an associate of Dave Yaros and Jack Ruby. It appears that the Warren Commission's records of Ruby's telephone calls reveals at least one call to Baker, subsequent to Ruby having been contacted by Irwin Weiner.

**BENTON, SAM:** was an underworld associate of Michael McLaney. Reportedly, he attended several meetings with John Roselli at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami, at which the Castro assassination plots were discussed. Benton was among those arrested at the Lake Pontchartrain training camp, the camp outside of New Orleans at which anti-Castro groups were trained to conduct para-military expeditions against Cuba.

**BINION, BENNY "THE COWBOY":** presently owns the Horseshoe Hotel Casino in Las Vegas, the casino in which Lewis J. McWillie last worked. Binion is allegedly an associate of West Coast mobsters, Jack Dragna and Mickey Cohen, as well as having known Jack Ruby and John Roselli.

**BRADING, EUGENE HALE:** also known as JIM BRADEN: is believed to be presently serving as a "personal courier" for Meyer Lansky. Over the years he has been associated with Mafia leaders in every national crime syndicate jurisdiction. In the fall of 1963, Braden worked out of Room 1701 in the Pere Marquette Building in New Orleans. Interestingly, during this same period, David Ferrie was working for Mafia leader Carlos Marcellos in Room 1707 of the same building. Braden was picked up for questioning immediately after the Kennedy assassination by Dallas Police Officer C.L. Lewis, for "acting suspiciously." After being questioned for an hour he was released and subsequently received attention by the Warren

Braden, nee Eugene Hale Brading, changed his name to Jim Braden shortly before the assassination, receiving a new driver's license in that name on September 10, 1963.

BROWDER, EDWARD J.: identified by an FBI informant as a gun smuggling pilot associated with Jack Ruby, Browder had worked for Norman Rothman on many occasions between 1958 and 1962, when he was arrested on the Mexican border and incarcerated.

CELLINI, DINO: was an underworld associate of Lewis McWillie, Santos Trafficante and Meyer and Jake Lansky.

CERONE, JACKIE: was a member of the Giancana-Accardo Chicago mob. The transcript of an FBI monitored telephone conversation places Cerone and Yaras in Miami in 1962 plotting the murder of an enemy.

GRUBER, ALEX: was a scrap metal dealer in Los Angeles with a long rap sheet, including grand larceny and detailing a number of aliases. Gruber had been a childhood friend of Jack Ruby. He stated to the Warren Commission that he had had contact with Ruby only once in the ten years preceding the assassination. However, that one time was in November of 1963 when Gruber apparently traveled several hundred miles out of his way to look up Ruby with whom he had not spoken in ten years. It is also interesting that Ruby called Gruber twenty minutes after the Kennedy assassination was reported. Gruber is also a friend of Frank Matula, who was an enforcer in the Southern California garbage industry and who was appointed by Jimmy Hoffa as a trustee of the International Teamsters Union when he was released after serving 114 days in jail for perjury.

HUMPHREYS, MURRAY "THE CAMEL": one of Frank Nitti's top aides, Humphrey's was another of Jack Ruby's underworld associates.

JONES, PAUL: was an "advance man" for Chicago mob leaders, Sam Giancana and Tony Accardo. His efforts to bribe members of the Dallas Police Department in exchange for "complete protection" of certain syndicate-run Dallas operations came to the attention of the Kefauver Commission. Jones was a friend of Jack Ruby. Warren Commission Exhibit 1184 shows that Ruby was introduced to Jones by Paul Labriola and Jim Weinberg, both syndicate associates of Sam Giancana. Steve Guthrie, who was at the time of the bribery attempt, Sheriff of Dallas, stated to the Warren Commission that Ruby had been involved in the bribery attempts by the Giancana-Accardo group. Further testimony by Guthrie indicates that Ruby was one of the Dallas front men for mob gambling activities.

However, the Commission chose to find Guthrie's testimony "hard to accept" because Lt. George Butler, a Dallas Police Officer who was also involved in the Jones case, did not recall Ruby being involved. Twenty-two secretly recorded tapes of conversations between Guthrie, Butler and Jones were reviewed for the Warren Commission by one FBI agent, who prepared no transcript but instead, prepared a brief report stating that Ruby's name was not mentioned. One of the recordings, however, containing two conversations, was missing. It might be noted that in pitting one witness against another, the Warren Commission chose to believe the one who had stored material evidence in a bribery conspiracy case in his home, only to have some of that evidence turn up missing and who had, according to a Warren Commission Exhibit, approached two other Dallas Police Officers after the assassination with the revelation that Lee Harvey Oswald was really the illegitimate son of Jack Ruby.

LANSKY, MEYER: is perhaps the most powerful syndicate leader in the world. He was the chief architect of the syndicate's gambling activities in Cuba and was subsequently the major financial victim of Castro's expulsion of organized crime from the island. Lansky reportedly placed a \$1 million bounty on Castro's head.

Lansky established ties between organized crime and the intelligence community in the mid-1940's.

Whether or not Lansky was directly associated with Jack Ruby depends upon whether or not it can be established that the "Fox brothers" referred to by Ruby in testimony before the Warren Commission were in fact, the Lansky brothers, Meyer and Jake. Irrespective of direct participation, however, Meyer Lansky is an important witness since both information and responsibility obviously stopped with him. He is currently living in the Miami area.

MARCELLOS, CARLOS: is considered the second or third most powerful Mafia leader in the United States. His realm of control is the Gulf states region; his base of operations is New Orleans, Louisiana. The McClellan Senate Committee identified Marcellos' New Orleans operations as the key distribution point for heroin shipments. Marcellos, along with associates Jimmy Hoffa and Sam Giancana, was a target of investigation by the Justice Department under the Kennedy Administration. Other associates of Marcellos, who were pivotal to his success, were Meyer Lansky and Santos Trafficante.

On April 4, 1961 Marcellos was deported from the United States. It was a highly publicized and potentially illegal deportation. Two months later, reportedly using David Ferrie as a pilot, Marcellos returned from Guatemala to the United States where he challenged his deportation and won. His subsequent hate of the Kennedy brothers was such that in September of 1962

he allegedly told confederates at a secret meeting that plans to kill both Kennedy brothers were underway. Marcellos continued to use Ferrie's services as a pilot and private investigator. Of note is an FBI report stating that Ferrie placed at least six telephone calls to his conduit with Marcellos, Attorney G. Wray Gill, during the three-day period following the Kennedy assassination. David Ferrie died on February 22, 1967, from "a massive brain hemorrhage," five days after being identified by District Attorney Jim Garrison as a suspect in a conspiracy which was responsible for Kennedy's death. Marcellos is currently living in the New Orleans area.

MAYLOR, DEUTSCH "DUSTY MILLER": was head of the Teamsters Union southern conference. He was also an associate of Jack Ruby.

MEYERS, EDWARD: is Lawrence Meyer's brother. Both men were businessmen living in New York City. Meyers left New York on November 8, 1963 to go to Mexico City. On November 18, 1963 he left Mexico City and went to Dallas. On November 21, Meyers visited his brother Lawrence at his motel around midnight. Also present at this midnight "visit" was Jack Ruby, to whom Edward Meyers was introduced.

MEYERS LAWRENCE V.: was, according to Warren Commission Exhibit 2267, a close friend of Jack Ruby. Meyers had visited Ruby at his club and Ruby subsequently visited Meyers at his motel on the night before the assassination. Meyers also spoke with Ruby on the night before Ruby murdered Oswald. Of note is the fact that on the night before the assassination, when Meyers visited Ruby he was accompanied by a woman named Jean West, whom Meyers later stated he had known casually in Chicago. Jim Garrison later discovered in his 1967 investigation, that on September 24, 1963, the day that Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly left New Orleans to go to Mexico City, David Ferrie (in New Orleans) called Jean Aese West in Chicago. Warren Commission Exhibit 2350 documents that this was the same Jean West who accompanied Lawrence Meyers in Dallas on November 21, 1963. Lawrence Meyers is currently living in the New York City area.

McLANEY, MICHAEL: On July 31, 1963 the FBI raided a house rented by Mike McLaney. The house, in the suburbs of New Orleans, was apparently being used as a training center for anti-Castro activities. Several of those arrested were associated with Carlos Bringuier, an anti-Castroite who became associated with Lee Harvey Oswald in early August, 1963. In September of 1973, an organized crime informer testified, before the Jackson Subcommittee on Investigations. He alleged that Mike McLaney, representing Meyer Lansky, offered him \$100,000. to assassinate the Prime Minister of the Bahamas. While McLaney and his brother, William, appear to have vast organized crime connections and pivotal real estate holdings,

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John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-526)

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

## SECRET SERVICE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRESENT ADDRESS</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE</u>
Aragon, Ernest	Unknown	Special Agent - Miami/ Reported on 11/18/63 JFK visit to Miami; had knowledge of Cuban groups in area.
Behn, Gerald A.	6202 Mor1 McLean, Virginia (703)356-5416	White House Detail/ Involved in planning of Dallas trip.
Bennett, Glen A.	USSS - ID Hdqtrs. 1800 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5731	Protective Research Section/ Motorcade: Right rear seat of Presidential follow-up car.
Bertram, Lane	Unknown	Special Agent in Charge - Houston/ Reported allegations that LHO was FBI informant.
Berger, Andrew E.	USSS - SAIC of Baltimore (301)922-2200	White House Detail/ Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas; present at Parkland Hospital.
Boring, Floyd	2017 Oakwood Hillcrest Heights, Maryland (301)894-2115	White House Detail/ Made initial assignments for planning of Dallas trip.
Bouck, Robert	6124 Knollwood Dr. Falls Church, Va. (703)820-8030	Protective Research Section/ Worked on PRS investigation for Dallas trip.
Grant, David B.	USSS -ASAIC, VPPD Executive Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. (202)456-2354	White House Detail/ Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas; present at Parkland Hospital.
Greer, William R.	705 Brunswick Dr. Waynesville, N.C. (704)452-4318	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Driver of Presidential car; present at Parkland Hospital; present at autopsy.
Hickey, George W.	5711 Forest Rd. Cheverly, Maryland (301)773-1958	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Left rear seat of Presidential follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Hill, Clinton J.	1068 N. Chambliss St. Alexandria, Va. (703)354-1476	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Left front running board of Presidential follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.

Howlett, John Joe	USSS - SA at Little Rock, Arkansas (501)378-6241	Special Agent - Dallas/Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas.
Johns, Thomas L.	3321 Culloden Way Birmingham, Ala. (205)967-1417	Vice-Pres. Detail/Motorcade: Right rear seat of V.P. follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Johnson, Richard E.	USSS Hdqtrs./ Protective Forces 1800 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5721	White House Detail/ Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas; present at Parkland Hospital - received bullet found on stretcher from O.P. Wright.
Kellerman, Roy	2063 Kansas Ave., N.E. St. Petersburg, Fla. (813)527-6327	White House Detail/ Right front seat of Presidential car; present at Parkland Hospital; witnessed autopsy.
Kelley, Thomas	USSS - Asst. Director, Protective Forces 1800 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5721	Present during interrogations of Oswald.
Kinney, Samuel A.	341 Bayside Dr. Palm Springs, Fla. (305)965-4296	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Driver of Presidential follow-up car.
Kivett, Jerry D.	USSS - SAIC, Atlanta Office (404)285-6111	Vice-Presidential Detail/ Motorcade: Right front seat of V.P. follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Landis, Paul	7512 Cedar Rd. Chesterland, Ohio (216)729-2343	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Right rear running board of Presidential follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Lawson, Winston G.	USSS - SAIC, Liaison Division Hdqtrs. 1800 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5838	White House Detail/ Instrumental in planning of Dallas trip; Motorcade: Right front seat of lead car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Lawton, Donald J.	USSS - SA, ID Hdqtrs. 1800 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5731	White House Detail/ Assigned to Love Field.

McIntyre, William T.	USSS - SA at Inspection Division Hdqtrs. Washington, D.C. (202)566-8352	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Left rear running board of Presidential follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Moore, Elmer	12212 N.E. 32nd St. Bellevue, Wash. (206)855-2589	Special Agent - Dallas/ Filed no report on activities of 11/22/63.
O'Leary, John J.	Deceased	White House Detail/ Assigned to Love Field on 11/22/63.
Ollson, Ernest E., Jr.	USSS - SA at ID Hdqtrs. Washington, D.C. (202)566-8352	White House Detail/ Assigned to Trade Mart; present at Parkland Hospital.
Patterson, William H.	USSS - SA Houston, Texas (713)226-5791	Special Agent - Dallas/ Assigned to Love Field on 11/22/63.
Ready, John D.	USSS - Hdqtrs. 1900 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C. (202)634-5838	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Right front running board of Presidential follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Roberts, Emory P.	Deceased	White House Detail/ Motorcade: Front seat of Presidential follow-up car.
Rowley, James	9615 Glencrest Lane Kensington, Maryland (301)949-2711	Secret Service Chief
Rybka, Henry J.	Deceased	White House Detail/ Assigned to Love Field on 11/22/63.
Sorrels, Forrest V.	P.O. Box 749 Dallas, Texas (214)368-8371	Special Agent in Charge - Dallas/ Responsible for planning Dallas trip with SA Lawson; Motorcade: Right rear seat of lead car; present at interrogations of LHO.
Steuart, Robert A.	5626 W. Purdue Dallas, Texas (214)352-1350	Special Agent - Dallas/ Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas; present at Parkland Hospital.
Sulliman, Samuel E.	USSS -SAIC New Haven, Conn. (203)865-2449	White House Detail/ Assigned to Trade Mart in Dallas; present at Parkland Hospital.



Taylor, Warren W.	USSS - ASAIC, P.P.D. Executive Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. (202)395-4000	Vice-Presidential Detail/ Motorcade: Left rear seat of V.P. follow-up car; present at Parkland Hospital.
Warner, Roger C.	USSS - ATSAC, WFO Washington, D.C. (202)634-5100	Special Agent - Dallas/ Assigned to Love Field in Dallas.
Youngblood, Rufus W.	38 Clarendon Rd. Savannah, Georgia (912)893-3181	Vice-Presidential Detail/ Motorcade: Right front seat of V.P. car; present at Parkland Hospital.

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FBI WITNESS LIST

Adams, James B. Deputy Associate Director, FBI/ Had knowledge of LHO note to SA Hosty.

Anderson, Clark Head of FBI Station in Mexico City/ Office next to CIA in Embassy; Official title, "Legal Attache".

Bannister, Guy Deceased/ Former FBI agent/ Active with right-wing groups in New Orleans; had offices at 544 Camp St./ 531 Lafayette.

Belmont, Alan Assistant Director, FBI/ Gave affidavit to Warren Commission that LHO was not an FBI agent.

Boguslav, Anatole SA/ Interviewed Marina Oswald and others in LHO investigation.

Bookhout, James W. SA, Dallas/ Participated in LHO interrogations.

Brown, Arnold J. SA, Dallas/ Interviewed LHO prior to assassination.

Brown, Leon F. SA, Los Angeles/ Interviewed Loran Eugene Hall re: Odio meeting.

Cadigan, James C. SA, Examiner of questioned documents/ Testified to Warren Commission re: paper bag found in TSBD and analysis of handwriting on various Commission Exhibits.

Callender, Stephen M. SA, New Orleans/ Investigated LHO's trip from New Orleans and Sylvia Odio connection.

Carter, Burnett Tom SA, Dallas/ Interviewed LHO prior to assassination.

Clark, Kyle G. ASAC, Dallas/ Allegedly shown LHO note to Hosty by Nanny Fenner in Dallas office.

Clements, Manning C. SA, Dallas/ Interrogated LHO alone on 11/22/63; assigned to coordinate investigation of shooting of LHO by Ruby.

Cunningham, Cortlandt SA, Firearms Identification Expert/ Testified before Warren Commission re: rifle found in TSBD and LHO's revolver.

DeBrueys, Warren C.	SA, New Orleans/ Alleged by Orest Pena - FBI informer - to have been seen with LHO on numerous occasions; also to have been involved with New Orleans Cuban Revolutionary Council.
Drain, Vincent E.	SA, Dallas/ Received rifle believed to have been assassination weapon from Lt. Carl Day on 11/22/63.
Evans, Calvin W.	SA, Phoenix/ Interviewed William Seymour re: meeting with Sylvia Odio.
Fain, John W.	SA, Ft. Worth/ Investigated LHO prior to his retirement in October 1962.
Fenner, Nanny Lee	Receptionist at Dallas FBI Office/ First person to see and read LHO note to Hosty prior to assassination.
Frazier, Robert A.	SA, Firearms Identification Expert/ Testified before Warren Commission re: rifle and bullets.
Gale, J.H.	Assistant Director of Inspection Division/ Reported in December 1963, a number of investigative and reporting delinquencies in handling of LHO security case.
Gallagher, John F.	SA, Spectrographic Unit of FBI Laboratory/ Performed spectrographic analysis of bullet fragments in JFK's limousine; also neutron activation analysis on paraffin casts of LHO.
Gemberling, Robert P.	SA, Dallas/ Assigned to coordinate investigation relating to LHO and assassination; claims no knowledge of LHO's note to Hosty until 8/75.
Hall, C. Ray	SA, Dallas/ Interviewed Ruby after killing of LHO.
Heitman, Wallace	SA, Dallas/ Interviewed Marina Oswald.
Herndon, Bell P.	SA, Polygraph Expert/ Testified before Warren Commission re: polygraph examination of Ruby.
Hosty, James P., Jr.	SA, Dallas/ In charge of investigation of LHO prior to assassination; received note from LHO prior to assassination which he destroyed 2 hours after assassination.

Howe, Kenneth C. SA Supervisor, Dallas/ Assigned Hosty to LHO investigation; claims knowing of LHO note to Hosty, also claims to have shown note to SAC Shanklin.

Kaack, Milton R. SA, New Orleans/ Investigated LHO in New Orleans prior to assassination.

Kelley, Clarence Director, FBI/ Received 11/18/63 letter of LHO to Hunt.

Latona, Sebastian F. SA, Fingerprint Expert/ Testified before Warren Commission re: brown paper and rifle found in TSBD.

Lee, Ivan D. SA, Dallas/ Testified before Warren Commission re: photos taken of General Walker's residence on 2/1/64.

Odum, Bardwell D. SA, Dallas/Drove Lt. Day, who found rifle, to police hdqtrs. and radioed gun's description to FBI en route; interviewed Bonnie Ray Williams, Mrs. Helen Markham and Sylvia Odio.

O'Neill, Francis X. SA/ Present at JFK autopsy; wrote report on autopsy with SA Sibert which differed from final autopsy report; received missile fragments found in JFK.

Quigley, John Lester SA, New Orleans/ Interviewed LHO after his arrest in New Orleans.

Rosen, Alex Assistant Director in charge of General Investigative Division/ Testified to Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities that he was unaware of any Castro connection relative to JFK assassination investigation.

Shaneyfelt, Lyndal L. SA, Photography Expert/ Photographed rifle found in TSBD; testified before Warren Commission re: analysis of photos of LHO holding rifle.

Shanklin, Gordon SAC, Dallas/ Hosty's superior in Dallas office; alleged by Hosty to have ordered him to destroy note sent to Hosty by LHO.

Sibert, James W. SA/ Present at JFK autopsy; wrote report on autopsy with SA O'Neill which differed from final autopsy report; received missile fragments found in JFK.

Stombaugh, Paul Morgan SA, Hair and Fiber Expert/ Testified before Warren Commission re: analysis of fibers from LHO's shirt, blanket found in Paine's garage and comparison with fibers found on rifle.

Sullivan, William C. Assistant Director in charge of Domestic Intelligence Division/ Responsible for investigation of subversive aspects of JFK assassination case.

Walter, William FBI Security Code Clerk, New Orleans/ Saw FBI teletype 5 days prior to assassination, warning of reported conspiracy to assassinate JFK on his proposed Dallas trip.

Warner, Roger C. SA, Dallas/ Assigned to Love Field on 11/22/63; testified before Warren Commission re: interview of Karen Lynn Bennett Carlin, aka "Little Lynn" for Ruby investigation.

Whidbee, Harry H. SA, Los Angeles/ Interviewed Loran Eugene Hall and Lawrence Howard re: meeting with Sylvia Odio.

Wittmus, Ronald G. SA, Fingerprint Expert/ Confirmed SA Latona's findings in an affidavit to the Warren Commission.

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FILES

I. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special Agent Lawn, Congressional Research Unit of the F.B.I., advised Select Committee staff in January that a team of Bureau personnel had been preparing the following files for review. These are described as the complete F.B.I files on the investigation of the assassination.

62-109060 John F. Kennedy, 187 Sections  
62-109090 Warren Commission, 32 Sections  
105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald, 238 Sections

Staff has begun a review and detailed indexing of the Oswald sections. These sections roughly average two hundred pages each and are comprised of non-classified internal memoranda, general correspondence and field investigative reports.

Initial analysis of these materials indicates there is a great deal of cross referencing and duplicity of Warren Commission documents which are available at the National Archives. For a thorough indexing, it has been necessary to proceed logging-in all those documents available for review at the Bureau's headquarters and compare our listings against those available at the National Archives. Thus far we have found that what the Bureau is providing is unique with respect to their own internal memoranda, teletype and airtel messages. Items provided the Warren Commission were often summaries of these communications.

The Bureau advises us that they have no index per se of documents pertaining to their investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Their central card index makes reference to file numbers for the subject of investigation and serial

numbers for reference to specific areas of investigation of those subjects. It is, therefore, as they explain it, a manual process of searching through large bound volumes for a needed document.

Our approach has been to compile an indexing of all documents which will eventually facilitate access and retrieval of documents pertinent to areas deemed worthy of further investigation. During the interim, staff has been able to identify certain areas of the F.B.I.'s Warren Commission investigation which appear to be promising leads not previously pursued. These leads have been identified by utilizing the somewhat indirect indexing of F.B.I reports laid down in unpublished Warren Commission documents at the National Archives.

Through comparison of Warren Commission testimony and findings against F.B.I investigative reports leads such as the following have been developed.

The Warren Commission testimony of Raymond Krystinik appears in Volume 9 of that Commission's hearings. He was a co-worker of Michael Paine, the man in whose home Oswald's wife and child resided at the time of the assassination.

According to an F.B.I. report dated November 25, 1963, which was part of the Warren Commission records, Krystinik had occasion to be introduced to Lee Harvey Oswald at a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union. This meeting was held in Dallas following the rather abusive reception United Nations' Ambassador Adlai Stevenson experienced on his visit there one month before the assassination. Oswald spoke up at the meeting and opined that General Edwin Walker was behind the incident.



It should be pointed out that Walker, a local right-winger, figured prominently in the Warren Commission investigation. They reported that on the basis of available evidence, it was most probable that Lee Oswald had made an unsuccessful assassination attempt on Walker's life.

Getting back to Krystinik and the contents of the F.B.I. report marked Warren Commission document number 75, we find that Oswald and Krystinik that evening got into a heated discussion of the merits of communism versus capitalism. Afterwards they are reported to have gone their separate ways. Krystinik, accompanied by his wife, did something out of routine for a devout Catholic who neither smoke nor drank. In the ten years of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Krystinik had never been to a nightclub. On the same evening that they met Oswald, they decide to see the floor show at the Carousel Club. The report indicates they saw but did not speak with the club manager, Jack Ruby.

When Krystinik testified before the Warren Commission, he was not questioned regarding the contents of this F.B.I. report. A member of our staff has made initial contact with Krystinik who is still residing at the same place as when he testified before the Warren Commission.

Another example of possible leads made available through researching F.B.I. documents which the Warren Commission had is the case of Dr. Orlando Bosch. Numerous publications have recently focused on the terrorist activities of this man who is perhaps the most infamous anti-Castro activist. Bosch is currently in Venezuela awaiting trial for the bombing of a

Cuban airliner. American officials are seeking to question him in connection with the murder of Orlando Letelier here in Washington last September.

Our attention was brought to Dr. Bosch through an indexing of F.B.I. documents first made publically available at the National Archives in 1975. An unidentified F.B.I. informant was reported on November 22, 1963, to have advised that two brothers in San Juan, Jimmy and Victor Bosch, supposedly had knowledge of the activities between Cuba and the U. S. Upon interview Jimmy Bosch, who runs a nightclub, denied any knowledge of the assassination. Victor Bosch, an attorney, refused interview.

We attempted to pursue Warren Commission records by referring to various indices within that record group. The largest of these, compiled by the Secret Service, has some 80,000 entries. Unfortunately, their entries refer to Secret Service numbers assigned to Warren Commission documents and no translation is provided between the two. Under Bosch, there are three separate entries. Two of them refer to the documents indexed and previously discussed. The third entry is for Dr. Orlando Bosch and lists simply a Secret Service number. This confirms that Dr. Bosch was of interest to the Warren Commission and after extensive searching of non-indexed materials, we have located that reference in a Secret Service document. It seems that at the time of President Kennedy's last trip to Miami, Dr. Bosch organized a demonstration in an effort to embarrass the Preisdnet.

The manner in which this document has been tracked down is a good example of how new leads can be culled from

previous investigations where significance was not apparent. There is in addition to the Bosch lead here an added utility. An individual to whom we have made previous reference in briefing memoranda, one Diaz Lanz, a/k/a Pedro Luis Diaz-Lanz, is mentioned here as someone suspected of an attempt to embarrass the President on his November 18, 1963, visit to Miami. Lanz, a member of Cuban Brigade 2506, defected from Cuba with Frank Sturgis and later joined with him on leaflet bombing missions over Cuba.

As a follow-up on these leads regarding Bosch and Lanz our research staff plans to expand a document search concerning them at each of the investigative agencies.

## II. Secret Service

As with the assassination investigative records of the FBI, the Secret Service records we have examined are housed both at the National Archives and at their headquarters. Personnel at the Secret Service have advised that all of their original records were sent to the Warren Commission and National Archives. What remains at the Secret Service headquarters is post-Warren Commission investigative files and correspondence. Most of their copies of materials were destroyed in what they explain to be normal records destruction procedures. For these reasons the total Secret Service headquarters files on President Kennedy's assassination are small in comparison to those of the Warren Commission's chief investigators, the FBI.

Indexing and abstracting of nineteen numbered documents with varying respective titles is nearly complete. These fill four file drawers and are a combination of documents supplied the Warren Commission and up to date records of the investigation which was never officially closed. In addition to the numbered documents there are file folders containing correspondence with numerous researchers, file folders containing miscellaneous reports and files of news articles. Following is a brief description of the numbered documents reviewed so far.

Document #1	DeMohrenschildt's Administrative Profile by Secret Service
Document #2	Mark Lane correspondence, background
Document #3	Lee Harvey Oswald, Administrative Profile

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Document #4 Oswald, Marguerite, Administrative Profile, includes regular check-ups  
 Document #5 Oswald, Marina, Administrative Profile  
 Document #6 Robert Oswald (file destroyed)  
 Document #7 Pic, John E., Administrative Profile of Oswald's half brother.  
 Document #8 Ruby, Jack, Administrative Profile  
 Document #9a Commission correspondence since 1/65, items #1 to #45.  
 Document #10 Dallas T.V. tape  
 Document #11 J.F.K. medical reports  
 Document #12 Other agency reports  
 Document #13 Statements of Special Agents assigned to Dallas  
 Document #14 Dallas Police Department, folders #1 and #2, items #1 to #9 and #1 to #28.

A possible significant lead with respect to the Secret Service investigation of the assassination was discovered when a pair of newly available Warren Commission internal memoranda was compared against previously published testimony.

Robert Inman Bouck, head of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service at the time of President Kennedy's assassination testified before the Warren Commission in April of 1964. Counsel Sam Stern questioned him regarding the Secret Service's liaison arrangements with other federal agencies, noting that Bouck had earlier said he thought they were satisfactory and supplied the sort of information needed by Protective Research. Bouck was asked why Oswald had not come to their attention. He responded by saying no one knew enough about Oswald to judge him to fit Secret Service criteria of presenting a threat to the President; including the fact that he had a vantage point on the the motorcade route.

Staff has located an internal memorandum by Counsel Stern regarding a March 26, 1964 informal interview with Bouck. That

memo was withheld from research until 1973. It discusses Bouck's firm position that a list of items of information about Oswald which he has prepared and believes the FBI to have prior to November 22, clearly warranted the FBI's advising the Secret Service.

In a second Stern memo made available for the first time this past March, a March 20, 1964 meeting is also discussed. At that meeting, Inspector Kelley of the Secret Service was present and concurred in Bouck's position that they would have expected to be informed of Oswald since they would have regarded him as a threat to the President and had him put under surveillance. They go on to specify the reasons being the FBI's knowledge of Oswald's defection, political pursuits, Marine Corps training, job and family instability, New Orleans arrest and Fair Play for Cuba activities, trip to Mexico City and visa efforts there and, most importantly, employment in the Texas School Book Depository.

We have located Mr. Bouck, who is retired and living in the Washington area. He will be another of many individuals involved in the original investigation that can perhaps provide useful information.

### III CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

In their Warren Commission testimony on May 14, 1964, CIA Director John McCone and Deputy Director Richard Helms testified that the substance of all relevant assassination material had been supplied. In light of staff's initial survey of Warren Commission records and documents made available to private researchers under the Freedom of Information Act the sworn statements of these men are of questionable accuracy.

According to Warren Commission document Number 49 an FBI agent from the Washington Field Office interviewed Birch O'Neal of the CIA on the day of the assassination. He sought to obtain "any information" in the CIA files on Oswald and was told there was nothing other than that furnished them by the FBI and Department of State. That was demonstrably false, particularly with respect to original CIA documents on Oswald's trip to Mexico City.

Staff has secured a copy of the Agency's 271-page Document Disposition Index. A legal document, it was supplied under court order in the F.O.I.A. suit of Bernard Fensterwald. It provides either descriptions of or reasons for withholding documents compiled before the assassination on Oswald and up

to current activities relative to disclosure of their assassination investigation materials.

CIA has provided the staff with copies of approximately 1500 pages of documents which have been made publicly available thus far. This past December, the Chief of Research and former Chief Counsel visited Agency headquarters, were briefed on the J.F.K. assassination investigation files and given a tour of their computer facilities.

J.F.K. assassination investigation files were described as separate from the Agency's general files and are currently in the process of being computerized. Staff was advised that when appropriate security clearances are granted they will be welcome to visit headquarters and be provided access to all documents.

Based on analysis of CIA documents which are non-classified and available both at the National Archives and under the Freedom of Information Act, we are in a position to cite some specific examples of CIA withholding from, and deception, with the Warren Commission.

An internal memorandum released under the Freedom of Information Act in 1976 makes reference to Warren Commission requests for information concerning photographs of a man who visited the Russian Embassy and possibly impersonated Oswald.



This memo, Number 250, advises that "we prefer to wait the Commission out on this one". Another internal memo, dated two days before the testimony to the Warren Commission of the CIA director and deputy director discusses the upcoming appearance. An Agency staffer, whose name is deleted, writes that new information developed in the Mexico City investigation raises a number of new factors. The document, Numbered 298, continues that "this information should not be provided prior to the Deputy Director's appearance since it could well serve as the basis for more detailed questioning".

During the joint testimony of Mr. McCone and Mr. Helms, which is found in Volume 5 of the Warren Commission hearings, some rather strong statements were made under oath relative to possible CIA contacts with Oswald. After describing the thoroughness of their record search and staff inquiry, Mr. Helms stated "...there is no material in the Central Intelligence Agency, either in the records or in the minds of any of the individuals, that there was any contact had or even contemplated with him..." (Oswald)

According to a CIA memorandum to headquarters on November 25, 1963 from an operative who had been following Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union, the accuracy of Mr. Helms' assertions are questionable. He writes that "I had discussed--- sometime in summer 1960.... the laying on of interviews".

This document, Numbered 173a, goes on to discuss interest in the information Oswald might provide on the Minsk factory where he was employed and anything Oswald was possibly able to contribute in developing foreign personality dossiers. He concludes by saying that at the time he was phasing into his next cover assignment and didn't know what action developed thereafter.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD: Summary and Conclusions

The concern of this portion of Oswald's life is simply his activities in Dallas immediately preceding the assassination. It was felt that his activities and relationships in other locales, e.g. New Orleans and the Soviet Union, were covered by other analyses. Furthermore, in terms of the timing of the analysis, it is clear that Oswald moved to Dallas shortly before the assassination, and thus, an exploration of his activities in the period preceding the assassination should reveal his associations and patterns in Dallas in general. These portions of Oswald's life can be most fruitfully broken down in the following scheme:

- A. Activities on November 22;
- B. Relations and Associations in the Dallas Community; and
- C. Employment and Living Arrangements.

I. ACTIVITIES ON NOVEMBER 22

The activities of Oswald on the day of the assassination are the most crucial areas of inquiry in the case. They can best be summarized in outlines of the evidence available at present concerning his activities, as presented by the Warren Commission Report, Exhibits, and testimony. Those outlines are included below and presented in three analyses:

A. Oswald As Lone Assassin

This is essentially the evidence used by the Warren Commission to document its conclusion that Oswald was the lone actor in the assassination of both Kennedy and Tippit.

B. The Existence of a Conspiracy, Though Not Excluding Oswald as Involved.

This is the evidence which indicates the existence of a conspiracy, as collected from the Exhibits and Documents produced by the Commission, and from analyses of the Warren Commission critics.

C. Oswald As Not Involved in the Assassination.

Although there is some overlap in this outline with (B), The Existence of a Conspiracy, this is a collection of additional evidence which would support

a conclusions that Oswald was not involved at all in the events of the assassination.

What becomes clear from these analyses is that the next crucial step in this portion of the case is a precise, minute-by-minute chronology of Oswald's activities on November 22. Timing is absolutely essential to the findings of the Warren Commission, and there are substantial areas of doubt about the conclusions reached by the Commission. In particular, the following areas are the most crucial, as well as the least conclusive:

- (1) Oswald's presence, locations, and activities in the Book Depository;
- (2) Oswald's escape from the sixth floor, if indeed he were there, and his confrontation with Officer Baker and Roy Truly minutes after the last shot was allegedly fired;
- (3) Oswald's trip from the Depository to his rooming house;
- (4) Oswald's trip from the rooming house to the scene of the Tippit murder; and
- (5) His arrival at the Texas Theater.

Other topics of central concern must remain his activities that morning. Doubt still remains substantial

concerning his transportation of the rifle, and his preparations that morning for the assassination.

In this regard, witnesses must be consulted and an attempt made to verify his activities. In this regard, Marina Oswald and members of the Paine and Randle families are most crucial. Linnie Mae Randle was a reliable and perceptive witness who saw Oswald on that morning, and her son was a fellow employee at the Book Depository who often drove Oswald to the Paine home.

Attached are outlines of Oswald's activities on November 22, as described above.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS ASSASSIN

I. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

A. Ballistics

1) CE 399:

The bullet was identified as having been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found in the TSBD and purchased by LHO. There was a positive identification of the bullet. Furthermore, the bullet was found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital, providing a crucial link between the victims and the particular rifle found at TSBD. No other bullet and no other type of bullet was found either with any of the victims or in the limousine, thus pointing to the conclusion that no other rifle were involved. (WR 79, 85, 93, 95)

2) Fragments Found in Limousine

As with CE 399, the bullet fragments were positively identified as having been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano. (WR 76-77, 87) These fragments were also found to be covered by blood and tissue, implicating the rifle. No other fragments were positively identified as having come from any other source. (weight: 44.6, 21.0 grains out of 160-161.)

3) Spent Cartridges on the 6th Floor of TSBD

Three spent cartridges, positively identified as having been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano were found on the sixth floor of TSBD near the window at which a rifle was seen during the assassination. Although eyewitness reports are inconsistent in terms of the number of bullets fired during the assassination, three spent cartridges, indicating three shots, is consistent with the medical findings. WR 79, 84-85)

B. The Mannlicher-Carcano

- 1) The rifle was found on the sixth floor of a building from which shots were heard. Witnesses identified the window at which the rifle was found as that from which a rifle had protruded during the assassination. The rifle

matched the bullet and bullet fragments found with the victims and in the limousine.

- 2) This rifle was owned by LHO, and there is no evidence showing that the rifle was removed from his custody.
- 3) There is evidence that LHO transported a package to the TSBD; the package could be consistent with the transportation of a rifle. The package was constructed of materials to which LHO had access in the TSBD.

## II. TSBD AS THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION

### A. Autopsy

- 1) The autopsies performed on JFK shows that bullets entered from the rear. In particular, the neck wound shows clearly that JFK was struck from behind. There are minute bullet fragments in the wound, and the clothing shows an inward protrusion caused by a bullet entering from the rear. The head wound shows no clear front entrance wound. There is a rear entrance wound and a massive wound on the right side of the head. This also indicates that the bullet came from behind and above the automobile.
- 2) The trajectories of the paths of the bullets are consistent with shots having been fired from the TSBD. Later tests provide additional confirmation.
- 3) A number of simulations conducted by the Warren Commission, while not as good evidence as the actual physical evidence, show that the assassination could have occurred in the manner which the physical evidence indicates. Tests demonstrated that it was possible to strike a target several times at the same distance as the car from the TSBD. Furthermore, this could have been accomplished in a short span of time -- the span of time indicated in the Zapruder film as the length of the assassination.

### B. Eyewitness Identification of the Rifle and Assassin at TSBD Sixth Floor Window

- 1) A number of eyewitnesses to the event testified that they saw a rifle protruding from the sixth floor of TSBD during the assassination. They also saw a man at the window and noticed his movements during the assassination. In particular, witnesses Brennan, Euins, Jarman, and Williams saw or heard the rifle and shots from the sixth floor of TSBD.



### III. EVIDENCE LINKING LHO TO THE CRIME

#### A. Presence of LHO at the TSBED During the Assassination

- 1) LHO was an employee at the TSBED, and thus had access to all parts of the building. He was familiar with the activities of employees there and with the building in general.
- 2) LHO was seen in the building, and on the sixth floor immediately before the assassination by Givens, a worker in the building.
- 3) LHO was seen in the building immediately after the assassination as well, and his presence, while not on the sixth floor, can be verified by Baker and Truly.
- 4) LHO was in the TSBED at the time of the assassination. Indeed, several witnesses, though not strongly credible, testified that they could vaguely identify him as the person in the window with the rifle.

#### B. Ownership of the Rifle

#### C. Familiarity With Weapons

- 1) Although there is dispute as to the degree of expertise, there is no question that LHO was familiar with weapons, both through his military experience and from occasional hunting trips.
- 2) There is also evidence that LHO actually practiced with the Mannlicher-Carcano. In any case, he owned the rifle for a long enough period to become familiar with the particular rifle.

### IV. MOTIVATION AND OTHER LINKS TO THE ASSASSINATION

#### A. Tippit Murder

- 1) The bullets and casings which were involved in the Tippit murder can be traced to LHO. The casings given to the police by an eyewitness match exactly with the gun found on LHO at the time of his arrest in the theater. The bullets cannot be matched exactly, but are consistent with the gun which was found with LHO at the time of arrest.

- 2) The murder of a policeman was viewed by several witnesses who later identified LHO as the person committing the crime.
- 3) The murder of Tippit provides a necessary link in the guilt of LHO. It establishes that he feared the police, and that he was reacting in an unusual manner. There is no other explanation for the presence of the revolver on his person or for an unusual reaction to a meeting with a policeman. This is especially so since other employees at TSBD did not leave the building and did not react in this manner.

THE EXISTENCE OF A CONSPIRACY: THE INVOLVEMENT OF MORE THAN ONE  
ASSASSIN, THOUGH NOT EXCLUDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

I. CE 399 DID NOT CAUSE ALL THE WOUNDS ATTRIBUTED TO IT

A. CE 399 Was Undamaged and Unmarked

- 1) CE 399 weighed 158.6 grains out of a possible 160-161 grains.
- 2) There was testimony, which was undisputed, that there is a standard deviation of 2.0 grains in the weight of that type of manufactured bullets. (Robert Frazier, FBI, 3H 430). Thus, the slight loss of weight in this bullet could be accounted for simply from deviations in manufacture, within statistically permissible bounds.
- 3) The bullet was devoid of blood, tissue, fabric threads or impressions. A bullet which passed through tissue would leave such marks unless wiped off. Even more important, a bullet would retain the impressions of threads even if wiped. (Testimony of Frazier that the bullet was devoid of blood and tissue at 3H 428-429. Testimony of Joseph Nicol re: lack of threads and impressions from fabric or threads at 3H 505).

B. Expert Testimony That CE 399 Could Not have Caused Such Damage

- 1) Drs. Humes and Flinck testified to the Warren Commission that 399 could not have caused all of the wounds as alleged under the Commission's "single-bullet theory."
- 2) Drs. Shaw and Gregory termed such an occurrence "unlikely."

C. 399 Could Not have Caused Governor Connolly's Wounds

- 1) CE 399 could not have caused the fracture of the wrist of Connolly. A hard-jacketed bullet of the type of 399 would have been damaged severely upon striking a resistant object such as a wrist bone. Comparisons of 399 with other bullets fired through wrists of cadavers shows this clearly. (HR 139, 141; photograph by

National Archives).

- 2) CE 399 could not have caused the wound in Connolly's thigh, since the fragment left in the leg, while not removed, and thus not weighed, would probably account for more than the total weight of the bullet.
- 3) For similar reasons, the bullet seems unlikely to have caused the wounds to Connolly's chest. Although within the realm of possibility, it seems likely that breaking a rib would have caused more damage than that exhibited by 399. There is the additional problem of the lack of fiber, threads, or impressions, since the bullet would have passed through cloth.
- 4) The Zapruder film shows a long delay between the reaction of Kennedy to the wound in his throat and the reaction of Connolly. The film indicates that JFK reacts to the bullet in his back or throat by frame 225 of the film. Although there is dispute, it appears that the wrist was not struck (Connolly) until frame 233. The film indicates through this time delay that the wounds were caused by more than one bullet, and additionally, that the delay was too short a time for the Mannlicher-Carcano to be fired twice. (SM 26-29).

D. 399 Could Not Have Caused JFK's Head Wounds

- 1) A fairly large bullet fragment was found at the site of the entrance wound in the head. The "Clark Panel" report which was released in January, 1969, demonstrates that a fragment 6.5mm in diameter was found at this alleged entrance wound. This would eliminate 399 as the agent of this wound. (HR 115).
- 2) The head wound also shows 30 or 40 tiny metal fragments in the head. Humes testified that they were the "size of dust particles." (2H 359). Kellerman testified that the X-Ray showed "a mass of little stars." (2H 100). In addition, a large quantity of brain tissue was missing, raising the inference that a larger number of such small fragments were in the wound. This also eliminates 399 as the agent of these wounds.
- 3) The laceration of the brain tissue was such that a bullet such as 399 (hard jacketed) could not have caused that damage.

- 4) Warren Commission simulations of the head shot demonstrate that it is unlikely that one shot from Oswald's position in the TSBD, firing the Mannlicher-Carcano and hard-jacketed bullets, could have caused such damage. The Commission fired Mannlicher-Carcano bullets into ten old skulls filled with gelatin. Of these, only one exhibited damage in any way similar to the head wounds of JFK. This one skull, however, showed no laceration or disturbance of the gelatin (brain tissue simulation). The massive disturbance of JFK's brain indicates that either some other type of bullet were used, or that more than one shot struck JFK's head.
- 5) The fractures of JFK's head were such that a very high velocity rifle was used in the assassination. Humes testified that the head wounds were typified by a type of high velocity strike which extensively fragmented the bullet and disrupted the skull. (2H 356) The necessary velocity is estimated as higher than 2,700 f.p.s. (HR 120) The Mannlicher- Carcano is a medium-velocity rifle , with a muzzle velocity of roughly 1,800 to 1,900 f.p.s.

E. 399 Could Not Have Caused JFK's Neck Wounds

1) Fragment

A fragment was found in the back or neck wound at the point of entrance. The slight weight loss of 399 combined with the presence of the neck fragment makes it impossible that 399 was responsible for this damage.

2) Lack of Fibers in Connally's Wound

There were no fibers found in the entrance wound in Connally's back. The neck bullet clearly passed through JFK's clothing, both in his back (through both shirt and jacket) and possibly when passing through his anterior neck (there is a possible nick in the tie he wore that day). If 399 had passed through JFK before striking Connally, fibers would have been found in his first wound.

3) Velocity

The velocity of the Mannlicher- Carcano was such that merely passing through a 13 cm neck would not have stopped the momentum of the missile. In order to

have stopped, 399 would have had to have struck another object and would thus have sustained more damage than evident from its condition.

#### F. Conclusions

- 1) The only possible wound which could have been caused by 399 is the back or neck wound of JFK. If 399 did cause this wound, however, it necessitates a finding that all three of the bullets which were allegedly fired from TSBD struck the Presidential limousine. A finding that all three bullets struck a victim raises several problems:
  - (a) It is conceded that a bullet or bullet fragment struck the street and injured a bystander (James Tague).
  - (b) This necessitates that LHO managed to hit his target three times in an exceptionally small amount of time. Given doubts about his abilities and about the possibility of any marksmen having such success, this raises the inference of another assassin.
  - (c) The Warren Commission concluded that only two shots could have struck the car and its victims. Their evidence must somehow be rejected or rebutted in order to establish that three shots struck the car.
- 2) The more reasonable conclusion is that more than one assassin was involved, thus necessitating a conspiracy. In order to account for all the bullets and all the wounds, more than three shots would have to have been fired.

## II. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT MORE THAN THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED

### A. The Mannlicher-Carcano Was Not The Only Weapon Used: Medical and Ballistics Evidence

#### 1) Fragmentation

The extensive fragmentation, especially in the head wound, raises the inference that a soft-lead bullet was used in the fatal shot. The Mannlicher-Carcano bullets were hard-jacketed bullets and would not have fragmented in this manner.

- 2) The fractures of the head support the conclusion that a very high velocity rifle were used, thus eliminating the Mannlicher-Carcano as the weapon used for the fatal shot.
- 3) The number of wounds and the evidence that 399 could not have caused all the wounds attributed to it necessitates a conclusion that a second rifle was involved.

B. The Mannlicher-Carcano Alone Was Not Capable of Such Performance

1) Quality of the Weapon

The weapon which allegedly caused such damage has been described variously as a "cheap old weapon" by expert witnesses. (Latona testimony 4H 29).

2) Dispersion of the Bullets

The Mannlicher-Carcano was not a very accurate weapon, and had a dispersion of 12 X 12 cms at 100 meters, a rate which could possibly rise as high as 20 X 20 cms at 100 meters. Renaud de la Taille, Science et Vie (December, 1964): "only a miraculous accident would have enabled Oswald to place his bullets at only 10 cms of dispersion." (That degree of dispersion necessitated by the feat allegedly performed.)

3) Two-Stage Trigger

The rifle found in TSBD had a two-stage trigger, which would have increased the difficulty of the shots allegedly made by Oswald, and rendered his feat even more unlikely.

4) Defective Scope

The rifle had a defective scope, and was possibly fitted for a left-handed individual.

C. Eyewitness Testimony Indicates That More Than Three Shots Were Fired

1) Kellerman

Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman heard a "flurry of shots" within five seconds of the first noise, i.e. after the first shot. (WR 50)

2) Amos Euins

Euins saw three shots from the TSBD, according to his testimony, but believed that there were four shots fired.

3) Brennan

Howard Brennan only heard two shots although he was apparently in a position to have heard all the shots from the TSBD. This indicates that other shots came from somewhere else. In addition, he testified that he saw a "very deliberate aiming" of the rifle in the window of the TSBD. Such a deliberate aiming would lessen the likelihood that all shots came from that window in such a short span of time.

4) Jarman, Williams, Norman

These three witnesses testified that they heard the shots so loudly that "they shook the building." They, however, only heard two shots. If the shots were that apparent, then they should have heard all three, or at least three. Since they did not, there is the inference that other shots came from another location which they could not hear as distinctly.

5) Bennett

Glenn Bennet testified that the first shot missed, and that JFK was struck in "rapid succession" by two shots. This indicates that at least two assassins were involved. (WR 111)

6) Other Witnesses

Other witnesses to the assassination in the vicinity of TSBD heard five or six shots. (WR 110, n. 334)

### III. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE SHOTS CAME FROM OTHER THAN TSBD

#### A. Zapruder Film

The Zapruder film at frame 313 et. seq. shows a reaction of JFK's head which indicates that shots or a shot came from in front of the presidential car. The head moved forward, while at the same time debris from the head is evident in the area of the President's head. Shortly thereafter, the head was propelled backward violently, and the air filled with debris from the head. The abrupt and violent



backward reaction of the head implies a strike from the front. (SM 34 ff.)

B. Eyewitness Testimony That Shots Came From Elsewhere

C. The Grassy Knoll

- 1) A large number of witnesses reported that they heard shots or saw smoke from the grassy knoll area. (Article, "Fifty-One Witnesses and the Grassy Knoll") Among the credible witnesses who reported such activity are: LEE BOWERS, MALCOLM COUCH, FRANK REILLY, S.M. HOLLAND, ROYCE SKELTION, A.D. McCURLEY, J.L. OXFORD, ALLAN SWEATT, J.C. PRICE, PAUL LANDIS, AND JEAN HILL. (SM 18-21)
- 2) Deputy Sheriff J.M. Smith found an alleged "Secret Service Agent" behind bushes in the grassy knoll area at 12:36. The "agent" exhibited suspicious behavior and immediately showed credentials to Smith, although he had not asked for them. Records show that no Secret Service agents were remaining on the scene at this time, but accompanied the automobiles to Parkland Hospital, staying with the persons whom they were to protect. (SM 26)

IV. EVIDENCE THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN PARTICULAR WAS NOT THE LONE ASSASSIN

A. Eyewitness Reports

1) Rowland

Arnold Rowland saw two men on the sixth floor of the TSBD no more than 15 minutes before the assassination.

2) Walther

Similarly, Carolyn Walther saw two men on the sixth floor at roughly the same time.

- 3) No witness to the actions at the TSBD actually saw and reported that he saw a rifle being discharged. A rifle such as the Mannlicher-Carcano would have shown a discharge if it had been fired during the

time it was being viewed.

B. Oswald's Rifle Capability Was Not Equal to the Task Alleged

1) Military Experience

LHO's military records indicate that he was not an exceptionally good shot with a rifle. Although he at one time received a fairly high score, his marksmanship was generally regarded as "fairly poor." There certainly is no evidence that he possessed the skill to perform the feat as alleged in the Warren Report, let alone the feat necessitated by the fact of CE 399, as discussed supra.

2) Practice

In order to perform at this level of expertize, LHO would have had to practice at some point relatively recent in time with the assassination. There is no evidence that LHO had the opportunity to practice with the rifle, or that he in fact did so. This conclusion is also indicated that no other bullets for the Mannlicher-Carcano were found in the possession of LHO or in any of his possessions.

C. The Rifle Marksmanship Tests Performed by the Warren Commission Do Not Establish That Any Rifleman, Irrespective Of LHO, Could Have Performed the Assassination in the Absence of a Conspiracy

1) Superior Ability

The marksmen used in the simulation by the Warren Commission were of vastly superior abilities to LHO, and cannot be said to stand in his shoes in order to prove that LHO could have accomplished the assassination as a lone gunman.

2) Stationary Targets

The targets used in the Warren Commission simulation were stationary.

3) Test Results

Even given the fact that the targets were stationary and that the marksmen were superior in ability to LHO, the results were quite poor, both in terms of accuracy and the time taken to fire three shots. They do not strongly recommend that LHO could have fired three shots in such

## RIFLE TEST RESULTS

	<i>Alleged assassin November 22, 1963</i>	<i>Army tests performed by three Master Riflemen on March 27, 1964</i>		
<i>Marksmanship rating</i>	One point above the minimum to qualify as "marksman" on Marine Corps scale in 1959 with no known subsequent rifle practice	Rated as Masters by National Rifle Association (i.e., at top of scale extending above top Marine Corps marksmanship rank by two or more classes) and qualified for shooting competitions and Olympics		
<i>Target</i>	Moving car, receding from rifleman, moving on slight downgrade, from elevation of 60 feet	Three stationary silhouettes of upper body, on two-foot boards, aiming from 30-foot tower		
<i>Range</i>	180 to 265 feet	Targets at 175, 240, and 265 feet respectively		
<i>Number of shots</i>	Three	Two series of three shots each		
<i>Firing time (in seconds)</i>	Maximum of 5.6 seconds	<i>First series</i> <i>Hendrix</i> 8.25 <i>Staley</i> 6.75 <i>Miller</i> 4.60		
		7.00 <i>Second series</i> 6.45      5.15		
<i>Results first shot</i>	Hit upper back or neck	Hit	Hit	Hit
<i>Results second shot</i>	Missed, or hit Governor	Hit	Hit	Hit
<i>Results third shot</i>	Hit head	Missed	Missed	Missed
		Hit	Hit	Hit
		Missed	Hit	Hit

a short span of time with such accuracy. Any such conclusion of course, is compounded by the conclusions which must be drawn regarding CE 399.

D. LHO's Alleged Murder of Tippit Does Not Negate A Conspiracy

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS NOT INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

KENNEDY

I. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

A. CE 399

- 1) CE 399 was unmarked and due a large extent, undamaged, weighing 158.6 grains out of a possible 160 to 161 grains. There was testimony, which was undisputed, that there is a standard deviation of 2.0 grains in the weight of that type of manufactured bullet. (Robert Frazier, FBI, 3H 430) Thus, the slight loss of weight in the bullet could be accounted for simply from deviations in manufacture, within statistically permissible bounds. Additionally, the bullet was devoid of blood, tissue, fabric threads, or impressions. A bullet would retain the impressions of threads even if wiped off if it had passed through clothing.
- 2) Problems in the discovery of CE 399 at Parkland Hospital

The stretcher upon which CE 399 was supposedly found was handled at several points during the operations at Parkland Hospital. The bullet was not located until sometime after the presidential party had left Parkland. In particular, after Governor Connally was transferred to an operating table, a nurse removed the paraphernalia on the stretcher (sponge, gauze, hypodermic syringe wrappers, role of 1" tape). She then rolled the two sheets on the stretcher, one inside the other, into a small tight package which remained on the carrier. She did not see any bullet or hear one fall to the floor during this procedure. (6H 121-123, SML75) Additionally, the stretchers which had been used to transport both JFK and Governor Connally to Parkland Hospital were left unguarded on the ground floor for a substantial period of time after the two men had been removed from the stretchers. CE 399 was found on the stretcher only after they had been left on the ground floor. Thus, CE 399 was found considerably after the operations at Parkland Hospital and after the stretchers had been left unguarded in a position which was readily accessible to the public.

3) Problems in the Chain of Custody

CE 399 was found by the senior engineer in Parkland Hospital who in turn gave it to the chief of personnel who then transferred it to a Secret Service agent. The SS agent took custody of the stretcher bullet at the hospital and returned to Washington with the Presidential Party. He gave the bullet to his superior, Chief James J. Rowley, and Rowley in turn gave it to an FBI agent. In June, 1964, the Warren Commission requested the FBI to establish the chain of possession of the stretcher bullet. All of those who handled the stretcher bullet, however, including the senior engineer, the chief of personnel, the SS agent, and Chief Rowley were unable to make a positive identification of the stretcher bullet as the bullet found on the day of the assassination. (CE 2011).

4) Evidence That CE 399 Could Not Have Caused Any of the Wounds to Either Governor Connally or JFK

There is substantial evidence that CE 399 could not have caused any of the wounds to either Governor Connally or JFK. If CE 399 did not cause any of the wounds, then there is no reason why the missile would have been in the car or with one of the victims, thus adding to a conclusion that the discovery of CE 399 was less than bona fide CE 399 could not have caused the fracture of the wrist to Governor Connally. A hard-jacketed bullet of the type of 399 would have been damaged severely upon striking a resistant object such as a wrist bone. CE 399 could not have caused the wound in Connally's thigh either, primarily since the nature of the wound was such that only a fragment rather than a whole bullet could have caused the injury. For similar reasons, the bullet seems unlikely to have caused the wound in Mr. Connally's chest. Although within the realm of possibility, it seems likely that breaking a rib would have caused more damage than that exhibited by 399.

CE 399 could not have caused JFK's head wounds for a variety of reasons. First, a fairly large bullet fragment was found at the site of the entrance wound in the head. More important, the head wound shows 30 or 40 tiny metal fragments, not only eliminating 399 but also implicating another type of bullet. Additionally, the laceration of the brain tissue was such that a bullet such as 399 (hard jacketed) could not have caused that damage. Finally, the fractures of JFK's head were such that a much higher velocity rifle than the Mannlicher Carcano which Oswald supposedly used was involved.

CE 399 could have caused the neck wound to JFK, but the fact that there was apparently no exit for the bullet which caused the back wound, combined with the fact that a bullet fired with the velocity of 399 (1900 feet per second) would have passed easily through JFK's body makes this extremely unlikely. There is thus no explanation for the presence of 399 in the car or with the victims, barring a demonstration that 399 somehow became lodged in the Presidential limousine without having passed through any of the victims.

B. The Bullet Fragments Found in the Presidential Limousine Do Not Implicate Oswald in the Crime

The bullet fragments which were found in the Presidential limousine, weighing 44.6 and 21.0 grains, do not provide a link between Oswald and the crime. The fact that this evidence as well does not link him to the assassination is further evidence that he was not involved in the crime. First and most important, the bullet fragments which were found were covered with blood. Yet, according to the Warren Report, these fragments could not have caused any of the wounds to either JFK or Connally. All of the wounds except JFK's head wound are attributed by the Commission to CE 399. Since the fragments were covered with blood, the Warren must necessarily conclude that the fragments came from JFK's head wound. Yet, the other evidence, including the laceration of the brain tissue and the large number of fragments in the head implicates another type of bullet, not a bullet which separated into several very large fragments. Again, since there is no reason for the presence of the fragments in the Presidential Limousine, a question is raised concerning bona fide nature of the fragments and their use as evidence against Oswald.

This conclusion is enhanced by the fact that these bullet fragments were found very much later in the evening on November 22, 1963. They were not discovered with a victim, but were found many hours later, and after ample opportunity to manufacture evidence. Furthermore, spectrographic analysis which was undertaken of the bullet fragments proved inconclusive; no other scientific tests were performed on the fragments and no attempt was made to link the fragments with other fragments found with the victims.

C. The Empty Mannlicher-Carcano Shell Casings

Even if the empty shell casings found on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository were in fact fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, there is no necessary link between these empty shell casings and the victims. Furthermore, there is no evidence that these shell casings were fired on November 22, 1963. In addition, there were irregularities in the photographing of their place of discovery on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository and in their finding by the police.

D. The Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle

- 1) The medical evidence shows that it is possible that all of the wounds to both JFK and Connally were caused by another type of bullet and another type of rifle.
- 2) The ownership of the rifle was not proved conclusively to be that of Lee Harvey Oswald. Although purchased under the name A. Hidell, this name could have been used by others with access to Oswald's alias.
- 3) A crucial piece of evidence in the case against Oswald was the discovery of the brown paper package allegedly used to transport the rifle to the Texas School Book Depository. This package, however, had no oil stains and there were no creases in the package in locations which should have showed such marks if a rifle had been transported in that period.
4. Oswald was in fact seen with the package on November 22 at the Texas School Book Depository. The best and most consistent testimony on that point, however, was that the package transported by Oswald on that day was much shorter than the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Limie Mae Randle who witnessed Oswald's arrival at the Texas School Book Depository that morning, maintained consistent testimony, through several demonstrations as well, that the packaged Oswald carried was 27" long.

E. Palmprint on the Rifle

The Warren Report relied heavily upon a palmprint of Oswald found on the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle discovered on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Serious doubts must be raised, however, about the authenticity of this palmprint, since there were irregularities in the lifting of the print. The FBI, which took custody of the rifle, did not find any worthwhile prints upon close inspection. The print which was alleged to be that of

Oswald was not discovered until much later, after the rifle had been returned to the Dallas Police. The print was not sent to the FBI from Dallas until November 26, 1963, and did not arrive until much later. Furthermore, the Dallas Police did not check the rifle for powder marks or for any metal fouling, so that there is no varification that that particular rifle was in fact fired on November 22, 1963.

F. The Rifle was First Identified as a 7.65 Mauser

Those who first discovered the rifle on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository identified the gun as a 7.65 Mauser, rather than a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle supposedly belong to Oswald. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, who along with Sheriff Boone discovered the rifle during a search of the 6th floor of the Depository, signed an affiadavit for the Dallas Police in which he stated that "this rifle was a 7.65 Mauser bolt action equipped with a 4/18 scope, a thick leather brownish-black sling on it." (CE 2003, page 63)

G. The Serial Number of the Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle Found on the 6th Floor was not Distinctive

The serial number of the Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle, C 2766, is not distinctive, but rather can apply to a number of similar weapons, possibly possessing the same serial number. The possibility that more than one such rifles exists makes specific identification of the rifle from the serial number alone impossible.

II. THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY WAS NOT THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION

A. The Grassy Knoll

- 1) The clearest demonstration that the shots came from the front is the Zapruder film. In particular frames 313 et. seg. show a reaction of JFK's head which indicates that shots came from in front of the Presidential car. The abrupt and violent backward reaction of the head implies a strike from the front. In addition, the action of JFK grasping his throat at frames et. seg. is also consistent with shots coming from in front of the Presidential car.
- 2) A large number of witnesses reported that they heard the shots and saw smoke from the grassy knoll area. The testimony of these 51 witnesses, along with reports of suspicious activity in the grassy knoll area is evidence that this location, rather than the Depository, was the scene of the assassination.



B. Eye Witness and Photographic Evidence

1) Dillard Exhibit C

This photograph, which was taken only seconds after the last shot was fired, shows very clearly both the 5th and 6th floors of the Texas School Book Depository, including in the window on the 6th floor allegedly used by Oswald to fire his rifle. In the photograph, several persons are visible looking out the 5th floor window directly beneath the location allegedly used by Oswald. The persons in this window, as demonstrated graphically by the Dillard photo, show absolutely no alarm or surprise and have taken no actions either to escape or to apprehend a gunman. If the shots were loud enough to have been heard below on the street, then they were certainly loud enough for those directly below the shots to have heard, to have been aware of the location of the shots, and to have shown some alteration in emotions. The reactions of these witnesses indicate that the 6th floor of the Depository was not the scene of the assassination at all.

2) Robert Jackson

Robert Jackson of the Dallas Herald, who was in the motorcade, saw a rifle protruding on the 6th floor of the Depository only after shots had been fired. It was his feeling that no shots in fact did come from this window, for he saw none even though he was aware of the shots and took photographs of the Depository.

3) Other Witnesses

It is significant that no witness testified that he actually saw smoke or a gun shot coming from the 6th floor of the Depository. Even Howard Brennan, whose testimony was relied upon to a great extent by the Warren Commission, did not testify that he actually saw a shot from this location. Indeed, no witness could actually testify that the shots came from the 6th floor.

III. LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN PARTICULAR CAN BE PLACED OTHER THAN ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DEPOSITORY AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION

A. Witness Identifications Before the Assassination

1) Bill Shelley

Bill Shelley saw Oswald on the 1st floor near a

telephone shortly after 11:45 (he thinks approximately 11:55) on November 22. (7H 390)

2) Ed Piper

Ed Piper saw and spoke to Lee Harvey Oswald on the 1st floor of the Texas Depository at 12 noon (6H 383).

3) Carolyn Arnold

Carolyn Arnold testified that she saw Oswald on the 1st floor as late as 12:15. This is at exactly the same time that Arnold Rowland saw a gunman in a window on the 6th floor. In addition, it corroborates Oswald's story that he was on the 1st floor eating lunch at this time.

B. Location After the Assassination

Oswald's location after the assassination can be pinpointed with even greater accuracy. Dallas Policeman Marion Baker and Roy Truly, manager of the Depository, found Oswald in the 2nd floor lunch room within 90 seconds after the last shot. In addition, Oswald was found in the vestibule of the lunch room, a position which is consistent only with having come up to the lunch room from the 1st floor, which is consistent with Oswald's version of the events. In addition, several witnesses testified that the gunman in the 6th floor window withdrew the rifle from the window "very deliberately", and all state that the rifle remained in the window for some time after the last shot. This delay, coupled with the position of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle when it was found (hidden beneath carton) makes it impossible for Oswald to appear less than 90 seconds later on the 2nd floor.

Furthermore, when approached by Officer Baker, Oswald was "calm and collected", according to both Baker and Truly, even though Baker Accosted him with a drawn gun. Oswald showed no emotion and did not react in an unusual manner less than 90 seconds after the last shot had been fired. Oswald reaction at this time is significant evidence of his innocence. The WC relied very heavily upon Oswald's later alleged murder of Officer Tippit in order to show a feeling of guilt on Oswald's part for his earlier assassination; his "unusual" reaction to being approached by a policeman was used by the Commission as evidence of his guilt of an earlier crime.

4) Early Police Radio Broadcast

Finally, in terms of identifying Oswald as the assassin on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the police broadcast a description of th Oswald over the radio before they had talked to any witnesses or received a description from Howard Brennan, thus suggesting advance knowledge. At best it is an unusual circumstance.

IV. TIPPITT MURDER

The Tippit murder was a key link in the chain of evidence used by the Warren Commission. According to the Warren Report, the killing of Tippit showed guilt and apprehension, thus fear of the police. The issue of the murder of Tippit, however, is a separate matter, for it could have implications other than those which were concluded by the Warren Commission and which are unrelated to the Kennedy assassination. It is clear, though, that in terms of demonstrating guilt for an earlier assassination of the President, the Tippit murder is not persuasive, given the earlier reaction to Officer Marion Baker in the Depository.

Yet the Tippit murder took place almost 1 hour after the assassination. The confrontation with Baker and Truly took place less than 2 minutes after the assassination, yet Oswald showed no emotion, let alone that which might be termed "unusual". Indeed, it is very surprising that Oswald, when confronted by officer Baker with a drawn gun, should remain "calm and collected", yet sometime later when similarly approach led by an officer should react with murder.

C. Altgens Photograph

The Altgens photograph, taken of the Depository as the motorcade passed, shows a figure on the steps which closely resembles LHO. Although this person has been identified as Billy Lovelady, doubt must remain substantial. This photograph corroborates Oswald's version that he was on the 1st floor when the motorcade passed.

D. No Identification or Description of Oswald at the Sixth Floor Window was Given

1) Howard Brennan

Although Howard Brennan was relied upon to a great extent by the Warren Commission in terms of identifying Oswald at the 6th floor window, his description can have little probative value.

In the first place, Brennan was nearsighted and was not wearing his glasses. Second, the description which Brennan gave to the police varied substantially from Oswald's actual appearance. Finally, his later lineup identification of Oswald was clouded by having viewed Oswald on television in the interim.

2) Arnold Rowland

Arnold Rowland testified that he saw a Negro man in the southeast corner of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository, not Oswald, who varies substantially from that description.

3) Amos Euins

Euins, as well as Rowland, testified that he saw a Negro man on the 6th floor of the Depository building.

## II. RELATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DALLAS COMMUNITY

The relations and associations of Oswald in the Dallas community is a topic which can be dealt with rather quickly, though questions may be raised concerning the nature of the investigation which the Warren Commission undertook.

Their evidence shows, however, that Oswald had few connections of any kind in Dallas. He was a loner, who was described by those who made his acquaintance in Dallas as rather unpleasant. Essentially, his associations in Dallas were with other members of the White Russian community. Those few contacts which he made were usually with his wife Marina. With one exception, those interviewed by the Warren Commission liked Marina and did not like Lee. They thus avoided contact with him, and knew little or nothing of his personal life and personal views. Their testimony is presented, in the short form which it deserved considering Oswald's contacts with other human beings, in Volume 23 of the Commission hearings and exhibits. Also central in this regard is the testimony of Marina Oswald, who did not like Lee at the time, and who may have had ulterior motives in giving portions of her testimony (i.e. the promise of remaining in America).

As far as can be ascertained at present, the only relationship which was of a substantial nature in Dallas was that with George De Mohrenschildt. An analysis of information concerning De Mohrenschildt uncovered to date by the Committee follows.

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

In light of the testimony of Willem Oltmans before this Committee, staff members have begun an extensive investigation of George DeMohrenschildt.

The Committee has obtained from Patrick Russell who was DeMohrenschildt's lawyer the following items:

- a. ten tapes reported to be taped conversations between George DeMohrenschildt, Jeanne DeMohrenschildt and Willem Oltmans made in 1967
- b. George DeMohrenschildt's Texas drivers license
- c. manuscript for proposed book by DeMohrenschildt entitled I AM A PATSY! I AM A PATSY! (241 pages)
- d. folio containing miscellaneous letters, receipts, newspaper clippings and memorabilia belonging to George DeMohrenschildt
- e. photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald

The Committee is in the process of transcribing the taped conversations between DeMohrenschildt and Oltmans. The manuscript has been read and analyzed. Key statements made by DeMohrenschildt in the manuscript include:

- a. Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent of the assassination of President Kennedy
- b. Lee Harvey Oswald liked President Kennedy
- c. Lee Harvey Oswald admired Premier Castro and disliked Cuban refugees who were anti-Castro
- d. Lee Harvey Oswald despised reactionary groups
- e. Willem Oltmans was convinced that DeMohrenschildt planned the President's assassination and financed it with Texas oil interests but this WAS NOT TRUE.

It should be noted that contrary to the testimony of Mr. Oltmans, only one FBI Agent is named in the manuscript and there is absolutely no indication that this agent, the FBI, the CIA, H.L. Hunt or anyone else known to DeMohrenschildt conspired to kill the President.

The Committee is currently checking out everything to which Oltmans testified when he appeared before this Committee. This includes checking with all airlines on which Oltmans and DeMohrenschildt allegedly flew, hotels where they stayed as well as interviewing all people with whom they came in contact.

The Committee has already spoken to Karl Ekalraar who is the head of Dutch Television. He has confirmed much of Mr. Oltmans testimony. However, he states that at no time did Mr. DeMohrenschildt make any admissions in his presence concerning his involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. The Committee is now seeking to contact the Dutch publisher with whom DeMohrenschildt allegedly reached a verbal contact to write a book.

Another facet of the investigation concerns the notebook and personal papers which this Committee has obtained. These have been analyzed by staff members and the people mentioned will be interviewed as to



their knowledge of George DeMohrenschildt as well as any information they may possess relevant to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Finally, the Committee has obtained the Parkland Hospital records of George DeMohrenschildt during his stay at their psychiatric clinic. These records clearly show Mr. DeMohrenschildt to have been a very depressed and paranoid individual. The doctors who treated Mr. DeMohrenschildt will be interviewed about his mental condition and the Committee is preparing to consult psychiatric experts to determine whether George DeMohrenschildt was mentally fit at the time he made his revelations to Willem Oltmans.

### III. EMPLOYMENT AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Again, there is little which seems of issue in this regard, since Oswald's living arrangements can only be described as Spartan, at least based on the evidence presently known. He lived in his rooming house on Beckley and attempted to save money from his meager earnings. His relations with his wife were strained, yet seemed to have reached a plateau of sorts with which both Marina and Lee were content: that is, seeing Marina on the weekends and living in Dallas during the week. There seems to be some sort of domestic tranquility which was established during the months immediately preceding the assassination, although Lee was never open in either his relations or in his discussions of his thoughts. One possibly unclear aspect of his personal living arrangement is the relationship between Earlene Roberts, who managed the rooming house and Roberts's sister, Bertha Cheek, who was contacted on several different occasions by Jack Ruby concerning real estate dealings. Another future area of concern, more in terms of Marina Oswald than Lee, was the strange and as yet unexplained relationship with Ruth Paine, who undertook extraordinary tasks to help

Marina Oswald and her family (excluding Lee, of course). Trips to New Orleans to transport Marina to and from Dallas are exceptional activities and there is no adequate analysis of this relationship. This is also true for the living arrangements of Lee and Marina immediately before the assassination, as well as for the existence of some of Lee's property -- primarily his weapons -- in the Paine garage. The circumstances surrounding the Paine house and the Paine household is the most crucial area of future concern in this regard.

Concerning Oswald's employment, a number of questions remain. First is the employment with the photographic labs at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall. The Commission did not adequately inquire into Oswald's involvement with this firm. Although the Commission presents a raft of information concerning Jaggars (see Volume 23), this information is of a perfunctory and routine nature and does not add any analytical perception concerning Oswald's relationships there. The involvement of George De Mohrenschildt in this regard must also be explored.

The employment at the Depository has been explored, though not explained. In particular, there remains the

question of why Oswald accepted this position when the Texas Employment Commission had offered him another position at a higher salary. The refusal of a higher paying job seems unlikely, considering the apparent desire of Oswald to maximize his income. Indeed, it appears clear from the Commission testimony and Exhibits that the lack of funds was a thorny problem for Oswald. It caused great strains in his marriage relationship, since Marina was encumbered in her activities from the lack of funds, and seemed to require constant relocation in different areas of the country. In addition, persons who knew Oswald insist that he was very concerned about his failure to provide adequately for his family, and thought that this brought into question his adequacy as a male (the Commission hints that there were other bases for his concern in this regard).

Concerning the procurement of the position at the Depository, the testimony of the Randles is crucial and has not been explored adequately. Linnie Mae Randle's son worked at the Depository, and apparently, it was through them that he obtained his position. Oswald also had frequent contacts with him, and his perceptions about Oswald's life are central.

JACK RUBY

Summary

15 pp.

JACK RUBY: Summary and Conclusions

I. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

The Warren Commission's exploration of the issues surrounding Jack Ruby varies in quality depending upon the nature of the topic considered by the Commission. There is no question but that a very deep inquiry was made into several areas of Ruby's life and activities, and that the work of the Commission cannot be faulted on this score. In particular, these topics can be grouped primarily around Ruby's employees and Dallas associates. The questioning of Ruby's employees appears to be quite complete and substantial: a very large number were interviewed and every possible connection followed. This is true to a large extent as well in the area of Ruby's associates, although in this case, some associates from earlier times, especially in certain areas, such as his links to organized crime, were not questioned.

Part of the inquiry into Ruby, especially in comparison with the other murders in this case (Kennedy and Tippit), is made quite simple, if only because there

is no doubt that Ruby actually fired the gun which killed Oswald. As many commentators have pointed out, the actual murder of Oswald was clearly the most viewed homicide ever, at least from the standpoint that many million television viewers saw Ruby shoot Oswald at the very instant he pulled the trigger.

It is thus important to remember that the inquiry into Ruby is not, as with Kennedy and Tippit, an inquiry into ballistics and a determination of the possibilities of the murder having taken place according to any number of hypotheses. The Ruby case is simply one of finding a conspiracy. Ruby must thus be approached in essentially the manner in which the Warren Commission approached its task, that is, in terms of Ruby's associations, for in those associations and business transactions must lie any conspiracy which may have existed.

In this sense, the Warren Commission explored a number of primary areas of concern, the most important being as follows:

- (A) Activities on 11/21 through 11/24
- (B) Business and Personal Associates
- (C) Possible Connections to Organized Crime
- (D) Travels

(E) Possible Association With Lee Harvey Oswald.

Although the Commission did a credible job in most of these areas, with the exceptions listed below, the general topic areas of Possible Connections to Organized Crime (and participation in other illegal activity in general) and Travels were not explored adequately.

The conclusions which emerges from the Commission REPORT, Exhibits, Documents, and testimony concerning Ruby is that he was not involved in any concerted action to eliminate the alleged killer of the president. Ruby acted on his own, although the motivation for his actions remain a mystery.

Perhaps the most reasonable explanation, at this point, for Ruby's actions is that he acted irrationally and impulsively, after having been caught up, as some of the witnesses described it, "in the excitement of history." This is not a far-fetched explanation, by any means, since the picture which emerges of Ruby as an individual confirms, above all, that he was capable of irrational and impulsive actions: indeed, this was a flaw in his personality which led many who otherwise liked him very much to avoid his company.



The other prominent trait of Ruby's character is that he craved affection and an acknowledgement that he was an important and worthwhile human being. He was dependent upon other people to bring him happiness, and clearly could not stand to be alone for even short periods of time. He had to be the center of attention and was also a constant bundle of activity: he had no internal mechanism which regulated his activities, but would clearly respond at any time to someone else. If any person for whom Ruby had respect proposed any activity, there is no question but that Ruby would undertake the activity.

These two traits combined in the events of the assassination to produce the murder of Oswald, at least in theory. Ruby clearly became caught up in the whirl of activity which surrounded the assassination, although he previously had no strong political views and was not an exceptionally strong admirer of Kennedy. It was the most exciting thing which had happened in Dallas for a long time, and Ruby had to be part of that frenzy of activity (which he craved merely because it was frenzied). He thus became involved in a whirlwind of activity, making telephone calls, visiting the offices of the newspapers and radio stations with kosher sandwiches, present at the

Dallas Police station during any important activity, present at Parkland Hospital, acting "as a reporter", talking with District Attorney Wade, making comments at news conferences, and finally, shooting Oswald. It was Ruby's final and most assertive act to remain an integral part of the drama unfolding in Dallas, undertaken on an impulse. He undoubtedly would have been present at the transfer of Oswald under any circumstances, since he could gain admission through his relations with police officers, and since he was "caught up in history." Once inside the basement of the jail, he shot Oswald, for no particular reason, but simply to remain part of the drama.

## II. ISSUES WHICH REMAIN DOUBTFUL

Although much of the Commission inquiry was complete and substantial, there were several major areas of concern which were not explored adequately in the investigation undertaken in 1964. They can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Organized Crime: almost no inquiry was made into Ruby's connections with organized crime. For example, his relations with Lewis McWillie, a known crime figure, were minimized and left at a superficial level. McWillie's

connections to organized crime were substantial, both in terms of his relations with Santo Trafficante and the gambling establishment in Havana, which Ruby visited at McWillie's request and payment in 1959, and in terms of his friendships in the gambling community in Las Vegas. In addition, there is an indication that there were earlier connections with organized crime in Chicago, and perhaps later in Detroit. Some of the other members of the Ruby family were engaged in activities which, although strictly legal, were on the fringes of activity by organized crime. An example is the appliance business in Chicago, where "off-brands" were probably peddled under false pretenses as better merchandise (at lower prices). The Kefauver Committee also notes activities of the Dave Miller gang in Chicago, of which Ruby was a member. There were also indications that Ruby was involved with crime figures in the development of the Nationwide Racing Wire Service (where John Roselli also appears) and through former boxing associates in Chicago.

- (2) Gambling and Other Crime in Dallas: this topic of concern is different from involvement in

organized crime per se, since it deals with activities undertaken by Ruby on his own in a small manner and not a part of the underworld network. This is possible, given that as far as is known by some of the Mafia witnesses contacted by the Committee (e.g. Charles Crimaldi), Ruby was considered a "punk" and not really part of any substantial operation for organized crime. Thus, in Dallas, which was not a major outpost for organized crime, it is possible that Ruby was engaged in some small operations on his own, which, despite their small size, could certainly have major implications in terms of associations developed with certain elements in the Dallas community. Moreover, these elements of the Dallas community would be more likely than others to have been involved in some sort of assassination conspiracy. The Warren Commission included witnesses who identified Ruby as involved in both gambling and narcotics in Dallas (See Exhibits in Volume 23, especially Exhibits 1754-1774), but did not pursue the information which it obtained on any sort of systematic basis.

- (3) Sale of Contraband to Cuba: one of the most fascinating aspects of the Ruby case is the attempt by Ruby to engage in selling contraband to Cuba during the Revolution. After Castro seized power, Ruby also apparently attempted to obtain the release of some underworld figures being held in Havana. The key witness in both of these attempts to deal directly with Castro is Robert Ray McKeown, whose testimony is explosive, yet barely touched upon by the Commission. McKeown, who knew Castro personally (even to the point of appearing in an embrace on the front pages of Texas newspapers during a trip by Castro to Texas in 1959), yet was engaged in an unimportant restaurant operation outside Dallas, had several dealings with Ruby. His testimony seems reliable, yet there is no mention of him in the REPORT, and his information, which is substantial, is buried in a very short Exhibit. This area must be explored.
- (4) Dallas Police: Ruby clearly had a large number of friends on the Dallas Police force, and had a great deal of reverence for law enforcement officers in general. It is unknown, however, which officers were special friends of Ruby,

and what the Department's perceptions of Ruby entailed. There is a substantial amount of concern by the Commission for Ruby's relations with officers, but, unfortunately, this concern is never for the exacting details of the relationships with the Department and with specific officers. This is important, clearly, in light of the admittance to the basement of the building, and in terms of Tippit and any possible involvement of the Dallas Police or any of its officers in the murders on November 22 and November 24.

- (5) Parkland Hospital: according to two witnesses, one of whom is quite clearly reliable, Ruby was at Parkland Hospital on the day of the assassination, at approximately the time Kennedy was pronounced dead (and before the stretcher bullet was found). It is possible to explain his presence there in the same manner as his presence in many other places that day (such as his continual presence at the Dallas Police) that is, as his involvement in the history and drama of the moment, yet certainly this is a circumstance which needs more exploration

before such a conclusion can be adopted.

- (6) Admission to the Basement: Ruby's admission to the basement has yet to be explained. The officers who might have allowed Ruby into the basement were some of the best on the force, and have repeatedly denied that he was allowed in or that Ruby even appeared that day. Furthermore, no one was ever reprimanded for the affair, so that the Department itself has never made a statement concerning culpability. Even more important, the admission of Ruby had to have occurred without great difficulty, since the timing was very close. Ruby was at the Western Union office a few blocks away only minutes before the shooting of Oswald, so that Ruby could not have attempted to be admitted and denied. He must have entered quickly and without incident, and again, with amazing speed and accuracy, appeared in a perfect position from which to shoot the prisoner. These events are all rather unlikely on a coincidental basis. The admission and position of Ruby in the basement are crucial areas, and the Commission did little to clear the air.

- (7) Activities on November 24: there is a great deal of doubt about Ruby's activities on the all-important morning of November 24. Several reputable and credible witnesses saw him at several points near the Dallas Police Department in downtown Dallas, yet associates who knew him well insist that he did not leave his apartment until very close to the time of the shooting of Oswald. In terms of finding an association which might indicate conspiracy, his activities on that morning are essential, and as yet unknown.
- (8) Larry Crafard: among his associations, Larry Crafard is the most mysterious in the months directly before the assassination. Ruby met Crafard during the promotion of "How Hollywood Makes Movies" at the Texas State Fair in October, 1963. The others involved in this production are largely unknown and seem in some ways nefarious. Crafard himself clearly is an untrustworthy person whose activities are suspect. Furthermore, Crafard's departure from Ruby and Dallas on the evening of the assassination raises many questions, none of



which was answered by the Commission testimony. Although the Commission did question Crafard at some length and with some degree of tenacity, his responses were inadequate and the mystery concerning his departure remains. He is a suspect character and his relationships must be explored, as was not done by the Warren Commission.

## II. FUTURE AREAS OF CONCERN

As noted, the coverage of the Commission in most areas of inquiry was fairly complete, aside from the concerns listed above. In this sense, the next steps must consist primarily of contacting, locating, and interviewing witnesses. There are no records which would further the inquiry at this point: the Commission assembled all records relevant to Ruby's tax and financial dealings, with negative results. Thus, the focus must be on witnesses, in the subject areas listed above. Certainly Larry Crafard and Robert Ray McKeown must be two of the first contacted.

In addition, in questioning witnesses re: the areas listed above, the interviews must be conducted in a much more penetrating manner. The Commission did not

force the witnesses in any aspect of the Ruby case to answer penetrating or difficult questions; indeed, the major concern of the FBI interviewers seemed to be Ruby's sex life and possible homosexual activities (which appears unlikely as well as totally irrelevant to the inquiry).

JACK RUBY

The inquiry into Jack Ruby has been undertaken in a topical manner, with the analysis broken down as follows:

- A. Synopsis of Events and Facts;
- B. Witnesses;
- C. Areas of Future Concern; and
- D. Crucial Documents.

The topics of concern are:

- I. ACTIVITIES TO NOVEMBER 20
- II. ACTIVITIES ON NOVEMBER 21
- III. ACTIVITIES ON NOVEMBER 22
- IV. ACTIVITIES ON NOVEMBER 23
- V. ACTIVITIES ON NOVEMBER 24
- VI. ARREST AND POLICE RECORDS
- VII. ASSOCIATIONS: BUSINESS
- VIII. ASSOCIATIONS: PERSONAL
- IX. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AND UNDERWORLD TIES
- X. CUBA
- XI. DALLAS POLICE RELATIONSHIPS
- XII. FINANCIAL AND TAX PROBLEMS

XIII. LINKS TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

XIV. LINKS TO TIPPIT

XV. TRIAL

TIPPIT MURDER

Summary and Attachments

39 pp.

TIPPIT MURDER: Summary and Conclusions

I. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

The Tippit murder is by far the least explored area of the JFK assassination. This is unfortunate, since the Warren Commission, as well as post-hoc analysts, rely upon Oswald's alleged guilt in this crime as a major link in the chain of evidence against him. In terms of both the Warren Commission and the supporters of the arguments advanced in those volumes, the Tippit murder is used as circumstantial evidence to show that:

- (1) Oswald was capable of murder; and
- (2) His guilt in the JFK assassination a short while before was the basis for his extreme paranoia and his unusual reaction to being stopped rather casually (about which there is little debate) on the street by a policeman.

Given the importance which these suppositions assume, the paucity of information and effort expended on this portion of the case is alarming.

After rather perfunctory testimony from a small number of witnesses, the Warren Commission seemed to have no doubt that Oswald in fact murdered Tippit, despite a lack of

detail concerning the time and circumstances surrounding the presence of Tippit in that area and his reasons for accosting Oswald. In essence, the Warren Commission relied upon witness identifications made at the time of the assassination, and upon ballistics evidence.

The witness identifications take major importance to the Commission. Two witnesses, Willima Scoggins and Helen Markham, identified Oswald as the person who actually fired a gun at Tippit. Seven other witnesses identified Oswald as the man whom they saw escaping from the scene of the crime shortly after the shooting.

The ballistics evidence, while to some degree inconclusive, was also relied upon, although the Commission makes much less use of this ballistics evidence than in other portions of the case. In essence, the ballistics tests showed only that the bullets found in Tippit's body were "consistent" with having been fired from the gun which was allegedly found with Oswald in the Texas Theater.

## II. ISSUES WHICH REMAIN DOUBTFUL

In light of the paucity of evidence received by the Commission, as well as its quality, the Tippit murder presents a large number of issues which are clearly questionable. Furthermore, it is evident that even more

doubts would be raised if more were known: at this point, so little has been revealed that there is no basis for proposing counter hypotheses. The major areas of doubt, which was not aided by the Warren Commission remain as follows:

- (1) Why was Tippit present in that area at that time, given that his district was several miles away from that area and since he had been given no instructions to move into that position;
- (2) Why did the Dallas Police Dispatcher continually place calls to Tippit, even after he was shot, when he was not known to be in the area, and was hardly a prominent member of the force;
- (3) Why did Tippit stop on Beckley Street near Oswald's rooming house a few minutes before he was shot some eighteen blocks from that spot.
- (4) Timing: the precise timing of the murder remains a mystery. The Warren Commission places the murder at approximately 1:15, although two key witnesses (Helen Markham -- important to the Warren Commission though of questionable perception-- and T.F. Bowley) place the event much closer to 1:10. Tippit must have been shot before 1:16, which is when the call placed from car number 10 was received by the Dallas



Police Department. Oswald must thus have shot Tippit by 1:15, since it must have taken some short amount of time for the call to have been placed on the radio. In this case, Oswald must have arrived at the scene before 1:15, since he apparently spoke with Tippit for perhaps a minute before the shooting took place. The timing of Oswald at the scene thus does become closer to 1:10 than 1:16. Under these circumstances, timing is crucial, since it is established that Oswald did not leave his rooming house until after 1:00, and needed to walk eighteen blocks in a very short span of time. It is estimated that such a walk would take ordinarily eighteen minutes -- the placing of the crime at a substantially earlier time confuses the issue of the presence of Oswald at Tenth and Jefferson;

- (5) Calm Demeanor: the Warren Commission testimony is undisputed that both Oswald and Tippit exchanged no hostile language or appeared in any way to be excited at the time of the shooting. Tippit had not drawn his gun, did not call for help on his radio, and did not indicate in any way that trouble was expected. He apparently made no threats or moves to arrest Oswald, so that the motivation for shooting Tippit remains a problem;

- (6) This unusual response to an apparently calm situation contrasts remarkably with the earlier experience in the Book Depository with Officer Marion Baker and Roy Truly less than three minutes after the last shot was allegedly fired. Even though Baker had drawn his gun in the Depository and Tippit had not, Oswald allegedly responded with murder in the calm situation and with sang-froid in an atmosphere of tension only moments after killing a president;
- (7) The testimony of Officer N. M. McDonald concerning the capture of Oswald in the Texas Theater is of questionable validity, as is the testimony of store keepers which led to the identification of the Texas Theater as the hiding place of the suspect;
- (8) The lineup identifications of the key witnesses in the case -- Helen Markham, William Scoggins, Domingo Benavides, and Ted Callaway -- are all suspect, and were used extensively by the Warren Commission in identifying Oswald as Tippit's killer. Markham was hysterical at the time of the lineup (later on the afternoon of the murder), and even when questioned later by the Commission, gave incoherent testimony. Benavides, who was perhaps no more than fifteen feet from the shooting, said at the time of the murder that he was unable to make

an identification of the killer. Although he did attempt to make such an identification later, this post-hoc claim is not extremely probative.

Scoggins, who was the most trustworthy of the witnesses in the Tippit case, made a positive identification of Oswald, but according to the statements of fellow cab driver William Whaley, who was present at the time that Scoggins made his identification, there was no question that Oswald was the suspect. The other three men in the lineup were Dallas police officers and, although they stated fictitious names, Oswald was forced to state his real name and occupation, giving his employer's address at the School Book Depository. In addition, Whaley testified that Oswald was uncooperative, while the others were complacent, making it even more evident that he was the suspect. Similar problems exist for all of the witnesses who made lineup identifications of Oswald, so that they must all be questioned;

- (9) Several witnesses are either unknown or were never questioned by the Commission, including most of the audience in the Texas Theater and several persons on the streets which Oswald supposedly used as means of escape; and

(10) The Warren Report does not include an autopsy materials on Tippit, and apparently never inquired into the matter. This was obviously crucial, given the reliance on ballistics tests and the uncertain nature of the ballistics results.

### III. FUTURE AREAS OF INQUIRY

The future exploration in this area must be extensive; indeed, as discussed, there was so little testimony taken concerning Tippit that it is difficult to point specifically to tasks which must be undertaken.

Without doubt, however, several steps may be identified as appropriate. First, all witnesses questioned by the Commission must be interviewed and hard questions posed. Second, additional witnesses must be identified and all those not originally interviewed should be approached. Dispatch records for the cab company employing William Scoggins should be viewed, since he testified that he called immediately after the shooting to request that an ambulance be sent at the scene. This was apparently not done, although the timing is crucial and as yet unverified. Finally, Dallas Police records must be obtained and analyzed for the following information:

- (1) The precise locations and dispatch signals to

Officer Tippit;

(2) Complete information concerning the lineups conducted and the procedures used, including statements made by the police to the potential witnesses; and

(3) Complete records of all arrests and suspects questioned in the entire area during that day.

This information is essential to ascertain the likelihood of Tippit stopping Oswald in such circumstances, and for discovering general police practices in Dallas.

## TIPPIT MURDER

The following are analyses of the testimony and reliance by the WARREN COMMISSION REPORT for the major witnesses in the Tippit murder case. This is not a complete list and analysis of all the Tippit witnesses, although all of the testimony for all of the witnesses has been consulted.

For these major witnesses, however, the analyses have been performed. These major witnesses are as follows:

DOMINGO BENAVIDES

TED CALLAWAY

HELEN MARKHAM

N.M. McDONALD

WILLIAM SCOGGINS

BARBARA JEANETTE DAVIS

TIPPIT MURDER

Witness: DOMINGO BENAVIDES

6 H 444

I. WARREN REPORT

A. Personal Information

At the time of the assassination, Benavides was 26 years old and employed as an automobile mechanic for the D-otch Motor Company in Dallas, with offices around the corner from the scene of the Tippit murder. This establishment is also the employer of TED CALLAWAY and SAM GUINYARD, also witnesses in the case. Benavides had only a tenth grade education, but was fairly articulate, given his background, in his testimony. The testimony, byt the way, was quite perfunctory and certainly not undertaken with the degree of care and skill which was deserving such a crucial witness in the case.

B. Summary of References in the Warren Report

According to the REPORT, Benavides stopped his

truck when he heard a gunshot. At the time he was 25' from Tippit's squad car. Benavides called on Tippit's radio to report the murder and then left the scene. He returned later to pick up two empty shell casings which he observed the escaping gunman eject. He did not make a lineup identification because he said that he did not get a long enough view of the suspect. It is clear, however, from the description which Benavides later provided at his testimony before the Commission, that he provided the most detailed description of any of the Tippit witnesses.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

At the time of the Tippit murder, Benavides had eaten lunch and was headed west on Tenth Street in his truck on an errand for Dootch Motors, his employer. He saw a police cruiser headed in the opposite direction, though when he first saw the car, it had stopped, and the officer was standing next to the driver's side door. Benavides only saw the officer after Tippit had gotten out of his car. He also saw another man standing on the



opposite side of the car.

At this point, Benavides heard one shot. He turned his truck into the curb, hit the curb and stopped, and ducked down, as he heard two more shots (three total). He was stopped fifteen feet from the police car. He saw Tippit fall, although he said nothing as he fell. Upon inspection, Benavides saw that Tippit had his gun in his hand, and was lying partially on his gun and partially on his hand.

Benavides saw (before inspecting the body) the suspect fleeing from the scene. As the suspect left, he ejected two shells from his gun at the location of the murder, and left at a "pretty good trot."

Benavides entered Tippit's car and called headquarters on the radio to report the murder. Another passerby stopped at this point, but Benavides does not know his identity. He also notes that another auto was stopped in front of him, and a man about 25-30 years of age (driving a red Ford) also saw the murder. This witness remains unidentified.

Later, Benavides went back to the scene (about 4:00 p.m.) and picked up the two shells which he had seen the suspect eject and turned them over to the police in a cigarette package to avoid putting on his fingerprints.

B. Description of Suspect

Benavides provided the most complete description of the suspect. He was described as 25 years of age and about 5' 10". He was wearing a light beige jacket, dark trousers, and a dark shirt. He was of average weight and had curly hair (neither dark nor brown) and a dark complexion (which varies substantially from Oswald's facial appearance).

C. Placement of Other Witnesses

TED CALLAWAY: asked to pursue the suspect in  
Benavides' truck.

SCOGGINS: describes the cab and that SCOGGINS left  
with CALLAWAY TO pursue the suspect.

SAM GUINYARD

Unidentified driver.

D. Police Lineup and Identification

Benavides did not desire to make a lineup identification, feeling he had inadequate time to view the suspect. He later did make an identification of the suspect as Oswald, but this was months later and after a deal of pressure to make the identification.

E. Crucial Documents

None.

III. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Benavides was the most percipient witness to the Tippit murder and gave the most accurate description of the suspect. His testimony is crucial as to the timing (he believed that the shooting took place at about 1:00 p.m., which is earlier than the Warren Commission places the event.

Also, his identification and description of the suspect is at odds somewhat with the other descriptions. He is a reliable witness and must be questioned further.

Tippit Murder

Witness: TED CALLAWAY

3 H 351 et. seq.

I. WARREN REPORT

A. Ted Callaway: Personal Information

At the time of the assassination Callaway was 40 years old and employed as a used car salesman at Harris Brothers Auto Sales, located at 501 East Jefferson, the northeast corner of 10th and Jefferson. Callaway was raised in Dallas, went to school in Dallas, and completed 2 years of college at Southern Methodist University. He served in the Marines for a period of 3 years and received an honorable discharge in 1954. Callaway had no police record.

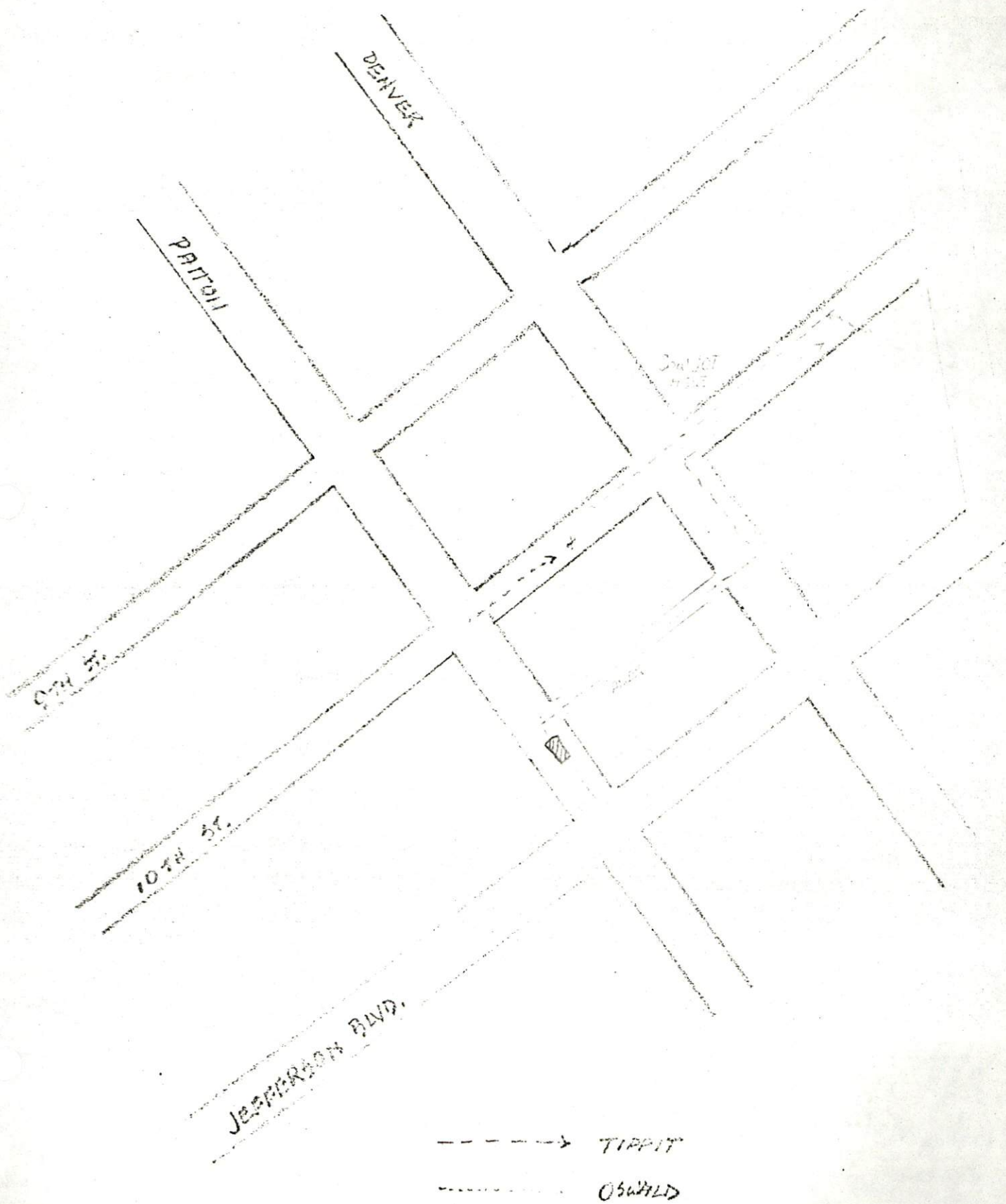
B. Summary of References to Callaway

According to the Warren Report, Callaway heard the sound of shots to the north of the used car lot where he was employed. After hearing 5 gun shots, he immediately ran to the sidewalk on the east side of Patton to a point about half a block south of 10th Street. At this point, Callaway saw a man coming south on Patton with a revolver held high in his right hand. Callaway saw this man cross to the opposite side of Patton whereupon Callaway yelled to the man from across the street, "Hey, man, what the hell is going on?"

Callaway then continued to the intersection of 10th and Patton where he found Officer Tippit's gun where it lay beneath him outside

TIPPIT SHOOTING

Domingo Benavides



of his holster. At this point, Callaway and William Scoggins attempted to follow the gunman in Scoggins' taxicab.

On the evening of November 22, Callaway viewed the same lineup of 4 men from which Mrs. Markham had earlier made an identification of Lee Harvey Oswald. Callaway stepped to the back of the lineup room and made a positive identification of Oswald. Callaway testified that he had not been shown any pictures by the police before the lineup.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

At around 1:15 on November 22, Callaway was standing on the front porch of the office of the Harris Brothers Auto Sales car lot at 501 East Jefferson. He heard the sound of 5 pistol shots coming from the back of the lot toward 10th Street. Callaway then ran out onto the sidewalk on Patton Street, where he saw a man crossing from one side of the street to the other. Callaway states that he "hurried" from his position on the porch to his position on Patton Street. Callaway testified that he stayed in this position until the man whom he had viewed earlier passed him on the other side of Patton, and Callaway turned and spoke to the man behind him, whom he later identified as B.D. Searcy, telling Searcy to, "Keep an eye on that guy; follow him."

Callaway then ran, at a "good hard run," up Patton to the corner of 10th and Patton. Callaway saw a squad car and a group of 4 or 5 people and a couple of cars that had stopped. He approached the squad car, and saw Tippit lying in the street; whereupon Callaway ran over to the squad car, got on the police radio and called in a

report that a man had been shot, telling the police the location. The police told him to get off the air and that the shooting had already been reported.

Callaway then approached Tippit's body and rolled it over, finding a pistol underneath him. Callaway testified that the gun was out of the holster and that the holster was unsnapped. Callaway picked the gun up and put it on the hood of the squad car, and then helped load Officer Tippit into the ambulance.

Callaway persuaded Scoggins to take him in his taxicab in an attempt to locate the man whom he had seen running down the street. Callaway describes the path taken by he and Scoggins as follows: north on Patton to 10th Street; west on 10th Street to Crawford; south on Crawford to Jefferson Boulevard; west of Jefferson to Beckley; they then circled around several blocks and ending up coming back to Patton and 10th Street. Callaway's further connections with the case were later that evening at the police station where he made a lineup identification of Lee Harvey Oswald as the man whom he saw running down Patton Street.

B. Description of Lee Harvey Oswald

Callaway testified that he first saw Lee Harvey Oswald cutting from the east side to the west side of Patton. At this time, the man had a pistol in the raised position, with the muzzle pointing upward and the arm bent at the elbow. Callaway estimated that the man at his closest distance was about 56 feet away from Callaway; that distance was measured with a tape measure in a reconstruction of the scene done by the Warren Commission.

Callaway gave a description to the police officers at the scene

of the murder on November 22. He described the man as about 5'10" tall, weighing about 160 lbs. The man was "neither fat nor thin," and was of fair complexion with dark hair.

The man was wearing dark trousers with a light tanish-grey windbreaker jacket, with a white tee-shirt underneath. Callaway also stated that he saw the face of the man running, and that he saw the front of the face with a good view. When Callaway spoke to him from across the street, the man was running at a "good steady trot, not real fast" but slowed down and almost stopped when Callaway spoke to him. The man said something to Callaway that Callaway could not understand, and after speaking to Callaway, the man resumed his progress at about the same pace as before Callaway spoke with him.

C. Placement of Other Witnesses at the Scene

1) William Scoggins

Callaway states that as he ran out onto the sidewalk on Patton Street, he saw a cab driver beside his cab parked on Patton. The cab was parked on the east side of Patton and Callaway states that he saw this man beside the cab at the same time that he saw Oswald cut from one side of Patton to the other. This places Oswald between him and Scoggins. This testimony would lead to a conclusion that Scoggins was in a position to view clearly the suspect as he crossed Patton near the taxicab. In addition, Callaway places Scoggins with the group of people, Tippit's body, and Tippit's squad car immediately after the killing.

2) B.D. Searcy

Callaway places Searcy behind him on Patton at the time that Oswald crossed Patton running towards Jefferson Boulevard. Searcy



was, according to Callaway's testimony, near Jefferson Boulevard, and in a position to see Oswald as he ran down Jefferson Boulevard.

Callaway makes no further mention of Searcy, and he is not one of the witnesses relied upon by the Warren Commission Report. He was not interviewed by the Commission.

3) Sam Guinyard

Sam Guinyard worked at Harris Brothers Auto Sales with Callaway. In his testimony, however, Callaway makes no mention of Guinyard's position or his view of the killing or of the alleged escape of Oswald. The only reference to Guinyard is that Guinyard accompanied Callaway to the police station later that evening when Callaway and Guinyard made a lineup identification of Oswald.

4) Other Individuals

Callaway mentions that there were 4 or 5 other people who had gathered near the squad car at the time he arrived after running up Patton. He does not identify any of these individuals by name.

D. Police Lineup and Identification

Callaway went to the police station at around 6:30 or 7:00 that evening, accompanied by Sam Guinyard. He was met by detective Jim Leavelle. Also present was Cecil J. McWatters, the driver of the bus which Oswald allegedly took after leaving. The lineup contained 4 men including Lee Harvey Oswald. Callaway testified that he stepped to the back of the room so that he could "kind of see him from the same distance which I had seen him before." Callaway made a positive identification of Lee Harvey Oswald as the man he had seen running across Patton Street, stating as well that Oswald had on the same clothes minus the jacket.

It was Callaway's testimony that he had seen no pictures of

Oswald in the newspaper or on television before he made the lineup identification. He stated that he had "hadn't seen a newspaper, hadn't even heard a radio, really." He was not shown any pictures of the man before the lineup took place, but he did testify that of the 4 men, Oswald was the shortest, though they were all of about the same age.

E. Documents or Exhibits Used or Referred to During Testimony

1) Commission Exhibit 537

Commission Exhibit 537 was a diagram of the area in which the actions took place. Callaway marked this exhibit with an X on the location of the used car lot where he worked.

2) Commission Exhibit 538

Commission Exhibit 538 was identified by Callaway as a picture of the office in which he worked at the Harris Brothers Auto Sales used car lot.

3) Commission Exhibit 539

Commission Exhibit 539 identifies the location of Callaway when he saw the man running across Patton Street. Callaway identifies his position as point 27 on the chart, and identifies point 29 as the position of Scoggins' taxicab.

III. COMPARISON AND CONCLUSIONS

Callaway's testimony before the Warren Commission does not differ materially from the summary of his testimony given in the Warren Report. There are, however, some problems with Callaway's testimony before the Warren Commission. At several points Callaway offers information which he could not have known on a first-hand basis.

At one point Callaway states that Oswald was "headed right towards the Texas Theater." He made this comment in reference to Callaway's

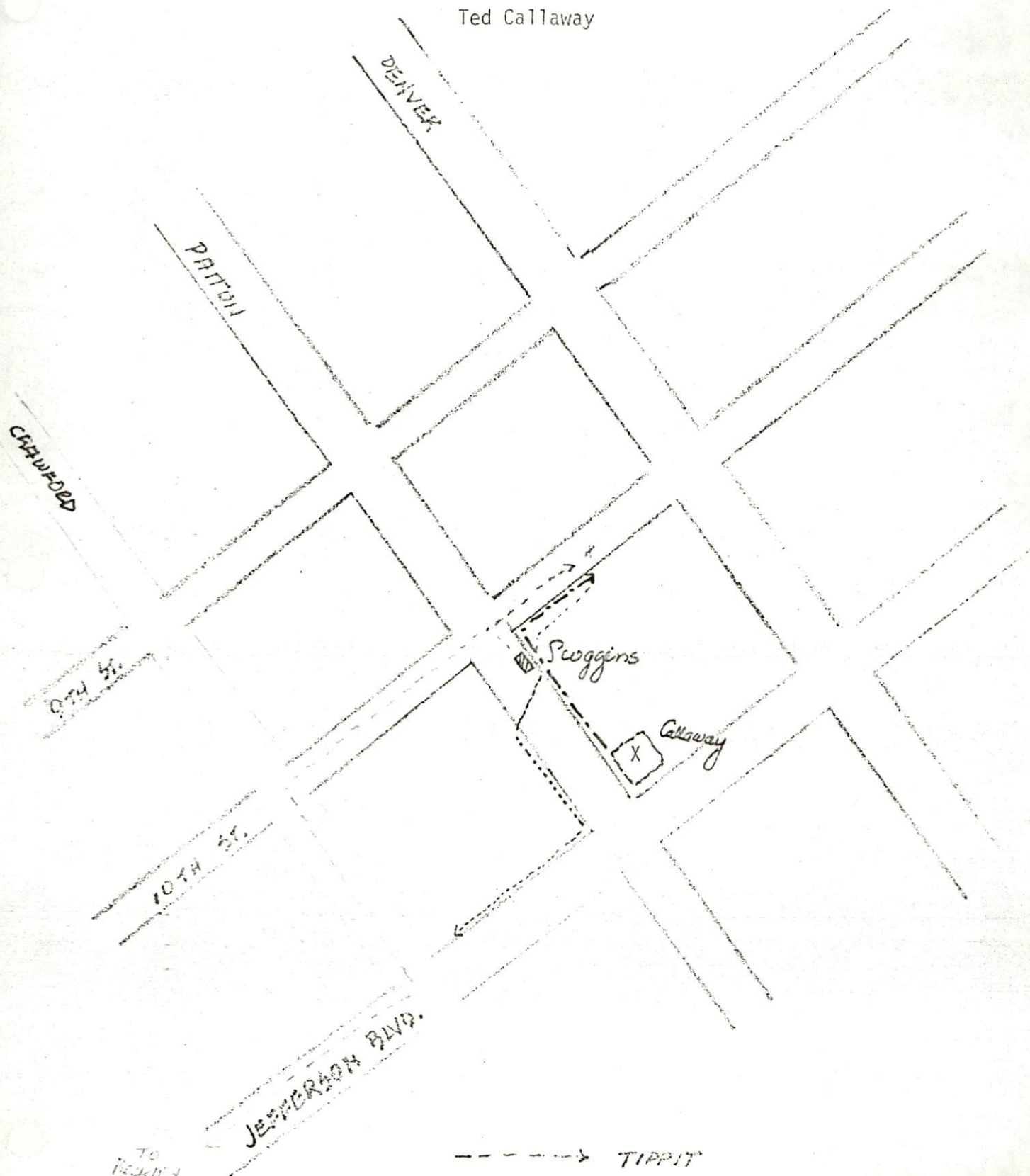
conclusion that if he and Scoggins continued up Jefferson Boulevard in their pursuit of Oswald, they would have found him, since he was on his way to the Texas Theater. It is clear that at this point Callaway is projecting information which he later obtained into this testimony before the Commission. Similarly, when describing the clothing worn by Oswald in the police lineup, Callaway testifies that Oswald had "ditched his jacket." Again, this in some degree calls into question the value of his testimony before the Warren Commission as present-sense recollection, since there are several instances of his projecting information which he later obtained into supposedly present-sense impressions.

In addition, according to Callaway's testimony, there are problems with the lineup procedure in the Dallas Police station which may call into question his positive identification of Oswald. According to Callaway, Leavelle, the detective in charge of the lineup procedure, stated to the witnesses present that "we want to be sure, we want to try to wrap him up real tight on killing this officer. We think he is the same one that shot the President. But if we can wrap him up tight on killing this officer, we have got him."

Thus, to some extent, the police placed pressure on Callaway to make a positive identification, and also gave information which was not necessary or pertinent to the identification of Oswald as the killer of Tippit, i.e. Leavelle's belief that Oswald was also the killer of the President. This certainly would add greater incentive for Callaway as well as the others to make a positive identification of Oswald, since an eye-witness identification of the killer of the President would heighten the witness's import.

TIPPIT SHOOTING

Ted Callaway



TO TARRANT

- > TIPPIT
- OSWALD
- CALLAWAY
- TRACKS RUTE (OSWALD AND CALLAWAY)

Tippit Murder

Witness: BARBARA JEANEATTE DAVIS

3 H 342

4 H 217

6 H 456

7 H 153

I. WARREN REPORT

A. Personal Information

None given of any import.

B. Summary of References in Warren Report

Davis heard the sounds of gunshots and went to the door of her house whereupon she saw a man cut across her yard, apparently shaking cartridges from a gun. Davis called the police and later aided them in a search for empty cartridges in her lawn. She later found an empty shell and also identified Oswald at a lineup held that evening in the Dallas Police Department.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

Davis heard two gunshots, although the timing was not clear, since she was at the time in bed in her apartment. She rushed to her front door, and saw Helen Markham screaming for help. Alerted by Markham's screams, she then saw a man crossing her lawn emptying a gun. She did not see the man throw anything away, however.

Davis then called the police and went to aid Tippit. Later that day, at the request of the police, she searched her yard and found one empty shell near some bushes.

### B. Description of Lee Harvey Oswald

At the lineup, Davis stated that she recognized Oswald primarily "from his clothes, and from his face, mostly." It seems clear, however, that her recognition came only from the clothes, since this was the only reference she made in later testimony before the Commission.

Davis stated that her main recollection was that the suspect was wearing a dark jacket of a wool-like material, similar to a hunting jacket. She was certain that the material was not as light as the jacket shown to her by the Commission.

In addition, she stated that CE 150, which was Oswald's shirt was much darker than the shirt which she saw on the suspect.

### C. Placement of Other Witnesses

Davis placed HELEN MARKHAM next to the body of Tippit, and stated that she pointed to the man escaping, thus alerting her to the man crossing her lawn.

She also placed the location of VIRGINIA DAVIS, her sister, whose actions were essentially the same as those of BARBARA DAVIS, although VIRGINIA did not view the man crossing the lawn.

### D. Police Lineup and Identification

Davis recognized suspect "#2". She stated that the lineup was composed of four white males of approximately the same height. No more specific information concerning the lineup and its procedure was elicited by the Commission.

The lineup took place a little after 8:00 p.m. on Friday, 11/22. Also present was her sister, who made an identification at the same time.

### E. Crucial Documents

CE 150

Oswald's jacket

### III. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Much more information must be elicited concerning the lineup and the other persons gathered near Tippit after the shooting. The Warren Commission did not really delve into these matters with DAVIS, who must be seen as a crucial witness.



Tippit Murder

Witness: HELEN LOUISE MARKHAM

3 H 305

7 H 499

I. WARREN REPORT

A. Personal Information

MARKHAM possessed an eighth grade education, and was a waitress in Dallas. A life-long Dallas resident.

She was very nervous at her interview by the Commission and bordered on incoherence. Her perception and credibility must be questioned severely.

B. Summary of References in Warren Report

MARKHAM saw a man leaning on an open window of a police cruiser while she was walking down the street. She viewed the officer and this man speaking rather calmly and then saw Tippit slowly open the door on the driver's side of the car.

At this point, the man fired three shots at the officer.

MARKHAM was at all times extremely upset, and bordered on hysteria, leaving her shoes on the top of Tippit's squad car. She was present at a 4:30 lineup at which she identified Oswald as the killer.

She later had a telephone conversation with MARK LANE, which she denied. The Commission did not view this adversely, although it pointed out the fact.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

MARKHAM'S testimony was confused and unclear. She stated nothing in testimony which was not included in the REPORT, which indicates the reliance of the Commission on MARKHAM.

The only divergent testimony was that TIPPIT attempted to speak to MARKHAM after he had been shot, although other testimony was that Tippit died instantly.

She also clarified that Tippit was shot as he reached the left front wheel of the squad car.

Her testimony was quite abbreviated before the Commission and she was in the beginning asked to remain calm.

### B. Description of Lee Harvey Oswald

MARKHAM described Oswald as being about 30 years of age, slender, and with black hair.

In a later telephone conversation with MARK LANE, she gave a different description, describing the suspect as short and sticky and having "bushy" hair.

C. Placement of Other Witnesses

L.C. GRAVES: present at the police lineup.

D. Police Lineup and Identification

Four men were present in the lineup. No further specifics were given.

MARKHAM stated at the time that she "recognized no one" but she did pick Oswald as the killer.

She did state that the jacket worn by the suspect was "too light."

E. Crucial Documents

CE 521

CE 522

### III. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

MARKHAM'S testimony is unclear and contradictory, and was clearly terminated by the Commission because of its incoherence and its lack of probative value.

Despite this, the REPORT relied heavily upon her statements.

Despite her constant denials that she spoke to MARK LANE, it is clear that she did, and that she gave different information to him than to the Commission.

LANE testimony concerning this matter is at 2 H 51.

Tippit Murder

Witness: N. M. McDONALD

3 H 309

I. WARREN REPORT

A. Personal Information

McDonald was a radio patrolman for eight years on the Dallas Police force. He knew Tippit quite well both personally and as a fellow officer.

With McDonald on the day of the assassination was T.C. GREGORY, who was a trainee. It was customary (indeed, this applied to 80% of the police force) that patrolmen rode alone unless participating in a training session, which was why he was accompanied, and why, for example, Tippit was not on November 22.

B. Summary of References in Warren Report

McDonald is the major actor in the capture of Oswald at the Texas Theater. He is thus mentioned prominently in the pages of the REPORT concerning these matters.

Of note is the reference in the REPORT that McDonald searched two men before approaching Oswald in the theater, although he knew that Oswald was the suspect.

The REPORT continues, giving a rather lengthy discussion of the fist fight which Oswald and McDonald engaged in after McDonald approached him. The REPORT also notes that McDonald heard Oswald state "It's all over now," or words to that effect.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

McDonald went on his own initiative to the scene in order to aid officers involved in the Tippit murder. He was not directed to that location by the police dispatcher.

He searched the Public Library at Marsalis and Jefferson after hearing that a suspect had been seen in that location. After that proved negative, he proceeded to the Texas Theater after hearing that a suspect was in the vicinity.

He went into the theater and stood on the stage with the house lights on. He approached two men sitting in the front of the theater before going toward Oswald. He heard Oswald say something such as "It's all over now," and was then struck in the face by the suspect. He engaged in fisticuffs with Oswald until other officers joined him in subduing the suspect.

McDonald put his mark on the gun which was found on Oswald's person at the time.

### B. Description of Lee Harvey Oswald

Gave a description of the suspect as a white male approximately 27 years old, 5' 10", weighing 145, and wearing a white shirt.

C. Placement of Other Witnesses

Noted as present in the Texas Theater:

R. Hawkins (Dallas Police Department)

T.A. Hutson ( " )

C.T. Walker ( " )

Paul L. Bentley ( " )

Eddy Walthers ( " )

Julia Postal (Texas Theater)

Johnny Calvin Brewer (Merchant)

George Applin, Jr. ( " )

D. Police Lineup and Identification

Identification of Lee Harvey Oswald was made from a photograph at the testimony given before the Commission, although McDonald did not view Oswald later in a lineup or other identification procedure until the time of testimony.

E. Crucial Documents

CE 520

### III. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The testimony of McDonald demonstrates most clearly that there were serious flaws in conducting testimony concerning these witnesses.

Future concerns should be placed on the other officers and other witnesses present in the theater at the time, a large number of whom were never interviewed.



# Tippit Murder

Witness: WILLIAM SCOGGINS

3 H 322

## I. WARREN REPORT

### A. Personal Information

At the time of his testimony, SCOGGINS was 49 years old and employed as a cab driver in Dallas. He did not grow up in Dallas, but had lived in several areas of the country.

### B. Summary of References in Warren Report

See pp. : 7, 165, 169, 175, 651.

SCOGGINS viewed Oswald passing within 12' of his taxicab after the fatal shots had been fired. He did not actually see the shots, but only saw the escape. As Oswald passed, SCOGGINS heard the man say "Poor dumb cop," or words to that effect.

SCOGGINS took place in a lineup identification on Saturday sometime after noon. Before taking part in this lineup, he had seen a picture of Oswald in the newspaper.

## II. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

### A. Description of Actions and Locations

SCOGGINS testified that he had stopped his cab at the curb on Tenth Street and was having lunch after having purchased a soda from a nearby store. He had eaten two bites of his sandwich, and believed the time to be 1:20.

At this time, he saw a police car cruising about 10-12 miles per hour along the street. He paid no more attention until he heard 3 or 4 gunshots, at which time he looked down the street. He did not actually see the shooting of Tippit. He immediately called the cab dispatcher to report the shooting and requested that an ambulance be sent to aid Tippit. He then saw Oswald leaving the scene, with a gun in his hand, running at "a kind of a trot."

SCOGGINS got out of his cab and hid behind it until the gunman had passed, thinking from stories which he had heard, that the gunman might attempt to commandeer his cab in an attempt to escape.

After Oswald had passed, SCOGGINS went to aid Tippit, who had apparently expired by this time. In addition, an ambulance had arrived, apparently from SCOGGINS' call, by the time he arrived near Tippit. According to SCOGGINS, Tippit's revolver lay in the street, although it was clear to him that Tippit "never got to his gun."

At this point, CALLAWAY approached SCOGGINS and persuaded him to drive his cab in an attempt to locate the gunman. SCOGGINS agreed and the two drove around the neighborhood in an attempt to find the suspect. The path which they took is described in the summary of the testimony of CALLAWAY.

B. Description of Lee Harvey Oswald

SCOGGINS described the suspect as of medium height and slender, aged 25-26.

C. Placement of Other Witnesses

Ted CALLAWAY (see Callaway summary)

D. Police Lineup and Identification

SCOGGINS was present at a lineup held on Saturday November 23 at approximately noon.

There were four men in the lineup: two were of roughly the same height as Oswald and two were some degree shorter. SCOGGINS did not indicate that the lineup was suggestive in this sense, and he picked Oswald quickly from this lineup.

SCOGGINS had seen a picture of Oswald in the newspaper before being present at the lineup.

Later, however, SCOGGINS was shown four or five picture by the FBI and asked to pick Oswald from these photos. He could only narrow the decision to two of the photos shown him, and when forced to choose one of the men, did not choose Oswald.

Present with SCOGGINS at the lineup was cab driver William WHALEY, who described the lineup as suggestive. It was his conclusion that anyone could have identified Oswald, since he had an argument with police officers at the time, and since he varied substantially from the other men. In addition, Oswald was forced to give his real name and place of employment, while the other men simply gave fictitious names, addresses, and places of employment.

E. Crucial Documents

CE 162L Oswald's jacket

CE 522: photograph of the relative positions on the street of SCOGGINS AND TIPPIT.

III. COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

SCOGGINS seemed to be a reliable witness, at least to a much greater extent than many of the other witnesses in the Tippit murder.

There are problems, however, with his identifications, since he was not able to pick Oswald from a group of photographs and since the lineup apparently was flawed. Further information is needed concerning both the lineup and the later showup, since SCOGGINS and his identification was relied upon heavily by the Commission. Indeed, the only other witness to the actual shooting was HELEN MARKHAM, whose testimony appears inherently unreliable. Given that SCOGGINS' identifications also face problems of reliability, this seriously weakens the case against Oswald re: Tippit.

Status in System:

RT Status: Status 1: Staff Review Underway

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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

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1.

MEXICO CITY

Clark Anderson                      FBI - head of FBI station in Mexico City; office in U.S. Embassy; official title "Legal Attache".

Senor Eusebio Azque                  Cuban Consul until Nov. 18, 1963. Recalled to permanent assignment in Havana. Argued with LHO at Embassy.

Senor Barrios                          Mexican Special Police; interrogated Silvia Duran about LHO contact.

Bill Bright                            CIA - supervised Tarasoff operation, collected wire tap transcripts and delivered fresh tapes to safe house outside embassy for translation.

[ 03 ]                                  CIA - Deputy Chief of Station

Boris Dimitry Tarasoff                CIA - translated intercepted wire taps from Russian and Cuban Embassies from Russian into English; stated to Select Committee staffers that intercepted wire tap of LHO phone call from Cuban to Russian Embassy was in English, not Russian as David Phillips testified. Not interviewed by Warren Commission.

Horacio Duran                          husband of Silvia Duran; employed at newspaper "El Dia" in Mexico City

Ruben Duran                            cousin of Silvia Duran; LHO allegedly attended a "twist" party at this individual's home; LHO arrived with two "beatnick" looking men.

Senora Silvia Tirado de Duran        employe of Cuban Embassy, Consular section. Allegedly met and assisted LHO in processing Cuban visa application. Present during LHO argument with Azque over delay in visa. Interrogated by Barrios, not W.C.

Art Gaona Elias                        allegedly CIA traced Renault seen outside Cuban Embassy to this individual.

Charles Flick                          CIA - brought tapes to Tarasoff for translation of wiretaps.

Anne Goodpasture                      CIA - picked up transcriptions of wiretaps - took to American Embassy for dissemination; worked primarily in U.S. Embassy, and only occasionally transported tapes of wire taps for translation and transcription.

- Jesus Valencia Gutierrez  
brother of Pedro Gurierrez; told Mel Luna of the national Enquirer the story of LHO payoff outside Cuban Embassy.
- Kanstantinov  
Soviet official in Consular office - also KGB agent; Warren Commission alleges LHO possibly spoke with this individual, although it is unlikely Kanstantinov spoke English, and LHO conversation by phone from Cuban Embassy was in English.
- Valery Vladimirovich Kostikov  
Soviet Consular official - also KGB agent; Warren Commission concluded LHO spoke with Kostikov about visa to Soviet Union via Cuba; conversation intercepted by CIA wire tap.
- "Kostin"  
Soviet official Lho mentions in letter to Soviet Embassy in Washington as official he spoke with during phone call from Cuban Embassy: Warren Commission concludes LHO meant "Kostikov" not "kostin".
- [ 03 ] CIA - worked in Embassy for husband [ 03 ] (may have sent photo of "unidentified man" leaving the Soviet Embassy, thinking him to be Oswald.)
- [ 03 ] CIA - in charge of Soviet desk, saw transcript of LHO wire tap, supervised wire tap dissemination.
- Thomas C. Mann  
Ambassador on Station Mexico City 1963.
- Mr. & Mrs. John Bryan McFarland  
Saw LHO on bus for Mexico City 6:00 a.m. Sept. 25, 1963. Bus arrived Mexico City Sept. 27.
- George Misko  
CIA - on station; assigned to Russian desk; translated wire taps before Tarasoff arrived on station in summer 1963.
- George Monroe  
CIA - maintained wiretaps on Cuban and Soviet Embassy. Supervised "safe house" where wiretaps were recorded.
- Pamela Mumford  
Saw LHO on bus for Mexico City, evening Sept. 26, 1963 after leaving Monterey bound for Mexico City.



David Phillips                    CIA - on station in Embassy as "Political Attache"; head of Cuban desk, dealt with counter propaganda. Worked directly under CIA Chief of Station, Winston Scott. Passed information of LHO tap through "proper channels: alleges tape destroyed during normal course of time within two weeks. Became CIA head of Western Hemisphere operations.

Joseph Piccolo                    CIA - worked under Phillips on Cuban desk.

Guillama Ruez                    Cuban operative in Mexico City for Castro; Cousin of Veciana.

[ 03 ]                              CIA - worked under Phillips on Cuban desk.

Winston Scott  
(deceased)                        CIA - Chief of Station. Gave instructions as to dissemination of LHO wire tap information.

Robert Shaw                        CIA - worked under Phillips on Cuban desk.

Mrs. Tarasoff                      CIA - assisted husband in transcribing wire taps - was present when tape of LHO wire tap call brought into "safe house".

Pedro Gutierrez Valencia                    credit investigator; allegedly saw LHO leaving the Cuban Embassy with a short, stocky, Cuban. Witness claims he saw money being passed to LHO, and then watched as the Cuban left in a Renault that he feels belonged to Horacio Duran.

Dan Vogel                            CIA - Tarasoff gave voice identify tapes to Vogel; tapes were voice samples of all persons Tarasoff knew to be in Soviet Embassy made from phone intercepts.

Allen White                        CIA - Deputy Chief of Station after [03]; possibly in that position at time of LHO presence.

Patricia Winston                    Saw LHO on bus evening Sept. 26, 1963 en route to Mexico City from Monterrey; did not see LHO Laredo to Monterrey leg of journey.

Pavel Antonovich Yatskov                    Soviet Consular official; also KGB agent.

Robert Zambarnardi                    CIA - photographic expert; supervised photographic surveillance on Russian and Soviet Embassies.

P.S.  
Insurgentes  
Sur No. 309  
Mexico, D.F. Mexico

Sent copy of letter from LHO to "Mr. Hunt"  
re: what do I do next?

WITNESS LIST - CIA

ANGLETON, James	CIA, Chief of Counter-Intelligence involved with Mexico City photos allegedly of LHO; liaison between CIA and Warren Commission.
BISHOP, Morris	Directing anti-Castro activities in Miami, Dallas, elsewhere.
BISSELL, Richard	Deputy Director for Plans- until 2/62; In control of secret assassination conspiracy with Mafia.
BRIGHT, Bill	Supervised Tarasoff operation, collected wire tap transcripts and delivered fresh tapes to "safe house" outside Embassy for translation.
CASE OFFICER (UNID.)	Met with "Amlash" on 11/22/63; gave him poison pen, advised that other weapons were forthcoming.
[ 03 ] "DESK OFFICER"	Deputy Chief -- Mexico Western Hemisphere Division Desk Officer Placed in charge of CIA investigation of assassination.
FITZGERALD, Desmond	Deceased Headed Special Affairs Staff, charged with responsibility for Cuban affairs. Met with "Amlash."
FLICK, Charles	Brought tapes to Tarasoff for translation of wiretaps.
GAUDET, William G.	Retired CIA operative Present when LHO distributed FPCC literature in front of ITM in New Orleans. Issued visa immediately prior to LHO's to Mexico. Supplied FBI with information in Ruby just after assassination.
GOODPASTURE, Anne	Picked up tapes on wiretaps; transported them to U.S. Embassy Office for dissemination.

FRANK BARTES  
Successor to Sergia Arcacha Smith as head of New Orleans CRC (Cuban Revolutionary Council) 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, Metairie, La.

ALVIN BEAUBOEUF  
Went with Ferrie to Houston on November 22 with Melvin Coffey  
Roommate of Ferrie

CARLOS BRINGUIER  
Owner clothing store 107 Decatur; member CRC; help co-founder "Crusade"; arrested in altercation with LHO; debated LHO on "Conversations Carte Blanc"; heavily involved anti-Castro movement; possible CIA links; possible FBI informant.

MELVIN COFFEY  
Accompanied Ferrie and Beaubouef to Houston; ice skated at Winterland Rink with Beaubouef while Ferrie waited beside payphone.

LORENZO BORENSTEIN  
Ruby allegedly purchased paintings at this individual's shop in New Orleans en route to Cuba.

ROBERT BOYLSTON  
(not called as witness)  
Custodian of New Orleans C.A.P. records

W. Guy Banister  
(deceased)  
(544 Camp St. address was found on LHO F.P.C.C. literature.)  
Private detective, office at 544 Camp; former FBI; involved with anti-Castro Cubans; knew LHO according to Weisberg; knew Ferrie; not called to testify; possibly CIA Latin America involvement

WILMORE BROUSSARD  
D.A., Houma, La.  
Ordered arrest of Novel and Sergia Arcacha Smith charging burglary of munitions dump.

WILLIAM P. BURKE  
Weisberg alleges Burke CIA station chief in New Orleans during period in question.

LUIS BRATOS  
New Orleans Alpha 66 delegate; saw Veciana speak April 29, 1964.

HARVEY, William

Deceased  
In contact with "Amlash"; Field  
Coordinator for secret conspiracies  
to assassinate Castro.

HELMS, Richard

Deputy Director for Plans; Director  
CIA - 1966  
Withheld information about plans to  
assassinate Castro from then-Director  
McCone. Uncooperative with Warren  
Commission.

HUNT, E. Howard

Funding conduit for CIA anti-Castro  
Cuban groups.

KARAMESSINES, Thomas

Deputy  
Deputy to Richard Helms; was to provide  
desk officer in charge of investigating  
JFK assassination access to all in-  
formation requested.

LYNCH, Grayston

CIA, Miami

MAHEU, Robert

CIA Operative  
Involved with Castro assassination  
plots and Mafia link.

[ 03 ]

Worked in Embassy for husband [03]  
(may have sent photo of "unidentified  
man" leaving the Soviet Embassy,  
thinking him to be Oswald.)

[ 03 ]

In charge of Soviet desk, saw trans-  
cript of LHO wire tap, supervised  
wire tap dissemination.

MARCHETTI, Victor

Former CIA Agent  
Reportedly knew of involvement of Clay  
Shaw with CIA.

McCONE, John

Director, CIA  
Testified to Warren Commission that LHO  
was not an agent, employee or informant  
of CIA; stated to Select Committee  
to study Governmental Operations with  
respect to intelligence activities  
that he was not aware of the "Amlash"  
assassination effort.

MISCO, George

CIA - Mexico, Russian desk  
Translator for tapes of wiretaps -  
Mexico; supposedly not in Mexico when  
LHO was there.

MONROE, George  
Maintained wiretap on Cuban Counsel and Embassy offices; supervised "Safe houses" where wiretaps were recorded.

O'CONNELL, James  
CIA, allegedly Chief of Operational Support Division of Office of Security Involved with coordination of organized crime with Castro assassination plots.

PHILLIPS, David  
On station as "Political Attache;" head of Cuban desk, dealt with counter-propaganda. Worked directly under CIA Chief of Station, Winston Scott. Passed information of LHO tape through "proper channels; alleges tape destroyed during normal course of time within two weeks.

PICCOLO, Joseph  
Worked on Phillips on Cuban desk.

ROCCA, Raymond  
Handled inquiries relating to JFK assassination until 12/74.

SCOTT, Winston  
Station Chief - Mexico (Deceased) Gave instructions as to dissemination of LHO wire tap information.

SHAW, Robert  
Worked under Phillips on Cuban desk.

[ 03 ]  
Worked under Phillips on Cuban desk.

TARASOFF, Boris D.  
Translated intercepted wiretaps from Russian and Cuban Embassies from Russian into English; testified to Select Committee staffers that intercepted wiretap of LHO phone call from Cuban to Russian Embassy was in English, not Russian as David Phillips testified. Not interviewed by Warren Commission.

TARASOFF, Mrs.  
Assisted husband in transcribing wire taps; was present when tape of LHO wire tap call brought into "safe house."

VOGEL, Dan  
Tarasoff gave voice identity tapes to Vogel; tapes were voice samples of all persons Tarasoff knew to be in Soviet Embassy; tapes made from phone intercepts.

WHITE, Allen  
Deputy Chief of Station - Mexico (after [ 03 ]). Possibly in that position at time of LHO presence.

ZAMBERNARDI, Robert

On station photographic expert;  
supervised photographic surveillance  
on Russian and Soviet Embassies.

they have continually eluded the investigations to which they have been subject throughout the 1960's and which continue presently.

MCWILLIE, LEWIS J.: was a pitboss, first in the Tropicana Casino, then in the Riviera Casino, in Havana in the late 1950's and early 1960's. His associates, according to FBI reports, included Meyer and Jake Lansky, Santos Trafficante, Dino Cellini and Benny Binion. McWillie was a very close friend of Jack Ruby. The two were purportedly involved in a number of smuggling and gun running operations in Cuba, Las Vegas and elsewhere.

PANITZ, MEYER: was associated with Jack Ruby and Lewis McWillie. FBI reports indicate that in the summer of 1959 McWillie called Panitz in Miami Beach from Havana to say that Ruby had just visited him in Havana and that Ruby was now proceeding to Miami Beach. Another report indicates that "Panitz contacted Ruby at Wolfies Restaurant, 21 Sheet and Collins, Miami Beach, Florida." In 1963, Panitz worked as a box man at the Thunderbird Casino where McWillie was also working.

PATRICK, LENNY: like Dave Yaras, was a Mafia assassin and a long-time friend of Jack Ruby. He, along with Yaras, was mentioned in the Warren Commission testimony of Ruby's sister, Eva Grant.

ROTHMAN, NORMAN "ROUGHHOUSE": was a Chicago gangster who used to work for Santos Trafficante in Trafficante's San Souci Casino. He was, according to certain reports, the original liaison between the Mafia and the CIA in their mutual efforts to assassinate Fidel Castro. It has been reported that Rothman offered a contract on Castro to Frank Sturgis while he was acting as Castro's conduit with the casinos in Havana. Sturgis has denied the allegation. Later, Rothman reportedly worked with John Roselli on the CIA-Mafia assassination plots. Rothman ran guns to pro-Castro forces in 1958; then later ran guns to pro-Batista forces. In 1960, he was indicted for interstate transportation of stolen firearms. Rothman is currently in Haiti with Michael McLaney at one of McLaney's nightclubs.

SHIMON, JOSEPH: In September, 1975 Joseph Simon testified before the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities. Shimon stated that shortly before the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, he had accompanied Sam Giancana and John Roselli to Miami. He stated that he had been present when CIA officials passed poison pills to Roselli and Giancana for use in assassinating Castro. Shimon also indicated to the Committee that Robert Maheu told him that John Roselli was handling all of the details of the Castro assassination attempts, that it was "Johnny's contract." Shimon also stated that Giancana had told him that Maheu's involvement in the CIA-Mafia efforts was self-serving,



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that he was, in fact, "conning the hell out of the CIA." Shimon is currently living in the Washington, D.C. area.

TRAFFICANTE, SANTOS: was and is a powerful Mafia leader whose personal empire includes most of Florida and whose case of operations is Tampa. From late 1960 until late 1962, Trafficante served as organized crime coordinator of the CIA-Mafia conspiracies to assassinate Fidel Castro. The report of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities states that in September or October of 1960,

"Roselli introduced Maheu to two individuals on whom Roselli intended to rely: 'Sam Gold' who would serve as a 'back-up' man, or 'key man,' and 'Joe,' who 'Gold' said would serve as a courier to Cuba and make arrangements there."

The Senate Committee further stated that "Sam Gold" was Sam Giancana and that "Joe" was Santos Trafficante. In 1976 a reporter with connections in Miami's Cuban exile community reported that Jose Aleman, an influential anti-Castroite, stated that Trafficante told him, at a September 1962 meeting that Kennedy was "going to be hit." Trafficante has appeared before the House Select Committee on Assassinations where he declined to answer questions relating to his involvement in the Castro assassination plots or to his alleged fore-knowledge of the Kennedy assassination.

WEINER, IRWIN: was, in 1963, a Chicago bail bondsman with alleged ties to organized crime. The Warren Commission's investigation of Jack Ruby's telephone calls revealed a 12-minute call from Weiner to Ruby on October 26, 1963. In 1975 Weiner was charged with fraud in connection with the Teamsters pension-fund case but was acquitted. He is presently in the Chicago area.

YARAS, DAVE: was a Mafia assassin who had a long association with Jack Ruby. The relationship came to the attention of the Warren Commission initially through the testimony of Ruby's sister, Eva Grant. The FBI questioned Yaras, who confirmed his friendship with Ruby as well as that with Lenny Patrick. However, the FBI did not question Yaras on his own Mafia activities and accepted deadpan yaras' statement that he doubted that Ruby had any Mafia connections. The McClellan Senate Committee investigation of organized crime heard testimony indicating that Yaras had been involved in the establishment of the Mafia's gambling operations in Havana and that he had been involved with the corrupt Teamsters Local 320 in Miami. Yaras is currently living in the Miami area.

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CRIMALDI, CHARLES: was a Mafia hit man who testified at the trial of Tony Esposito, where he detailed Mafia activities in Chicago. Crimaldi is currently working for the FBI. Crimaldi states that he was present at the Mafia's "funeral meeting" at which Paul Ricca ordered members of the Chicago Syndicate not to get involved in the Castro assassination plot business. Crimaldi states that he was once approached by the Central Intelligence Agency and offered employment as a contract killer in Europe. Crimaldi has spoken with members of the Select Committee on Assassinations staff. He has described CIA involvement with organized crime and has stated that, to his knowledge, Jimmy Hoffa worked with Sam Giancana to plan the assassination of Fidel Castro. He does not believe, however, that Hoffa was involved in the Kennedy assassination. Crimaldi speculated as to the cause of Charles Nicoletti's death, feeling that it was linked to Nicoletti's knowledge of CIA-Mafia assassination plots. However, he stated that he had no knowledge of Nicoletti's involvement in or knowledge of, the Kennedy assassination.