

# Cabell Voices Displeasure At Desegregation Decision

By MERIKAYE PRESLEY  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Earle Cabell Thursday voiced strong disapproval of Federal District Judge William M. Taylor's desegregation plan and commended the Dallas School Board for deciding to appeal the decision.

Cabell, a former mayor of Dallas, said it was "obvious that federal judges, no matter how much they may know about law, don't know much about our school systems or school kids."

"For this reason, I sincerely applaud the Dallas School Board for its action on Wednesday afternoon and hope that the Fifth Circuit Court will act favorably to correct obvious inequities which have so enraged our South Oak Cliff parents and others."

He was referring to portions of the plan which called for substantially more busing of Oak Cliff students than those in other parts of the city and frequent reshuffling among schools of South Oak Cliff secondary students.

CABELL PLACED some of the blame for Taylor's plan on the shoulders of the administration and the Supreme Court.

He said, "It is easy to understand that no man can reconcile the differences that exist between President Nixon, his bureaucratic functionaries and the Supreme Court which is more interested in writing new laws than it is in strengthening old ones."

"When the executive and the judiciary are unable to write guidelines and when both refuse to pay attention to the guidelines Congress has written, can the public be blamed for frustration?"

While Cabell is pleased with the preservation of the neighborhood elementary school in Taylor's plan, he is

unhappy with almost every other aspect of the decision, including the yearly change of schools which will be required of some pupils.

HE IS PARTICULARLY disturbed by the expenses of implementing the plan which he said were "appalling, particularly when it is realized they are for racial mixing only and have no other objective."

"The money to be spent on salaries for technicians, advisers, attorneys and bus drivers, not to mention gasoline, tires, buses and television equipment could far better be spent on textbooks, library books, teaching aids and higher teachers' salaries," he contended.

Cabell said the time has

come for federal courts to be concerned with a child's welfare "rather than to worry over housing patterns and adult prejudices."

"WE HAVE A long way to go before these can be rearranged," he said. "The use of court orders is not by necessity the best way, though it is the most expensive."

He called upon the appellate court to "take into consideration the effects (the decision) will have upon children of all races, recommend action that will seek to ease tensions rather than aggravate them and to remember that schools are for educating children."

"Such education cannot be obtained by riding buses for hours at a time," he stated.

Cabell Says

School Bids, Morale Low in Military, Cabell Says

NEWS

Pro

U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell said this week the low morale of the U.S. military establishment is reflected in the sparse number of applicants seeking appointments to the three service academies.

"Normally, I'm embarrassed because I'm unable to provide scholarships for enough of the fine young men who apply," the Dallas Bridgeport, Texas, congressman told the Military Order of World Wars. "This year I'm even more embarrassed. I won't tell you how few applications have been received in my office."

Cabell said the physical state of the armed forces is at its "lowest ebb," morale is "shoddy" and "public opinion of the military is at an all-time low."

"All this bad news comes at a time when the military capability of our opponents reached near parity," he said. "In some phases, they may have surpassed us."

Cabell called for more funds for research and development, a more mobile ICBM system, a new supersonic bomber to replace the 20-year-old B52 and an improved missile-carrying submarine fleet.

He said last year's \$70 billion military appropriations bill, the second largest in peacetime, did not even cover the military pay increase also approved by Congress last year.

**CABELL BROTHERS AT EASE**—Taking it easy from their busy schedules for a moment are left, Earle Cabell, polishing up one of his hunting guns, and Ben E. Cabell, right, relaxing in the Pan-American Lounge at the Fair Park livestock pavilion. The Cabell brothers are sons of Ben E. Cabell, Mayor of Dallas at the turn of the century. —Times Herald Staff Photos.

**ILLUSTRIOUS SONS**

# Cabells Go Far In 23 Years

Editor's Note: This is another in a series of profiles of second generation business and professional men in Dallas whose fathers played, and some of them are still playing, prominent roles in the building of a dynamic city.

Earle Cabell, Ben E. Cabell and the ground vanilla bean have all done rather well for themselves.

They got together about 23 years ago and the result ultimately worked out to be a better-than-million-dollar business. Their product is Cabell's Inc.—35 Mint Market stores, an ice cream producing plant and a dairy products company.

The Cabell boys weren't wholly responsible for making the family name famous in these parts, however, because their grandfather, William Lewis Cabell, was an early mayor of Dallas and their father, Ben E. Cabell, was mayor here and sheriff, too.

But the boys have done all right for themselves, and it all began in 1932.

"Right smack where the main office building is located now at 4011 Commerce we started selling double-dip cones for a nickel in a little shack," Earle, of 535 Lorraine, relates.

"That's when the ground vanilla bean made its bow. 'Seems we had eight different flavors, but our vanilla was what made folks remember us,'" he said.

**FROZE THE CREAM**

Earle recalls quite a bit about the beans because he "mixed and froze every single gallon of ice cream we sold in the first seven years."

Brother Ben was occupied with the business end of the company. A third brother, Lt. Gen. C. P. Cabell, has been a stockholder since the company began but has never taken an active role. He is the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

It was a cinch that Earle would go far in the ice cream business for two good reasons. He got started early. And he loves the stuff.

"Poach is my favorite when it's in season, otherwise vanilla."

he acknowledges. "And around our house, we sure do eat plenty of ice cream."

His early start in the business began around 1926 when he went to work for the Texas Creamery Co. Earle had worked for other companies and even owned his own milk plant in Pine Bluff, Ark.—"a casualty of the Depression"—when the Cabell boys got together in 1932.

Ben, the oldest of the boys, isn't in the ice cream business any more. He got out in 1954 and is an industrial properties executive, but his big interest today is just one thing—the Pan-American Livestock Exposition at the State Fair of Texas.

"You might say I spend more time on that than anything else," Ben, of 6519 Northwood, states.

"Why? 'Because I feel the development of this relationship between the Southwest and the Latin America is a terrifically important thing."

Until three years ago there wasn't any such connection between the cattlemen of these two vital areas, and Ben E. Cabell is one of the big reasons that it exists today, according to persons such as Ray Wilson, manager of this division of the State Fair of Texas.

**NOT A CATTLEMAN**

Although Mr. Cabell owns around 40 head of Guernsey cattle at his 100-acre farm on Hwy. 114, he doesn't think of himself as a cattleman personally.

"My role is strictly to help the tangible good neighbor relations which these livestock exhibitions bring about," he stated.

Besides differing in their business pursuits now, the Cabell boys, too, in their off-hour recreations.

While Ben is wrapped up in

**SENATE LAUDS HEROIC ACTION IN RUSK RIOT**

Austin, April 29 (AP).—"Heroic action" by Dr. Charles W. Castner in the Rusk State Mental Hospital riot Saturday has been praised in a resolution adopted in the Senate.

Dr. Castner carried out the mandates of his office far above the ordinary call, even to the extent of risking his own life in order that his colleague, Dr. Hancock who had been stabbed and beaten, could be released," the resolution by Sen. Jimmy Phillips of Angleton said.

Riot leaders held Dr. Castner, hospital superintendent, hostage for Dr. Hancock, a psychiatrist. Dr. Castner was later released unharmed.

**Oil Operator Dies After Long Illness**

Fort Worth, April 29 (AP).—Herman D. Cornell, 67, independent oil operator with holdings in Oklahoma and North and East Texas, died last night after a long illness.

Cornell entered the oil business in Tulsa, Okla., and later operated from Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth. He was a native of Carthage, Mo. He had lived here 15 years.

the livestock business, Earle enjoys hunting and fishing for his relaxation.

"As often as we can, we head out to the McKinney Club Lake," Earle admitted.

He and his son Earle, 14, do the hunting and fishing while his wife and daughter Elizabeth Lee, 17, do the relaxing.

Ben and his wife have one daughter, Mrs. Sarah Lee Massey, of Dallas, and one grandchild.

Tomorrow: S. J. Hay.

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*[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Earle Cabell', 'Ben E. Cabell', and 'S. J. Hay']*

## Horse Salutes, at Cabell Burial, Recalled by Photo

An old photograph of services at the funeral of the late General Earle Cabell, twenty-nine years ago for the most impressive military funeral ever held in Dallas.

General Cabell was held that title of his rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and in a distinguished citizen of Dallas thirty-nine years when he died in 1872. He was buried with full military honors on Feb. 25, a day long remembered by those who witnessed the funeral procession and final obsequies.

All National Guard units in Dallas, members of Camp Sterling Price, Confederate Veterans, the Elks and other organized bodies joined in a procession which moved out Harwood to McKinney avenue and thence to that street to Greenwood Cemetery where the family burial lot is. A carriage for hire in Dallas was used to carry and 5,000 people, as estimated, took part.

Muffled Drums Beaten. Led by the National Guard Band in muffled drums, intoning Mendelssohn's Funeral March at intervals, a parade moved under a gray February afternoon sky. The flag-draped casket was borne on an army caisson and the General's favorite mount, a black horse, led riderless just ahead. The General's boots, reversed, were attached to the saddle. They were raised the rank on rank of silent, stately troops while the long train

of rubber-tired carriages moved with only the tread of horse hoofs to break the still. Lined solid along the curbs of the street were citizens, a mass demonstration never equaled again until Lindbergh's triumphant arrival in 1926.

Following religious and fraternal services at the grave, an infantry band gave a burst of fire, a salvo of thirteen guns was given by the artillery in final salute to a Brigadier General and taps were sounded.

General Cabell was born in Danville, Va., in 1827. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1850 and was sent soon afterward to the United States Army forts on the Indian frontier, first to Fort Cobb and then to Fort Arbuckle in what is now Oklahoma.

He was later transferred to Fort Smith, Ark., where he met and married Miss Harriet Amanda Rector, daughter of Major Elias Rector, the great friend of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston.

Coming to Dallas and Texas in 1872, he made his home here ever afterward. He was active in all civic and fraternal matters and was named United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas by President Cleveland.

Among his descendants today who live in Dallas are Col. L. D. Cabell, a son, and Miss Frances Cabell, Earle Cabell, Ben J. Cabell and C. P. Cabell grandchildren.

## Cabell name for building

Times Herald Bureau

WASHINGTON — Legislation naming the Dallas Federal Center for former Rep. Earle Cabell was sent to the President for his signature Tuesday.

Authorization for the \$20 million structure was granted by Cabell, former mayor of Dallas, soon after he came to Congress in 1865. The new center, to be known as the Earle Cabell Federal Building, was completed in 1970.

Naming of a federal building for a living individual is a departure from congressional custom. The bipartisan legislation was initiated by Republican Alan Steelman, who defeated Cabell in a hard-fought campaign last year and passed in the form that was introduced by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen with Sen. John Tower as cosponsor.

The bill was one of two official designations passed by the House Monday. A U.S. courthouse and federal office building under construction in New Orleans was named for the late Rep. Hale Boggs, who died in a plane crash in Alaska in 1972.

## For Congress

THE DALLAS NEWS unhesitatingly recommends reelection of Earle Cabell to Congress for a fourth term.

He is a Democrat of the highest Texas type—moderate to conservative in philosophy, independent in his thinking and completely dedicated to his county and state. Since his defeat of Republican Bruce Alger in 1964, he has served on Capitol Hill with dignity, courage and foresight.

He is a member of a distinguished Dallas family: His father was mayor from 1900 to 1904 and sheriff from 1892 until 1900, his grandfather mayor three times right after the Civil War. And the incumbent endorsed today was mayor of Dallas from 1961 until 1964 when he resigned to make the race for Congress.

In Washington, he is a member of the Science and Astronautics Committee, the District of Columbia Committee and an important subcommittee of the Congress which has been trying to curb the disgraceful crime rate in the nation's capital.

Rep. Cabell is respected by congressmen of both parties who speak with praise frequently of his courage, independence and reasonableness.



CABELL

Democrats of the Texas delegation in Washington speak highly of him and several—including liberals—have told The News they hope he will be returned by his own district. That district roughly covers the eastern half of Dallas County—such areas as Garland (except a tiny portion represented by Ray Roberts), the Park Cities, East Dallas, White Rock, Mesquite, Seagoville and the South Dallas Negro community.

In the 13th congressional district, The News urges reelection of Democrat Graham Purcell. His district extends from the northern part of Dallas County out past Wichita Falls; included are such local areas as Richardson, Carrollton, Addison and part of Farmers Branch—roughly north of Northwest Highway, west to Inwood Road and east to Garland.

Purcell has served in Congress since 1962. Prior to that he was a district judge in Wichita Falls. He has served since 1964 on the important House Agriculture Committee. Other committee assignments include Post Office and Civil Service.

Purcell is a quiet, modest man but highly effective for the district he represents.

In the congressional race between incumbent Republican Jim Collins and Democrat John Mead. The News is neutral. That district covers roughly the western half of the county.

## Cabell Name Traditionally Prominent

The name Cabell has been a prominent and traditional one around Dallas City Hall for a century.

Gen. W. D. Cabell, a Civil War hero, affectionately called "Old Tige" by his army of friends, set the pattern when he was elected mayor in 1874. He served a two-year term, was out of office for a year and then was elected to another two-year term.

He was elected to a third term as mayor in 1883.

The general's son, Ben Cabell, a former Dallas County sheriff, followed in his father's footsteps and was elected mayor in 1898. He served until 1904.

Mayor Ben's son, Earle Cabell, became the third member of the family to sit in the mayor's chair. He was elected in 1961 and served until 1964 when he stepped down of his second term to run for Congress.

He defeated GOP Rep. Bruce Alger for the Congressional seat and has been re-elected to the House of Representatives three consecutive terms.

# Gen Cabell, Solon's Kin Dies at 67

WASHINGTON — Gen. Charles Pearre Cabell died at the age of 67 following a sudden heart attack at his home in suburban Virginia near Washington Tuesday night.

Gen. Cabell, brother of Dallas Rep. Earle Cabell, was deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency for nine years prior to his retirement from the Air Force in 1953.

He was recently appointed by the White House to serve on a presidential commission to evaluate the nation's position in the sciences.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, Charles P. Cabell Jr., a major in the Air Force, and Benjamin D. H. Cabell, an attorney in Washington, and one daughter, Mrs. Catherine Cabell.

Retired Air Force Gen. Charles P. Cabell, brother of Dallas Congressman Earle Cabell, died Tuesday night in Arlington, Va. Cabell, a native of Dallas, retired from the Air Force in 1953 as a 4-star general after completing nine years as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

50  
Wednesday, May 25, 1971

# Death Takes Gen. Cabell

Retired Air Force Gen. Charles P. Cabell, brother of Dallas Congressman Earle Cabell, died Tuesday night in Arlington, Va. Cabell, a native of Dallas, retired from the Air Force in 1953 as a 4-star general after completing nine years as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

He had attended Oak Cliff High School and was a graduate of West Point.

Funeral arrangements were pending early Wednesday morning.

# Last Rites Scheduled Friday for Gen. Cabell

MAY 27 1971

Military funeral services for retired Air Force Gen. Charles P. Cabell, 68, brother of Dallas Congressman Earle Cabell, will be at 2 p.m. Friday in the Ft. Meyers Funeral Chapel, Ft. Myers, Va. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Cabell died Tuesday in Arlington, Va., where he made his home.

Born in Dallas, a member of a pioneer Texas family, Cabell spent 35 years in the Army and Air Force in a wide variety of capacities until his retirement as a 4-star general in 1953. His last nine years were spent as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

**AFTER GRADUATION** from Oak Cliff High School, Cabell accepted an appointment to West Point, graduating in 1923 and taking a commission with the field artillery.

He spent five years in the Army, and after graduation from the Army-Navy Staff College, he transferred to the Army Air Corps in 1930.

Just before the outbreak of World War II, in 1941, Cabell was assigned to duty with the Royal Air Force in England as a special observer for the Air Corps.

In 1942, after his promotion to colonel, he became chief of the advisory council for the U.S. Air Force commanding general, H. H. Arnold. From 1943 to 1944 he was given the command of the 45th combat Bomb Wing of the Eighth Air Force, a unit he commanded until he became director of plans for the Strategic Air Command under Gen. Carl Spaatz and helped plan the Normandy invasion.

After the invasion, Cabell, then brigadier general, was transferred to the Mediterranean where he was director of operations and intelligence for the Allied Air Forces.

**AFTER PROMOTION** to major general in 1943, he was named director of intelligence for the Air Force and served in this capacity until 1951, when he became director, joint staffs, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. While serving in this capacity, he was promoted to lieutenant-general.

In 1953 he was named deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was promoted to full general in 1958.

For service to his country, Gen. Cabell had received numerous awards, including the Air Medal with Oak Leaf clusters, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star and the decoration of Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

# Rites Slated Friday For General Cabell

Military funeral services for retired Air Force Gen. Charles Pearre Cabell, 68, of Arlington, Va., brother of Dallas Congressman Earle Cabell, will be Friday at 2 p.m. in Ft. Meyers Chapel in Ft. Meyers, Va. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

The body will lie in state Thursday in Gawler's Funeral Home in Washington, D.C.

Gen. Cabell, who died Tuesday, was a member of a pioneer Texas family and was born in Dallas, though he lived many years in Arlington, Va.

He spent 35 years in the Army and Air Force in a wide variety of capacities until his retirement as a four-star general in 1953.

His last nine years were spent as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gen. Cabell attended Oak Cliff High School and was graduated from West Point in 1923, at which time he began his military career.

In 1942, promoted to colonel, he served as chief of the advisory council for the U.S. Air Force commanding general, H. H. Arnold. From 1943 to 1944 he was commander of the 45th Combat Bomb Wing of the Eighth Air Force.

Prior to his appointment to the CIA he served as director of the Strategic Air Command, director of operations and intelligence for the Allied Air Forces, as the Air Force's military advisor to the



GEN. CHARLES CABELL

United Nations and director of the joint staffs for the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

He had received many awards, including the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross and decoration as Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, Air Force Maj. Charles P. Cabell Jr. and Ben DeHymel Cabell; a daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Bennett; two grandsons, all of Dallas, and a brother, Rep. Earle Cabell of Dallas.

About 1964

*-the has to be wrong  
I narrowed down to Dallas  
Mom's probably late  
1961*

# Gen. Cabell Ends Colorful Career

When Dallas-born Gen. Charles P. Cabell resigned Friday as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and announced he was shedding his military uniform, he brought to a close a long and colorful career of service.

Born in Dallas, a member of a pioneer Texas family and brother of Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell, the

Gen. Charles P. Cabell resigns, Sec. 1, Page 1.

55-year-old general has spent 35 years in the Army and Air Force, serving in a wide variety of capacities.

After graduation from Oak Cliff High School, Cabell accepted an appointment to West Point, graduating in 1925 and taking a commission with the field artillery.

After five years of Army life, and after graduating from the Army-Navy Staff College, he transferred to the Army Air Corps in 1930.

In 1939, he was graduated from the Air Corps tactical school and in 1940, he was graduated from

Dallas, Monday

the command and staff school where he had specialized in aerial photography.

Just before the outbreak of World War II, in 1941, Cabell was assigned to duty with the Royal Air Force in England as a special observer for the Air Corps.

In 1942, after his promotion to colonel, he became chief of the advisory council for the U.S. Air Force commanding general, H. H. Arnold.

But with the war raging on both sides of the world, he was given command of the 45th Combat Bomb Wing of the Eighth Air Force, a unit he commanded from 1943 until 1944, when he became director of plans for the Strategic Air Command under Gen. Carl Spaatz and helped plan the Normandy invasion.

When American troops were firmly entrenched on the coast of Normandy, Cabell, then brigadier general, was transferred to the Mediterranean, where he was director of operations and intelligence for the Allied Air Forces, serving until 1946, when he attended top-level conferences as the Air Force's military adviser to the United Nations.

After promotion to major general in 1948, he was named director of intelligence for the Air Force and served in this capacity until 1951, when he became director, joint staffs, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States.

While serving in this capacity, he was promoted to lieutenant general.

In 1953 he was named deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was promoted to full general in 1953.

For his service to his country, Gen. Cabell was recipient of numerous awards of commendation. Among them were the Air Medal with oak leaf clusters, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the decoration of Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, a decoration presented by Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the U.S.

For the last 8 years he has served with the CIA, but for personal reasons, he has given up this post with the hopes of entering private business.

*not exactly accurate*

collector without and maintained the same tax rate for three years.

He was the first mayor of the city to be a "full-time" volunteer mayor and to establish an office at City Hall to meet with citizens and hear their complaints.

While he was devoted to solving the city's more serious problems, Cabell often called himself a "ribbon-cutter." But then he would add, "I'm mighty proud of it, because when the cutting stops, progress stops. And I'm for all the progress Dallas can get."

Earle Cabell was born on a farm near the Trinity River and the Eighth Street bridge on Oct. 27, 1896, the son of cattle expert Ben E. Cabell. His grandfather, Gen. W. L. Cabell, had been imprisoned in Boston as a confederate in the Civil War, and when released, came to Texas to begin a law practice.

GEN. CABELL served as mayor of Dallas for three terms in 1880s. Ben E. Cabell was county sheriff from 1892 to 1900 and mayor from 1900 to 1904.

Earle Cabell carried a name that was full of luster in Dallas. But his wife, Dearie, has pointed out that it didn't mean Earle was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He made his own way in business.

He attended Bowie Elementary School and was graduated from North Dallas High School in 1915, and then attended, for one term each, Texas A&M and Southern Methodist University, before seeking his fortune as a shipping clerk and then salesman for Morning Glory Creameries in Houston.

He acquired a milk and ice cream business in Pine Bluff, Ark., where he met and married Elizabeth (Dearie) Holder, and then returned to Dallas in 1932, where he formed Cabell's, Inc. with brothers Ben E. Cabell Jr. (who was to become Dallas mayor problem in 1929) and Charles P. Cabell.

THE CABELL brothers dreamed of a series of ice cream parlors that would cover Dallas, and soon they had them—capitalizing on an innovation in these

Grand Avenue state bank. Cabell felt he had "paid his dues" as a business and civic leader and, in 1939, wanted to run for mayor. He thought he had been promised a position on the Citizens Charter Association slate, but the CCA decided instead to endorse R. L. Thornton for a fourth term.

Cabell, running as an independent, forced Thornton into a runoff where he lost by some 3,000 votes. But two years later, he was elected as an independent to the highest vote recorded in a City Council election to that time. In 1963, he trounced his CCA opponent.

A highly popular mayor, Cabell was never one to shirk a fight and was renowned for his dogged stubbornness when he thought he was right.

URGING VOTER approval of his proposal to build 3,000 units of public housing to replace West Dallas shacks, Cabell said, "Some 70,000 to 80,000 people live in shacks, hovels and hog pens. We have to find a place to put these people before we can demolish these shacks."

When his proposal was called "socialism," Cabell replied:

"I can imagine when Gen. W. L. Cabell wanted to put in the first free schools in Dallas, someone cried socialism. I can imagine when his son and my father (Mayor Ben E. Cabell) built Bachman Lake to take care of Dallas' water needs, someone said 'If they can't dig their own wells they don't deserve water.'"

His premise was that if free enterprise could rid Dallas of slums, fine. If it couldn't, then public housing should be considered.

CABELL'S PROGRAM was fought as "political housing" and he lost the referendum—one of the few battles he lost during his mayoral days.

Cabell was serving as mayor during the city's most image-shattering days, such as when Adlai Stevenson was spat upon and hit with a picket's sign while here for a United Nations Day event at Memorial Auditorium. The attack on the diplomat was reported in newspapers and on television. Cabell was criticized for not having done more to protect Stevenson. He was

He was serving as mayor on Nov. 22, 1963, and greeted the late President John F.

bell in many ways. Carefully annotated press kit's an admiring portrait in words (and eight illustrations) to set a saccharine whitewash. In real life, Cabell was bigger than life.

A fifth-generation Virginian, he was an 18th grader at West Point, finishing 30th in a class of 44 which had started out totaling 69. He saw plenty of action on the Indian-plains frontier, and shot a redskin who put an arrow in his shoulder, just like on TV.

WHEN THE Civil War erupted, there was no soul-searching for Cabell; his homeland was too much a part of him. He resigned his U.S. Army commission and was appointed a major (after Jefferson Davis personally wired Abraham Lincoln to pave the way for his return South) in the Confederate army.

He was in the thick of battles and campaigns, but mostly as a staff officer, a quartermaster expert. With Beauregard and Johnston, two Confederate immortals, he is credited with creating the famed stars-and-bars battle flag of the Confederacy.

He received his brigadier's star in 1863, was captured by Union forces late in 1864, and finished out the war in squalid prisoner camps in Lake Erie and Boston Harbor. He survived disease, hunger that made rats part of the diet, and Yankee cold.

After the war he brought his family from Texas and became a civil engineer in Fort Smith, Ark. Engineering was too tame for him. He studied law at nights and hung out his legal shingle in 1868.

May 22, 1967  
Dallas Texas

District Attorney Jim Garrison  
New Orleans  
Louisiana

Important

*Handwritten:*  
TO: IVON!  
This has been assigned  
to Bentley - Copy to  
you too. JJ

Mr. Garrison:

The following account may be fiction or it may be fact, I dare not commit myself by trying to substantiate it. The story was told to me in bits and pieces over a period of three months by a man, whom, I admit, has very little credibility to his character. The only reason I take the time to relate this to you, is because it is now past the realm of coincidence.

I fully realize the consequences of my actions, and so therefore I am prepared to co-operate with your office to the fullest extent, if you think the information I have warrants it.

Naturally, what I refer to is the Kennedy assassination.

It is hard to know where to begin, because the beginning was years before I had occasion to come upon this information. This is the story, the best I can relate to you:

It seems that back in 1960 and 1961 a group of men in this country began collecting money for a so-called invasion force into Cuba. This "army" was prepared to attack and capture Castro's Cuba in an invasion sponsored by the CIA. This is common knowledge, but what is not so well known, is WHY THE INVASION FAILED ! As the information was given to me, a few of the leaders of the anti-Castro force in this country decided to flee the country with a good deal of the funds collected from the sympathizers of the Cuban refugees. These men whom I will name later, were arrested in the Miami airport with the money in their possession. The arresting officers, members of the CIA, confiscated the money; amounting to almost three million dollars. Then, as the story goes, President Kennedy, feeling that he had been duped, and would be left holding the bag, and.... realizing the international consequences of such an invasion, pulled the air support that had been orally committed. This, of course, led to the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion.

Since most of the 1400 or more invasion members were either killed or captured, the Cuban leaders in this country put most of the blame upon President Kennedy himself. I feel that I have evidence, though admittedly heresay, that can prove this course of events.

I was told this story by a man who allegedly was a part of the Cuban revolutionary movement in this country. He claims to have been one of those arrested at Miami. Also he claims to have been under FBI investigation at various times. I was in Omaha Nebraska at the time this

was told to me, and at about the same time, as I'm sure you remember, your office was trying to get Perry Russo's girl friend; Mrs McClaine or something to that effect, down to New Orleans for questioning. It seemed rather strange to me that she would wind up in Omaha since she really had no people there. Also, WHY did the gentleman whom I quote decide to come to Omaha? He had no job there, no relatives, and no real desire to find either. He moved to Omaha in March from Lincoln Nebraska, where he had spent about two months or less with no visible means of support. He had just previously been in the State of Washington with an associate of his.

The following are a few facts that the Omaha man told me, either directly or indirectly;

He told me about the pilot named Ferrie long before your office announced your interest in him. He described the man in great detail and claimed to know him personally. He also predicted his demise.

I overheard numerous telephone conversations ( mostly with the man in Washington ) in which he asked with great concern whether it was the FBI, the CIA, or who, that had been asking questions about them, and whether it was that they had something on him or on "one of the others".

He claimed to have either known or had met the Mr. Shaw you questioned.

He was originally from New Orleans, and claims to have worked on your staff at one time as an investigator.

He says he saw Oswald in New Orleans, Also a man who "looked like Ruby".

At one time, the Omaha man and the Washington man met in a hotel there and discussed plans to go to New Orleans to see a man called Sergio Arcacha. They went, but could not find him or another man they said was there. Three days later, the local Newspapers Announced that you, too had been looking for Mr. Arcacha for questioning and that he had told you he would talk to you , but not alone.

He described the assassination scene in great detail and told me some facts about it that I had definitely not heard before.

He claims that Oswald was a patsy, a setup, to take the blame for the whole thing. Also that OSWALD WAS A HOMOSEXUAL like Shaw, Ferrie, Tippett ( Dallas police officer ) and a score of others.

He told me about the motorcycle police officer who claimed to have seen a man with a rifle run from the grassy knoll in front of Kennedy. (incidentally, The Omaha man claims that this is where the fatal shot came from) The police officer mysteriously had a very serious accident right after the incident, and now is a near idiot.



He claimed to have met the late President on a number of occasions, and he talked about him with very little respect.

He claims that he left Louisiana upon the advise of the Governor.

The Omaha Man and the Washington man were always in telephone contact with each other, no matter where they were. Once, the Washington man was in Washington D.C. for some reason or another and they conferred by telephone twice in that one day.

The following is a list of the names for the story above. If you feel that any of them fit into a proper place, or into your current investigation, Please contact me so we can further discuss this.

- 10/11  
etc  
□
- 1. Sergio Arcacha
  - 2. Lucian Rebel *Louis Rebel ?*
  - 3. Fred L. Crisman
  - 4. Thomas E. Beckham
  - 5. Martin Grassi

Mr Garrison, perhaps this is all hogwash. I really do not know. I can go into more detail on all of this, and I have the addresses of those mentioned above. I would come to New Orleans myself, but I do not have the necessary finances. Also, I would have to be assured of protection, at least to the best of your ability.

I have arranged to be reached through the Democratic chairman here, Mr Thomas Reagan 101 Woodbridge Way, Mesquite, Texas. His Telephone Number is: AT 5-4573

If the information I have related to you here is of any consequence, contact Mr. Reagan, and he will contact me.

Good luck in your investigation.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

# DA Subpenas Ex-CIA Director Allen Dulles

## Issues New Order for Novel Return

The district attorney's office today issued a grand jury subpoena for Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to appear before the jury March 7 and 8 in connection with the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A new subpoena also was issued today for Gordon Novel, former New Orleans nightclub owner. Previous efforts to get Novel back to New Orleans to testify have been unsuccessful.

District Attorney Jim Garrison said his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA," and said both Dulles and Novel were needed to testify about CIA activities.

Both subpoenas were issued through Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Brant.



GORDON NOVEL

THE REQUEST for the Dulles subpoena alleges that Dulles was CIA director until Sept. 27, 1961, and as such "would have pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and/or an employee of the CIA."

The document said possible information relative to CIA knowledge or contact with Oswald (named by the Warren Commission as the sole slayer of the President) was suppressed in certain commission documents.

It charges that while Dulles headed the CIA, the organization negotiated with a New Orleans firm for the purchase of trucks and vehicles to use in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and used the name of Lee



ALLEN DULLES

Harvey Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

The subpoena request quoted

Turn to Page 7, Column 3

# EANS

Y'S STORY

to The States-Item Times at 9, Noon and 5

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1968

to have been employed by the CIA during Dulles' tenure as chief. "Gordon Novel had the state to avoid testifying and sought to enlist the aid of the CIA in preventing his return," the document said.

**THE REQUEST** said "David W. Ferris, who has been named in an indictment as a conspirator to the murder of John F. Kennedy, was an employe of the CIA at a time when Alton Dulles was the head of the CIA. Among other things, he was a flying instructor in Guatemala prior to the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion."

Dulles was never called before the Warren Commission, the document said.

The document said it was issued for the purpose of being presented to a judge in New York, "where said Allen W. Dulles now is, upon proceedings to compel said Allen W. Dulles to attend and testify . . ."

Both the Dulles and Novel subpoena requests contain provisions granting the men immunity from arrest and process service while in Louisiana on matters which arose prior to their entrance into the state to answer the subpoenas.

**IN THE PAST**, Garrison has refused to grant Novel such immunity. Novel has said he would be willing to return if it were granted.

The Novel subpoena request says Novel now lives in Columbus, Ohio.

It alleges that Novel "by his own admission in public statements is affiliated with the CIA."

It further alleges that Novel "has been established to be a frequent visitor of and associate of attorney Dean A. Andrews who has been convicted of perjury in connection with his testimony relative to the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

**ALSO**, it says he was an associate of Ferris in connection with CIA activities.

"Information has been given to the DA's office which located Novel at No Name Key in Florida where a number of CIA employes were training for an invasion of Cuba," the request said.

It also says Novel has been identified by a witness as a frequent visitor of Edgar Eugene Bradley in North Hollywood, Calif. Bradley has been charged in Orleans Parish as a conspirator in the Kennedy slaying.

Novel, the request says, has been identified by various witnesses as having been in various places in Dallas in 1963 which are under investigation by the DA's office.

"Gordon Novel has information on gun-running activities involving Clay L. Shaw who has been indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury as a conspirator to the murder of John F. Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, whom it is commonly accepted is the slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald," the docu-

ment as the claim involved. The document requests that Novel be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of the state of Louisiana to assure his attendance.

It says Novel was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury March 17, 1967, and adds:

"Gordon Novel, by his own public admissions, sold his business on the weekend and left the city to avoid not only the aforesubscribed subpoena but also a new subpoena which he knew had been issued but not served."

It says Novel was charged as a material witness and a warrant issued for his arrest, and goes on:

**"SUBSEQUENT** to the issuance of the warrant, Gordon Novel disguised himself in the clothing of a member of a particular religious order and by stealth and furtiveness returned to the state of Louisiana and removed his automobile.

"Subsequent to his having fled Louisiana, Gordon Novel traveled in secret to various places in the U.S. in the company of a member of a national news medium who aided and abetted Novel in his flight. Further, Novel has sought the aid of governmental agencies, particularly the CIA, to prevent his return to New Orleans."

Garrison, in a statement accompanying the subpoenas, said Dulles was head of the CIA when its present techniques were developed.

"These techniques, although it is not generally known, have included the covert penetration of much of the fabric of American life — including schools, organizations of many types, news agencies and even churches," Garrison said.

The DA said witnesses familiar with the CIA's operations in a "geographical corridor" from California through Texas and Louisiana, eastward to Florida are particularly important because "this office has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

**HE SAID** virtually every key witness, defendant and potential defendant in the case has turned out to be originally from that "geographic strip."

Garrison said the Warren Commission was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination." The commission members, he said, "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that 'national security' would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

Other evidence which possibly would have led to discovery of CIA involvement, Garrison said "was simply destroyed outright or never reported—such as the finding of bullets in Dealey Plaza immediately after the assassination."

employees involved in the case engaged in constructing cases against them."

He concluded: "This office intends to demonstrate . . . that the CIA made a mistake in using Orleans Parish as a staging area for the assassination and that the federal government has made an equally bad mistake in attempting to conceal this fact and in attempting to obstruct justice in Orleans Parish."

## Shoot--

Continued from Page 1

man who shot Berryman, officers said, was about 5 feet, 10 inches tall and weighed 155 pounds. He was wearing a dark red shirt.

**HIS COMPANION** was described as 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighing 140 pounds.

Both were in their early twenties, officers said.

Three men — two of whom were armed and entered the store — robbed the manager of a Winn-Dixie Store in Lakeside Shopping Center at 10:20 a.m. and escaped with an undetermined amount of money.

Jefferson deputies said one of the gunmen entered the partially enclosed office of manager William Bristler, 28, of Metairie, and the second stood just outside the office, nearer the front door.

Both men were armed with revolvers.

**A THIRD MAN** waited, with motor running, in a car parked in front of the store.

The getaway car was described as a 1961 white Mercury sedan with a 1963 license. Only the first number 15 and the letter B were noted by a witness.

Deputies said their first report was that more than \$350 was stolen.

Store officials said they would not report the exact amount, but said the stolen money included some checks.

World's largest known expose granite is Stone Mountain, east of Atlanta, Ga., which is 80 feet high and seven miles in circumference.

From Ct  
Having C



## Garrison Subpoenas Helms to Testify on the C.I.A. Investigation of Oswald

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New Orleans Times-Picayune  
 NEW ORLEANS, May 10 — District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpoenaed Richard Helms, head of the Intelligence Agency, to answer questions before a New Orleans grand jury next week about a C.I.A. investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The subpoena, signed by State District Judge Bernard J. Bazar, ordered Mr. Helms to appear next Wednesday. It also directed him to produce a photograph taken by C.I.A. agents in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City in October, 1962, about seven weeks before the President was shot.

Mr. Garrison, who has said he has evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent of the C.I.A., declared that a photograph alleged to show Oswald in front of the Cuban Embassy was a "hoax" produced by the C.I.A. to avoid having to identify one of its agents, who was with Oswald in Mexico City and who appeared in the true photograph.

On Monday, Mr. Garrison said that he had begun an investigation of the activities of the C.I.A. and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He accused both agencies of withholding vital evidence concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

### Refuses to Testify

This morning, an F.B.I. agent, Denis Kennedy, refused to appear before the grand jury in answer to a subpoena issued last week. Mr. Kennedy was one of the F.B.I. agents who helped to investigate the New Orleans scene after the President's death in Dallas.

In pleadings filed in state



Associated Press Wirephoto  
 Alvin Beaubouef

court today, Louis C. Lacour, the United States attorney in New Orleans, said that Attorney General Ramsey Clark had directed Mr. Kennedy not to answer the subpoena.

Mr. Lacour asked Judge Bazar to dismiss the subpoena and to hearing on the motion was set for next Tuesday.

In support of the motion, Mr. Lacour filed a statement saying: "Traditionally, F.B.I. agents do not testify before state grand juries with respect to information or material gained by them in the performance of their official duties or by reason of their official status."

"Department of Justice order 324-64 prohibits any officer or employee of the department from producing or disclosing information

on material contained in the files of the Department of Justice or acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status.

"Special Agent Kennedy has been instructed by the Attorney General, pursuant to order 324-64, that he is not to testify with respect to information and material acquired by him in the performance of his official duties or because of his official status.

"Customarily, when local authorities seek information from a Federal investigation agency they inquire of the proper Federal officials. No inquiry has been made here. Therefore, it is requested that the subpoena be quashed."

A former F.B.I. agent, Warren DelBruys, was also subpoenaed last week. He did not appear to testify. The District Attorney's office said that the subpoena had not been served.

At a news conference this afternoon, meanwhile, the attorney for Alvin Beaubouef, a one-time business partner of the late David W. Perrie, whom Mr. Garrison has called the "central figure" in a plot to kill President Kennedy, said that a lie detector test showed that Mr. Beaubouef was telling the truth when he reported he had been "threatened" by members of the District Attorney's staff.

### New Threats Charged

An article in Newsweek this week said that an investigator for Garrison had offered Mr. Beaubouef \$3,000 to testify that he had overheard discussion of an assassination plot.

Mr. Beaubouef later signed an affidavit saying that the investigator had at no time asked him to tell anything but the truth.

But today his attorney, Burton G. Klein, said that Mr. Beaubouef had signed the affidavit "because of threats and coercion."

Mr. Beaubouef, a slender man of 21 who was dressed in a brown and a blue tie, sat beside his attorney during the news conference but did not take part in it.

Mr. Klein would not say who had administered the polygraph test. However, Mr. Beaubouef said on Monday that he was going to take a lie detector test yesterday in Washington.

### A Long-Standing Policy

Special to The New Orleans Times-Picayune

WASHINGTON, May 10 — The Department of Justice followed a long-standing Federal policy today when it refused to permit an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to testify before a state grand jury in Louisiana.

Justice Department regulations prohibit F.B.I. agents from testifying about matters that they have investigated before state grand juries, unless the Attorney General gives his consent.

Veteran officials of the Justice Department and the F.B.I. in 1964, states that if the state judge put him in jail. The Supreme Court upheld in the Touby case.

The regulation, which was revised by acting Attorney General Nicholas D.C. Katzenbach in 1964, states that if the state agent persists in calling upon the Attorney General had given

his consent for an agent to testify.

The reason for this policy is said to be that once an agent is sworn in before the grand jury, he could be required to disclose Federal secrets.

The Supreme Court has upheld the authority of Federal Department heads to exercise this power in a series of cases running back to 1908. The latest decision, in 1959, involved an attempt by Roger Touhy, the Chicago gangster, to prove in habeas corpus proceedings that the F.B.I. had used fraud to send him to the penitentiary.

An F.B.I. agent refused to produce subpoenaed records in Federal district court and the trial judge put him in jail. The Supreme Court ruled that the agent had the right to refuse, unless the Attorney General gave his permission.

When the Justice Department refused today to let Mr. Kennedy testify, it cited the current version of the regulation that the Supreme Court upheld in the Touby case.

The regulation, which was revised by acting Attorney General Nicholas D.C. Katzenbach in 1964, states that if the state agent persists in calling upon the Attorney General had given

or disclose the material or information demanded."

Legal observers here said today that any subpoena served on Mr. Kennedy by a Federal judge would probably order his immediate release, under the authority of the Touby case.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that any subpoena served on C.I.A. officials in connection with the Garrison investigation "will be accepted."

The spokesman would not elaborate. However, Federal officials outside the Justice Department normally turn their subpoena papers over to the department, which then provides instructions on what course the officials should take.

### St. Louis House Leans

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Mrs. Mary Vannest's testimony today in a St. Louis house leans to the right, but not as far as the leaning tower of Pisa. She did not notice much when she moved into the house 21 years ago. But now the electric light pole in front of the house is out of line with the structure. Neighbors say the house was damaged in a tornado in 1947.

## Garrison Charges C.I.A. and F.B.I. Conceal Evidence on Oswald

By MARTIN WALBRON

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—District Attorney Jim Garrison has begun an investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, charging that both agencies are trying to withhold evidence about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Apparently unruffled by an accusation by Newsweek magazine that the only "plot" in the assassination was one Mr. Garrison had created in his own mind, the tall, flamboyant district attorney subpoenaed two Federal agents to appear before a New Orleans grand jury tomorrow.

Mr. Garrison refused to comment directly on the Newsweek assertion that one of his investigators had offered money to a friend of David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot, to testify that he had overheard the formation of a plot to kill President Kennedy.

The district attorney set a regular meeting of the New Orleans grand jury to hear Regis Kennedy, an F.B.I. agent, and Warren Delaney, a Government agent, to appear for questioning.

## Questioned Ferrie

During the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination, Regis Kennedy questioned the late Mr. Ferrie and Mr. Garrison had described as "the central figure" in a conspiracy to murder the President.

In a not-for-attribution interview with two reporters of the New Orleans States-Item last Thursday, the district attorney said that he had information indicating that Oswald was an agent of the C.I.A. engaged in a secret operation with anti-Castro Cubans, and that the F.B.I. knew it. Yesterday, Mr. Garrison said that The States-Item article was "essentially correct."

According to The States-Item, Garrison said that in the

world, the man accused by the Warren Commission of being the sole assassin, was "superbly everywhere he went in New Orleans by an individual known to have been in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency."

"That C.I.A. man, a source close to Mr. Garrison said, is now dead."

The Newsweek accusation appears in the current issue in an article by Hugh Downs, a former Dallas newspaper reporter who joined the magazine staff about four months ago.

## Visit to Beaubouef

The article said that last March, in an attempt to "shore up" a conspiracy charge against Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman, two investigators from Mr. Garrison's office went to visit Alvin Beaubouef, a 21-year-old service station operator who was once in business with Mr. Ferrie.

Mr. Shaw has been indicted by a New Orleans grand jury and charged with being a co-conspirator in a plot to murder President Kennedy.

Newsweek said that Mr. Beaubouef had refused to make any commitment to Mr. Garrison's investigators without talking to his lawyer. The next day, Leon Lelock, one of the investigators, came to the lawyer's office.

"What had Lelock told Beaubouef the night before, the attorney asked?" Newsweek said. "I told him we had liberal expense money," Lelock replied. "And I said the boss is in a position to get him a job, and that he would make a hero out of him, instead of a villain, you understand. . . . I mean we can change the story around, you know, to positively beyond a shadow of a doubt. . . . you know, eliminate him, you know, into any kind of a conspiracy or what have you."

"The attorney wanted to know more about the offer of money," Newsweek wrote. "Lelock answered: 'I would ven-

ture to say . . . well, I'm, you know . . . fairly certain we could put \$3,000 on him.'"

Newsweek said Mr. Lelock then "told out the 'conspiracy plot' to which Beaubouef presumably would testify."

"Disputed Expense Route"

"He discussed 'crossroads' and 'escape routes,' the magazine said. "As Lelock 'recalled' it, Ferrie and Shaw had been arguing in the apartment — or maybe it had been Oswald and Shaw—the investigator couldn't quite recall for sure. Lelock added: 'Clay Shaw wanted some of his methods used, or his thoughts, you know, used. But anyway, that's what we have in mind—along that line.'"

"Was Al at the meeting?" the attorney asked. Lelock said: "No, Al wasn't at the meeting." But Lelock suggested that Dave Ferrie had told Beaubouef "all about it."

To explain why he had not come forward previously, the investigator suggested that Mr. Beaubouef say that he had been "scared," Newsweek said.

The magazine said that when Mr. Garrison's "boss" learned that the meeting in the attorney's office had been recorded on tape, "Lelock and a colleague returned to threaten Beaubouef. He was told if he got in the way he would be shot. Then they hauled him down to the courthouse and made him sign a statement that said, in effect, that he didn't consider the offer of \$3,000 and a job as a bribe."

Mr. Beaubouef would not comment on the Newsweek report. He once ran a service station with Mr. Ferrie and was reported by agents of the F.B.I. and the Secret Service to have gone to Texas with Mr. Ferrie on the night that President Kennedy was shot.

## Affidavit Released

Mr. Lelock could not be reached for comment, Mr. Garrison said. "This is not my problem. It's Newsweek's. They're the ones who will have to climb back off the limb."

However, Mr. Garrison made available to the press a copy of an affidavit signed by Mr. Beaubouef before a notary public and dated April 22, 1957.

Mr. Beaubouef said in the affidavit, made almost a month after the visit from Mr. Lelock, that "no representative of the Orleans Parish district attorney's office has ever asked me to do anything but to tell the truth."

He said that Mr. Lelock mentioned money after "I told him that I could not afford to continue to take the time to tell the district attorney's office what I knew about the case until I found a job and solved my financial problems."

Mr. Lelock replied that if Mr. Beaubouef's evidence led to the capture of the men who killed President Kennedy he felt "I would not have to worry about either a job or money. He said, however, that it had to be the truth because the district attorney's office would require me to take a lie detector test and other tests because they were not interested in building their case on any statements about which there was any question."

Mr. Beaubouef said he met with Mr. Lelock the next day in the office of his lawyer, and that the lawyer taped the conversation.

## Asks About Job Offer

The lawyer asked Mr. Lelock, "Is it true that you offered my client a job or some money to tell you the truth about the assassination?" the affidavit said.

"Mr. Lelock replied that this was correct but that his office was interested only in getting the truth and that anything less than the truth would be useless in an affidavit said.

Mr. Beaubouef quoted the investigator as saying: "We want to know what you saw, what you played in the assassination of the President. We know a lot of involvement already, but we feel that Alvin Beaubouef knows some missing links that will help us get all of the men involved in the assassination."

After the investigator had left the lawyer's office, the lawyer said "that he thought that he would sell this tape and make some money." The affidavit said, "I did not want to go along with it is at first but then I decided to because I needed some money to get on my feet."

Mr. Beaubouef said in the affidavit that he "later learned" that the lawyer had "called at least one magazine and offered to sell this tape for a sum of money." He said that as of that date—April 12—he had not received any money, if the lawyer had succeeded in selling the tape.

## Hears Recording

Mr. Beaubouef said that some days later he and his lawyer went to the district attorney of Jefferson Parish, the county next to Orleans Parish, and played 10 tape recordings for Frank Lantridge, the district attorney there.

"After listening to the tape, Mr. Lantridge indicated that he could not file a charge against anyone based on that conversation," the affidavit said.

Since the tape recording was made, Mr. Beaubouef has retained a different lawyer.

Mr. Lantridge said in a telephone interview that he had listened to a tape recording brought to him about three weeks ago by Mr. Beaubouef's first attorney. However, Mr. Lantridge would not comment on the contents of the recording.

## Reaction of C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency said today that any subpoena would be referred to the Justice Department of the Justice Department refused to comment.

The C.I.A. spokesman said that in the Warren report John Edgar Hoover, then C.I.A. director, stated that if a agency had never been associated directly or indirectly with Oswald.

To: Archives  
Re: C.I.A.



opinion By U.S. SENATOR STEPHEN M. YOUNG  
from capitol hill comes a demand  
for congressional surveillance  
of the central intelligence agency's  
pervasive and secret operations

## CURBING AMERICA'S INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT: THE CIA

I KNOW WHAT SPIES DO. I've watched enough of them in action by now. I've seen James Bond and Derek Flint and Napoleon Solo and that fellow who was such a good cook in *The Ipcress File*. I know all about them. They have attaché cases fitted out with death-dealing transistorized gadgets. They are quick on the draw and adroit at getting up ladders dropped from rescuing helicopters; they tend to favor blue shirts and wear wrist watches that broadcast their whereabouts. Often, in the course of carrying out their mysterious missions in exotic lands, they have their way with curvaceous, liquid-eyed and possibly treacherous ladies. Oh, yes, I know these fellows have their troubles, too. Didn't I see poor Alec Leamas sulking his way through *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*? Let no one say, therefore, that I am writing on a subject on which I am improperly informed.

The difficulty is that we live in an age when truth is consistently stranger than fiction. We have reached a point where even the most garishly Technicolor production, dealing with the unlikelyst hocus-pocus in the most lurid locale, can scarcely compete with the real thing. It is getting progressively more difficult to know where fiction ends and reality begins. The reality of our spy system taxes the imagination far more than any cinematic thriller.

Nobody knows for sure, but it is estimated that the United States is now spending something close to four billion dollars a year on the Central Intelligence Agency and other agencies of what has turned into an intelligence empire. This sum includes the budgets of the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and various branches of military intelligence. This is many, many times the amount of money appropriated for the entire State Department. It is estimated that more than 100,000 Americans are employed today in intelligence work. This small army, to put it baldly, is all but operating a separate, secret government of its own.

All this is paid for by tax dollars. You would think that Congress might have some control over such far-flung

operations, which not only gather intelligence but sometimes determine U.S. policy as well. But we don't. The intelligence agencies are free to spend their billions, accountable only in the vaguest fashion to the vaguest people. They can flout international law. They can take part in shadowy conspiracies to overthrow foreign rulers. In defiance of our official policy, they can determine where the weight of U.S. support is actually thrown. They can even influence our domestic institutions, through foundation fronts—as was widely publicized recently. And they are scarcely accountable for their actions. After the fact, it is almost impossible to find out just what those actions were and who authorized them.

It is time this whole cavalier approach were brought under Congressional control. With the world as volatile as it is today, laxity is too dangerous to tolerate.

I am not so naive as to suppose that the U.S. can walk through the world in this grim period of international anarchy without the most highly organized intelligence operation, any more than I would suggest that we strip ourselves unilaterally of armaments and weaponry. As long as the Russians have spies and the Chinese have spies and the British and the French have spies, we, too, will continue to need a highly organized structure of intelligence and counterintelligence. What is shocking to me and to many of my colleagues in Congress is the idea that our intelligence structure should be exempt from accountability to the elected representatives of the people.

There simply is no other branch of the Federal Government functioning with this kind of immunity. Every cent appropriated by Congress to the Federal Bureau of Investigation must be accounted for. When it comes to secrecy, there is no agency guarding more vital classified data than the Atomic Energy Commission, which operates under the intense scrutiny of a legislative committee, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Department of Defense must account for its activities and expenditures to the Armed Services Committees and to the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate (continued on page 132)

## AMERICA'S INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (continued from page 97)

and the House of Representatives.

The CIA, however, is accountable only to an informal committee known as the Special Group, consisting of the Director of the CIA; the Deputy Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and two Presidential representatives. They meet about once a week and make many of the crucial decisions affecting our secret policy abroad—all in the most informal way. There is no regular consultation with objective experts outside the Special Group. All the regular forms of democratic control are absent. The CIA, as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield pointed out as far back as 1956, is free from practically every ordinary form of Congressional check and scrutiny. Control of its expenditures is exempted from the provisions of the law that prevent financial abuses in other Government agencies. Its appropriations are hidden in allotments to other agencies. A few years ago, 34 other Senators joined Mansfield in sponsoring a resolution calling for a joint Congressional Committee on the Central Intelligence Agency. None of these 34 Senators, nor Mansfield, nor myself, is insensitive to the CIA's need for secrecy. What disturbs us is secrecy for secrecy's sake. The Mansfield resolution was defeated in the Senate. And so today you cannot directly learn anything about the CIA operation—not what it does, nor what it costs, nor how efficient it is, not even when it succeeds or when it fails—until it is too late to make any useful judgment.

If the record of the CIA were more impressive and more in keeping with our officially expressed foreign policy, there might be less reason for concern. Perhaps those of us whose natural suspicions have been aroused would not have been trying—in every one of the last 11 years—to secure proper Congressional control over the CIA. Too often, however, the CIA has not only sent men who are little more than adventurers to dabble in underground plots and maneuvers on foreign soil but has also ended up aiding just those outlawed regimes showing the least in common with our publicly announced democratic objectives. In other instances, the CIA has simply led us through a maze of shadowy political cloak-and-dagger obfuscation, resulting in our making fools of ourselves in the eyes of the entire world.

Take the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. It would be painful and futile to delve into that complex fiasco at this late date except as an object lesson in stupidity and international political failure. As the full story came out, it was appalling to learn how thoroughly all the signals were confounded—the lack of coordination, the waste of manpower, the failure to provide the promised umbrella of

bombers over the beaches as the Cuban freedom fighters made their landing. The late President John F. Kennedy gallantly took the blame for the Bay of Pigs disaster. "I am the responsible officer of the Government," he said; but it was plain by that time how disgracefully faulty had been the information he was given before the April 1961 landings, how ill-advised he had been by both the CIA and his military strategists, how mismanaged the whole affair was from beginning to end, largely by CIA bungling. After all, the CIA had virtually guaranteed that the invasion of Cuba was assured of success. Even if they couldn't overthrow the Castro regime immediately, the invading exiles were supposed to be able to reach the mountains and operate as a trained guerrilla force. As it turned out, the guerrilla brigade had undergone no guerrilla training and had no guerrilla plan. They were taught only the techniques of amphibious landings and infantry assault tactics. The CIA not only deceived the President in this case; the people of the United States were also deceived, and quite deliberately. Some devious mind in the CIA cooked up the idea of wheeling a B-26 bomber out on a Central American landing strip, peppering it with machine-gun bullets and getting an exiled Cuban pilot named Mario Zuniga to fly over Miami with it in a propaganda raid. After the first air strike against Castro's Cuba, Zuniga was to claim that members of Castro's air force turned their own planes against the dictator and bombed his bases. This story was palmed off on the American public through the American press, and Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was supplied with CIA propaganda that was false. Relying on its truth, he was subjected to humiliation in the United Nations. He displayed photographs of Zuniga's bullet-ridden plane as alleged proof that defecting Cubans had staged the bombing on their own initiative—only to learn that he had been misinformed, in fact, duped, by CIA officials and others. This highly honorable statesman should never have been deceived by the CIA. Yet as far as is known, there were no resultant dismissals or shake-ups at or near the top of the CIA hierarchy. The CIA concocted and conducted the whole operation. Cuban exile commanders reported later that even if President Kennedy had called off the invasion, they were going to go ahead, pretending to overthrow the CIA men who had trained them, in the smug expectation that the full might of our military would back them up against Castro. It seems evident they had been assured of this.

It is equally distasteful to recall the U-2 incident seven years ago that wrecked a summit conference with the Soviet Un-

ion. The apologists for the CIA point out that by the very nature of its operations, it is impossible for the Agency to have the sort of public relations available to other branches of Government. They "cannot talk" about either their failures or their successes; they cannot put out press releases explaining or justifying what they have done. Like the heroes in the spy movies, they must keep their mouths shut, even under the torture of public criticism.

"Until we have world stability," said an unnamed high-ranking veteran of the CIA recently, "our Government is going to have to have intelligence and it is going to have to be on a world-wide basis. There is no place we don't need information."

We who advocate Congressional control have no quarrel with this. We do not object to the surreptitious collection of information by intelligence agents. In this space age of change and challenge, with its Cold War and highly developed methods of espionage, counterespionage and subversion, no one questions the need for secrecy in intelligence activities. But enfolded in its nebulous cloud of secrecy, the CIA has played too large a part in the making of our foreign policy. It has assumed responsibilities that were heretofore the prerogative of the President and of Congress. Its officials have squandered taxpayers' money. Payments of \$2500 per month for U-2 pilot Powers and certain unemployed reservist National Guardsmen seemed customary. When spies and adventurers are given power to make decisions more appropriate to statesmen, democracy is in trouble. Unfortunately, the record of the CIA proves this in one incident after another.

In Burma in the 1950s, our ambassador, William J. Sebald, found his authority flouted and ignored by CIA operators, who conspired to keep 12,000 Nationalist Chinese troops on Burmese territory, despite our assurances to the Burmese Government that they would lay down their arms. These maneuvers not only endangered our relations with Burma but contributed to the decision of General Ne Win, when he seized the government in a bloodless coup five years ago, to move his nation to the left.

In Indonesia, an American pilot was shot down after he bombed and strafed an airstrip on Ambon island on instructions from the CIA, which was secretly supporting a rebellion against President Sukarno. The incident helped turn the country at that time against the whole concept of parliamentary democracy.

In Laos, the CIA supported General Phoumi Nosavan and his royalist army for years—one of the many instances in which this privately operated wing of our Government has put its money and

(continued on page 134)

AMERICA'S INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (continued from page 132)

its maneuvers on the side of rightism and reaction.

The CIA is proud of its record in Guatemala, where it claims to have masterminded the overthrow of the Communist-influenced government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in 1954. Yet who was it our CIA agents backed afterward? A ruling junta led by Colonel Castillo Armas! He routed the Communists, all right. Then he set up a committee that seized without compensation some 800,000 acres of land from the peasants, returned rich holdings to the United Fruit Company, repealed laws guaranteeing the rights of workers and labor unions to bargain for their wages and, within a week after taking over the government, arrested 4000 persons on suspicion of Communist activities. In Guatemala today, 2,000,000 Indians continue to toil for starvation wages while ultrarich and antidemocratic landowners flourish. Their wealth is increasing, but, according to reports, anti-United States, pro-Castro sentiment has been smoldering under the surface.

In the days when John Foster Dulles was practicing brinkmanship in the State Department and his brother, Allen, was heading up the CIA, some fancy prose works were issued to justify the operation of the CIA adventure. In a book entitled *The Craft of Intelligence*, Allen Dulles cited the story in the *Book of Numbers* about Moses sending spies to the Land of Canaan, offered a solemn history of medieval Europe, alluded to Disraeli's coup in connection with the Suez Canal and, in general, built up a hair-raising picture of clear and present danger to justify the free-ranging powers of his agency. Mr. Dulles made eloquent arguments, but on the wrong subject. We who call for Congressional supervision of intelligence activities are not so much disturbed by the fact that billions of dollars are being poured into the collection of information. We are more disturbed by the fact that the CIA is not satisfied to be our watchdog, but wants to be its own master. It has taken on the character of a second government, answerable only to itself.

The CIA was never intended to direct the foreign policy of our country. It was organized as an intelligence-collecting agency only, not as an operating, policy-making branch of Government. Congress created the Agency in 1947 because of the failure on the part of our intelligence to anticipate the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The duties of the CIA were set forth in five short paragraphs:

1. To advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the

Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

2. To make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities . . . ;

3. To correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and to provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government . . . provided that the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal-security functions . . . ;

4. To perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

5. To perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

There is nothing in those paragraphs about overthrowing foreign governments, or mounting invasions, or offering \$3,000,000 bribes—as was done to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore. There is nothing about interfering in the affairs of the Dominican Republic or Vietnam—where I heard from an American official in October 1965 that Vietnam Nationals employed by the CIA had, in one instance, posed as Viet Cong and committed atrocities in a South Vietnamese village, either to discredit the Viet Cong or to prove loyalty to them. Whether such allegations were true, I cannot say. Other Senators visiting southeast Asia heard similar reports. All these powers were usurped on the basis of the little phrase "other functions." That is too broad a definition for me. Even President Truman, who called the CIA into being in 1947, wrote in 1963:

I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak-and-dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment that I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a subject for cold-war enemy propaganda.

The far-flung power of the CIA operates not only in foreign lands today but even within the continental limits of the United States: 70 percent of all those

*thousands of employees are wearing their cloaks and carrying their daggers*

*There is CIA money subsidizing college programs, subtly and sometimes not so subtly influencing academic attitudes.*

Such was the case when Michigan State University was used from 1955 to 1959 as a cover for CIA operations connected with our activities in South Vietnam. At Michigan State, the CIA is reported to have spent millions of dollars to train policemen and officials for President Ngo Dinh Diem; the university neglected its functions of scholarship to groom leaders for a foreign government. So, at least, were the accusations in an article in the April 1966 *Ramparts*, written by Stanley K. Sheinbaum, former coordinator of the university's Vietnam project. Mr. Sheinbaum certainly ought to know. Ralph Smuckler, acting dean of the Office of International Programs at Michigan State, has deprecated the story, asserting that everything in it was false and distorted. Other responsible department heads at the university say that there was substance in Sheinbaum's charges. The most disturbing part of the story is that there is no way to get at the real truth. There must be good reasons, however, for Harvard and other reputable universities to have refused to have any institutional involvement with the CIA.

Even more shocking was the disclosure in February that for 15 years the Central Intelligence Agency gave secret financial support, totaling millions of dollars, to the National Student Association, the nation's largest student organization, and additional millions to other youth, labor, education and church groups. The discovery of such maladrofit maneuvers on the part of the CIA reduced virtually all scholarly and professional groups in America to the ranks of the suspect.

Such CIA interference in organizations outside its jurisdiction is inexcusable and indefensible. In this case, it brought embarrassment upon us at home and humiliation abroad. And it still poses a serious threat to academic freedom. Certainly other means could be found to handle financial assistance for these organizations and for similar ones when our country needs to be represented abroad. What the CIA did was not only immoral but in the end worked to the detriment of our national interests. It seems at least a possibility, for instance, that the National Student Association will disband. Certainly its overseas operations will be drastically curtailed. Henceforth, the credibility of all the organizations that received CIA funds—in some cases unwittingly—will be diminished.

The CIA also supports foundations and cultural groups, a publishing firm



and even a few trade unions. The CIA director can bring 100 foreigners into this country every year, totally exempt from our immigration laws. Some supposedly spontaneous demonstrations by anti-Castro Cubans and others may well have been inspired by the CIA. There is no way of finding out for sure.

What kind of minds control this vast organization? For the most part, they have been military in orientation. The first director of the CIA was Rear Admiral Roscoe S. Hillenkoetter, a brilliant Annapolis graduate who speaks three languages. He was succeeded in 1950 by General Walter Bedell Smith.

In February 1953, Allen Dulles was appointed by President Eisenhower to head the CIA. Dulles certainly brought remarkable experience and tremendous zeal to his post. He had earned a brilliant reputation as chief of the OSS in Switzerland. Educated at Auburn, Paris and Princeton, a former English teacher in the Far East, a successful international lawyer who knew personally many of the political and industrial leaders of Europe, he was eminently qualified for the job. Besides, his brother was Secretary of State.

Dulles' successor was John McCone, a man with white hair and a kind face. The American public learned little about him. He was not in the habit of giving interviews or making speeches. It is known, however, that he is a multimillionaire who made money in the shipbuilding business in wartime, directed the Panama Pacific Tankers Company (which carries oil to the Middle East); and that he received an engineer's degree from the University of California in 1922.

McCone was followed by Vice-Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr., U. S. N. (retired). Admiral Raborn had been a Navy man since he received his ensign's commission in 1928. He had served his country with distinction as a Naval officer through the years. He helped develop the Navy's guided missiles and aviation ordnance. He became Director of Central Intelligence in 1963 and was formerly deputy chief of Naval Operations.

The present ruler of the CIA empire is Richard M. Helms, 53, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Williams, who speaks three languages and has been in the spy business for 25 years. During World War Two, he worked for the Office of Strategic Services and—after a brief stay with the War Department's intelligence unit—he joined the CIA when it was founded in 1947. Unlike most of his predecessors, Helms is not a professional military man. As a civilian, he is presumably better suited to head this civilian agency.

What kind of people work for the CIA? On the one hand, there is the vast number of employees who work in the

headquarters at McLean, Virginia, and in the various regional offices. Many of them are recruited on college campuses from the cream of the student body. All are young people with excellent educations, many of them Ph.D.s. Quite different are the agents in the field. The "career" secret agent must have an unusual combination of skills. He must be keen and sensitive, adept at languages, at geography, at duplicity. He must be highly motivated and patriotic, willing to undergo dangers, yet always remain anonymous. But from the report on CIA operations in countries like Laos and Guatemala, there is clearly a streak of the adventurer in many of these individuals. They may not be as colorful or sartorially impeccable as James Bond, but a number of them have certainly shown themselves capable of equally highhanded, picaresque behavior. While many have proved themselves competent spies, few are the type to whom the American people would be likely to turn for the fateful decision-making powers that have sometimes been left in their hands.

At the CIA's \$46,000,000 "hidden" headquarters in Langley, Virginia, the interior architecture is so designed that half the time, I am informed, one CIA employee hasn't the slightest idea what anyone else in the place is up to. This secrecy within secrecy may reinforce the security of the operation, but has been known to interfere with its efficiency and economy. The building contains some fantastic facilities—enough to gladden the heart of any spy movie director in the world. There are special explosives, miniaturized weapons, invisible inks, an electronic brain, a phototype robot with the thrilling designation of Intellofax, and a huge library containing 200,000 newspapers, books and other periodicals. The CIA's electronic brain can call up information stored on 40,000,000 punch cards. I was amused to learn also that the CIA library harbors a gigantic collection of spy and mystery stories, from Edgar Allan Poe to Ian Fleming. It is comforting to know that if our boys ever run out of their own ideas, they can consult the creative masters in the field.

All of these resources, of course, help account for the staggering sums funneled through the CIA and the other agencies in our intelligence effort. Don't misunderstand me. If the CIA is our most hush-hush agency, that is surely as it should be. If everything about it is kept under cover, the needs of the operation would seem to require this. I would be the last to want to hamper CIA employees from satisfactorily performing their important duties. *But how can I, as an elected representative of the people, be sure that this is happening?* I know of ample evidence, which has come to light just in the past three years, to cause me to doubt the efficiency and good judg-

ment of some CIA employees and officials. About some of the details I prefer to exercise the charity of my own silence. The purpose of this article is not to impugn the motives of our intelligence people nor to hamper their legitimate work in protecting our interests, but to suggest a better form of control. Many millions of taxpayers' dollars are being spent for the maintenance of this operation, and the taxpayers are entitled at least to reliable assurance that money for the CIA is at all times being spent wisely.

Twelve years ago, the Hoover Commission recommended a joint Senate-House watchdog committee to supervise the CIA. Primarily because officials of the CIA opposed it, this recommendation was never implemented.

I recently introduced a legislative proposal providing for a joint Congressional committee to serve as master to the CIA watchdog and to monitor its activities and expenditures. My bill proposes that a special committee be set up, composed of 12 Senators and Representatives, one majority and one minority member of each of the House and Senate committees on Armed Services, Appropriations and Foreign Relations. This joint Congressional committee would be empowered to hold regular executive or secret sessions and would be provided with adequate funds, space and staff.

The present two informal committees—one in the Senate, the other in the House—have no staff whatever. They are composed of the chairmen and ranking majority and minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services committees of both houses. The members of these two committees already have a tremendous work load. I must say, I was surprised when I learned that one very influential member of Congress, with considerable seniority and a fine record of personal and political achievement, had stated sometime following his appointment to this committee, "I don't know much about the operations of the CIA and I don't want to know." That's a shocking state of affairs.

Our founding fathers, who were the architects of our Constitution, gave the Senate the power to offer advice and consent to the President in making treaties with foreign nations and to advise and consent to the appointment of certain high officials in the Executive and Judicial branches of our Government. The Congress alone is the source and must remain the source of all foreign-policy legislation. Congress alone must decide the proper appropriations for foreign assistance. If it is true that the CIA, however indirectly, is infringing on the responsibilities of the State Department, the Defense Department and the authority of Congress, this infringement must stop.

I have no way of proving that the CIA

TO: ARCHIVES  
Re: C.I.A.

102  
To  
Call

IMP.

100 Oglesherpe Pl.  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee  
December 27, 1967

PERSONAL

Jim Garrison  
District Attorney  
New Orleans, La.

He said "on X-20, a Mr. Sorrenson"

Dear Jim:

Perhaps you haven't forgotten me by now, but I certainly have not forgotten your investigation. I met you in April with Mark Lane, and immediately after our visit I returned to Tennessee. I had the local media publicize my reaction to the New Orleans visit in a favorable light. As a result, I can say that I have some fruits of the effort.

Today a man called me and wanted to arrange a mysterious meeting with me, re Kennedy assassination. I spent a couple of hours talking to him. He claimed that his conscience would not let him hold his peace any longer. He had to get some information off his chest.

Here I shall refrain from too many details for security reasons. Nevertheless, the man claims that he was in West Palm Beach at the time of the assassination and overheard VERY IMPORTANT telephone calls. I questioned him on other details, and I am convinced that he knows what he is talking about.

Moreover, he came to me, because he had heard of my connection with you on the New Orleans visit. He wanted to arrange a private audience with you, in which he claims he would disclose enough information to prove to you that he has enough to crack the case. Then, if you are convinced, he would prefer an audience with you and at least two of the Kennedy's to disclose the most vital information. It is of course, not without strings. He would like some sort of compensation for his family, since he knows that by getting involved his life is in danger.

He claims that five men were involved at the scene of the crime: three Cubans and two Americans. However, the orders came from way high up.

Now, he is afraid to go to New Orleans. However, he agreed to let you pick the time and place of meeting. Moreover, he would need transportation money, since he is a retired disabled veteran.

Moreover, he claims that it will take at least seven months and a lot of money to get your hands on the incriminating information, but it is not impossible.

Jim, again, I'll say that I am convinced that he knows what he is talking about. My only question, now, is whether he is a CIA agent checking out my involvement or trying to work his way into your investigation. He claimed his awareness of the CIA's participation in the whole affair.

If you would be willing to arrange a meeting, call me 615-483-1849 in Oak Ridge Tennessee before Monday. Or send some reply to 100 Oglesherpe Place, in Oak Ridge. After Monday I'll be back in New York City at 99 Claremont Avenue, New York 10027. My number in New York is 662-7100 (area code: 212).

Sincerely yours,

Mary Helen Battle

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

3 - JUN 1964

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: Memo from  
R. Helms to W. Casper, 8 August 1965  
 Name and title of person making the check  
J. E. Remington NCAS  
 Date 10-13-65

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
 General Counsel  
 President's Commission on the  
 Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT : Documents on Lee Harvey OSWALD Furnished  
 by the Soviet Government.

1. The Soviet documents forwarded to this Agency under your letter of 20 May 1964 provide some additional detail on OSWALD. The information in these documents parallels that already available from other sources, and does not contradict our previous information. The documents do clarify somewhat OSWALD's alleged occupation at the Minsk radio plant by giving the original Russian terms used in describing his job. It is referred to several times as "slesar" ("assembler") or "regulirovshchik" ("regulator"). The former term applies to someone who works with metal and may indicate that OSWALD had something to do with the fabricating of metal prototypes or models in the experimental shop. The functions of a "regulator" in an experimental shop are not clear, but may involve the physical regulation or adjustment of certain mechanical components. Neither type of work is believed to require much skill or training.

2. The following points relating to the documents are worth noting:

a. A significant omission from the materials provided is the letter OSWALD allegedly wrote to the Supreme Soviet requesting Soviet citizenship. None of the subject documents refers to a request by OSWALD for citizenship.

b. OSWALD signed a receipt in 1960 for his Identity Document for Stateless Persons, and a second receipt in 1962 for his Identity Document for Foreigners. The similarity of wording of the receipts

/regarding his understanding

regarding his understanding of Soviet residence and travel regulations further supports our belief that such regulations are identical or nearly identical for bearers of either type of identity document. This means that OSWALD should have obtained permission in July 1961 to travel to Moscow, but, as we know from other cases, failure to obtain travel permission is not uncommon and not a serious offense.

c. The inclusion of Marina's exit visa "application" is singular in view of the fact that the Commission had not requested information on Marina. Moreover, the document purporting to be an application for an exit visa hardly qualifies as such. We know from the cases of other Soviet citizens that have sought to obtain exit visas for permanent residence outside the USSR that such persons are required to provide considerably more information than was reflected in Marina's "application." Moreover, in interviews conducted in this country Marina referred to having filled out the necessary "forms" and OSWALD noted in his "diary" that about twenty documents were necessary to obtain an exit visa.

d. The Soviet translators for OSWALD's early documents are believed to be identical with persons already referred to in OSWALD's "diary." R. SHIROKOVA (not SHIRONOVA as shown on the English translation of his 1959 application for an identity document) is doubtless Rima SHIROKOVA, whom OSWALD mentioned in his "diary." R. F. DEDKOV, who translated OSWALD's "application" for employment on 11 January 1960, is doubtless the same Roman DETKOV who also appeared in OSWALD's "diary."

3. The format and wording of subject documents appear to be consistent with Soviet practice.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED

By authority of: *Richard Helms*

*R. Helms to W.C. Clegg 9 August 1965*

Name and title of person making the change: *J.B. Zimmerman*

Date: *10-13-65*

*Richard Helms*

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

whitehouse  
BLACK OUT

John Kennedy in cold Arlington lay  
Listening to Lyndon say:  
"Earl, boy, turn out the light,  
Bury the facts tonight--  
Talk to the CIA--

Buried facts with finding facts who can add?"  
John Kennedy's flesh froze. Ruby played mad,  
Oswald died, Andrews lied: the facts smelled bad.

"They cannot bury Truth!" Garrison cried.

"Dead men tell no truths," CIA replied,

And grinned as witness after witness died.

Tragic, tragic, tragic sights

As Lyndon turns

As Lyndon turns

As Lyndon turns out the lights.

LAWRENCE J. FRIEDMAN, M. D.  
436 NORTH ROXBURY DRIVE  
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210  
TELEPHONE 275-0741

To: Archivist  
For: CIA file

February 13, 1968

Jim Garrison, Esquire  
District Attorney  
West Bank, Court House  
Gretna, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

It has just come to my attention that a letter dated January 29, 1968, signed by Donald Freed on the subject of the Kennedy assassination was sent to you on the stationery of the Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation of which at one time I was the president.

The Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation, founded exclusively to promote and support art and culture in Los Angeles, has been officially dissolved under the laws of the State of California since May 16, 1966.

As my name appears on this letterhead, I wish to make it unequivocally clear that I had no knowledge of this letter sent to you and others by Donald Freed, that the use of the stationery was unauthorized and that I disclaim any responsibility for it and its contents.

I have informed Mr. Freed that he had no right to use this letterhead for any personal interests of his own. He has indicated that he will therefore follow up his original letter to you and all the other addressees with a statement correcting the implication that any of the officers of the Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation listed on the letterhead he used are sponsors of his statements or that they had any advance knowledge of his intention to use the stationery.

Whether he does write to you again or not in this connection, I repeat that I wish to make it unequivocally clear to you and your organization that I am herewith disclaiming any connection whatsoever with his project concerning the Kennedy assassination.

Very truly yours

*Lawrence J. Friedman, M.D.*  
Lawrence J. Friedman, M.D.

LJF:sl

Copy to J G d Bofley 8/30/68

Louis

TO: ARCHIVES  
RE: C.I.A.

Mr. James Garrison  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Please lay this letter in front of you and study it very thoroughly. It may save your life.

I have reason to believe that circumstances are arranged so that if two more pieces of evidence are made known, you may be left as the only link to public disclosure of the complete and entire disclosure of the conspiracy which resulted in the late President Kennedy's death.

Facts which I am sure you have now need only two pieces of evidence to complete the picture. One died with the unexplained suicide of a prominent man from San Francisco immediately following a visit there by Mr. Shaw. This man was in the travel agency business and jumped off of one of the city's most famous hotels.

Proof that Oswald was employed by the CIA has all been destroyed except one small link. The CIA furnished Oswald with classified information which no one else could possibly give him. Two letters exist which tell him what these were. They exonerated him alone, out of 23 other suspects, from investigation in the Walker shooting attempt. They thought he was working in the interests of the USA. His mother stated immediately after his arrest that Lee worked for the CIA. He told her to explain the large amount of money he had to finance his expensive travels. And it was the truth.

F ~~G. H. Turner~~  
Bord Front Street  
New Orleans City  
- M. J. Hall  
Dec 4th

1 Hal Lipsett  
1 front of Jack ?  
1 Kainey (S/F) =  
(Huntley / ... AM)  
about him =  
(very strong  
for us)

② LARISQ

For  
CIA  
Front

early  
all  
was

secret  
re: file

To: ARCHIVES  
- CIA file (etc)

Second conversation held 11/19/68 with subject claiming to be an ex-CIA agent interested in assisting Garrison.

As per request, lists of Oswald's possessions and copy of page from address book with word 'micro dots' were supplied to subject.

Some of the listed items elicited a greater or lesser degree of interest. Those items were: pills, tweezers, iodine, white powders, scrap of paper, telescope, Minox camera, Stereo Realist camera, 7 x 18 Sunbeam (glasses?), Russian transistor radio, unknown electronic device in plastic case, pedometer. A more detailed analysis follows.

pills: during the early sixties, pills were a common espionage tool in which to pack chemical compounds used for developing undetectable writing. They could also be swallowed if necessary, since they were also physiologically innocuous. Subject says they are no longer in wide usage, they retain their potency, and chemical analysis could be highly revealing, assuming something to find. If totally confiscated by the agency, he feels they would have been destroyed or substituted for by now.

tweezer: could be used to grasp microdot film sliver. He additionally commented that microdots the size of periods would be impractical--they are in fact larger, and placed between sliced-down single pages of books, or between layers of a post card. He again suggested careful perusal of any books in Oswald's possession, especially oversize books and/or any books with missing pages.

iodine: could be used as a vapor to develop undetectable writing, such as writing with clear water.

white powders: similar to pills, or possibly special glue needed to restore layers of microdot-containing pages.

scrap of paper: common white bond paper is the type used for undetectable writing.

telescope, 15 power: could be camera-mounted for long range photography, especially of persons; point is weak though, since most telescopes of this type are in the range of 100 power. Could also be used, however, to focus upon and read a microdot, perhaps in line with a series of lenses.

Stereo Realist camera: primarily used for aerial photography, although not completely out of the realm of possibility of home use. The abundance of cameras in Oswald's possession is suspect, however. The word 'topography' with name and address of Jagers-Chiles-Stovall on page with word 'micro dots' seemed curious and possibly significant to subject. (PRINTING COMPANY)

His opinion:

if Oswald is Russian w/ espionage work he would not be used for mission in Cuba.

\* Sawillo-Cook connections

were a cover.



ope(?) one(?) 7 x 18 Sunbeam(glasses?): unclear on Dallas P.D. list, subject surmises these are either binoculars or a microscope. The operative fact here is the ocular-lens power, 7 x 18 = 126 power, just about perfect for reading microdots. Preferable range is 80-200 power; 126 considered excellent level. Microscope would be more incriminating than binoculars. Suggests determining exactly what this item is. □

pedometer: could be used at a low level of espionage to measure point-to-point distances.

(Russian) transistor radio: these are modified and used to send or receive on locked-in wave bands; especially true of US-Cuba communications. Which wavebands radio has would be important to determine, as would be the addition or subtraction of any crystals within radio.

unknown electronic device: subject questions how Dallas P.D. knew it was 'electronic'. --such small 'devices' could be used in conjunction with a radio-message receiver; only personal inspection could determine this.

Minox camera: item of greatest interest of subject. One of two or three cameras used for microdot work. Possession of same in Eastern Europe is in itself sufficient to deny egress across borders. If it could be determined when Oswald purchased same, it then might be determined if he had it when in Russia, which would be extremely suspect. Value of camera is its size, infinite focus capability, and resolution. Most often used to photograph documents or pages in a book, at a distance of approximately 3 inches.

Further discussion with subject revealed that he was a delegate to an international students convention held in Japan at the time of anti-Eisenhower riots (check dates). He has just recently returned from living in (serving in?) Europe with his wife. While there little was printed re the assassination according to him, an explanation for his rather late-developing interest. As to why the agency would release him if he were indeed so highly trained and knowledgeable, he explained that microdots were not his primary area of responsibility but rather that he became expert on them while working on related projects (undisclosed). He also feels that the agency may one day 'tap him on the shoulder' and ask him to look into something for them.

He will contact friends (agents) in Japan re Oswald's training and classification there; he also said some 'friends' were in Dallas 'a few days after' the assassination; he will contact these persons and attempt to elicit any information which they might want to give. Regarding the alleged CIA polygraph testing of Ferris, the general line of questioning would encompass three distinct areas: have you told anyone what you are doing? exactly what have you done with the funds advanced to you? why do you want to get involved? Finally, subject said he is willing to visit the National Archives in order to examine any materials, but would have to know beforehand exactly how any information gathered there would be used.

11-10-62

Regarding the partial list of optical and photo equipment (Oswald's) in the Turner article (ibid., 6:50 Jan. 68) the quantity and quality also seemed suspect to him. He would want a complete list of Oswald's belongings and says that certain equipment, if included, would be indicative, to him, of Oswald's ability to develop microdot information. He also asked if any film had been recovered, and if so, the type and condition of the film would be of significance in further establishing microdot capability.

As for Ferrie, he said that he is completely familiar with the m.o. of CIA interrogation and could verify the mention made of an agency interrogation held in Florida, in the Turner article (ibid., 6:52 Jan. 68), especially if he had access to any of the questions asked at that time, or statements as to what the questions were. He further stated that there are a few agents whom he knows, now placed around the world who would have more in-depth information as to the role of the CIA in government in 1963. When asked if he would travel to see and talk to these men (having previously given the impression that their cover would preclude being contacted by anyone else) he said it is a possibility, but was somewhat reluctant in answering. He feels that Ferrie would have been given a polygraph test in Miami, and goes on to say he is expert in polygraph analysis, which he says is only an opening, a preliminary interrogation step, never definitive (as an aside, he felt that conditions surrounding the Bradley polygraph test precluded any validity of any kind).

He concluded by saying that he wishes to be of assistance but would volunteer only that information he felt the questioner could use and needed to know, based on the questioner's relative "security" standing (note: this is agency s.o.p.). He will speak to properly identified Garrison staff members.

February 16, 1968

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Archives (Indicated Files)  
FROM: Jim Garrison  
RE: Post Office Boxes

It has become apparent that in the early 1960's there was a Central Intelligence Agency operation being conducted out of the Old Post Office building at Lafayette Square. Guy Banister moved into the Newman building, across the street, from the Balter building. So did Sergio Arcacha and David Ferrie (with their anti-Castro organization). "Friends of Democratic Cuba", which solicited a bid for trucks under the name of Lee Oswald (while he was still in Russia) was formed by Banister as an offshoot of Arcacha's organization and used to buy equipment for the Bay of Pigs. Kerry Thornley moved into Fred's Inn across Lafayette Square from the complex. When Lee Oswald arrived from Dallas, he was given a job across the street on the river side at the Reily Coffee Company.

For the young men employed by the CIA post office box keys were used as an excuse to go in and out of the federal building (Post Office was downstairs, federal offices upstairs). Almost without exception these were young men who would receive no mail of any serious kind -- yet, on examination, one after the other has turned out to have a key to a postal box at the old Post Office building.

Among the CIA employees with such post office keys were:

1. William Dalzell - who helped set up "Friends of Democratic Cuba", a CIA affiliated organization.
2. Kerry Thornley - a "free lance writer".
3. Thomas Beckham - who was, like David Ferrie, a priest in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church" and who was part of the group at Guy Banister's office.

4. Lee Oswald - who supposedly was a "former defector to Russia".
5. Jules Kimble - who supposedly was "a member of the Ku Klux Klan".
6. Jack Martin - a private detective who worked for Guy Banister. On the afternoon of November 22nd, 1963, Banister pistol whipped Martin causing him to be sent to the hospital.

JG

Indicated Leads

Attempt to determine through inquiries and review of files who else may have had such "keys to the Club". For example: Gordon Novel, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw, Edward S. Butler, Sergio Arcacha, Carlos Quiroga, Carlos Bringuier.

## Novel Claims Agency 'S Mounting Evidence Lir

(Copyright, 1967, by The New Orleans States-Item, The Times-Picayune Publishing Corp. and The Dayton (Ohio) Daily News.)

Do the long tentacles of the Central Intelligence Agency reach deep into Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation?

There is mounting evidence they do, and at least one Garrison probe figure intends to use CIA connections as part of his defense.

Still others linked to the Garrison investigation have been named as acting for the super secret espionage organization — as informers, as couriers and munitions carriers.

**EVEN THE INVESTIGATION'S PIVOTAL** figure, 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, has had CIA connections attributed to him. Shaw, charged with complicity in Kennedy's death, was linked with the CIA by an influential Italian newspaper.

The strongest CIA ties lead to Gordon Novel,

a 29-year-old fugitive witness who is fighting extradition at Columbus, Ohio.

Novel, a one-time New Orleans bar owner and electronics expert, has told a number of friends and intimates he was a CIA operative and will use this role to battle Garrison's charges.

The defense will be laid down, Novel says, if he is returned to New Orleans to face accusations

This story is the joint effort of States-Item staff members Hoke May, David Snyder, Ross Yockey, and Rosemary James and R. T. Endicott of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News.

that he burglarized an oil service company's munitions bunker in nearby Terrebonne Parish.

**NOVEL'S ATTORNEY AT NEW ORLEANS,** Steven Plotkin, would not deny his client's reported statements.

"I will neither confirm nor deny them," Plotkin said.

## et Up' Munitions Burglary

# ks CIA to 'Plot' Probe

Novel is free in Columbus on \$10,000 bond. He was arrested April 1 in suburban Gahanna, Ohio, on Garrison's warrant charging he helped plan the munitions burglary in 1961.

He is accused both of conspiracy and burglary along with 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith of Dallas, once the leader of a militant anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. Garrison charges they conspired with another key JFK probe figure, David W. Ferrie, to stage the munitions theft.

**FERRIE WAS A STRANGE, HAIRLESS** former airline pilot who died of what the Orleans Parish coroner called "natural causes" five days after Garrison's investigation was made public. The New Orleans DA said Ferrie was "one of history's most important men."

The charges against Novel and Arcacha are spinoffs from Garrison's main investigation. The prosecutor has called Novel "a very important wit-

ness" and has filed a material witness warrant against him.

Novel, who has to be one of history's most loquacious fugitives, has carried on a running long-distance feud with the man who wants him to do his talking before a grand jury. He repeatedly has called Garrison's investigation a "fraud" and a "fiction."

He has held a number of press conferences and submitted himself to a series of lie detector, truth serum and psychological tests to prove he is telling the truth. A psychologist at Columbus says mental tests indicate he is.

**TO POLYGRAPH OPERATORS AND TO** friends and associates, Novel has said the munitions burglary was no burglary at all — but a war materials pickup made at the direction of his CIA contact.

(Turn to Page 7, Column 1)

Publicly, Novel called the munitions incident "the most patriotic burglary in history" during a recent news interview. He immediately was shushed by his Columbus lawyer, Jerry Weiner.

Even more recently, Novel restated his charges against Garrison in a bylined story carried by The Dayton Daily News. Cryptically, he said, "I think Garrison will expose some CIA operations in Louisiana." He did not elaborate.

His oft-repeated but unpublished account of how the explosives disappeared describes the bunker he says he helped empty as a CIA staging point for munitions destined to be used as part of the abortive Bay of Pigs attack on Castro's Cuba in April, 1961.

PRIOR TO THAT DISASTROUS CIA-staged operation, Novel says, he was working for the intelligence service at New Orleans. Part of his job, he contends, was to operate the Evergreen Advertising Agency as a front for CIA communications.

With funds funneled to him by the CIA, Novel says he prepared special radio commercials used on 300 stations in the U.S. and Canada. Their cryptographic messages, he claims, were to alert agents to the invasion date. The commercials advertised aluminum Christmas trees, he says, and the key alert code names were "Star Christmas Trees" and "Holiday Trees." In late 1960, \$72,000 worth of radio time was placed by the agency.

On the day the munitions were picked up, he says, he was called by his CIA contact and told to join a group which was ordered to transport munitions from the bunker to New Orleans. The key to the bunker, he says, was provided.

HE SAYS HE MADE THE TRIP in his own automobile, a Lincoln, and met several people there — all of them allegedly acting for the CIA. He identifies them as Ferrie, Arcacha, several Cubans, and another figure in the case.

They loaded the boxes of ordnance on trucks, he continues, and returned to New Orleans where the explosives were dropped in three spots — Ferrie's home, Novel's office building and the office of a stormy former FBI agent and New Orleans police official, Guy Banister, who died of a heart attack in the summer of 1964.

A friend of Banister's, a man whose word is considered reliable, told a reporter in New Orleans he saw 50 to 100 boxes of munitions in Banister's Lafayette st. office early in 1961.

Banister was a private detective then, operating a company called Guy Banister Associates. His friend said he saw the munitions in a storeroom-office, in boxes marked with the name "Schlumberger."

HE SAYS FIVE OR SIX OF THE BOXES were open. Inside, he says, were rifle grenades, land mines and some "little missiles" of a kind he had never seen before.

The friend said he remonstrated with Banister because "fooling with this kind of stuff could get you in trouble." He added:

"Banister said no, it was all right, that he had approval from somebody. He said the stuff would just be there overnight, that somebody was supposed to pick it up. He said a bunch of fellows connected with the Cuban deal asked to leave it there overnight."

Banister's friend said this happened well before the April Bay of Pigs invasion.

The munitions, Novel says, were picked up and consolidated soon after the New Orleans drops. He says they eventually were taken by boat to Cuba for use in a diversionary operation staged in conjunction with the Bay of Pigs attack.

Cuban sources in New Orleans say the cadre of Cubans trained by the CIA on the city's West Bank in 1961 was sent to Varacoa to make a diversionary assault. The attack did not come off because Castro militia was waiting and took the group prisoner.

NOVEL'S ACCOUNT OF THE explosives caper sharply conflicts with Garrison's charges against Arcacha and Novel. The DA's accusation says the burglary took place after Aug. 1, 1961—three months after the Cuban disaster.

The DA accuses the two men of conspiring to burglarize a bunker at an abandoned military base at Houma. Garrison's bill of information says the bunker was leased by the Schlumberger Well Services Co. of Houston.

Schlumberger officials say they know nothing of any CIA operations in connection with their magazine, where oil field service equipment and certain low yield explosives are stored.

As to the date the Houma burglary happened, no one seems to know or will say exactly when it took place. Schlumberger says it has no records. The Houma police say their records are missing, and the Terrebonne Parish DA, Wilmore Broussard, will not reveal the date he charged Arcacha and Novel burglarized the Houma bunker.

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# James Alcock To Appear in N.O. For Garrison Probe

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A subpoena was re-issued Friday in an attempt to get former Central Intelligence Agency boss Allen W. Dulles to testify before the grand jury probing the Kennedy assassination.

This time, the subpoena asks that he be ordered to appear March 28 and 29.

Last month, Dulles was subpoenaed for an appearance this week, but Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock said that subpoena was sent to New York under the mistaken belief that the one-time super spy lived there.

The latest subpoena will be sent to a federal court in Washington, where Dulles lives, Alcock said. His appearance hinges on acceptance of the subpoena by a Washington court.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison contends that "elements" of the CIA were responsible for the death of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison said that Dulles, as CIA chief prior to Sept. 27, 1961, would have pertinent knowledge as to reports that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was part of the far-flung intelligence apparatus.

Garrison's office alleges that the CIA had information about Oswald which was not contained in the Warren Commission report on the assassination.

The district attorney and his staff say they also want to question Dulles about information the CIA has about Jack Ruby and his associates and about negotiations in Oswald's name to buy vehicles for use in the Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion.

Dulles was a member of the Warren Commission. His brother, the later John Foster Dulles, was secretary of state during much of the Eisenhower Administration.

Continued from Page 1

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name of Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

The DA's office alleges that the CIA had information about Oswald which was not contained in the Warren Commission report on the assassination. The DA's office said it wants to question Dulles about:

—Information given to the Secret Service but not to the Warren Commission.

—Oswald's CIA dossier.

—Information the CIA has about Jack Ruby and his associates.

—Oswald's access to information about the U-2 spy planes and allegations about Oswald's intelligence training at Minsk, Russia.

The motion also repeated allegations made in the earlier subpoena that the late David W. Ferrie, who has figured in the Garrison probe, was an employe of the CIA while Dulles was director.

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# to Testify in DA Pre

# La. Convict Guard Will Go, Wade Sa

## CIA Ex-Boss Called for March 28

A court order for the appearance of former Central Intelligence Agency director Allen W. Dulles before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to testify March 28 and 29 was signed today by Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The order, which guarantees Dulles immunity, will be forwarded to the courts in Washington where Dulles now resides at 2723 Que st., N. W.

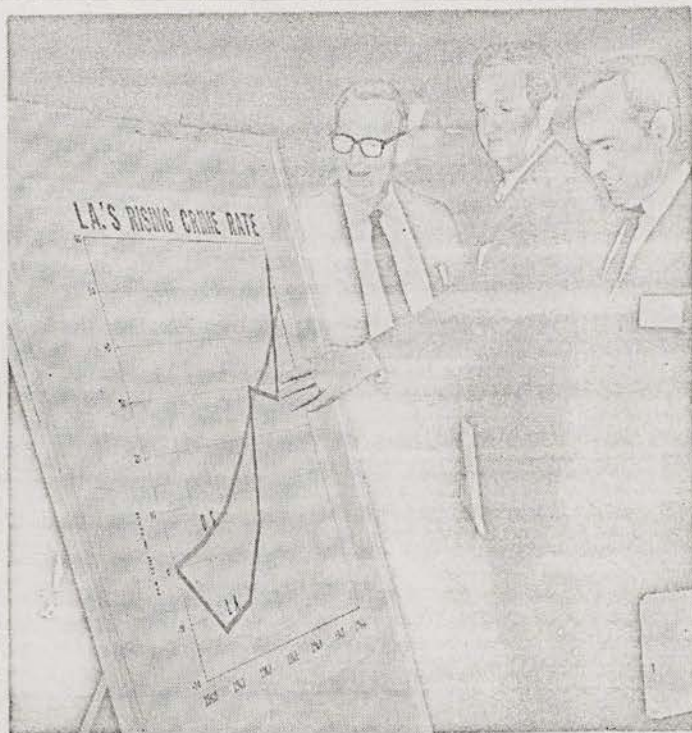
The request was made to the court by the district attorney's office in a second move to obtain testimony from Dulles in connection with the probe of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

A grand jury subpoena was issued for Dulles last month asking his appearance here this week.

DA JIM GARRISON has stated his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

The request for Dulles to appear here alleges that Dulles was CIA director until Sept. 27, 1961, and as such would have pertinent knowledge as to reports that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin by the Warren Commission, was an agent and-or employe of the CIA.

THE MOTION also charges that while Dulles headed the CIA, the organization negotiated with a New Orleans firm for the purchase of trucks and vehicles to be used in the



CONFERRING AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION of the Public Affairs Research Council Conference on Crime at the Jung Hotel are, from left, DR. E. PRESTON SHARP, general secretary, American Correctional Association, Washington, D. C.; GEN. DAVID L. WADE, director, Louisiana Department of Institutions, Baton Rouge; and VINCENT O'LEARY, divisional director with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York.

## Systems Is Pl Will

Gen. director Department of Corrections, Louisiana, says today that the prison at Angola is the most a t within a "We're guards he said Wade expects to h them by but predic quire a ye the perso

PRESEN sprawling vict quart armed. C well-traine able to d convict-gu Gen. Wa guard situ Hotel toda ence on C the Public Council.

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SHARP tary at final but

## CLIFFORD BARES STAND

# LBJ's 'Mind Open' On Troop Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said today President John... seeing an open mind

## Students at TU Get Photos; Use Still Taboo

Tulane University's contro

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P. O., STATE, AND ZIP CODE New York, New York		
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Return Receipt Shows to whom and date delivered <input type="checkbox"/> 10¢ fee	Shows to whom, date, and where delivered <input type="checkbox"/> 35¢ fee	Deliver to Addressee Only <input type="checkbox"/> 50¢ fee
PD Form 3800 Mar. 1966 NO INSURANCE COVERAGE PROVIDED— (See other side) NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL		

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FEBRUARY 19, 1968

Honorable Frank S. Hogan  
District Attorney  
New York, New York

Re: Allen W. Dulles

Dear Mr. Hogan:

Allen W. Dulles, believed to be residing in your jurisdiction with a mailing address c/o Sullivan and Cromwell, Attorneys at Law, 48 Wall Street, New York, New York, is deemed by Jim Garrison, Orleans Parish District Attorney to be a material witness in a present Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation of a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy. In accordance with instructions from District Attorney Garrison and upon the basis of information received from him, I have prepared the necessary papers to subpoena Mr. Dulles.

In accordance with the "Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Within or Without a State in Criminal Proceedings", we are enclosing herewith two copies of the following: Request for the Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses; Certificate of Judge; Order to Disburse Funds to Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses, together with a check in the sum of \$285.00.

We request that you prepare and cause to be signed the necessary order requiring the said witness to appear in this state before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Your assistance and cooperation in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD V. BURNES  
Executive Assistant  
District Attorney

RVE/bb  
Enclosures



*What did Guevara die from?  
Food poisoning? Flu?*

Shelton began the task of beating out an antiguerrilla force. They were ready by mid-September, within five months—an impressive feat of training.

The troop training at La Esperanza, the Americans now admit, "was special." It was a crisis measure designed to stiffen what the guerrillas themselves described as "the worst army in Latin America"—a description that the Americans tacitly admit. It is the worst army, not just because it is a hopeless fighting machine but also because it is the most inefficient, corrupt, bureaucratic and nepotistic on the continent.

Every officer has his price, and there appears to be no tradition of keeping prisoners alive in Bolivia. Most of the guerrillas killed by the army were shot after capture rather than in battle. To cope

with this type of army, the U.S. military mission had to plan something drastic. They dreamed up the training camp at La Esperanza, which was in no sense part of the mission's regular scheduled activity as journalists were led to believe last year.

And while the Bolivian guerrillas had a few Cuban nationals to help them, so too did the United States. While the bulk of the American Special Forces unit remained in camp, at least two Cuban exiles, Eduardo Gonzales and Felix Ramos, employed by the CIA and normally dressed in khaki without military insignia, shuttled between La Esperanza and the shifting front line of the guerrilla zone. "They proved very useful," I was told, "as, of course, they didn't exist." And since they were Cu-

bans, the United States could deny the presence of Americans in the field with a clear conscience.

Eduardo Gonzales, though this was not necessarily his real name, reported back on the political aspects of the guerrilla movements. He was responsible for interrogating Regis Debray, the French Marxist who was captured in April after visiting the guerrillas. He also interrogated captured guerrillas who were later were shot, including Guevara, and on at least one occasion in September, he flew from Santa Cruz to La Paz to interview members of the guerrilla urban network who had been betrayed. All this information was funneled back to the American base at La Esperanza.


Felix Ramos operated

Los Angeles Times — 8  
Thurs., April 11, 1968—Part 1-A

with the troops out of Vallegrande, the front-line headquarters of the Bolivian army. He followed in the footsteps of the guerrillas, visiting the places they had been to and reporting back on the military situation.


Today, Bolivia is quiet again, and the Americans are withdrawing as surreptitiously as they came in. Col. Rice is off to Vietnam. Shelton is on his way home, to retirement and "a career in politics." But what of Ramos and Gonzales?

Immediately after Guevara's death, they traveled to La Paz. They left their hotel a few days later, doubtless for other areas where they can operate "without existing."




# YEAR

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M E M O R A N D U M

March 6, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney

RE: INTERVIEW WITH MRS. KIRKPATRICK  
1740 Jackson Avenue  
Telephone: 525-4653

-----

MRS. KIRKPATRICK called me today while PATN. ROBERT WALKER was at her house. It seems that her son, GODFREY KIRKPATRICK, who has been in and out of Mandeville and East Louisiana State Hospital has escaped from the East Louisiana State Hospital and is in New Orleans at the present time and has contacted her. Among other things, KIRKPATRICK vows that he will kill Garrison.

Over the phone MRS. KIRKPATRICK volunteered the following information concerning her son. She says her son has told her that he at one time worked for the C.I.A. She said on the night of the assassination her son told her that he knew about the assassination of Kennedy and he knew the people who killed him. She said that a couple of nights after the assassination KIRKPATRICK left the house and came back early the next morning and told her that he had been out with the people who murdered Kennedy. MRS. KIRKPATRICK also said that approximately six months after the assassination of Kennedy her son told her that he was going to kill her because she was fooling around with CLAY SHAW and CLAY SHAW killed the President. She said that this was long before the Garrison investigation began. She said that since the Garrison investigation began, she has given this information to our office.

She said that sometime after the investigation two Secret Service men came to her house asking for her son. She said that they said they were Secret Service, but she believes they were C.I.A. because her son has always told her that he had worked for the C.I.A.

She says that she cannot understand how her son keeps getting released from Mandeville and Jackson Hospitals. She said that DR. RAFFERTY at Mandeville is his doctor. She said that she definitely considers her son dangerous and has vowed to her many times that he has to kill Garrison for the C.I.A. and BOBBY KENNEDY in order to save the country.

I have given the above information to Louis Ivon.

\* Rafferty?

Damage Held Incalculable

## Outraged Officials Fear CIA Is Compromised

By Richard Harwood  
Washington Post Staff Writer

To: Archives  
Re: CIA

The word "treason" fell into disuse in Washington with the passing of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Now it is heard again in secret offices of the Government and in private clubrooms where men of the intelligence community assemble to damn the fate that has overtaken the CIA.

"Treason" is a strong word, to be sure, but no stronger than the feelings that have arisen within the Government over the wounds inflicted on the agency in recent months.

"This," one official has said, "has been a greater disaster for that agency and has done more damage to the interests of the United States than the Bay of Pigs."

Starting with an article in Ramparts magazine in February, disclosure has piled on disclosure of how and through whom the CIA has conducted covert operations all over the world.

Its infiltration of dozens of private organizations, its use of impeccable private foundations as financial conduits, its alliances with foreign and domestic labor organizations, student groups, intellectual and academic societies have been revealed in pitiless detail.

Hardly a day passes that some new tidbit fails to surface: the use of CIA funds to subsidize French newspapers in the 1950s; the agency's clandestine support of the international literary society, PEN; the flow of CIA funds into foreign countries to influence elections.

The most recent and most deeply resented blow was a Saturday Evening Post article written by Thomas W. Braden, the California publisher who served in the agency in the early 1950s and was personally involved

See CIA, A7, Col. 1

—From Page A1

To: Ashman  
Re: CIA

# Outraged Government Officials

in its secret subsidy program. The article was written as an ostensible defense of the CIA but it disclosed new secrets, named new names and reopened the damaging controversy over the agency's role in American life.

## Cool Facade

The official reaction to all this has been bland enough. The public posture of CIA is that nothing has happened that requires a public explanation; it admits nothing and denies nothing. The President some weeks ago took the refuge Presidents often take when overwhelmed by events: He appointed a committee to study the problem.

Behind this cool facade, however, the Government is seething. Something akin to panic has spread through the intelligence community as it waits for other shoes to drop and other secrets to be unmasked.

Robert Amory Jr., deputy director of intelligence in the CIA a few years ago, expressed the ultimate fear in a television interview on Feb. 26:

"It seems to me this is like the famous old figure of speech: It is a strand in

a sweater; it is unravelling. If it unravels the whole thing . . . it will be nothing but a pile of yarn on the floor, and this will be a disaster. I think the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate . . . who are pursuing this all the way, might just as well be in the business of scuttling carriers in the Tonkin Gulf. They are destroying an important part of the Nation's national security fabric."

Amory has since taken a less cataclysmic view of the problem but men still in the Government have not.

"I think what the press has done," a disturbed official remarked last week, "is very close to treason. I want to be specific. The Washington Post, The New York Times and CBS have done the most damage. You (The Washington Post) published a chart of CIA conduct which the Communists would have paid millions to get. You gave it to them free. I sometimes wonder what people are thinking when they damage their country in this way."

(The chart to which he referred was a visual representation of material that had already been published in news media.)

What, precisely, has the damage been?

The first and most obvious reply evoked by a question of that kind is that the pride, the morale and the "image" of the great bureaucracy that occupies the enormous CIA building at Langley, Va., have been badly bruised.

CIA alumnus Braden, who has contributed to the problem, unwittingly perhaps, put it this way last week:

"I have been making speeches all over California on a variety of subjects, not including the CIA. But whenever the agency is mentioned there are hoots and hoots in the audiences. And these are not left-wing audiences. They are middle-class people—businessmen's clubs and so on. I think that's a hell of a thing in 1967 to hear a fine agency of the Government booed."

## Began in 1961

The agency's image problems did not begin, of course, with the Ramparts expose and subsequent disclosures. Its miscalculations at the Bay of Pigs in 1961 destroyed whatever aura of infallibility may have surrounded the CIA in the past. No one was more disillusioned or more critical of

the agency than President Kennedy. He brought in a board of outside observers—now headed by William J. Brennan—to find out what was wrong. The Brennan panel uncovered dozens of problems, none of which has been publicized. Events of the last few weeks have, in any case, merely reinforced the view that the agency is as capable of blundering and is as susceptible to ineptness as, say, NASA, or the Department of State.

Overseas an image problem of a different kind has arisen. The Communist propaganda network has been able to depict the agency, not as a Keystone Cop operation, but as a sinister force for the corruption of governments and private organizations. And it is not only the Communists who have taken that line. In Spain last week, a Madrid newspaper accused the CIA of financing an anti-Franco political movement between 1950 and 1956. The Pakistan Press Agency charged that the International Press Institute has been transformed into "an official spy organization" by the CIA. There have been repercussions in India, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

The ability of private American organizations and foundations to carry on international programs has been gravely compromised, in the judgment of people both in and out of the government.

The American Friends of the Middle East, a private

## Lane and Novel Confrontation Produces Heat, but Little Light

By Abe Zaidan

Special to The Washington Post  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14—Clearly, the spirit was not in keeping with that warm, deep-down-inside feeling of Mother's Day.

Mark Lane, the author, lecturer and critic of the Warren Commission Report, hissed that he had been libeled, and left in a huff.

Gordon Novel, whom New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has described as a key witness in the Kennedy assassination probe, fumed that Lane was nothing more than a "propagandist" for Garrison anyway.

Jerry Weiner, Novel's Columbus attorney, glumly allowed as how he might have spent the morning on the golf course if Lane hadn't insisted on the rendezvous with his client. But then he went into detail about Novel's pending libel suit against Garrison and his circle of financial backers in New Orleans.

The only show of cordiality came when an office secretary asked for Lane's autograph. He responded graciously.

The encounter in Weiner's law offices this morning started when Lane asked to talk with Novel before driving on to Denison University at Granville, Ohio, for an afternoon lecture.

What got Lane really worked up was a 17-point questionnaire that Weiner's private investigator, Stan Greenbaum, distributed to the handful of newsmen while Weiner, Lane and Novel talked things over behind closed doors.

The questionnaire, which Novel wanted Lane to answer while strapped to a lie detector, was a masterpiece of Red-baiting.

His loyalty challenged, Lane put newsmen on notice that the statement was libelous. He accused Weiner of "unethical" conduct.

Weiner, who revealed equal surprise at Novel's assault, apologized. But Lane assured everyone that he would never come back. By this time, Weiner was saying he wouldn't invite Lane back anyway.

Lane said he came to discuss the case with Novel because of the author's continuing

interest in it. But he said he was leaving with reason to believe that Novel is not "at all being frank."

He charged that an earlier lie detector test which purported to clear Novel of involvement in the assassination conspiracy was "rigged by segments of the media." This, he said, plainly meant the National Broadcasting Co. and Hearst Headline Service, who paid for the test.

"If Novel has nothing to hide, he ought to appear before the grand jury in New Orleans," Lane contended.

"If I went there," Novel responded indignantly, "I'd be incarcerated for life."

Novel is facing extradition on charges that he burglarized a munitions dump in Houma, La. He has maintained that Garrison's whole case has been a fraud. Lane has been saying that Garrison has the case wrapped up.

And Greenbaum plaintively remarked to everyone this morning that "it's nice to know we're on the right side. We're the ones who are defending our Government."

*Catastrophic  
stupidity*  
① Cold War  
② Dirty Tricks  
③ 2+63  
A7

# als Fear CIA Is Compromised

research and development group that received CIA funds, has been virtually destroyed in terms of future effectiveness. The educational and charitable works of the Asia Foundation of San Francisco have become suspect even though its CIA connections are speculative at best.

"Private organizations," a student of intelligence affairs reported, "will be paying a heavy price for years. They are all suspect now. All over the world, even missionaries are going to have serious problems. I think a lot of these organizations are going to have to fold up or withdraw from places like Africa and Latin America. That will leave the field open to the other side."

Amory fears that people in foreign countries who have cooperated with U.S. organizations in the past may be in danger of arrest, harassment, or worse.

## Other Problems Raised

Braden's article in the Saturday Evening Post is said to have raised other problems: "Do you think people in other countries, including government officials, are going to work with us now, as they have in the past, knowing that some CIA man may one day jeopardize them by telling everything he knows in a book or a magazine article? The State Department has the same problem, now that Bill Atwood (of Look Magazine) has told all he knows."

He was referring to Atwood's book, "The Reds and The Blacks," which recounts his diplomatic experiences

as an Ambassador to Guinea and Kenya.

Government men who live by secrecy very often tend to value secrecy for its own sake and to have exaggerated reactions to its loss. To some extent that is the case in Washington today in lamentations over the plight of the CIA. The talk of "treason" is a case in point. Another was the CIA's attempts a few years ago to prevent publication of "The Invisible Government" by David Wise and Thomas Ross, a book that told more about the agency than had been told before.

In calmer moments, however, politicians and civil servants concerned with "security" and "secrecy" are drawing lessons from the CIA's experience. They concede that in an open society total secrecy is not possible, even if it could be shown to be desirable. They have found that the CIA's shadow existence can be penetrated through the process of inquiry which the CIA itself relies upon for most of its information. They have found that the oath of secrecy that CIA officers and contacts are required to take is no guarantee against disclosure. Former CIA Director Allen Dulles has himself published a book and articles on his experiences in the agency.

They have also found that the agency's techniques often leave much to be desired. Its use of private foundations to covertly subsidize private organizations, for example, was a notorious device. Once the method of subsidy was uncovered, it was a simple matter for the

press, as Amory has said, to peel off the layers of the onion.

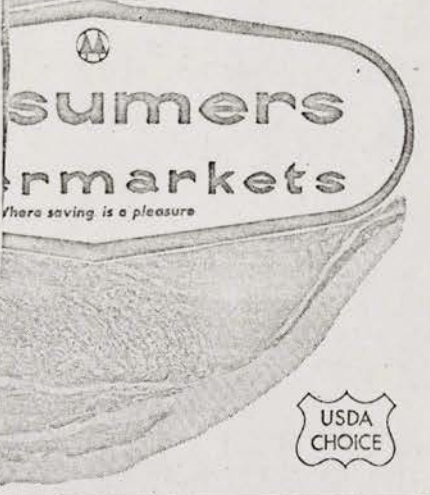
Finally, there is now going on in the Government a re-evaluation of the agency's premises. Was it ever a good idea to use private organizations for governmental purposes? "What these disclosures have cost us," an official has said, "is probably greater than any-

thing the CIA got for its money."

The agency, in any case, is expected to weather the storm, with its budget, its labor force, and its privileged relationships with Congress and the White House preserved. How long it will take to restore its self-confidence is a question neither man nor computer can answer.

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*Conceal their Science  
of Electronic Mines*  
**Dulles Undecided  
About Subpoena**

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Allen W. Dulles, onetime master spy of the United States, says he is undecided whether to answer a subpoena ordering him here for questioning about President Kennedy's assassination.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who claims former operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency were the President's assassins, issued the subpoena Friday.

Dulles was boss of the CIA until Sept. 27, 1961, and was a member of the official Warren Commission which investigated the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone killer.

"I haven't any idea," Dulles said in Washington when asked if he would honor the subpoena. He added that he hadn't received a copy of the subpoena and didn't want to hear what it says.

The state subpoena, which carries little power unless accepted by a Washington court, directed Dulles to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury on March 7-8.

Garrison, contending Kennedy's death indirectly involved the CIA, stated in the subpoena that both Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie were employees or agents of the top-secret spy network during the time Dulles was the director.

While Dulles was running the CIA, claimed Garrison, an organization affiliated with it used Oswald's name to negotiate with a New Orleans firm to buy vehicles for the Bay of Pigs Cuban invasion. Garrison said Oswald was in Russia at that time.

According to Garrison, the Warren Commission was formed to (conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination)

The commission members, said Garrison, "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that 'national security' would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

Dulles is now retired from federal service. His brother, the late John Foster Dulles, was secretary of state during much of the Eisenhower administration.

To: Archives  
For: CIA file

May 3, 1968

The Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee  
P.O. Box 38524  
Los Angeles, California 90038

Dear Committee:

The fast-breaking Bradley situation calls for urgent support from groups friendly to the investigation. Please call extraordinary meetings to plan grass-roots organizing of all kinds.

I am working on injecting the issue into the D.A. race.

Peace,

*Donald Freed*

Donald Freed

P.O. Box 3314  
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212

DF:rg

cc: District Attorney Jim Garrison  
Mr. Mark Lane



1901 - Boston, Massachusetts. The young man in the upper left  
is a member of the Boston Athletic Association. The group in the  
upper right is the Boston Athletic Association. The group in the  
lower left is the Boston Athletic Association. The group in the  
lower right is the Boston Athletic Association.



John P. ...



Signatures ...

# LOS ANGELES THEATRE ARTS FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 3314, OLYMPIC STATION — BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

FOR THE FOUNDATION:

LAWRENCE J. FRIEDMAN, M.D., PRESIDENT

WILLIAM FADIMAN, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT

MARIE H. BRIEHL, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT

ALEX J. FISHBEIN, SECRETARY

BEN JACOBS, TREASURER

FOR THE ART THEATRE:

DONALD FREED

GUY STOCKWELL

DIRECTORS

January 29, 1968

Dear Mr. Garrison and Others:

In Los Angeles today a steering committee of 100 voted to forge links between groups across the nation that are committed to a new investigation of the murder of John F. Kennedy. In California this means generating pressure on the Governor to extradite the men slated to testify in New Orleans and, most important, organizing a state-wide conference of concern among groups outside of the Peace and Human Rights movement.

Area-wide conferences around the country would culminate in a national conference in Washington, D.C., in April. A conference and an action. From Washington we can call for a national mobilization in Chicago during the democratic convention in August. Care will be taken to insure that this action does not distract from either the beginning of Dr. Martin Luther King's Washington action or of the April Draft Resistance action (many of us are involved with both, in any case), but, rather, we will make a vector with them. Also at the national level plans are underway for a \$100,000 reward for information, as well as a touring "truth squad" complete with simulations, etc.

We need, from you, any suggestions and reactions. We will be keeping in touch with all of you concerning fast developing plans. Enclosed is a list for response. To those who have worked alone and unaided until now, against all odds, interceding for the men, women and children of this unhappy, confused land of ours, to them we pledge that the momentous question of who murdered John F. Kennedy will be brought into the 1968 political campaign, into the voting booth, into the streets, into the consciousness of the American people. And we call on the entire movement for a united front on this potent issue.

A  
NON-PROFIT  
CULTURAL AND  
EDUCATIONAL  
CORPORATION

Mailing List - J. F. Kennedy Assassination

To: Bethell =  
~~Walt's house this~~

Identity enclosed

Sylvan

- Sylvia Fox, New York Times, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, New York 10036
- District Attorney Jim Garrison, ~~West Bank, Court House, Gretna, Louisiana~~
- Mr. Mark Lane, c/o Dist. Atty. J. Garrison, ~~West Bank, Court House, Gretna, Louisiana~~
- Dr. Martin Luther King, SCCC, Atlanta, Georgia
- Open City Newspaper, 5420 1/2 Carlton Way, Hollywood, California
- CORE, 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York 10030
- Spring Mobilization Committee, 857 Broadway, New York, New York 10003
- Student Mobilization Committee, 17 East 17th Street, New York, New York 10003
- National Mobilization, 857 Broadway, New York, New York 10003
- Southern California Mobilization Committee, P. O. Box 4021, Inglewood, California 90302
- Young Socialist Alliance, P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003
- The New Left School, P. O. Box 29069, Los Angeles, California
- Radical Education Project, 510 East William Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108
- The Peacemaker, 10208 Sylvan Avenue (Gano), Cincinnati, Ohio 45241
- SANE, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016
- SDS, 510 North Hoover Street, Los Angeles, California
- WSP, 2140 P Street, Washington, D. C. 20036
- Ramparts Magazine, 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California 94133
- The Bruin, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, California 90024
- Jill Schary, KLAC/570, 5828 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90036
- Mr. Alex Dreier, KTTV Channel 11, 5746 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
- Mr. Louis Lomax, KTTV Channel 11, 5746 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
- Herald-Dispatch, Pat Alexander, Publisher, 1431 West Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Grass Roots Forum, Mr. Henry Wilton, P. O. Box 472, San Gabriel, California 91778
- Resist, Paul Lauter, Room 4, 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
- New York Review, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019
- P.B.L., Attn: Edward P. Morgan, c/o Channel 28, Los Angeles, California
- Support-in-Action, 224 West 4th Street, New York, New York 10003
- Noel Greenwood, 11695 National, West Los Angeles, California 90064
- Santa Monica Outlook, 1540 Third Street, Santa Monica, California
- Dr. B. Spock, c/o New Politics, 250 West 57th Street, Suite 1528, New York, New York 10019
- Kennedy Assassination Inquiry Committee, G. P. O. Box 2691, New York, New York 10001
- D. McReynolds, c/o W.R.L., 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York, New York 10038
- D. Dellinger, c/o W.R.L., 5 Beekman Street Room 1025, New York, New York 10038
- Mr. J. Rubin, c/o Berkeley Barb, 2886 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California 94705
- Berkeley Barb, 2886 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California 94705
- Edward J. Epstein, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- Hal Verb, 923 A Fulton Street, San Francisco, California
- Josiah Thompson, Haverford College, Pennsylvania
- Penn Jones, Midlothian, Texas
- Marjorie Field, 1115 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California
- Raymond Marcus, 1219 Hipoint, Los Angeles, California
- Vincent Salandria, 1226 Delancey Place, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania
- Sylvia Meagher, 302 West 12th Street, New York, New York
- Harold Wiesberg, Route 7, Fredrick, Maryland
- WRL, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York, New York 10038
- National Conference for New Politics, 250 West 57th Street, Suite 1528, New York, New York 10019

File: in  
CIA File  
JS

# THE ORANGE COUNTY EVENING NEWS

GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1968

Coroner's deputy-investigator Morris Edward (Ed) Lovett, 30, a former courier for the CIA, was found dead Sunday in his Orange home of a gunshot wound. The body was found by his bride of two months, Korean entertainer Hsun Ahan Lovett.

The couple had had a quarrel — "Possibly a misunderstanding because Mrs. Lovett did not speak English very well," said Chief Deputy Coroner Gene Miller today.

He said death apparently was self-inflicted, with a .25 caliber Beretta, but that investigation was continuing.

Lovett's son, David, 5, by a previous marriage, reportedly died in a logging accident a year ago, while visiting at the home of grandparents in Oklahoma.

Lovett's body was found in the bedroom of his home at 741 E. Rainer Ave., Orange. The body was taken to Orange County Medical Center, where an au-

topsy disclosed death was due to a head wound.

Lovett, a well qualified investigator and well liked, had been employed by the Orange County coroner's office for four years, after serving for six years in the Army. While in service he worked as a courier for the CIA, said Miller.

His second wife, Hsun Ahan, an attractive Korean, has worked in a Gardena night club playing the piano and singing, said Miller.

Lovett is survived by his widow; two daughters living with his ex-wife in Oklahoma; his mother, living in Oroville, Calif., and his father, in Texas.

Funeral services are pending at Baggott's Mortuary, Anaheim.

4-2-68

Dear Sirs:

The attached is probably irrelevant, but the names, dates and places seem to have a vaguely familiar ring.

Best Regards,

*Arthur J. Leavitt*

A. J. Leavitt  
10901 Vickers Ave.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
92640

For: IVON

MEMORANDUM

June 26, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: TOM BETHELL  
RE: CIA FILES ON ASSASSINATION

Lee Harvey Oswald has been variously described as a loner, a nut, and a crackpot, and yet the fact remains that less than 6 weeks before the assassination the man who is alleged to have killed the president was under surveillance by both the FBI and the CIA.

The FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald's activities was revealed by the Warren Commission's inquiry, but, to our knowledge, the CIA have not admitted that they too possessed a file on Oswald before the assassination. Yet we know this to be the case: A notarized affidavit by State Department officer James D. Crowley states that "the first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated October 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities."

D  
JMP

The contents of this message apparently did not reach the Warren Commission because there are no Commission Documents originating from the CIA dated prior to the assassination, so we cannot request this information by Document number, but it would be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald 6 weeks before the assassination. The following 29 Commission Documents are classified CIA files (selected from a total list of 51 classified CIA files on the assassination in the National Archive).

- CD 321 Chronology of Oswald in USSR (Secret)
- CD 347 Activity of Oswald in Mexico City (Secret)
- CD 384 Activity of Oswald in Mexico City
- CD 426 Interrogations of Silvia Duran in Mexico City
- CD 528 re. allegation Oswald interviewed by CIA in Mexico City
- CD 631 re. CIA dissemination of information on Oswald
- CD 674 Info given to the Secret Service but not yet to the Warren Commission (Secret)
- CD 680 Appendix to CD 321 (Secret)
- CD 691 Appendix A to CD 321
- CD 692 Reproduction of CIA official dossier on Oswald
- CD 698 Reports of travel and activities of Oswald & Marina



CD 708	Reply to questions posed by State Dept.	
CD 726	Actions of Silvia Duran after first interrogation.	(Secret)
CD 818	Revisions of CD 321	(Secret)
CD 871	Photos of Oswald in Russia	(Secret)
CD 931	Oswald's access to information about the U-2	(Secret)
CD 935	Role of Cuban Intelligence Service in processing visa application	(Top Secret)
CD 943	Allegations of PFC Eugene Dinkin re: assassination plot	(Secret)
CD 971	Telephone calls to U.S. Embassy, Canberra, re: planned assassination	(Secret)
CD 1000	Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvaredo	(Secret)
CD 1012	George & Jeanne DeMohrenschildt	(Secret)
CD 1041	Allegations RE: Intelligence Training School in Minsk	(Secret)
→ CD 1054	Information on Jack Ruby & associates	(Secret)
CD 1089	Letter re: assassination sent to Costa Rican Embassy	(Secret)
CD 1216	Memo from Helms entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald"	(Secret)
CD 1222	Statements by George DeMohrenschildt re: assassination	(Secret)
CD 1273	Memo from Helms re: apparent inconsistencies in info provided by CIA	(Secret)
CD 1287	re: Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture	(Secret)
CD 1551	Conversations between Cuban president and ambassador	(Top Secret)

This sample page is from a discussion of Oswald's defection, and his subsequent return to the U.S.--with Marina--with the help of a State Department loan.

MR. MC CLOY: Another thing, my wife is pretty suspicious, because she's tried to get some American citizen, who is married to a Russian, get his wife out. She couldn't get it. How in the world did she get it? That's the most difficult thing in the world.

SEN. RUSSELL: That Marine guard who married that Russian girl, it took six months.

REP. FORD: There's some sailor staying over there. They want to throw him out and he won't leave until he takes his wife with him. I think that's right now.

MR. DULLES: I would like to get that material into the hands of the CIA as soon as possible to explain the Russian parts.

SEN. RUSSELL: I think you've got more faith in them than I have. I think they'll doctor anything they hand to us.

MR. DULLES: What Oswald said in his diary, about his relationship with them, about his attempted suicide, about the payment he got, all that business requires a very careful study.

SEN. RUSSELL: Well, all of that writing material that he brought out of there with him.

CHAIRMAN: And our Government furnished him four hundred and some dollars to bring that Russian wife over.

SEN. RUSSELL: The first time they brought home one of those defectors from Korea I wired the President, I wired the Secretary of State, I protested violently paying one dime to bring home those chaps who have spit on the American flag, jumped up and down on it in the mud, and in the presence of all of our people and soldiers renounce their citizenship. Whether they can do that or not, we didn't have to pay their way home. And this last one, I took that up with President Kennedy and they would not pay his way home, and finally this broadcasting company paid his way home.

FO: CIA

M E M O R A N D U M

May 29, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney

RE: NORMAN J. GALLO, employee at Napoleon Avenue Branch Library

BARBARA REID relayed the following information to me concerning NORMAN J. GALLO. He is 36 years old, a native New Orleanian, graduated from Warren Easton and Tulane University, has a B.A. in journalism, is married and his wife is a native of Tokyo, entered the Air Force in 1953, spent some time at Lowry Field in Denver (approximately 2 years), went into the Air Force as a 1st Lieutenant (ROTC), went to Texas base near Ft. Worth. At Lackland Air Force base he received special training and stated to friends that he was with Air Force Intelligence and as part of his job he briefed pilots before missions. All total, he was in the Air Force twice and worked for the federal government twice. On re-enlisting in the Air Force he was sent to Korea for two years and it was on one of these trips to Tokyo that he met his wife. He had some trouble getting his wife out of Tokyo and had to contact Congressman HEBERT for help. He arrived in New Orleans with his wife in 1963. From 1957 to 1959 he worked for the federal government in Washington, D.C., and he would never reveal the nature of his work. In December of 1959 he returned to New Orleans and went to work for Dun & Bradstreet. He left New Orleans in May of 1960 and went to San Francisco and from San Francisco went on to Tokyo. He returned to the United States and went to work for Dun & Bradstreet again in Fresno, California, for approximately one year. He then left Fresno, California, and went back to Tokyo and remained in Tokyo until around October of 1961. He returned back to New Orleans alone in the Spring of 1962. During his stays in Japon, he taught English to Japanese students and also spoke Italian and Spanish. He had a great fondness for World War II German generals.

*Imp!*

1963 →

In New Orleans he went to work for the New Orleans Public Library and worked for a while at the Harrison and Canal Boulevard branch. He then took a leave of absence and returned to Tokyo in order to get his bride and returned with her in 1963 to New Orleans. He was shuffled around various branches of the New Orleans Public Library. TOMMY GRIFFIN gave him a little write-up in his column. During the Summer of 1963 he was working at the Napoleon Avenue branch of the public library and lived in the 7000 block of St. Charles Avenue. He also worked with a bookmobile. He was known to have visited the Quorum Club a few times around August or September of 1964. He has discussed OSWALD being in the Napoleon Avenue branch library and checking out books.

*7000 bl. St. Charles*

Shortly after the assassination he was scoffing at press releases about OSWALD being the lone assassin and said that there had to be a conspiracy. He made no comment concerning the type of person OSWALD was. He stayed with the New Orleans Library System until January of 1965 and then went to LSU in Baton Rouge to work on a Masters in library science. In September of 1966 he was working in the Jefferson Parish Library System and still living in the 7000 block of St. Charles. When he left New Orleans he left no forwarding address and was believed to be going to the Washington, D.C., area. His father, A. GALLO, lives in Jefferson Parish and his uncle, SIGNORELLI, lives on Canal Boulevard and has something to do with the Rockery Inn. He is described as quiet, shied away from parties, around 5'9", 155#, slender, has his picture in the '53 Tulane Yearbook, has oriental looking face, olive complexion, has black hair and brown eyes. He is balding in the front and sometimes wears glasses. He is described as a moody type person, likes to read, including the classics and political writings, likes classical music and is a stamp collector. He is described as paranoid in the sense that he says his phone is always tapped and that he is being followed and watched. He has no homosexual tendencies.

Mr. Garrison and Others  
January 29, 1968  
Page Two

1. We have not chosen a name until we have your suggestions, so that there can be national coordination.
2. We need any other names of interested groups.
3. Suggest names of notables for national board.
4. Will we be able to count on you all to speak at large rallies, teach-ins, and for Washington?
5. We would appreciate a special delivery response to be read, as a sign of solidarity, to our next meeting.
6. Please give special consideration to April Washington conference and Chicago national mobilization.

Peace and Freedom

*Donald Freed*

Donald Freed

P.O. Box 3314  
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212  
Telephone: (213) 478-1169

Notes taken at UCLA meeting January 27, 1968, to start grass-roots movement to force official action to find out who killed Kennedy:

Goals and methods: admit we don't know the facts and should know them.

Credibility gap lies behind disorders in street, etc.

Took list of names of those present.

"Lack of information without which our role as citizens is ridiculous."

Lack of trust in government.

More had seen notice of meeting in Free Press than in Los Angeles Times.

"In a democracy all issues must be debated in the forum." This issue hasn't been. Not one candidate for office will talk about assassination."

Only every four years to do we have a chance to solve problems without revolution.

Most disbelieve Warren Report. Is a feeling in the country it must be introduced into the debate. Point made that lack of discussion by the candidates may be quickly changed--public can force it, implication.

Reporters in field beginning to split from policy of their papers. Los Angeles Times last week had three stories on Garrison--of respectful, hedging note. It was broadcast news-men who invited Garrison here to speak--another straw in the wind.

Will be more and more attention from press as we hold more meetings and grow, etc.

Critical reference to local judge shielding man here identified as having been seen on steps of Book Depository minutes after assassination, posing as "secret service" man. (Guy was Edgar Bradley; identified by former Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig.)

"If they can blow the president's brains out, who else is safe?"

Should have a series of conferences, climaxing with big one in Washington. Set up liaison with Garrison. Maybe have national teach-in, etc. Other proposals to build pressure tentatively suggested.

Notes - UCLA meeting  
January 27, 1968

Page 2

World press will focus on US this summer at three points: Chicago for political conventions, Washington for Martin Luther King's activities, third spot? Take advantage of these opportunities to arouse notice.

Discussion from audience: Pointed out many others have been killed in wake of assassination. "We must stop being cowards."

Presence of FBI noted. Reference to "J. Edgar" being "senile." Dog could have identified harrassing calls to Freed, during past week. "Convene our own (Warren) commission."

Proposal to offer reward for information leading to conviction of assassins. This proposal applauded. Proposal to set up gallery of the dead, with pictures showing those killed or who died unaccountably as witnesses to the assassination. This gallery to be mobile. Prize to be offered for duplicating Oswald's alleged shooting feat- (which best riflemen in country have failed to match--or even approach, although Oswald was an inferior shot and the Carcano he supposedly used an antique with a wobbly sight, firing 20-year-old ammunition). Above proposals made by Jack Kimbrough.

Stressed that all criminals involved should be caught: FBI men, oil men, CIA, etc.

Free Press woman said her paper goes to all states in Union, and that there will be pickups from it by other papers.

"Let the chips fall where they may."

"Who killed Kennedy?" proposal as name for group was moved, seconded, but not voted on as other ideas on name were heard.

Call to generate letters to Unruh, Bielensohn, Reagan, etc., tell them to get on ball or we'll vote for somebody else.

Hope for conference of thousands, maybe with Garrison as speaker. (Personal comment: I feel that while the press ignored him last time, the climate has since changed, and is continuing to change. I don't think they would ignore him next time.)

Meet again next Saturday, same place, February 3.

Notes by Victor Boesen  
Box 244  
Pacific Palisades  
Gladstone 4-3858

BEN JACOBS  
10063 HILLGROVE DRIVE  
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210

February 10, 1968

To: *B. Bell*  
*fyi*  
*JS*

James Garrison, Esquire  
District Attorney  
West Bank, Court House  
Gretna, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that a letter was sent to you by Donald Freed on stationery of the Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation, dated January 29, 1968, pertaining to the investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Inasmuch as my name appears on the letterhead as Treasurer, I wish to advise you that the Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation was legally dissolved under the laws of this State on May 16, 1966. Mr. Freed's use of the stationery of the Los Angeles Theatre Arts Foundation was without the knowledge or authorization of any of the officers of this now-dissolved organization. The views expressed are his own and not those of the persons listed on the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,

*B. Jacobs*  
Ben Jacobs

BJ:mr



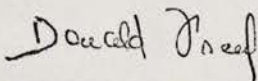
February 15, 1968

District Attorney  
Mr. Jim Garrison  
East Bank  
3025 Ridgelake Drive  
Metairie, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Garrison:

In my last letter to you I used letterhead from a defunct foundation. The names on the letterhead (Lawrence J. Friedman, M.D., President; William Fadiman, 1st Vice President; Marie H. Briehl, 2nd Vice President; Alex J. Fishbein, Secretary; Ben Jacobs, Treasurer; and Guy Stockwell, Director) have been linked - by my blunder - to a project with which they have nothing to do. I hope this clarifies my original mistake.

Cordially,



Donald Freed

DF:rg

Regarding the partial list of optical and photo equipment (Oswald's) in the Turner article (ibid., 6:50 Jan. 68) the quantity and quality also seemed suspect to him. He would want a complete list of Oswald's belongings and says that certain equipment, if included, would be indicative, to him, of Oswald's ability to develop microdot information. He also asked if any film had been recovered, and if so, the type and condition of the film would be of significance in further establishing microdot capability.

As for Ferrie, he said that he is completely familiar with the m.o. of CIA interrogation and could verify the mention made of an agency interrogation held in Florida, in the Turner article (ibid., 6:52 Jan. 68), especially if he had access to any of the questions asked at that time, or statements as to what the questions were. He further stated that there are a few agents whom he knows, now placed around the world who would have more in-depth information as to the role of the CIA in government in 1963. When asked if he would travel to see and talk to these men (having previously given the impression that their cover would preclude being contacted by anyone else) he said it is a possibility, but was somewhat reluctant in answering. He feels that Ferrie would have been given a polygraph test in Miami, and goes on to say he is expert in polygraph analysis, which he says is only an opening, a preliminary interrogation step, never definitive (as an aside, he felt that conditions surrounding the Bradley polygraph test precluded any validity of any kind).

He concluded by saying that he wishes to be of assistance but would volunteer only that information he felt the questioner could use and needed to know, based on the questioner's relative "security" standing (note: this is agency s.o.p.). He will speak to properly identified Garrison staff members.

CIA Use later

30 DAYS AFTER JFK'S DEATH,  
TRUMAN WARNED OF DANGER  
OF GROWING POWER OF C.I.A. --

For:  
Albion, Alfred  
Sciambra, Harrison  
I won.

"...there are now some searching questions that  
need to be answered..."

**Washington Post**  
 WASHINGTON POST  
 Weekend Business  
 The world business outlook, capital  
 markets and—exclusively in Wash-  
 ington—complete weekly tables of the  
 New York and American Stock Ex-  
 change trading. See Business, C619.

DEC 26 1963

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
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Times Herald  
 DECEMBER 22, 1963

Harry Truman Writes:  
**U.S. Should Hold CIA  
 To Intelligence Role**

By Harry S. Truman  
 FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Dec. 21.—I think it has become necessary to take another look at the purpose and operations of our Central Intelligence Agency—CIA. At least, I would like to submit here the original reason why I thought it necessary to organize this Agency during my Administration, what I expected it to do and how it was to operate as an arm of the President.

I think it is fairly obvious that by and large a President's performance in office is as effective as the information he gets. That is to say, that assuming the President

formation gathered by the many intelligence agencies already in existence. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Interior and others are constantly engaged in extensive information gathering and have done excellent work.

But their collective information reached the President all too frequently in conflicting conclusions. At times, the intelligence reports tended to be slanted to conform to established positions of a given department. This became confusing and what's worse, such intelligence is of little use to a President in reaching the right decisions.

Therefore, I decided to set

himself possesses a knowledge of our history, a sensitive understanding of our institutions, and an insight into the needs and aspirations of the people, he needs to have available to him the most accurate and up-to-the-minute information on what is going on everywhere in the world, and particularly of its trends and developments in all the danger spots in the contest between East and West. This is an immense task and requires a special kind of an intelligence facility.

Of course, every President has available to him all the in-

formation in its "natural raw" state and in as comprehensive a volume as it was practical for me to make full use of it. But the most important thing about this move was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions—and I thought it was necessary that the President do his own thinking and evaluating.

Since the responsibility for decision making was his—then he had to be sure that no information is kept from him for whatever reason at the discretion of any one department or agency, or that unpleasant facts be kept from him. There are always those who would want to shield a President from bad news or misjudgments to spare him from being "upset."

For some time I have been disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the Government. This has led to trouble and may have compounded our difficulties in several explosive areas.

I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment that I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a suspect for cold war enemy propaganda.

With all the noise put out by Communist propaganda about "Yankee imperialism," "exploitive capitalism," "warmongering," "monopolists" in their name-calling assault on the West, the last thing we needed was for the CIA to be geared upon as something akin to a subversive influence in the affairs of other people.

I well knew the first temporary director of the CIA, Adm. Sowers, and the later permanent directors of the CIA, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and Allen Dulles. These were men of the highest character, patriotism and integrity—and I assume this is true of all those who continue in charge.

But there are now some searching questions that need to be answered, therefore, would like to see the CIA be restored to its original assignment as the intelligence arm of the President, and that whatever else it can properly perform in that special field—and that its operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere.

We have grown up as a nation, respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the CIA has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position and I feel that we need to correct it.

the huge crowd quieted down, the familiar voice of John Kennedy, recorded during a 1961 special message to Congress, echoed across the vast, suddenly silent plaza. "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth . . ." The hush acknowledged the setting of an awesome task only eight years ago, a time that seemed to be both very recent and oddly remote. The cheering that ensued was for the men who reached that ineffable goal—and for the nation that persevered to make it possible.

## THE WAR

### End of the Lull

While the nation rejoiced with the astronauts, the war in Viet Nam took a grim turn. For two months, a lull had hung over South Viet Nam's battlefields and U.S. diplomats and military men debated its meaning. Many of the diplomats argued that the decline in combat signaled a favorable response from Hanoi to U.S. troop withdrawals and meant that there would soon be progress in the deadlocked Paris peace talks. But the combat commanders contended that the enemy was using the pause only to prepare for a new offensive. Last week the Communists apparently settled the argument.

In one 24-hour period, the enemy launched coordinated attacks against 137 towns and U.S. installations across much of the country. In the sharpest fighting since last February's post-Tet offensive, Communist rockets and mortar shells rained down on Saigon, Hue and Danang. Rested and re-equipped North Vietnamese divisions assaulted American fortifications and important towns in South Viet Nam's central provinces. The most intense attacks were aimed at three vulnerable provinces some 75 miles above Saigon—Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Phuoc Long.

The new attacks caused a sharp rise in U.S. casualties. In the first day of fighting, 94 Americans were killed; by week's end, the toll rose to about 200. But the Communists paid dearly; left behind on the battlefields were some 3,000 enemy bodies. U.S. military experts reckoned that the attacks represented the start of the Communists' "autumn campaign" and a new strategy of relative military inaction interspersed with "high points." The aim: to erode American will and to prevent Saigon from consolidating political power.

Though last week's high point will not interfere with the already scheduled withdrawal of 75,000 troops this month, it may slow down Nixon's plans to pull out more troops by the end of 1969. The president has said that future troop withdrawals will depend partly on the progress of the fighting. That means the war to intensify the fighting and slow down the withdrawal.

## GREEN BERETS ON TRIAL

IN the shadowy world of the intelligence agent, the phrase "to terminate with prejudice" means to blackball an agent administratively so that he cannot work again as an informer. When the phrase "to terminate with extreme prejudice" is used, it often becomes the cloak-and-dagger code for extermination. In June, just such an execution order reached a U.S. Special Forces outfit in a port city of South Viet Nam. Seven Green Beret officers and one enlisted man helped to carry it out. The upshot was their arrest and detention pending investigation. Last week, as the Army maintained total silence and a host of rumors swirled through offices and bars in Saigon, Washington and Green Beret headquarters at Fort Bragg, N.C., a

tral Office for Research and Studies), Chuyen was picked up in Tay Ninh near the Cambodian border and brought to Nha Trang for "hard" interrogation. Later he was taken to Saigon, shot full of sodium pentothal and given a lie-detector test. The interrogations convinced the Green Berets that Chuyen was a double agent serving Hanoi as well as the U.S. Because the CIA has overall responsibility for secret agents in Viet Nam, it was notified at once. The CIA sent the fatal reply: "Terminate with extreme prejudice." A few days later, the CIA countermanded its "extreme" order—but by then it was too late.

Chuyen had already been given a massive dose of morphine, bundled into a boat and shot to death with a .22-cal. pis-



COLONEL ROBERT B. RHEAULT

*At least someone was speaking loud and clear.*



GEORGE GREGORY

bizarre tale of counterespionage began to unfold.

The alleged crime centers around Special Forces Unit B-57 (code name: "Black Beard") located on Nha Trang airbase 190 miles northeast of Saigon. Like two other outfits (B-52 and B-55) operating in Viet Nam, B-57 is a Special Forces intelligence unit, commanded by Major David Crew of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one of the eight under arrest. It was engaged in counterespionage along the borders of Laos and Cambodia, employing a network of 300 secret agents to spot enemy infiltrators, supply dumps and rest camps. One of its top agents was a Vietnamese national with the cover name of Thai Khac Chuyen.

Too Late. Early in June, B-57 received intelligence photos snapped in Cambodia by another of its spies showing Agent Chuyen in conversation with a man known to be a high official in the North Vietnamese intelligence system, the CNC (Cuc Nghien Cuu—Cen-

tol. His body, weighted with chains, was dumped into either the deep, mud-bottomed Giang River or the South China Sea. Despite weeks of full-time dredging by three ships, Chuyen's body has not been recovered.

South Viet Nam literally swarms with spies and agents of all sorts. On the allied side alone, there are said to be at least 15 separate intelligence organizations, often antagonistic to one another. A roundup of suspected enemy spies and agents last month netted 69 prisoners, including Huynh Van Trong, a longtime friend of President Thieu's and his Special Assistant for Political Affairs. Rumors in Saigon at once linked the Green Beret case to the recent roundup.

Double Deaths. After arresting the Green Berets, the Army, both in Washington and Viet Nam, was being close-mouthed. Attorneys for the defense, most notably George Winfred Gregory, 31, from Cheraw, S.C., were speaking loud and clear. Gregory, a boyhood

friend of Major Thomas Middleton, one of the accused, flew to Saigon last week to handle the case. Authorities in Washington had not been helpful, groused Gregory. "All they were giving me," he said, "was passport instructions." Gregory claims to have it on good authority that last year some 160 double agents were executed, or ordered executed, by Americans. Because of this, the harsh treatment meted out to the eight baffles observers in Saigon and Congressmen in Washington, Gregory wonders aloud how any of the men can be charged with murder when "any killing that might have been done was in the carrying out of a lawful order."

**Intensive Heat.** At week's end the Army was still keeping silent and acting tough. Colonel Robert Rheault, a much-decorated West Pointer who commanded all Special Forces in Viet Nam, was being held in a house trailer. The seven other accused Green Berets were confined in small, metal-roofed rooms at the infamous Long Binh jail, noted for riots and p.o.w.-like conditions. There they were allowed only one exercise period a day and subjected to repeated interrogation. At least one officer has gone through several "strip searches," in which the prisoner is required to take off all his clothes for minute examination.

Heat of such intensity can come from only one source in Viet Nam—General Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander. Why was Abrams reacting so strongly? Saigon's rumor mills have ground out at least three plausible theories: 1) The killing inflamed long-smoldering resentment between the military and the Central Intelligence Agency, with the Green Berets caught in the middle. It is said that Abrams made an issue of the case as a warning to the CIA to stop using the Special Forces to do its dirty work. 2) The victim was an extremely important agent, possibly a special emissary from President Thieu to Hanoi or a North Vietnamese courier who had already been granted immunity. This would explain the CIA's belated effort to rescind its execution order. It would also explain the trial of the Green Berets as a way for the U.S. to say, in effect: "We are sorry your man got rubbed out." 3) Perhaps most likely, the whole affair is a colossal military snafu. According to this theory, Abrams might have been annoyed at news of the killing, and told aides in an offhand manner, "We've got to clean those guys up." Overzealous subordinates, misinterpreting his remark, then might have ordered the arrests. Before the imprisoned men could be sprung and the affair hushed up, Lawyer Gregory had heard from Middleton and brought the case into the open.

Whatever the truth, it is now impossible for the Army to drop the affair quietly. There are doubts, however, that a court-martial would unearth the real story—or that a court-martial was in fact held.

## An Embattled Badge of Courage

FOR nearly a decade after a new Special Forces group was set up at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1952 to cope with guerrilla forces, the organization languished. At first, the group's members were permitted to wear the Special Forces' distinctive green berets, borrowed from Britain's World War II commandos, within the confines of Fort Bragg. In 1956, the headgear was banned altogether because it looked "too foreign."

President John F. Kennedy, who

of the Army, to which they normally return; the enlisted men, all volunteers, tend to spend their entire military careers in the Special Forces. The operating units are scattered around the continents: 3,000 in South Viet Nam, 400 in northeastern Thailand, 800 in Okinawa, 250 in Bad Toelz just south of Munich in West Germany, 800 in the Panama Canal Zone, and 3,000 in training at Fort Bragg.

Generally, the Green Berets work at a higher intelligence level than the G-2s (intelligence chiefs) of the Army and Marines, who are more or less limited to information-gathering. The Green Beret networks have a much wider range and tend, for example, to have closer contacts with the CIA, as was the case at Nha Trang. As the elite of the Army, the Green Berets are highly skilled; the communications men can repair their own radios; the medics are surgeons without diplomas; the demolition men can destroy almost anything. Most are multilingual, and all have had extensive paratroop training.

In Viet Nam, the Green Berets were assigned the task of border surveillance, interdiction of enemy supply routes, attacks and ambushes. In addition, they work with the border natives, mostly Nungs and Montagnards, operating nearly 70 border and highlands camps where a dozen Green Berets will spearhead a force of several hundred irregulars.

There have long been reports that the Green Berets also employ some dirty ways—if occasionally necessary ones. It is as easy to confirm such reports as it is to get the CIA to admit that it engages in spying on other countries. Nonetheless, the Special Forces have been accused of torturing and killing prisoners, parachuting poisoned foodstuffs into enemy camps, and slipping doctored ammunition, designed to explode on use, into enemy arms caches.

Some Army officers feel that the Green Berets may be a little too special. When retired General Harold K. Johnson, former Army Chief of Staff, visited the Green Berets in Viet Nam, he told them: "You are doing a fine job, but there is just too much talent for one thin unit." His feeling is that the Green Berets skim off the cream of the enlisted men and thus become a talent drain on the rest of the Army. Enough Army officers agree with him to raise the very real possibility that in the wake of the current murder case, the proud green beret may once again fade from prominence.



BERETS TRAINING IN FLORIDA

read James Bond novels and foresaw the need for countering insurgency warfare, particularly in beleaguered Southeast Asia, gave a new lease of life to the Special Forces when he took office. The green beret was reinstated—almost enshrined. Said J.F.K. in 1962: "The green beret is again becoming a symbol of excellence, a badge of courage, a mark of distinction in the fight for freedom." Around that time, 600 members of the Special Forces were serving as advisers in South Viet Nam. In those palmy days, the Green Berets were the darlings of the New Frontier. At Fort Bragg, they often entertained White House aides and members of Congress with what they called "Disneyland." It is a stirring demonstration ranging from scuba diving and hand-to-hand combat to rappelling (descending a cliff on a double rope).

The Special Forces now number about 3,000 and 10,000 men. The latter are drawn from other branches

*The Evening Bulletin Sept 26, 1969*  
*Beret Lawyer to Ask Army*  
**To Prove Someone Died**

CIA

By PAUL ROBBINS  
Boston — (UPI) — F. Lee Bailey, who will defend a Green Beret officer charged in the alleged execution of a reputed double agent in Vietnam, said today the U. S. Army will be asked first to prove someone indeed was killed.

Bailey was asked whether the controversial case was typical of clandestine intelligence operations throughout Southeast Asia.

"Well, it's hard to say because these matters aren't publicized," he said in an interview in his perchance law office across from Boston's government center. "Who knows how many death warrants were handed out?"

**Was Anybody Killed?**

"The question here is 'was anybody killed?' That may be the first issue the Army has to confront. It certainly will be," said Bailey, who will defend Capt. Robert F. Marasco, of Bloomfield, N. J.

Extensive dragging operations in Nha Trang Harbor and off the coast of South Vietnam earlier this year failed to uncover any sign of the body of a Vietnamese identified as Thai Khai Chuyen, who reportedly was executed June 26 when U. S. authorities learned he was spying for both sides in the Vietnam war.

Bailey said the most important aspect of the case will be to get an honest series of answers from all agencies involved, including the Army and probably the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

"If they discuss honestly, which is a problem—the CIA, one of the things it does is lie, it's part of its business to lie—if they disclose honestly the kinds of orders they give about having people disposed of, as they put it, I think the public will be a little chilled."

**Question of Power**

"The question is 'Where does the power end?' Supposing the CIA does things in the national interest, might they not just go around and go to? Who controls the CIA? This is all very murky," Bailey said, "and as long as we are in a wartime nation—which we are—I suppose we will have CIAs to worry about."

Bailey said the cloak and dagger aspects of the case give it a "different element" from other situations. "If you're going to run a secret operation, you're disabled to prosecute people unless you want to let it all hang out, go to speak, and this is what confronts the CIA now."

"If they deny the evidence to the defendants, then they have to dismiss the case."

**Appeal to Nixon**

Long Binh, Vietnam — (UPI) — The defense today filed a legal motion asking President Nixon to dismiss all charges against six U. S. Special Forces (Green Beret) officers charged with murdering a Vietnamese national.

The motion was filed with the judge advocate's office at Long Binh, the U. S. Army headquarters here where the accused Green Berets are being con-

fining pending their trials. The motion requested that if Mr. Nixon would not order the charges dismissed, that he order the trials shifted to a civilian court. It said that the U. S. military commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, "personally ordered and has continuously supervised the investigation of this case."

**Prejudice Charged**

The motion said further that Gen. G. L. Mabry, who made the decision to try the Green Berets, was anxious to see the accused convicted.

The motion was filed on behalf of Col. Robert B. Rheault, 43, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., former commander of all Green Beret forces in Vietnam; Maj. David E. Crew, 33, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Capt. Leland J. Brumley, 27, Duncan, Okla.

Attorneys said that if approved, the motion would also apply to Maj. Thomas C. Middleton, Jr., 28, Jefferson, S. C., Capt. Robert F. Marasco, 27, Bloomfield, N. J., and Capt. Rodge E. Williams, 27, Athens, Ga.



JG

CABELL



CABELL, GENERAL CHARLES P.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

# Kennedy Has Chance To End the Cold War

By DREW PEARSON

Washington, Jan. 23—President Kennedy today faces his greatest opportunity to negotiate a permanent peace, but because of division inside his own Administration he may miss the boat.

That is the consensus of friendly diplomats long trained in watching the ebb and flow of world events.

They add that Europe is moving so fast that it may take the leadership away from Mr. Kennedy and patch up its own peace with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Here are the reasons why Mr. Kennedy is now sitting on top of the diplomatic world when it comes to settling Berlin and other problems of the cold war:

### 1. Removal of U. S. missiles from Turkey and Italy—

There was big fracas inside the Administration when UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson wanted to use the removal of U. S. missiles from the Mediterranean as a bargaining point with Khrushchev—after he had removed his missiles from Cuba. But today U. S. missiles are being removed from Turkey and Italy without fanfare, without any of the bargaining Stevenson proposed.

The 30 Jupiter missiles in Italy and 15 in Turkey have long been out of date. They make Italy and Turkey sitting-duck targets for retaliatory attack. The 60 Thor missiles in England, also out of date, are also being removed; in fact, most of them have already been dismantled.

This should decrease tension between the U.S.A. and USSR, but the United States has neither taken credit for it nor used it as Khrushchev used his removal of missiles from Cuba.

### The Red Split

The proximity of these missiles to Russia—closer in Turkey than Cuban missiles to Florida—has been a great cause of Soviet irritation, and, for a time, fear. They were probably one reason for the sending of Russian missiles to Cuba.

Full publicity given to their current removal could be extremely important both with the neutrals and the Communist countries to show that we are not the warmongers we are alleged to be.

2. The wide-open rift in the Communist world—This is deep, bitter, and not expected to change—barring world war. It has put the Kremlin in a much more receptive mood for better understanding with the United States.

U. S. military leaders, at first inclined to be skeptical, have now concluded that the Russians are genuinely worried about East Germany.

wide open. But he has stuck by his guns.

4. Brink of peace—the United States and Russia are now on the brink of agreement on two important points: (A) nuclear testing; (B) on Berlin, at least in theory.

In the nuclear test talks in New York, the two countries are so close that it's almost like arguing how many angels can stand on the point of a needle. They agree on tests in the atmosphere, tests in the water, and almost agree on how to detect tests underground.

Our technicians believe that no really important weapons can be developed underground; and Khrushchev has now made an important concession by agreeing to the principle of international inspections.

On the war-breeding question of Berlin, the two nations haven't talked formally for some time. But three men concerned, Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Mayor Willy Brandt of West Germany, and Khrushchev of Moscow appear to be very close together.

Mayor Brandt told me in West Berlin last summer that he favored putting a branch of the UN in West Berlin with token UN troops. He told the same to Mr. Kennedy last fall. Khrushchev has publicly approved this idea. Premier Ulbricht, the former advocate of a tough and immediate Berlin settlement, has now publicly eaten his words, says he's for compromise rather than risking war.

### Lost Opportunity

While the Administration in Washington has been gazing passively at this rapidly changing picture, the Germans have not. Nor has President de Gaulle. It would surprise no one in the diplomatic corps if de Gaulle started playing footsie with Khrushchev, partly perhaps to thumb his nose at Uncle Sam.

Meanwhile, unusual things are happening in Germany. When the Christian Democrats objected to a meeting between Khrushchev and Mayor Willy Brandt last week, some of the leading West German papers, all anti-Communist, said it was a mistake.

The Frankfurter Rundschau called the veto of the Khrushchev-Brandt meeting "a shame for German policy . . . the responsible German politicians must not miss any opportunity to speak to Soviet leaders." Bild-Zeitung, which last summer was bitterly critical of the American military for not charging into East Berlin to rescue the East German youth who died on the wall, was even more critical; while the Munich Merkur asked: "What damage would have been done to Berlin . . ."

To: Archives  
For C.I.A. file  
(Confidential impact)

Apparently  
1963, judging  
by content of  
Pearson's  
article.

Distorted  
NIT/B treaty  
signed by Sen. State  
Dean Rusk in  
Moscow approx -  
midly September '63)

Removal  
missiles from  
Cuba in  
Autumn '62

To: CIA file.

January 17, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway  
Special Service Bureau  
Dallas Police Department

Thru:  
Lieutenant Jack Revill  
Criminal Intelligence Section  
Special Service Bureau  
Dallas Police Department

Re: BRECK WALL +  
CABELL reference

SUBJECT: WILSON, BILLY (G)  
aka Breck Ray Wall

Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Captain W. P. Gannaway the SUBJECT investigation was conducted and the following report submitted.

Confidential Informant T-1 reported that the SUBJECT had been known to their files since August of 1959. That the SUBJECT is a white male, dob, 11-21-1936, pob, Jacksonville, Florida. The source reported that SUBJECT resides in apartment 792 of the Adolphus Hotel, that he is single and is a producer of shows. This source reported that SUBJECT was co-owner of the PLAYBILL night spot, in 1959, 1960 and 1961. That he now is the producer of a show "Bottoms Up" that is shown in the Burgundy Room of the Adolphus Hotel. That he has a poor credit rating, with two past due accounts.

Confidential Informant T-2 reported that the SUBJECT, had apparently come to Dallas in 1958. That his true name was BILLY RAY WILSON and that upon becoming associated with the profession of theater work and show productions, he had adopted the pseudonym of BRECK RAY WALL. T-2 reported that prior to his arrival in Dallas in 1958, the SUBJECT had been with the CASA MANANA, a night spot in Ft. Worth and that from 1957 until in 1958, he had been with LOUGROW'S Club on 14th street, in New York City, New York. Upon arrival in Dallas, the SUBJECT was associated with the Maple Theater and the Century Room at the Baker Hotel, then in October of 1959, had produced several shows at the Playbill Club at 2716 McKinney street, soon becoming a co-owner of the Playbill Club. In September of 1961, the SUBJECT, doing business as PLAYBILL CABARET & Co., took over the assets

1.

3

W-1

Page two - Brock Ray Wall

of the PLAYBILL CLUB after an involuntary bankruptcy was filed. The SUBJECT was with Playbill Cabaret & Co. until late in 1963 when he began producing shows at the Burgundy Room of the Adolphus Hotel.

Confidential Informant 2-2 reported that in July of 1960 the 94th District Court of Dallas County awarded a judgment to the Electrical Contracting & Maintenance Company of Dallas in the amount of \$504.06 for services and \$225.00 for attorney fees. This judgment was against BROCK WALL & JOE ESTERSON of the Playbill Club. On 9-5-61 an involuntary bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court, on the Playbill Club. The Club and assets were transferred to the creditors to satisfy the indebtedness. This was when the SUBJECT was allowed to take over the operation of the club and do business as Playbill Cabaret and Company.

The indices of the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department were searched regarding the SUBJECT, with negative results. The indices of the Traffic Section of the Dallas Police Department were searched and revealed that the SUBJECT received one traffic citation in 1962. A fine was paid. This citation revealed the SUBJECT, as BROCK WALL, to be a w-m, dob 1936, with Texas operator's license number 5292124, no restrictions, date of expiration 3-21-65.

The indices of the drivers license division of the Texas Department of Public Safety revealed that the SUBJECT did hold Texas operator's license No. 5292124, with no operator's restrictions, describing the SUBJECT as a w-m, dob, 11-21-36, ht.- 6' wt.-135, brown hair & green eyes. Residence was given as the Adolphus Hotel. There was no record of any arrests.

The indices of the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department were searched regarding the SUBJECT, with negative results.

The indices of the Dallas County Sheriff's Department were searched regarding the SUBJECT, with negative results. This search was made by Deputy Sanders.

The indices of the local Federal Bureau of Identification and local Federal Bureau of Investigation were searched regarding the SUBJECT, with negative results.

The indices of the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Times Herald libraries were searched regarding the SUBJECT. These sorted notices from the theater revue sections of the news papers and placed them in file. There was nothing more.

Page three - Break Wall

The indices of the Special Services Bureau of the Dallas Police Department reveal the SUBJECT in file 15-1121-15 as co-owner and later as owner of the Playbill this file verifies above information as to his previous activity and history. This file revealed that the SUBJECT was listed as the treasurer of the Playbill Club when he was co-owner, with a residence address as 2425 Crestridge, telephone, DA 7-9034. When the SUBJECT took over the assets of the Playbill Club and operated as Playbill Cabaret & Company, he listed personal references as WILLIS J. McKENNA of 934 Turner, FOREST WINDELL of 2425 Crestridge and EARL CABELL of 5333 Drane Drive.

The indices of the Records Bureau revealed one BILLY RAY WILSON with a record of three arrests, these arrests dated back to 11-28-1954 showing this person to be 25 years of age, making his date of birth in 1931. The Dallas County Sheriff's Department also revealed an arrest on BILLY RAY WILSON showing date of birth as 1-14-31 with an identification number of SO-63872.

Respectfully submitted,

*L. D. Stringfellow*  
L. D. Stringfellow, Detective  
Criminal Intelligence Section

EVALUATION: Sources in this report have been reliable in the past.

\* THOMAS J. McKENNA is subject's step-father.

\* EARL CABELL - at the time Break Wall gave him no reference - was not yet Mayor of Dallas. His brother, however, GENERAL CHARLES CABELL (also from Dallas) had been Deputy Chief of the C.I.A. and was personally in charge of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

It was GENERAL CHARLES CABELL who was turned down by PRESIDENT KENNEDY when he requested U.S. Naval air cover to rescue the founding invasion. It was the administration of Mayor EARL CABELL which - 20 months later - changed the route of the Presidential parade the night before (Thursday, Nov. 26, 1963) so as to run it past the library's location and into the target area. 3

*J.D.*

Nadja Buckley  
Precious Jewels

14 East 75th Street

BUTTERFIELD 8-4211

New York 21, N. Y.

also

Nadita Corporation Jewels

New York, May 28, 1960.

Mr. Frank S. Hogan,  
District Attorney  
155 Lenox Street  
New York City.

RE: WILLIAM DALZELL

RE: FRIENDS OF CUBA

Dear Mr. Hogan,

You may recall that I had the pleasure of meeting you several times at the house of Mr. Russell Hughes, Vicepresident of the American Tel. & Tel. Co., when he was in New York and before his recent marriage. I only write to you because I am in trouble, I need help. You may know I make, design and manufacture real jewels. Last year, 1959, on the 29th of August which is my birthday, I was giving a large party. A man called William Wayne Dalzell called me (from Washington D.C.) I had not heard from him for 2 years. I had met him originally at the American Embassy in Rome, where he lived with two men, who were on the staff. He claimed that he had offices in Washington. The address of the purported offices is: Dalmann Associates, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington D.C. The office was only used by him as an address. It really belonged to an official from Yemens, from whom he had obtained in some way a contract but unsigned, therefore not legal, not a real contract, an option not filled, to submit to large oil companies here, including Tidewater, Mr. Getty's company, the opportunity and the right to obtain oil from the sea along the entire coast of Yemens. He is always full of these schemes that never come to anything and that it is transparent come to nothing for he has nothing.

All this I knew only later. When he called me from Washington I invited him to my birthday party and said if he came purposely from Washington for it he should stay the entire weekend. My party happened to be on a Sunday. Mr. Dalzell came with baggage, met everyone, stayed not only the weekend, but stayed on and on and I thought there was no possible way of prying

MS. BUCKLEY'S  
DATES SEEM TO INDICATE  
DALZELL WAS IN ROME  
IN 1957 AND IN  
WASHINGTON, D.C. ~~1958~~  
IN 1959.

./.

him out. He claimed that he was making many, many of visits of importance to oilmen in the business and that he had finally reached Tidewater and its great officials and that they had taken him to the Colony for luncheon, that he was very near the completion of his mission, which of course would have made him dazzling millions and would have made the people who invested now with him and that was his gag. He was trying to get everybody to invest in it including myself and friends of mine, but to invest without really a contract yet in order or ratified, in other words he was going to put the money in his pocket. It was so transparent that obviously nobody invested. I doubt very much if he ever got to Tidewater, I doubt very much if he ever did anything solid. He is a racketeer, he is a liar, he is a foreflusher and he is a thief. When I saw after 5 days besides the weekend that he was not about to move, my maid and I, while he was at one of his great business conferences, packed his belongings and when he returned he found them downstairs in my apartment building. He never came back here. After he had moved out and had gone to the Henry Hudson Hotel I believe, where again he could not pay, he did not have anything, he passed about 20 bad checks in New York. The people who honored these checks were very foolish. They were delicatessen people and other small people. They never made me pay for it for I never endorsed them or him. When he first came to New York he said he wanted to open a small account, \$ 300.- at my Bank, transferring the \$ 300.- from his account in Washington. I had no reason to believe that the man, like I thought he was then, would not have \$ 300.- . So, when he went to my Bank to open his account, they called me to ask if he had the \$ 300.- in Washington and I said I did not know, I did not know him very well but I had met him at the Embassy in Rome and he obviously had offices in Washington and I imagined he did have the \$ 300.- . So my Bank opened the account before they got the check back from Washington, which bounced, he had no \$ 300.-. They also gave him a checkbook. With this checkbook he wrote checks all over town and every check of course bounced. The \$ 300.- check bounced back to my Bank, who promptly charged my account for it. For this I obtained from him a note, which was later protested by my Bank. This note I have. At the same time and before the check bounced back, he had urgent necessity of \$ 400.- to go to Los Angeles to meet Paul Getty, Jr. and I very stupidly advanced him the \$ 400.-, which naturally he had nothing

./.

to repay with. He did go there, but for what purpose I don't know. But again I obtained a note from him and again the note was never met and the Bank protested it, so I have 2 protested notes and since he had the great nerve of using my address as his New York address, because he decided it was a good address and he didn't want to give the small hotels where he was going to go after as an address. I received back all these checks, which is the only reason I have them, after notices of their return and they amount to about 20 checks in all. He owes here at least \$ 825.-. Well, one fine day he skipped town and that was the end of it. It so happened that at that time my assistant and I were taking inventory of the various jewels I had in the apartment and which were very little for naturally I do not keep them in the apartment but in the safe in the Bank, which is at the corner of my block. And we discovered that a very fine gem-stone, a gem-squamerine purchased by me in Brasil 12 years ago, so rare in color that the mine is now extinct and no more of that type can ever be had, the stone emer. but weighing a 100 karats and the cost to me at that time was \$ 3,250.-, was missing. I blame my assistant very much. He had no reason to bring the stone up to the apartment from the safe in the Bank for I was not working with it. It caused great friction between us. We tore the apartment upside down to look for it. The stone had vanished.

The police in New York was immediately notified, came to see me, was given an exact description of the things missing, including the stone. In fact they were given a photograph of the stone it being so large and so rare. The man who had charge of this is detective Olivieri in my precinct. I never heard anything more from September till day before yesterday, when at night detective Olivieri called me and said the stone had been found and it had been found on Mr. William Wayne Dalzell, who is now in jail in New Orleans for passing a great many bad checks in New Orleans. That he was contacting New Orleans on the teletype to tell them he knew of the stone, it was the exact stone and would they send Mr. Dalzell back to New York where he had stolen this stone from my apartment and where he also had a great many checks outstanding that were protested and returned by the Bank to the tune of \$ 825.-. They do not seem able to get Louisiana to extradite him and send him back to New York. This is where I need your help. I need your help to please and in some way see that he is sent back, that he is put in jail here, that I get my very valuable stone back and that he answer for all the bad checks which he wrote all over this town.

./.



It happens that I am very well known and have a A-1 credit. It has not helped my credit any that a man I even knew just as friend of mine, and very briefly a friend of mine, for I had judged him very quickly, had passed all these checks all over this town and given my address for them. I am sending the duplicate of this letter to you Mr. Hogan, to the Governor of Louisiana, the new Governor and to the head of police in New Orleans in the hope that something will be achieved.

Detective Olivieri and I went down to the District Attorney's office, saw Assistant District Attorney, the one that we saw is called Mr. Ostroff and he said he could do absolutely nothing to get Mr. Delzell sent back here, that the decision was with Louisiana. It does not seem possible that Louisiana would not send back a man who has committed a crime to the place where he committed the crime and paid with false checks all over the town.

I may add that Washington is looking for him too. A great many of his checks in Washington bounced. The only reason that I know it is that his correspondence and all the people who had checks that were bad from him addressed the correspondence here and I opened it so as to have the entire file, which I do have.

I hope you will forgive me for addressing myself to you in this, but I really don't know where else to go. And it is of course of extreme importance to me. Please, let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours

*Nadja Buckley*  
(Nadja Buckley)

P.S. Mr. Delzell's mother is bringing up his two children and cannot get help from him but often has to send him help herself. Her husband is not Mr. Delzell's father. His father is a full blooded Indian called "Little Horse" on some Oklahoma reservation, I believe, and who has been married 8 times and now is in jail also. Mother's address is: Mrs. John Delzell, 408 South Tschirixi, SHERIDAN, Wyoming.

\* SEE FERRIE'S NOTE (TO EFFECT THAT "DANISTER'S MICROFILMS HAVE BEEN SENT TO ATLANTA RIGHT WINGERS") WHEREIN HE ALSO WRITES THE NAME OF "BILL DALZELL - BILLY LITTLEHORSE" *ll*

\* FERRIE'S NOTE IS ON FOLLOWING PAGE

M E M O R A N D U M

July 13, 1967

Re: WILLIAM DAZELL  
Re: SERGIO ARCACHA (CUBANS)  
Re: GUY BANISTER  
Re: GORDON NOVEL  
Re: Attorney PLOTKIN

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

FROM: GEORGE ECKERT, Detective

RE: Interview with WILLIAM DAZEL in the office of STEVE PLOTKIN, 9th floor, Baronne Building, 11:00 A.M., July 11, 1967

On the above time and date I went to the above location and showed MR. DAZEL in the presence of his attorney, STEVE PLOTKIN, approximately 150 photographs of subjects to be identified. Before MR. DAZEL was shown any of these pictures, MR. PLOTKIN asked to see them first, which I showed him. MR. DAZEL viewed the photographs and the ones who he identified were placed on the side. After he was through, we discussed the photographs that he placed on the side and his identifications were as follows:

1. A large picture of one ROY HARDGRAVES as living in the French Quarter near the 700 block of Dauphine Street and being a book salesman, possibly encyclopedia. He stated that he did not know MR. HARDGRAVES personally.
2. SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH - He knew MR. SMITH as being part of the Free Cuban Democratic Society.
3. WILLIAM GUY BANNISTER - He knew MR. BANNISTER when he had a detective agency in the 500 block of Lafayette Street and with his connections with the same organization.
4. GORDON NOVEL - He knew of him as being associated with Cuban organizations and when he saw the picture and mentioned the name, he smiled as though reminiscing.
5. MR. DAZEL identified the Sheriff's Office of Dade County, Florida, picture #5050 as seeing this man in one of the two Cuban organizations here in New Orleans. \*
6. Sheriff's Office, Dade County Florida, Picture #7960 - This man he identified in the same organization but he remembered him being called "The Doctor." \*

MR. DAZEL when asked questions answered them very freely, very straightforward. He also stated that he would be available to cooperate with this office again at any time.

*\* Officer Eckert did not do me the favor, in this memo, to identify these men - apparently Cubans. JZ*

2  
Mr. William R. Klein  
500 Glydon Street N.E.  
Vienna, Virginia

May 4, 1967

Hon. Jim Garrison  
Office of the District Attorney  
Criminal District Court Building  
Tulane and Broad  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: DALZELL

Re: RADICAL RIGHT WING  
(Ed Butler)

Dear Jim:

Relative to our most recent conversation, I am enclosing the only material I have with respect to the Free Voice of Latin America.

The president of the Free Voice of Latin America was Juan Calixto Garcia, the grandson of the Garcia who received the famous message. I believe that he owned a plantation in Cuba and for one reason or the other left shortly after the Revolution. He was a student at Tulane University and worked part-time in the school cafeteria. Garcia was a mild-mannered, even-tempered fellow.

Otto Hofius was the vice president. He was shy, intelligent, easy-going and I believe a citizen of Belize, Honduras. The last time I heard from him, he was working for the superintendent of schools in New Orleans.

I drew up the Articles of Incorporation and was subsequently appointed secretary-treasurer shortly after the organization was formed. At my request the Free Voice was registered with the FBI in New Orleans.

I have forgotten what office, if any, Bill D lzell held but his tenure was short-lived. Dalzell was fired for charging office equipment under the corporate name. He was a drifter, more interested in creating impressions than working for a living. For all of these negative qualities, I could not call Dalzell a dangerous man - merely a con-artist and not a very good one at that. On one occasion Dalzell introduced me to Jack Martin. Martin is a kind of manikin seeking involvement. He can contribute nothing to your investigation.

I met Edward S. Butler during a presentation of the Free Voice at a YMBA meeting. My first impression of this young man was favorable. He seemed aggressive and dynamic; precisely what the organization needed. Butler turned out to be an incredible organizer and in a few short months he had gotten together a Board composed of prominent New Orleans citizens.

Ed Butler was ultimately asked to leave the Free Voice of Latin America. This young man's ultra right wing views were not only embarrassing but in my opinion, dangerous. After assuming office as Executive Director, this ex-John Bircher metamorphosized into a kind of leashed Robespierre. He could think of nothing but the danger of some kind of globe-encircling communist conspiracy and that it was the primary goal of the Free Voice to forewarn the people of Latin America. His insistence on "exporting" this message abroad made his removal from office mandatory. The true concept of the Free Voice was prepared shortly before Butler left and enclosed herewith. It was written by Clint Bolten, a former editor for Reuters in India.

Our investigation of Butler was untimely but nonetheless appropriate. We learned that he either withdrew or flunked out of 2 schools. (Loyola University, and a private school in Mississippi); that he was a/ex-male model for Maison Blanche; a Fuller Brushman; an ex-member of the John Birch Society, and that he was formerly employed by the Perry Brown Advertising Agency. Mr. Brown is an agreeable fellow and should be able to assist you if further information is desired.

In spite of these apparent short-comings, Butler formed his own organization - The Information Counsel of the Americas (INCA) and induced every member of our Board to join his organization. This seduction of our membership arrested the growth of the Free Voice and I finally got around to filing for liquidation with the Secretary of State.

Butler apparently made a tremendous impression on Hale Boggs, much to my surprise and chagrin. He was lauded by Congressman Boggs before the U. S. House of Representatives (Cong. Record 1965) in connection with a "Freedom Academy." I am continually amazed by Butler's orwellian use of conceptual words and for his uncanny ability to impress his screwball definitions on men of high office. I understand that he is now sending messages to Latin America called "Truth Tapes". Butler is one of those people with so little faith in his country that he perceives its imminent downfall. He calls himself an expert on Communism; can quote from the manifesto, but has never heard of the Federalist Papers or the writings of Tocqueville. Butler once told me that fighting Communism was his whole life but conversely, one is never really sure what people like this are defending.

I do not know the present status of INCA, but by November 1965 many prominent citizens of New Orleans were either directly involved with the organization or on its Advisory Board. The social giants of New Orleans have always demonstrated a weird penchant for swapping medals and joining organizations at random providing they can spot one of their own. In the case of INCA, Dr. Alton Ochsner was the Queen Bee. I believe that the Ochsner Foundation is supporting Butler's organization. I suggest that you call the INCA office in New Orleans and ask them for a brochure and a membership list. Butler has the support of the White Citizens Counsel and has spoken before that group.

The Free Voice of Latin America was in no way connected with any other organization. The names you mentioned during our telephone conversation made no impression on me. I cannot, however, speak for the other members of this now defunct organization. The life of the Free Voice as a corporate entity was ephemeral and uneventful. I suppose you could say that its members were naive, inexperienced, and uninspired. For my own part it was an absolute bore. But then again, freshmen lawyers must endure so many things.

Jim, you have come a long way since I first met you. It seems like only yesterday that you stood before my desk in the Schiro Campaign Headquarters, rain water dripping from the lapel of your coat. It would be a terrible waste if the constructive work of your administration were undone by "vaulting ambition" and bad advice. As of this date, I am unimpressed with the strength of the state's case but undoubtedly there are many things that I do not know.

Best of luck.

Cordially yours,



WILLIAM R. KLEIN

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 26 1963 1 62

*La*

STATE BUREAU

481-066

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
 Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 35 535 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Houston Texas	Bill Wayne Dalzell #94680	11-7-58	CCW pistol	
SO Houston Texas	Bill Wayne Dalzell #22848	11-7-58	carrying a pistol	
PD Hobbs NMex	Bill Dalzell #16178	4-22-59	DWI and no dr lic	
PD New Orleans La	William W. Dalzell #100-181	5-21-60	inv. recent burg.	
PD New Orleans, La	William W. Dalzell #100181	7-6-60	fug NY	aff 167-814
PD New Orleans, La	Wm. W. Dalzell #100-181	10-18-60	vag inv	aff refused by ADA.
PD New Orleans, La	William Wayne Dalzell #100-181	3-6-62	improper liquor permit	
Central La SHosp Pineville La	Billie Wayne Dalzell #35732-patient	FP 2-26-63	patient	?

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

June 7, 1960.  
Detective Bureau

Statement of one Mr. Arthur Samson WM residing at 318<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Royal St. relative to being in possession of a 130.90 Ct. Aquamarine colored stone believed to have been stolen in New York, New York and if one and the same is the property of Nadja Buckley residing in that city.

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STATEMENT  
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About the later part of 1959 or the begining of 1960, I met a white man named William Dalzell. He had a stone he was trying to sell and he gave it to a friend of mine to try to sell and this friend showed it to me. It was a blue Aquamarine stone in a white box describing it as being 130.90 carats. He left it with my friend and told him to try to sell it for one thousand dollars.

I have a hobby of collecting stones and when I saw this stone, my friend told me he had tested it and it proved to be a aquamarine stone of the weight described on the box.

My friend and Dalzell had an agreement for him to sell the stone, and he told me that if I wanted it to make Dalzell an offer as the stone was worth more than he wanted, and I may get it a little cheaper as he had been trying to sell it for about a month without any buyers.

I met Dalzell afterwards and I offered him \$850.00 for the stone as my friend had told me he thought Dalzell would take that for it.

Dalzell told me he needed the money and that he would take the offer I had made him.

He on many occasions had stated that he had won this stone in a dice game in Miami, Florida and I had no idea it was stolen as he had tried to sell it very openly to many different outlets.

After making the agreement on the price I offered him, I drew up a bill of sale for the stone in the amount of \$850.00 and he signed it and I paid him in cash, and gave him a copy of the receipt when he asked me for it.

Monday evening last about 6:00 P.M. I got a telephone call and a party on the other end told me they were a friend of a friend, and that they had called to do me a favor. They told me that the stone I had bought was stolen. I asked what stone they were talking about and they told me the big stone that I had and that the fellow was in jail and that he had stolen the stone. I contacted my attorney Mr. Durand and he wrote a letter to the Police Department asking about the stone and he was informed that the stone was believed to be stolen and he was requested to bring the stone in to the Detective Bureau along with me on the next day.

I and my attorney called in at the Detective Bureau and met Sgt. George Vogt of that Division and he is conducting the investigation on this stone and Dalzell for the Police Department in New York. I turned over the stone in the box to Sgt. Vogt and he gave me a receipt for it and in the event this is not the stone stolen in New York he informed me that it would be returned to me.

Witness: Melvin Duran  
Attorney, Melvin Duran.

Arthur M. Samson  
Arthur Samson.

Sgt. George Vogt, Jr.  
Sgt. George Vogt, Jr.

EV  
27

BILL OF SALE

86  
I, WILLIAM DEBELLE, IN CONSIDERATION OF EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY (\$50.00) DOLLARS TO ME IN HAND PAID BY ARTHUR M. SANSON, THE RECEIPT OF WHICH IS HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED, DO HEREBY SELL AND DELIVER UNTO THE SAID ARTHUR M. SANSON THE FOLLOWING GEMSTONE, TO WIT:

ONE MEDIUM-DARK BLUE AQUAMARINE WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY AND NINE TENTHS (130.9) CARATS IN BOX DESCRIBING THE SAME.

I DO HEREBY COVENANT TO AND WITH THE SAID ARTHUR M. SANSON THAT I AM THE LEGAL OWNER OF THE SAID GEMSTONE AND THAT IT IS FREE AND CLEAR FROM ALL OTHER AND PRIOR SALES AND INCUMBRANCES.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE SET MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 11th DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1930.

(SIGNED) *William DeBelle* (SEAL)  
WILLIAM DEBELLE

Witness *Ray Tilton*

NOTE:

Original was signed in ink but the ink would not reproduce on the thermofax copy. The original is in our possession.

*W. DeBelle*  
*atty*



M E M O R A N D U M

Re: WILLIAM DALZELL  
Re: FRIENDS of DEMOCRATIC CUBA  
Re: CLAY SHAW  
Re: C.I.A.

APRIL 1, 1967

Re: Attorney PLOTKIN representative  
of individuals involved in N.O.D.A.'s  
office JFK investigation.  
Re: DAVID FERRIE (this note re dupli-  
cation of certain BANISTER records)

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
RE: INTERVIEW WITH BETTY PARROTT, 900 ST. ANN STREET  
MARCH 31, 1967.

(DURHAM, after being  
charged with espionage  
in N.O. was ordered to ACTIVE  
DUTY in WASHINGTON as a  
LIEUTENANT COLONEL)

FRIENDS of  
DEMOCRATIC  
CUBA: →

On March 31, 1967, I interviewed BETTY PARROTT and learned from her that she had an extremely close relationship with BILL DALZELL. It seems that BILL DALZELL lived in her home for a certain period of time. During the time that BILL DALZELL lived in her home, she said that he was involved with a group known as The Friends of Cuba. This group had its office in the Balter Building. Members of the group included SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, BILL CRAIG, BILL DALZELL, GRADY DURHAM, an individual named LOGAN, who was also a member of the C.I.A., BILL KLINE, an attorney, REGIS KENNEDY, a member of the FBI, an individual named HOFFMAN, and an individual named EASTERLING.

DALZELL  
+ CIA + FBI:

She said that although DALZELL was very secretive about the operation of the group, she said that from the conversations that she overheard over a period of time, she learned that the group was involved in an undercover operation in conjunction with the C.I.A. and FBI which involved the shipment and transportation of individuals and supplies in and out of Cuba. (FBI Agent)

SHAW: →

She said that many times REGIS KENNEDY would come over to the house and talk to DALZELL concerning the operation. She also said that many times REGIS KENNEDY came to the office in the Balter Building to talk to DALZELL and in turn, DALZELL and other members of the group visited REGIS KENNEDY in his office. She said that REGIS KENNEDY confirmed to her the fact that CLAY SHAW is a former C.I.A. agent who did some work for the C.I.A. in Italy over a five-year span. (See ITALIAN PAPERS extracts re SHAW re on Board of Directors of C.M.C. - THE WORLD TRADE CENTER - in ROME, an organization subsequently required to leave Italy because of its activities.)

Board of Directors of C.M.C. - THE WORLD TRADE CENTER - in ROME, an organization subsequently required to leave Italy because of its activities.  
SHAW IN ROME:

She said this group later moved from their office in the Balter Building and moved into an office in the International Trade Mart and then operated under the name of The Voice of Cuba or The Friends of Democratic Cuba. (Latter name is correct as to this particular operation).

DALZELL in ROME:

She said that she does not know whether or not CLAY SHAW had any connection with this group and that she does not remember hearing CLAY SHAW'S name mentioned. She said that BILL DALZELL could tell us everything about the group and about the connection with REGIS KENNEDY and the C.I.A. (Note NADJA BUCKLEY'S statement re meeting DALZELL at the AMERICAN EMBASSY in ROME. See also DALZELL'S confirmation of this in his 6/28/66 NOPO interrogation)

statements re meeting DALZELL at the AMERICAN EMBASSY in ROME. See also DALZELL'S confirmation of this in his 6/28/66 NOPO interrogation  
was never dropped by telegram from GOV. DAVIS of Louisiana. See telegram.

She said that BILL DALZELL has an open charge against him in New York which she believes in gun theft. She said that JOE BOLDEN has the entire file on BILL DALZELL and can give us all the information we need in regard to this charge. (This allegation was never dropped by telegram from GOV. DAVIS of Louisiana. See telegram).

She said for some reason, she has heard BILL DALZELL'S name mentioned quite often since the investigation started. She said that approximately two weeks ago, DALZELL made a trip into New Orleans and spoke to STEVE PLOTKIN and heard he left town.

(See note, at conclusion of memo, re PLOTKIN.)

She said that she believes he is somewhere in Texas but PLOTKIN could give us the address. She doesn't know it herself. She says that we might also be interested in a tape recording involving DALZELL, JACK MARTIN, and GRADY DURHAM in regards under some theft of money. She said that she handed that tape over to PERSHING GERVAIS, who in turn handed it over to the District Attorney's Office.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

Re: Attorney STEVE PLOTKIN:

See statement of DA assistant WILLIAM MARTIN re confidential source informing him that CIA's New Orleans "paymaster" for attorneys was attorney STEPHEN LEMANN (of major New Orleans firm of MONROE + LEMANN) and that LEMANN had retained PLOTKIN to represent individuals, connected with the C.I.A., under inquiry by the New Orleans D.A.'s office.

Note that in DA's office interview of DALZELL on July 11, 1967, PLOTKIN appears with DALZELL as his attorney.

Note PLOTKIN'S representation of GORDON NOVEL (mentioned in DALZELL'S statement as "associated with Cuban organizations") in N.O.D.A.'s office's unsuccessful attempt to extradite him from Ohio to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury).

Note PLOTKIN'S refusal, in response to press request, to confirm or deny that he was being paid to represent NOVEL by the C.I.A.

June 8, 1960

File.....

From: Vigurie and Vogt.

Subject: Interrogation of William Dalzell in the Parish Prison on this date about the Stone allegedly stolen from one Nadja Buckley residing at 14 East 75th. St. New York, New York.

DALZELL PUTS HIMSELF  
IN ROME ABOUT 1958.

About 2:00 P.M. this date the above officers questioned this subject, and he stated the following:

He met this woman, the owner of the stone in Rome about two years ago and that he started living with her in her apartment. She and he were to do some business in foreign countries in connection with oil leases, and that she was to go along to show her collection of stones, and try to sell them on that foreign market.

She kept putting off the trip with him and he left to go to other states in the United States to try to arrange his trip. He returned to New York on several occasions and stayed at this woman's apartment and lived with her on occasion as man and wife. (Common-law).

He finally told her he was leaving the country and that he could not wait until she decided to accompany him. She had been drinking at this time and gave him the stone to display as advertisement of her wares. He took the stone and was going to show it to the people in the Foreign ports his business took him.

On arriving back in this city about November, he noticed in the newspaper that the oil leases he was trying to obtain, was awarded to someone else and he had run up a bill in the Roosevelt Hotel in this city for about \$400.00 and he couldn't get his clothes out of the hotel. He tried to pawn the stone on several occasions and could not, so he tried to sell it and finally gave it to Samson for the sum of \$850.00 telling him that the stone was won by him in a dice game in a hotel in Miami, Florida.

He stated that he wouldn't know if the woman remembers of giving him the stone but that she kept about  $\frac{1}{2}$  million in precious stones in her apartment at all times and that he had ample time while living with her to steal more than this one stone.

# Radio Gram

## NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Date MAY 21, 1960 Opr. \_\_\_\_\_

PD. NEW YORK, N. Y.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
MIAMI, FLA.  
LOS ANGELOS, CALIF.

IN CUSTODY FOR INVESTIGATION.. BILLIE WAYNE DALZELL, ALIAS W.W. DALZELL  
AND WM. DALZELL, white male, 32, born Shawnee, Okla., in possession numerous  
blank check books.

ADVISE ANY RECORD OR WANT IMMEDIATELY.

WM. J. MC NAMARA  
CHIEF OF DETECTIVES.

Arrested by Sgt. G. Vogt.

to

TO: ARCHIVES  
RE: C.I.A.

Mr. James Garrison  
New Orleans, La.  
Dear Mr. Garrison:

Please lay this letter in front of you and study it very thoroughly. It may save your life.

I have reason to believe that circumstances are arranged so that if two more pieces of evidence are made known, you may be left as the only link to public disclosure of the complete and entire disclosure of the conspiracy which resulted in the late President Kennedy's death.

Facts which I am sure you have <sup>needed</sup> only two pieces of evidence to complete the picture. One deal with the unexplained suicide of a prominent man from San Francisco immediately following a visit there by Mr. Shaw. This man was in the travel agency business and jumped off of one of the city's most famous hotels.

Proof that Oswald was employed by the CIA has all been destroyed except one small link. The CIA furnished Oswald with classified information which no one else could possibly give him. Two letters exist which tell him what these were. They exonerated him alone, out of 23 other suspects, from investigation in the Walker shooting attempt. They thought he was working in the interests of the USA. His mother stated immediately after his arrest that Lee worked for the CIA. He told her to explain the large amount of money he had to finance his expensive travels. And it was the truth.

F  
Brd Eastwell  
W/C City  
- M. J. ...  
Dec 4th

1 Hal Lipsitt  
1 front of Jack?  
1 Ratney (S/F) =

(probably from AM)  
about hour -  
(very strong  
for us)

2 LARLOS

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CIA ...  
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To: ARCHIVES  
FOIA file (late)

d conversation held 1/19/68 with subject claiming to be an ex-CIA agent  
interested in assisting Garrison.

As per request, lists of Oswald's possessions and copy of page from address book  
with word 'micro dots' were supplied to subject.

Some of the listed items elicited a greater or lesser degree of interest. Those  
items were: pills, tweezers, iodine, white powders, scrap of paper, telescope,  
Minox camera, Stereo Realist camera, 7 x 18 Sunbeam (glasses?), Russian transi-  
stor radio, unknown electronic device in plastic case, pedometer. A more de-  
tailed analysis follows.

pills: during the early sixties, pills were a common espionage tool in which to  
pack chemical compounds used for developing undetectable writing. They could also be  
swallowed if necessary, since they were also physiologically innocuous. Subject  
says they are no longer in wide usage, they retain their potency, and chemical  
analysis could be highly revealing, assuming something to find. If totally con-  
fiscated by the agency, he feels they would have been destroyed or substituted  
for by now.

tweezer: could be used to grasp microdot film sliver. He additionally commented that  
microdots the size of periods would be impractical--they are in fact larger, and  
placed between sliced-down single pages of books, or between layers of a post card.  
He again suggested careful perusal of any books in Oswald's possession, especially  
oversize books and/or any books with missing pages.

iodine: could be used as a vapor to develop undetectable writing, such as writing  
with clear water.

white powders: similar to pills, or possibly special glue needed to restore layers  
of microdot-containing pages.

scrap of paper: common white bond paper is the type used for undetectable writing.

telescope, 15 power: could be camera-mounted for long range photography, especially  
of persons; point is weak though, since most telescopes of this type are in the  
range of 100 power. Could also be used, however, to focus upon and read a microdot,  
perhaps in line with a series of lenses.

Stereo Realist camera: primarily used for aerial photography, although not completely  
out of the realm of possibility of home use. The abundance of cameras in Oswald's  
possession is suspect, however. The word 'topography' with name and address of  
Jagers-Chiles-Stovall on page with word 'micro dots' seemed curious and possibly  
significant to subject. PRINTING COMP

His opinion:  
if Oswald in Russia on ESPIONAGE  
MIAK HE WOULD NOT BE USED FOR  
MISSION IN CUBA.\*

\* Oswaldo Castro Connectives  
were a cover.

ope(?) one(?) 7 x 18 Sunbeam(glasses?): unclear on Dallas P.D. list, subject surmises these are either binoculars or a microscope. The operative fact here is the ocular-lens power, 7 x 18 = 126 power, just about perfect for reading microdots. Preferable range is 80-200 power; 126 considered excellent level. Microscope would be more incriminating than binoculars. Suggests determining exactly what this item is, pedometer: could be used at a low level of espionage to measure point-to-point distances.

(Russian) transistor radio: these are modified and used to send or receive on locked-in wave bands; especially true of US-Cuba communications. Which wavebands radio has would be important to determine, as would be the addition or subtraction of any crystals within radio.

unknown electronic device: subject questions how Dallas P.D. knew it was 'electronic' -- such small 'devices' could be used in conjunction with a radio-message receiver; only personal inspection could determine this.

Minox camera: item of greatest interest of subject. One of two or three cameras used for microdot work. Possession of some in Eastern Europe is in itself sufficient to deny egress across borders. If it could be determined when Oswald purchased some, it then might be determined if he had it when in Russia, which would be extremely suspect. Value of camera is its size, infinite focus capability, and resolution. Most often used to photograph documents or pages in a book, at a distance of approximately 3 inches.

Further discussion with subject revealed that he was a delegate to an international students convention held in Japan at the time of anti-Eisenhower riots (check dates). He has just recently returned from living in (serving in?) Europe with his wife. While there little was printed re the assassination according to him, an explanation for his rather late-developing interest. As to why the agency would release him if he were indeed so highly trained and knowledgeable, he explained that microdots were not his primary area of responsibility but rather that he became expert on them while working on related projects (undisclosed). He also feels that the agency may one day 'tap him on the shoulder' and ask him to look into something for them. He will contact friends (agents) in Japan re Oswald's training and classification there; he also said some 'friends' were in Dallas 'a few days after' the assassination; he will contact these persons and attempt to elicit any information which they might want to give. Regarding the alleged CIA polygraph testing of Ferrie, the general line of questioning would encompass three distinct areas: have you told anyone what you are doing? exactly what have you done with the funds advanced to you? why do you want to get involved? Finally, subject said he is willing to visit the National Archives in order to examine any materials, but would have to know beforehand exactly how any information garnered there would be used.

2-10-62

To: Jim Garrison

January 9, 1968

From: Bill Turner

Subject: Contact by Former CIA Agent

Recently a man about 30 claiming to be a former CIA agent contacted Stan Scheinbaum, a member of our editorial board, who lives in Santa Barbara. Said he knew only peripheral data about the assassination, but would try to find out through his know-how and contacts things we want to know that fit into his area of expertise. You have probably already been informed about this man, since he got in touch with Steve Jaffe. Scheinbaum sent him up here for a session with me.

There is always the possibility the man is a plant. From my lengthy session with him, however, I consider this remote. He claimed he did odd assignments for the CIC while in the Army about 1958, later latched on with the Agency. At one point several years ago, he was going to bail out, and says that a CIA group based at Monticino, California, near Los Angeles, decided to "arrow" him--whether with Langley's approval or not he does not know. Friends told him that the men given the assignment were a California highway patrolman stationed at Santa Barbara and a retired FBI man who is a member of Bradley's church. He states that his last adventure was the abortive invasion of Haiti by the Rolando Masferrer group a year ago. This man is a pilot and was to be paid \$60,000. He figures he is now "cool."

His main field of knowledge seems to be the Masferrer group and its satallites. He says he does not know Bradley, but word was that Bradley was high--possibly even chief of station--of the Van Nuys via call. This call is orientated towards Mexico and Central America. He points out that a wealthy man (how he made his money is a mystery) named Frank Ketchum in Monticino helps finance Bradley's church. Ketchum travels the world, and his ranch is a kind of distribution point for Birch literature. He thinks Ketchum may be an Agency bag man.

Of immediate interest to you is his tentative identification (he would have to have a photograph to be sure) of William Cusbert Brady. He said Brady was a bag man out of Montreal, a main station for the Agency. Brady turned up frequently in Your City, the Cuban area near Miami, and at Tampa airport (there is an old section of the airport across from the new terminal building complex). He supposedly has a front: a Canadian shipping company.

I suggest we use this man in the some three months he has in this country before going overseas on a flying contract. I have given him the name, for our purposes, of James "Jim" Rosa. As a start, he was given the name of Teo Savory brilliant, who is now in Sanata Barbara but who was one of the persons in Shaw's notebook and the woman who made friends with Mae Brussel in Carmel Valley. He called a day later and had a wealth of information on her, information that jibed with what Mae knew about the woman. He will be in frequent touch with me. I would suggest that any loose ends or correlation to be done on the Masferrer angle, unidentified

→  
J.C.C. (C.I.A.)  
D  
Use  
for the  
make  
of Rosa



--2--

photos, etc., be assigned to him. Of course we have to make sure that he does not learn more than we do from him, but I am inclined to trust him and to believe that he could be extremely valuable to us.

WV

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Louis Ivon, Chief Investigator

FROM: Jim Garrison

RE: CIA Aspects/William Cuthbert (or Cusbert) Brady

*To: Archivist**For: Lead files + Conn. + C.I.A.**Reply to Ivon (note large number of individuals who know about Brady. Some of them must know Thornley, and possibly others also.)*

It appears to be possible that what we have in this case is a segment of the CIA as the primary group accomplishing the execution of President Kennedy. It is to be noted that many individuals who have "odd church" connections had even more significant connections with the CIA (examples: Ferrie, Bradley, Beckham). In Bradley's case, for example, activities with Dr. McIntyre's church were preceded by his years at Lockheed and activity indicating intelligence work for the United States government. Accordingly, we should consider the possibility that the consistent appearance of the odd churches is actually a consequence of the fact that these individuals had, at an earlier juncture, penetrated these odd churches (and even created them) for CIA purposes. In support of this possibility, it is to be noted that some of the individuals involved promptly sought sanctuary in cities which now appear to be CIA area headquarters (examples: Columbus and Omaha). Furthermore, it is to be noted that the contact points for supervision of the assassination appear to have been Montreal and Mexico City, both of which cities necessarily contain major CIA headquarters.

Further, in connection with the foregoing it now appears that William Cuthbert Brady appears to have been another CIA courier. Latest information indicates that he may have operated out of Montreal.

Previous information obtained on Brady indicates that he left the City with such unseemly haste after the assassination that his personal belongings had to be brought over to the Ryder Coffee House (where Thornley hung out) in order to be shipped to him later. Brady also seems to have known Howard Cohen, who -- like Thornley -- appears to have been in Mexico City in the summer of 1963. (Montreal, from which Brady appears to have operated, was also visited by Gene Bradley shortly before the assassination.) Brady was arrested and charged with a crime against nature in New Orleans in August, 1963, but the records have been removed from the Police file. I have also received information that Brady and Shaw shared a boyfriend. Brady at last report was living in New York, in the Greenwich Village area, where he regularly holds "right-wing" seminars

of some sort. He appears originally to be from the Phillipines and may have been "deported" temporarily shortly after the assassination, probably for protective purposes. Brady was also active in a "Citizens for A Free Cuba" organization which had, among its other operators, Arnasto Rodriguez and Ross Buckley.

Brady used to participate in the discussion meetings held at "Ivan's" at 514 Bourbon Street every Friday night. He is described as "rightist like Thornley only more capable". He is fairly dark and slightly Latin in appearance, has black hair and dark brown eyes. He is about 5'8" and weighs about 150 pounds. Before his flight from New Orleans he lived on Burgundy Street in an apartment building owned by Clay Shaw. Among the individuals who knew Brady are the following: Vernon Kellogg, Helen Gladstone (works for the Jewish Civic Press, 3223 Louisiana Avenue Parkway), Ken Owen (works at the main branch of the public library), and Carmen Babin (she is now separated from her husband, Ralph Babin, and she and Brady were particularly close).

In short, Brady appears to be another Novel, Beckham, Thornley -- another CIA bag man and courier. It is important to continue to develop information on Brady (including a possible photograph from his driving license application) because of the increasing signs of his involvement as a part of the CIA complex in which we are interested.

JG

CC: Archives  
Alcock  
Burnes  
Sciambra  
B. Turner  
JG File

p. 10

M E M O R A N D U M

May 24, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: WILLIAM R. MARTIN, Assistant District Attorney  
SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CONNECTIONS  
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

-----  
Tuesday, May 23, 1967; I have this date kept a luncheon engagement with a close associate of mine whom I personally know to have been a former member of the Central Intelligence Agency and who has been a resident of New Orleans for all of his adult life. The purpose of this meeting was for me to receive information which the aforementioned individual had volunteered as an aid to our investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. □ who?

ITEM 1: For many years one WILLIAM BURKE was the Agent in Charge of the local New Orleans office of the Central Intelligence Agency. Prior to his appointment to this office, Mr. MONTE LEMMAN, of the Law Firm of Monroe and Lemman, was called upon or asked to pass or approve of Mr. BURKE's appointment to that office. Subsequently, today, Mr. STEPHEN B. LEMMON, of the same law firm in New Orleans, is serving as "Special Counsel" to the Central Intelligence Agency, and does in fact handle certain matters pertaining to the clandestine payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency in this City. Specifically, our information is that Mr. STEPHEN B. LEMMON will advance funds to Mr. PLOTKIN and to Mr. KLEIN for the defense of their respective clients now under investigation by this office.

*Had lunch reportedly with "Andy" Anderson recently.*

ITEM 2: One DAVID (DAVE) BALDWIN, formerly of this City and a former newspaper reporter for the New Orleans Item, was a covert member of the Central Intelligence Agency and operated in India during the years of 1950, 1951 and 1952. Subsequent to his service in India Mr. BALDWIN returned to this City and was employed by CLAY SHAW as Public Relations Director for the International Trade Mart from 1952 through 1955.

Mr. BALDWIN is now in Chicago employed by the American Medical Association Political Action Committee (A.M.A.P.A.C.)

It was told to me that, during his employment at the Trade Mart, DAVID BALDWIN succeeded in recruiting CLAY SHAW for C.I.A. operations, or, conversely, that CLAY SHAW had already been recruited by the C.I.A. by the time of BALDWIN's employment, and that his employment of BALDWIN was suggested or sponsored by the C.I.A.

During his operations in India, Mr. BALDWIN used as a cover his employment as a correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance, the Louisville Courier Journal, and the New Orleans Item.

#### COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

I consider the foregoing information to be relatively accurate although unconfirmed by my personal investigation. I am unfortunately too well known to, and associated with, any of the above mentioned names to verify this information and would recommend therefore that, should you see fit to pursue any of the above, that it be assigned to another member of our staff.

M E M O R A N D U M

February 16, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: TOM BETHELL

RE: DAVID LEWIS and THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM

\* \* \* \* \* \*\*\*\*\* \* \* \*\*\*\*\* \* \* \* \* \*

On February 15, 1968, DAVID LEWIS was interviewed with regard to his knowledge of THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM.

LEWIS advised that he met BECKHAM around Thanksgiving/Christmas, 1962, at which time BECKHAM attempted to enlist LEWIS in his United Cuban Relief Missionary Force, an outfit which was intended to bring medical and missionary aid to anti-Castro Cubans in Cuba. "He was going to pull another Bay of Pigs," LEWIS said. An attempt was also made to procure arms. LEWIS said that he regarded this operation as "primarily a sham, an attempt to get money".

LEWIS said that he believes the following people knew BECKHAM at this time and may have also been involved in this venture:

ART MCGILL	(lives in St. Roch St. area)
JIM PHEELEY (Sp?)	(a close friend of BECKHAM)
ROZWELL THOMPSON	(now BECKHAM's "attorney")
PAUL CARRERA	

LEWIS describes MCGILL as a "non-working musician" who was involved with a drum and bugle corps which had military uniforms and marched in parades. BECKHAM wanted to get the uniforms from MCGILL to use for the Cuban Missionary Force.

Finally BECKHAM's attempt to form this outfit was broken up by the FBI. FBI agents questioned LEWIS about his connections with this group.

LEWIS advised that he first met BECKHAM through WES JACKSON of the Times-Picayune. LEWIS and BECKHAM first met at Walgreen's Drug Store in 1960 or 1961.

BECKHAM was operating as a phoney priest with false ordination papers. He obtained these by sending a \$5.00 bill to EARL ANGLIN JAMES in Toronto. JAMES mailed back the papers. It is to be noted that telephone records reveal that DAVID FERRIE frequently called JAMES' number in Toronto in 1962 and 1963.

LEWIS thinks that BECKHAM knew FERRIE but is not sure. LEWIS does not know what the relationship was between BANISTER and BECKHAM.

LEWIS said that he recalls meeting someone answering to JOSEPH MOORE's description with BILL DALZELL and JIM PHEELEY in Thompson's Restaurant on St. Charles Avenue. LEWIS describes the occasion as a "bull session".

THOMAS BECKHAM married a Spanish girl, then 14 years old, named either TERESA or GLORIA. He apparently violated the Mann Act by taking her to Las Vegas or Reno; he later returned and married her in Jefferson Parish.

LEWIS advised that the places BECKHAM frequents in New Orleans are: Walgreens; Thompson's Restaurant; Mayflower Restaurant (Canal & University); Roosevelt Hotel Coffee Shop; Meal-a-Minit (Claiborne & Canal).

After 1964, LEWIS did not see BECKHAM again until BECKHAM returned here 2 weeks ago in response to the subpoena issued for him. It is to be noted that LEWIS is now living with JACK S. MARTIN.

BECKHAM contacted LEWIS because he wanted LEWIS to rifle JACK MARTIN's files pertaining to the assassination investigation, and also any "Old church" material. LEWIS advised that he believed BECKHAM's intention was to "sabotage". BECKHAM, in any event, bribed LEWIS to remove this material from MARTIN's house, and promised him \$25 on delivery, with a further \$100 if the material turned out to be valuable. LEWIS did not in fact comply with BECKHAM's requests in this matter.

LEWIS stated that BECKHAM told him that he (BECKHAM) was employed as an agent by the CIA. When this remark was made BECKHAM was accompanied by his brother's and his "bodyguard", one JIM (LNU). BECKHAM added that he had affidavits which would put JIM GARRISON in jail, alleging that GARRISON was blackmailing someone who lived in the Claiborne Towers.

According to LEWIS, BECKHAM also avers that the federal government is about to charge GARRISON with treason.

BECKHAM told LEWIS that he works for a colonel who is employed at a phoney SAC base near Omaha, Nebraska; and that the car he drives around in, a 1968 beige Dodge Charger (Nebraska Plates) with a red light on the dashboard similar to that used by police, was bought for him by the CIA.

DAVID LEWIS added that he has not been contacted at all by the FBI since his involvement with BECKHAM in 1962. LEWIS is currently living with JACK MARTIN, tel: 943-0813, office phone no.: 488-9598 (New University School).

Teleflex

# WESTERN UNION

Teleflex

SENDING BLANK

CALL  
LETTERS

FSS

CHARGE  
TO

N.O.P.D.

5/23/60

9:35 A.M.

Thomas A. Nielson  
Chief Inspector  
Police Department  
New York, N. Y.

Advise wanted, William W. Dalzell @ Billy Wayne Dalzell WM DOB- 12/4/27, 5'10", 175# Green eyes, Black wavy hair, dark complexion. Subject sold a 130.9 Ct. Aqua-marine simiprecious stone this city Known by, Nadja Buckley WF, Nadja Corp. Jewèlers 14 East 75th. St. your city. Subject held here bad checks. Advise if wanted at once.

William J. Mc Namara  
Chief of Detectives---N.O.P.D.

Case of Vogt. etals.

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—[R 4-55]



THIS IS A TAPE RECORDING OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN WILLIAM BOXLEY  
LOCATED IN DALLAS AND WILLIAM MARTIN IN THIS OFFICE AT 11:00 A.M.  
ON 26, MAY, 1967.

- M. All right, you're on the air now.
- B. All right, stay with me cause you might want to comment  
as I go along. What I've gotten into here so far indicates  
very strongly Gehlan  
to me/that Clay Shaw may well be a part of the old Sayland  
from Germany  
intelligence apparatus/the CIA took over in the early 1950's  
to the mid 1950's.
- M. Gehlan is spelled what?
- B. Gehlen, I believe, or lan.
- M. All right, go ahead.
- B. Gehlan was the chief intelligence officer, a general,  
under Hitler and he has a worldwide intelligence operation  
but, of course, it is strongest in Mexico, South America  
and Spain.
- M. He has or had?
- B. HAS, he still maintains it.
- M. All right.
- B. The CIA financed him, brought him out & frankly, took over  
their choice of his agent and his NETS and he is now  
working and has been for ten years or more for the CIA.  
Now Shaw's notebook has very strong Madrid, Mexican and  
South American contacts in it.
- M. That's true.
- B. Now, with that background, let me tell you what I've got  
here. There are four Dallas names in Shaw's notebook:  
A James Weathesby who turns out to be an attorney, unmarried,  
for Southern Union Gas Company. He's from Midland, He  
came into Dallas in '58, '59 or '60, along in there. He's  
around 35 years of age, but I haven't gotten farther into  
him at this point.

lists

B. There's a Ruth Sullivan who ~~lives~~ at 3221 Amherst, I believe, and there's absolutely no record of her that I have been able to find so far.

But on two men who list in Dallas,

No. 1 Thomas Marion Cox - On this address in Shaw's note book he has maintained it up to date, that is, it was originally 3919 Simpson and ~~fixakky~~ <sup>the family</sup> at 3931 Dutton present Drive. Shaw corrected it to show a ~~fixkthax~~ address, apparently, at 4017C Rawlins. Now there is no record of this young man ever having lived at 4017C Rawlins but I think it is noteworthy at least that this is three houses away from Eva Grant's where Jack Ruby registered his residence in the City Directory. He didn't actually live there but he visited the apartment frequently.

All right to get on with Thomas Marion Cox. He's 27 years of age. My efforts to contact him by telephone at his parents' house met with a real strange run-around. They said he only came by there to get his mail; they didn't know where he lived; they didn't know where he worked; they didn't know anything about him. So I went last night and they were quite shaken that is the mother who was the only one there was quite shaken with my appearance. She ~~didn't~~ know that I was with your office or anything of that nature. She thought that I was checking a personnel application on which Cox had been listed as a reference. So there was no overt reasons for her to hide his whereabouts but she was apparently was because she said he was due there for dinner, but hadn't shown up.

Now, to get into his background just a little bit. I checked Dretler (Dresler) Industries, a Mr. Plevak, who is industrial relations manager w for Dretler Industries

here in Dallas.

B. their top office over their various corporations. They broke out their personnel records for me and all the girls around the office remembered this young man especially as being very emaciated young fellow with a weird religious connection. They didn't know exactly what it was but they were under the impression it was Rosecrucian or something like that. On his applications and on his bonding company applications I found that where it comes to what language he speaks, he speaks Russian a little and he writes it very good. He worked for the Dallas News in 1962 and he worked at Dretler Industries ~~xxxxxx~~ from '62 to '64 and he's now supposed, according to his mother last night, to be working for some photographer in town whose name she doesn't know. He lists photograph and gardening as his avocation. There is no indication as to how, when or why he would appear in Shaw's notebook because the economic level is at opposite ends of the pole. All right, now, there are two or three more people in town I need to see about Cox and virtually I need to run him down. I sat on his house for about two hours last night and he didn't show.

Let's get to No. 2. No. 2 is Herman O. Wilhelm Bachelman, who is listed in Shaw's address book as 224 South Hampton with a telephone number of Whitehall 2-8258. This residence and phone number for the last eight or ten years is registered to Mr. and Mrs. Werner Wilmsen. He is a cotton exchange broker in Room 303 in the Cotton Exchange Building. Now, in checking on Bachelman, I found where  
α he had recently been divorced this year, in May of this year. So I called up his ex-wife; I was going to try to trace him back through his apartment. I found her and she was extremely shaken at my appearance. I did identify

This, however, I don't think would account for the extremeness with which she was shaken up. She went to the phone to call a friend and the friend turned out to be the lawyer who handled her divorce suit, Frank Wright who had brought Cummings, the cab driver, to our office some while ago. Frank came over and he was effusively nice and cooperative but I got absolutely no sound information out of either of them; that is, they couldn't remember the names of any of her husband of two years friends. They couldn't remember where he had ever lived before in the City of Dallas. She did recall that she thought he had belonged to the German-American Club and to the Toastmasters' Club. But here are some pertinent things, I think, at least they fit with the theory that seems to be developing. In his reading habits, he skw<sup>lot</sup> chose psychology and philosophy. He read an awful, she said, about the Third Reich, and he was an admirer, she said, of the tactics of the S.S. elite corps. ~~EMIXX~~ Okay, he got into this country in 1960. Now this I got from calling Mrs. Wilmsen early this morning and representing myself to be checking a personnel application on Bachelman. She talked very easily and apparently without any hesitation or suspicion. She said he was a most unreliable young man and he owed them money. That they, in fact, had sponsored his arrival in this country from Hanover, Germany, or ~~EMIXX~~ Bremen in 1960. Now this, I think, is very important. She said that he got here (and I called her back on this one to ask her what port he had arrived in...I asked her did he stay in New York a week or so before he got here). She said he didn't go to New York; he arrived by ship in New Orleans in 1960 and he only stayed overnight and flew into Dallas. That means that

this name was probably put in the book by Shaw in 1960. It's in handwriting and not typed in. It sounds very much, in intelligence patterns, as if Shaw was a reception committee for Bachelman's arrival and he sent him on to Dallas and he put down the name of the people ... not the name of the people, but the address where he would be living and the phone number. Now he's never changed that in the book as he put it down in 1960. Neither Bachelman's ex-wife or Mrs. Wilmsen ever recall his being in New Orleans other than then.

Now, he came to work as a mail clerk for Petrofina. Oddly enough; this other boy, Cox, was a mail clerk at the Dallas News and a mail clerk at Dretler Industries. The next job that Bachelman had was <sup>with</sup> as a commercial aerial photographer here and that was Squire Haskins whom I have not seen yet. This information I got just this morning and haven't had time to develop it. Being in photography, again he parallels the Cox boy. They're both 27 years of age. Cox had it as a hobby; Bachelman studied it, worked at it professionally. And both of these somewhat parallel Oswald, a typographer and photographer background. Now it looks very much to me as if this is an agent sent in here, about Oswald's age you will recall -- this is an agent sent in here and they train it. I think it's quite possible that they dropped this guy because of his weak personal habits, but you can't tell. He may have gotten his divorce on orders. Anyway, he's out of Dallas now and ~~has~~ he's gone to, of all places, Richmond, Virginia, where he's working for a company. I have his address up there as 2000 Riverside Drive, Richmond, Virginia.

M. Does that address mean anything to you?

B. Not as a thing, except that we've got some people in Shaw's

contacts  
B. Now there is no known/by Shaw with this guy since he arrived in 1960. But the odds of his coming into New Orleans one night and meeting Shaw and coming on to Dallas by air the next day, are a million to one. Which I think probably indicates Shaw met him there by pre-arrangement, took down his address -- maybe he had it anyway; maybe he's the one who told him where to go. But the whole thing follows the normal pattern of bringing a young agent into a country, training him over a long range period of time because this photographic bit is extremely important to agents, both in reporting and in documentation.

Now I haven't anything beyond that of immediate importance but what I would urge is this: That I be given enough time to check<sup>out</sup>/3,4 or 5 more people in the book. I have a Jim Brooks over in Ft. Worth and it would be interesting to see how, if at all, their background and actions parallel these two that I have been able to check out.

Now, there is some probable homosexuality involved here because Cox especially is a suspect of homosexuality. He worked for Glenn of Hollywood here in Dallas which has been described to me by my source as a nest of homosexuals. But the homosexuality aside from it, these guys being the same age and with the same general background and with the same advocational interests, I think it is very indicative when you stop and take note of the preponderance of far right-wing contacts in Shaw's notebook. Now remember that the first day here, I identified positively Lady ~~HEXY~~ Diorsy in the notebook. She is the wife of a man named John DeCourcy. He is presently imprisoned in England for ~~HEXY~~ Fascist ~~ssist~~ sedition. That's about as far as I've gotten on this thing here. But I've

Now I would propose going to Houston where I wouldn't have any meals or motel expenses. I'd spend a couple of days or so, whatever is necessary, to check out some of these people down there and let Dallas cool off a few days. Then I would like to come back to Dallas, in a new motel, and get a fresh start under a new name and when I get back it would possibly be of advantage to us to do this; Contact this Mary Joan Anderson, the niece of the former manager of the Roosevelt. She knew me by my real name and my real job before. She is a photographer. I could backstop this and tell her that I am doing a story on the ridiculous aspects of the Garrison investigation and that the most ridiculous thing, in this magazine that I worked for, and you know which one that is, the most ridiculous thing they've seen yet is the Lee Odom bit. It occurred to me she would know Lee Odom being in bullfights, would she introduce me to him, go with me and let's do a story on him. I'll take a tape recorder, this is next week after things have calmed down. I'll take a tape recorder and we'll sit and have about a two hour conversation from which you can get his voice inflections, his reactions to questions, his attitude, the whole works.

M. That might be a good idea. That would be something that you would do after you got back to New Orleans and would return to Dallas.

B. Either that, or come back to Dallas from Houston. Whichever you want me to do.

M. Well, I mean where is this girl?

B. The girl is in Dallas.

M. ~~Was~~ Oh, I see. I ~~waxxxxxxxxx~~ <sup>thought</sup> you said the Roosevelt and I was thinking of the local hotel.

- B. Oh no, she's in Dallas. I have her home phone number, or at least what the man who had the letter supplied me as her home phone number but I need a few days for this thing to cool down among them for her not to be suspicious if she knows anything about our having been up here. But anyhow she knows me under the old name and old profession and I think she would buy immediately the idea of doing a story for a national magazine and she would sell him on me since she knew me before.
- M. Right. That might be good. But this will be taking place certainly after the weekend.
- B. Oh yes.
- M. Probably the middle of next week or so.
- B. The middle of next week, Wednesday or Thursday.
- M. In that case, Jim Garrison will have had time to go over the tape and recommend whether he wants you to go ahead with it. The only thing I'm considering is the funds and that will be something he'll have to decide.
- B. Well, that's why I pointed out that when I go to Houston there won't be any expenditure in Houston.
- M. You received the money that I sent you, didn't you?
- B. Yes, thank you.
- M. Very good. All right, do you have any other comments to make while we are on tape about the earlier days you were there?\*
- B. No, other than the fact that... Yes, I did want to bring out the guy that I contacted here. This guy called me at the motel and gave his name as Ted Howell. I arranged to meet him the next morning at 9:00 at Guy's Coffee Shop which is on the traffic circle on Northwest Highway going towards Irving and when I arrived I noticed several unmarked police cars; that is, cars with State plates on them and two antennas, that sort of thing.



So we went in and talked and he showed me the letters. He has, I believe, ~~xxx~~ ten letters with dates beginning early October and stretching through the second or third of December. They're addressed to the Dallas Junior Chamber of Commerce at the post office box in question. They are from various firms. Now the firms are not just in Dallas. They are in Plano and other cities around Dallas in the <sup>D</sup>allas trade area.

M. The dates on them begin around when?

B. Around early October and run, the last one is dated the second or third of December.

M. In what year?

B. 1966. Now some of them are typewritten to the J.C.'s <sup>addressed</sup> and some of them are ~~written~~ by hand. At any rate, ~~each~~

~~q~~ he kept insinuating that I should make him a offer and I ducked the question and said that I have to call home and get permission and that I found that I couldn't reach the man I needed to get permission and I suggested that he call me later and he called that night. I put him off again. He called yesterday morning and we agreed then that I would call him at a payphone number in Irving. So I called him at that number yesterday noon and told him that we just didn't have the funds to purchase something unless we absolutely ~~we~~ knew that it was going to be very essential to our work but I urged him not to give up or destroy anything that he had but to get back in touch with us by calling Jim Alcock collect on about the fifth or sixth of June. Of course, he was miffed and said that he had already talked to another man yestedday morning about those letters so he just didn't know what he was going to do. So I left it at that

because when I left the restaurant I managed to get his license plate as he left and the plate was LDD67. This is a Chevrolet Station wagon and is registered to Ted Coon of Ted Coon Electrical Supply Company, 1216 Manufacturing Avenue, Dallas. The number is RI 2-3158. Ted R. Coon is listed at the residence 2704 Daniels Street with a home phone of EM 8-1851. Now I believe that ~~he~~ since he used the name Ted Howell, that this is Ted Coon and, if not, is probably a close employee of Ted Coon, sufficiently close that he was able to get his car.

I suppose that's it, Bill.

M. All right. Let me backtrack on your opening paragraph where you said something to the effect that you suspected that this had been a German net that had been dropped and picked up by the CIA. Can you support that any, Bill?

B. Well, no more than we've got. But I think it is terrific support we've got already. We've got Lady Diorsy's husband in the pen in England. We know that there are a number of German names involved in the notebook. I've got a young German who was sponsored over here by an old German family who knew his mother. ~~He~~ She <sup>then</sup> came to them, got them to sponsor him, and ~~she~~ he fell out of their good graces. But I feel that this generally follows what I know to be patterns of intelligence operations for bringing people into countries.

M. ~~Do~~ You had previously known of this organization.

B. Oh yes, ~~this~~ it's a ~~published~~ published thing, too. There's a book or two on it, you can get at the library on it. But the Gehlan operation which <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ worldwide was a big <sup>totally</sup> growing thing and was/taken over by the CIA.

- B. I have one ~~xxx~~ other asset here in Dallas. I've got my source here who was looking into the funding.
- M. Oh yes, I wanted to ask you about that. What news on the ~~funding~~ funds?
- B. Well, the news is that the man he has mentioned it to will have an answer sometime this next week. Now I strongly suspect it is actually his employer who has been out of town and is due back next week but he doesn't want me to know that it is his employer and if the money is provided, they would probably provide it in someone else's name, actually. This is just my personal feeling but I've known this guy now for a couple of years and I am able to evaluate a little bit of what he says. At any rate, he says that he will let me know sometime next week about whether to go forward and to have you come up and talk with theman that he has in mine for financing. And meanwhile he is a subscriber to a directory service here in Dallas which you can call up and use his name and they'll give you the information out of any City Directory in the United States. And I had planned when I got back to use that service to run down some of these people who are listed in Shaw's book. As far as I know, we don't have any comparable service in New Orleans and, even if we do, we are not subscribers to it, I don't imagine. SO, that was another asset in Dallas.
- M. Now you are heading back to Houston this weekend. Are you not?
- B. Yes, I'll go down there this evening probably unless, you know, there is some reason to stay further.

- M. Then you will be in touch Monday or early during the week to get Jim's evaluation of this, whether or not you are to try to go back to Dallas.
- B. I'd like actually to have his evaluation before then. If he doesn't want me to stay on in Houston and work out some of the Houston names on this list, I might as well come on back this weekend to New Orleans.
- M. Well, I don't see ~~wh~~ how that would be of any value to us. Suppose you did turn around and drive right back to New Orleans right this minute. What would you do ~~xxxx~~ here over the weekend?
- B. Well, that's true, too.
- M. You may as well stay in Houston and run down what you can and be in touch with us say Monday morning. And if we need you over here then, well then he can tell you.
- B. All right. If you want me in the meanwhile, well sometime late tonight I'll get into Houston and that number is OV. 2-4638.
- M. That's your number in Houston?
- B. Right.
- M. All right, Bill, nice talking to you.
- B. If you need me later in the day, I'm not going to check out of the motel until sometime after 1:00 which is checkout hour. So just call and leave a message for me and I'll call you back. But I would like to get Jim's feelings on this approach to the thing as soon as possible so I won't waste any more time if he doesn't want to explore it.
- M. Well, let me try and get him to hear this tape.
- B. Personally, I think it's the best thing we've got so far as to who this guy Shaw associated with and why.

Remember, he kept this book seven years. And here's a guy's name in it which he took down apparently in 1960, the night he got to New Orleans.

M. Well, let me try and get Jim to hear this tape and let him make an evaluation of it. I'll call you as soon as I can.

B. Righto, thanks.

M. @kkax Okay, Bill. Bye.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

called Christianfront passed funds to Cuban exile propagandists for Free Cuba Radio. Several CIA conduits piped money to such groups as the American Friends of the Middle East and the African-American Institute for educational programs. The Friends denied all, while African-American's president, Waldemar Nielsen, insisted that, by 1962, his outfit stopped taking grants from "what we now know as fronts for CIA funds."

Only rare evidence was turned up that the CIA's "dirty tricks" wing used any of the recipients as covers for espionage. The closest to it was a tale of how the CIA infiltrated the international arm of the State, County and Municipal Employees union from 1959 to 1964, bankrolling it with up to \$60,000 a year—and using it to organize strikes that helped topple British Guiana's Marxist Prime Minister, Cheddi Jagan.

**Covert Subsidies:** Coming right on the heels of the NSA scandal, the week's embellishments only underscored the urgency of reviewing and reforming the government's use of covert subsidies for private groups. Speaking for the Administration committee named by Lyndon Johnson to study the problem, Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach was at pains to say in an interim report that the CIA was only executing policy decisions approved by four Presidents and screened "throughout" by high-level State and Pentagon officials. New York's Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who rode herd on intelligence operations for his brother after the Bay of Pigs, confirmed as much and added: "We must not forget that we are not dealing with a dream world but with a very tough adversary."

Yet the liberal dissent reached even into Mr. Johnson's official family. "I am not at all happy about what the CIA has been doing," Hubert Humphrey announced in a speech at Stanford University. And Katzenbach's report—enlarged by Mr. Johnson—failed to note that a 1960 review committee under the Eisenhower Administration had urged in vain that the operation be phased out. Said one Senate Democrat: "They should have adjusted this government support, made it more sophisticated. But when things succeed, you tend to leave them alone. It should have been phased up—not out, but up to a higher level. Instead, it became automatic, ritualized."

Share the Tab: Worse still, it became public. With the operation thus in splinters, CIA chief Richard Helms went before Richard Russell's Senate CIA watchdog committee last week and said—so Russell hinted later—that subsidies to a number of the private organizations would be cut off. The Presidential inquiry seemed to satisfy Congressional appetites for an investigation—at least until Mr. Johnson's team delivers its re-



Suspect Ferrie: A suicide?



District Attorney Garrison (above) and the apartment where Ferrie died

port early in March. But that left precious little time to conjure up an alternative means of support for worthwhile private programs. Some topiders talked wistfully of getting legitimate foundations to pick up a bigger share of the tab—or of persuading Congress to fund the programs openly. One intelligence report was that Mr. Johnson's committee might propose a quasi-private group like the British Council, which is heavily banked by the government but run by private citizens. But Congress might well oppose that too—and pass the propaganda bucks right back to the CIA.

## ASSASSINATION:

### Carnival in New Orleans

David William Ferrie was an exotic. His appearance was outlandish, his background bizarre, and for a time last week even his death was ambiguous.

A bushy red wig and penciled eyebrows adorned Ferrie's hairless head; self-taught expertise in a dozen wildly varying subjects made up his experience. At 48, he had at one time or another functioned legitimately as an airline pilot, a high-school English teacher, a Catholic seminarian, a private detective, a building inspector, a public speaker for anti-Castro organizations. Illegitimately he had posed as an expert in hypnotism; an Air Force officer; a psychologist; a Tulane professor; a medical expert. He had been dismissed as a seminary student (for emotional instability); as an Eastern Air Lines pilot (for homosexuality); and as a suspect in the

assassination of John F. Kennedy (for lack of evidence).

But to ambitious, investigation-happy New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, Ferrie was "one of history's most important individuals" and the key figure in his own belated investigation of the death of the President. It was a probe which the flamboyant 6-foot 6-inch, 225-pound district attorney began last fall when he was swept along in the wave of doubt over the Warren commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed John F. Kennedy. It was Oswald's well-documented sojourn in New Orleans prior to the assassination and his alleged connections with Cuban refugees there that intrigued Garrison.

And David William Ferrie became the centerpiece of his inquiry. Ferrie had been questioned by the FBI shortly after Dallas. He had extensive Cuban refugee connections, and as a flier (he operated an on-again, off-again charter service) he could have qualified as a "getaway pilot" for a possible conspiracy. What's more, he had made a trip to Texas the day of the assassination.

**"Ficksd Clean":** But the investigators failed to incriminate Ferrie. "We picked him clean. You won't find anything there," says one FBI man. The Warren commission hearings failed to show that he ever knew Oswald or any other major figure in the tragedy. Further, investigators found that his plane was unable to fly at the time, and his trip was to Houston and Galveston, not Dallas.

Garrison's own investigation poked along, arousing little interest, until a New Orleans paper broke the story. The

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

turned a local adventure into an international curiosity. Newsmen flocked into New Orleans, and soon found Garrison's prime suspect, Ferrie, who denied any part in the assassination—and then, one morning last week, suddenly turned up dead in his apartment.

"Apparently suicide," thundered Garrison, and announced that he had been on the verge of arresting Ferrie. Part of an unsigned typewritten note found in Ferrie's apartment was released to the press: "To leave this life for me is a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and on the other hand everything that is loathsome."

In the following days D.A. Garrison's statements grew bolder. He declared point-blank that Ferrie had been in-

## REPUBLICANS:

### Romantic Interlude

He slipped a wolfskin parka over his dark blue business suit and munched a dog sled through Anchorage, Alaska. He told Idaho potato farmers that his own father had been an Idaho potato farmer. He humbly accepted a bust of Lincoln from the Utah Legislature. And he lambasted Lyndon Johnson for being "too locked-in" and "too flexible" in his Vietnam policies.

George Romney could only have been running for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Naturally, the Michigan governor wasn't announcing—what with the GOP

not," Romney allowed that the response out West had been "favorable enough to keep up the hot courtship."

The backing of moderate Republicans is becoming ever more evident in the Romney staff. Advance man for the Western tour was Travis Cross, former right-hand man for Oregon GOP Sen. Mark Hatfield. And Kennedy Institute fellow Jonathan Moore, a Far East specialist, was joining the Romney troupe.

**Chipping Away:** There was hope, no doubt, that Moore could foreclose criticism that Romney was not "communicating" on the subject of Vietnam. But last week the Michigan governor still wasn't communicating very clearly. During one press conference, for example, Romney was asked about his charges of "political expediency" by President Johnson in conducting the war. Would he specify the expediencies? "No, I will not," he responded. "Why?" the reporters pressed. "Because I choose not to," he said. As the reporters continued to dog him, the Romney temper flared. "You fellows seem to want to keep chipping away," he said. "Look, I haven't got any responsibility for anything that's happened over there."

Nor did his confrontation with a group of non-Mormon clergymen in Salt Lake City go as well as one to which it was immediately compared: that of Roman Catholic John F. Kennedy with the Protestant clergy of Houston in 1960. Mormon Romney refused to disavow the Mormon doctrine that bars Negroes from the priesthood (page 80). "I'm entitled to be judged on my record," he said. The Romney record, of course, strongly favors civil rights for Negroes.

Romney also had a few foot-in-mouth problems. In Albuquerque, he congratulated all the people "flooding into New Mexico," apparently unaware that local news stories have been headlining the decline in the state's population. And riding with reporters through his boyhood hometown, Rexburg, Idaho, Romney pointed out the local landmarks—and briefly shook his own image of inflexible rectitude. "Our greatest thrill was to come down to the Rexall Drug Store on Sunday and have a banana split," he said. "And while you were in there, you probably swiped 50 cents worth of candy and other stuff." When reporters booted Romney slapped a hand over his mouth.

**Just a Republican:** A penchant for self-embarrassment, as well as a failure to deliver clear-cut foreign-policy pronouncements, have convinced some observers that Romney is his own worst enemy. Perhaps. But for the Republican moderate there are others. Though right-wing Republicans gave him a quiet reception in Arizona last week, a courteous note of welcome from Barry Goldwater only underlined the fact that Goldwater himself was out of the state. "The



Romney and Utah lawmakers: Head Start program for the GOP front-runner

olved in the assassination, but said he doubted that Oswald had "killed anybody." He promised other arrests. And he clung grimly to the suicide theory.

**Cause of Death:** The doctors disagreed. First the coroner and then the pathologist who performed the autopsy contradicted Garrison. According to the pathologist, Ferrie died of a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain, the result of high blood pressure and "hypertensive cardiovascular disease."

But the verdict of the medical examiners that David Ferrie's death was a freakish coincidence in a bizarre side-show did not deter Garrison. He met with a group of civic-minded local businessmen called the "Truth or Consequences" club who pledged to help finance his ongoing investigation, with no strings attached. He announced: "We have solved the assassination of President Kennedy—beyond any shadow of doubt." And then, grinning, but still producing no evidence and naming no living names, he promised: "We will arrest everyone—not just some, but everyone involved." But he wouldn't say when.

National Convention still seventeen months away. But for the current Republican front-runner, last week's six-day tour of six Western states (with a total of 88 convention votes) was a healthy Head Start program. So also was old pro Leonard Hall's announcement from Washington that he would head up a "Romney for President" committee.

**Big Turnouts:** From the Republican rank-and-file's point of view, Romney's Western tour was a marked success. He drew big turnouts—and big money for local Republican organizations (a \$100-a-plate dinner netted \$50,000 in New Mexico, \$60,000 in Utah). And there were satisfying meetings with GOP governors. Romney was still beaming the morning after a session with moderate Gov. Dan Evans of Washington. Later he got the nearest thing to an outright endorsement from New Mexico's new Republican Gov. David Cargo. "He's electable, and the name of the game is to win," said Cargo. As for Romney's being an avowed candidate, Cargo declared: "He's at least engaged. I don't know if he's going to get married or

97 Beacon Street  
Newtonville, Mass.  
phone 527-9041  
August 14, 1967

CIA - ITEK

Mr. Jim Garrison,  
District Attorney  
2700 Tulane Blvd.  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Jim,

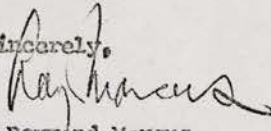
I enclose the following items re the Moorman #2 and #5 men; and Itel's involvement including indications of a link between Itel president Franklin Lindsay and the CIA.

1. June 2, '67, Harvard Crimson story re images and Itel/Itix
2. Itel's letter-to-editor re above, Harvard Summer News, Aug 8
3. my " " " " " " " " " Aug 11
4. Lindsay's entry in "Who's Who"
5. Boston Globe editorial re CIA; and Lindsay's letter to them re same
6. typed copy of above letter
7. letter from me to Jane Mainwright of Boston educational Channel WGBH-TV, July 31 (no response to date)

(in addition to above, further indication of Lindsay/CIA link was recent admission, in private, by his own secretary that he had been in CIA. Circumstances of her disclosure indicate she didn't think this was secret information; but I wouldn't want to cause her unnecessary difficulties).

copy: Jim Alcock  
(incl. copies of material)

Sincerely,

  
Raymond Marcus

P.S. -- I am also enclosing to Jim Alcock a set of my correspondence with Midgley and Richter of CBS re Midgley's goof in identifying the #5 man in Moorman as the Meredith assailant.



TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1967

HARVARD SUMMER NEWS

The Mail

ITEK ANALYSIS

To the Editors of the Crimson:

We were interested to read the article you carried in the June 2 issue of the Crimson which referred to Itek's analysis of the Nix film of the Kennedy assassination.

The following points will hopefully clarify our position with respect to some of Mr. Marcus' statements.

1. Mr. Marcus talked to me twice on the telephone and, in fact, visited our Lexington plant last week to obtain a copy of our technical report on the analysis.

2. The Nix analysis was undertaken by Itek as a public service and was not subsidized by UPI or anyone else.

3. Having decided to do the job, we were committed to reporting the results of our investigation whatever they might have been and have done so.

As far as I know, your reporter has not spoken with anyone here at Itek. Moreover, I do not know whether or not he has seen our technical report.

Howard J. Hall  
Manager, Public Relations  
Itek Corporation

Harvard  
Summer News

Published Tuesdays and Fridays from July 3 to August 25 by the Harvard Crimson, Inc., 14 Plympton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephones: Kirkland 7-2811, UNiversity 8-7600 Extensions 2154, 2196. Business telephone: KI 7-1224.

Boisfeuillet Jones, Jr., Editor

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1967

f ensemble, rehearsal. — as were the choice of mers were ell-and the t to play for so much as ummer's inces by three rience great-

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When Meeker screams, Dirty Wops! all the micks in the audience cheer. Then the wops get their chance to whistle and waghetti when Robagds curses out the sons of Parnell. That was exciting. JOEL DeMOTT

The Mail

MARCUS REPLIES TO ITEK

To the Editors of the CRIMSON: The purpose of the letter in your August 8 issue from Howard Hall, public relations manager of Itek Corporation, is not clearly apparent, since Mr. Hall does not attempt to refute any substantive point contained in your June 2 article regarding photos connected with the Kennedy assassination.

However, he does stress that Itek's analysis of the Nix film "... was undertaken by Itek as a public service and was not subsidized by UPI or anyone else." In so doing, his apparent aim is to counter any impression that Itek's heavy dependency on federal contracts might in some degree have been a factor in their decision to undertake a lengthy and costly analysis of a photographic image which no recognized Warren Report critic had alleged to be a valid human figure.

(Their conclusion that this image was indeed not valid lent comfort to those who choose to believe the Warren Commission's findings, and at the same time confused many persons into believing that Itek had examined and refuted the validity of the much more compelling human-like images discussed in your June 2 article.)

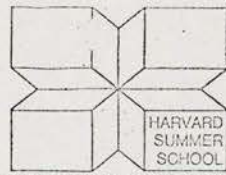
Itek, of course, is entitled to point out the facts as they see them. However, in this connection I believe it also proper to point out that Itek president Franklin Lindsay has, for many years, served in an official capacity with numerous governmental and quasi-governmental agencies (see "Who's Who in America," vol. 31); and that there are strong indications of an association with the CIA (for example, see his letter to the editor, Boston Globe, July 7, 1964, in which he castigates a Globe editorial, which had spoken favorably of a book exposing certain CIA activities).

In view of the federal administration's unmistakably clear position in opposition to a re-opening of the assassination controversy, Mr. Lindsay's governmental ties would appear a legitimate consideration in viewing Itek's involvement in this matter.

Raymond Marcus

Harvard Summer News

Published Tuesdays and Fridays from July 3 to August 25 by the Harvard CRIMSON, Inc., 14 Plympton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephones: KIRKLAND 7-2814, UNIVERSITY 8-7600 Extensions 2154, 2156. Business telephone: KI 7-1224. Boistfeuillet Jones, Jr., Editor FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1967



REPERTORY THEATER at Loeb Drama Center

Knock  
Jules Romains  
August 11, 14  
White House Happening  
Lincoln Kirstein  
August 12, 15  
The Harvard Summer Chorus  
at Sanders Theater  
August 17  
Brahms ... Schicksalslied, Op. 54  
John Wilbye ... Sweet Honey-Sucking  
Bee  
Monteverdi ... First and Clori  
Kirke Mechem ... The Shepherd and  
His Love, Op. 30  
Beethoven ... Mass in C Major, Op. 86  
Telephone Reservations: UN 4-2630  
Loeb Drama Center  
61 Brattle Street/Cambridge  
Near Harvard Square  
All programs at 8:30

Esquire THEATRE GUIDE

Park Cinema PHONE 267-8181  
BOYLSTON ST. OPP. PRUDENTIAL CENTER  
FAMILY WAY  
2 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 10

Orpheum Theatre PHONE 262-3799  
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW  
1:30 - 3:30 - 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:40

Park Sq. Cinema  
OPP. STATLER HILTON 542-2220  
A MAN AND A WOMAN  
2:00 - 4:00 - 6:00 - 8:00 - 10:00

Esquire Cinema 491-7300  
ON MASS. AVE. @ HARVARD & CENTRAL SQ.  
Casino Royale & Cat Ballou

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(from "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA", 34th Ed., 1966-67)

LINDSAY, Franklin Anthony, corp. exec.; b. Kenton, O., Mar. 12, 1916; s. Harry Wyatt and Ruth (Andrews) L.; A.B., Stanford, 1938; grad. student Harvard University, 1946; m. to Margot Coffin on December 17, 1948; children-- Catherine, Allison, John Franklin. With Columbia div. U.S. Steel Corp., 1938-39; exec. asst. to Bernard Baruch, U.S. delegation UN Atomic Energy Commn., 1946; cons. Ho. of Representatives Select (Herter) Committee on Fgn. Aid, 1947-48, ECA, Paris; representative to exec. com. Orgn. European Econ. Coop. 1948-49; with Def. Dept., 1949-53; with pub. affairs program Ford Found., 1953-56; prin. McKinsey & Co., Inc., N.Y.C., 1956-61; exec. v.p., dir. Itek Corp., Lexington, Mass., 1961-62, president and director, 1962- ---. Consultant to the second Hoover Commission, 1954, The White House, 1955; mem. Rockefeller Spl. Studies Panel Econ. Policy, 1956, Gaither Com. Nat. Security Policy, 1957; asst. staff dir. President's Com. World Econ. Policy, 1958; mem. President Elect's Task Force on Disarmament, 1960; mem. adv. group NATO Parliamentarians Conf., 1959- ---. Bd. gov. Flight Safety Found., 1960-62; dir. World Affairs Council, Boston, 1962-65; adv. council dept. econs, Princeton, 1961-64; trustee World Peace Found., Bennington Coll.; mem. vis. com. Grad. Sch. Design, Harvard University, also Center Internat. Affairs, Harvard. Served to lieutenant colonel with AUS, 1940-45, with guerilla forces, Europe (OSS), 1944-45, chief U.S. Mil. Mission to Yugoslavia, 1945. Decorated Legion of Merit. Mem. Nat. Planning Assn. (vice chmn. com. arms control 1959-62), Council Fgn. Relations, Inst. Strategic Studies (London), Canadian-Am. Com., Com. for Nat. Trade Policy (dir.), Hudson Inst. (pub.mem.), Phi Kappa Beta, Tau Beta Pi, Club; Coffee House (N.Y.C.). Author: New Techniques of Mgmt. Decision Making, 1958; also articles on nat. and fgn. policy. Home: Todd Pond Rd., Lincoln, Mass. Office: Itek Corp., Lexington, Mass.

LETTER TO EDITOR, Boston Globe, July 7, 1964, from Franklin A. Lindsay, president of ITEK CORPORATION; commenting on Boston Globe editorial, June 21, 1964, which praised "The Invisible Government", by Wise and Ross.

To the Editor -- A recent Sunday editorial entitled "Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff" discusses the problems of conducting secret operations in a democracy. The materials for the editorial are drawn from the book, "The Invisible Government," by Wise and Ross.

The major thesis of this book is that the Central Intelligence Agency is a free-wheeling operation subject to grossly inadequate control by either the President or the Congress.

In your own editorial you state without qualification, "Subject to no control or accounting by Congress, it (the Central Intelligence Agency) has been able to topple foreign governments . . ." This is simply not true.

There are four subcommittees of regular standing committees of Congress that exercise regular and continuing control of CIA funds and activities. These are not, as the book claims, "shadowy" sub-committees "controlled by the most conservative members of Congress." They are composed of some of the most senior and respected men of Congress. Sen. Saltonstall is one of them.

The Congress can never be accused of reticence in carrying out its constitutional function of legislative oversight over the activities of the executive branch. Yet it has voted down several resolutions offered by individual members to set up a special CIA watchdog committee. The only reasonable conclusion that can be drawn is that as a whole Congress believes that present arrangements provide an adequate mechanism for control.

In the Globe's editorial you ask "why are its (CIA's) subversions of foreign governments usually in the form of a palace coup, or of the installation of an unpopular government." The answer is again that it isn't so.

The authors of the book convey this impression from the few examples they have selected to prove their contentions. These examples are told in a racy style to imply to the reader that the authors were right by the side of the President or the chief CIA agent when the fateful operation took place. Clearly they weren't and their sources are often gossip, hearsay, and self-serving statements after the fact.

There can be no disagreement that the reconciliation of secret operations with a democratic government operating in an open society is a very difficult problem. But this book appears more interested in peep-hole revelations than in contributing constructively to public understanding.

May I say that I served in OSS with resistance groups in occupied Europe during World War II and participated in the work of two presidential committees concerned with defense policies and the operations of the National Security Council.

FRANKLIN A. LINDSAY  
Belmont

# Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff

In our government's cloak-and-dagger business, the cloak is concealing less these days while the dagger has become a two-edged sword that too often gets out of control.

That is the impression one gets from reading a handsome-packed book, not this week, described as "the first full, systematic account of America's intelligence and espionage agencies." It is entitled "The Invisible Government" (Random House, \$5.95), and the authors are David Wise, chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's Washington bureau, whose stories often appear in the Globe, and Thomas B. Ross, a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Sun-Times and until this month a Nixonman Fellow at Harvard.

Because their book might appear to spill a lot of secrets, it will doubtless come under heavy attack—in fact, it already has, in a story from Washington last week, that described officials of the Central Intelligence Agency as charging that the book violated security by naming CIA agents, and as even considering the buying up of all copies of the book.

This ought to make it a book publisher's dream. The authors assert that precisely for security reasons they had deleted many names from the book, and that those which appear in it have already been printed elsewhere.

What they have done, they say, is to piece together various items and scraps already published that not widely enough, one concludes in order to fill out the background of, and give meaning to, quite a few world-shaking events.

It is a method common to journalists, scholars and spies. It is also perfectly legitimate. After World War II, before the Soviet Union acquired the A-bomb secret, a Johns Hopkins professor of physics used the same method of collating already-published items and came up with a book that told so much about the A-bomb that Maj Gen Leslie B. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project, ordered it suppressed.

Some of the CIA's troubles is that, together with public officials and political candidates, the CIA itself has let too many cats out of too many bags. To use its own terms, its operations have "surfaced" and its "cover" has been exposed. The fault does not lie with a free press.

No one can dispute the need for the CIA, that was shown by Pearl Harbor, and then by the cold war. Its predecessors were the Offices of Strategic Services and of War Information, both under Gen. "Wild Bill" Donovan in World War II. Urged by President Truman, Congress set up the CIA in 1947.

Subject to no control or accounting by Congress, it has been able to topple foreign governments by subversion and, in the case of Cuba, mount an invasion which violated the laws of the United States.

Act. To protect its secret operations, public officials all the way up to President have lied about it, say the authors. The result has been to mislead the public, even during a national political campaign.

Allen W. Dulles, the former head of the CIA, has justified some of its methods by the necessity to "fight fire with fire," and few will quarrel with this. But "The Invisible Government" raises some important questions, and among them is that of the effect upon freedom and democracy.

In subverting foreign governments and spying abroad, the CIA is only doing what the world Communist movement has been doing for a much longer time. To most people, surely, this is sufficient excuse for its actions and their necessity.

But why, a discerning reader must ask, are its subversions of foreign governments usually in the form of a "palace coup," or of the installation of an unpopular government which perpetuates the very conditions that lead to the growth of communism?

In this connection, it is of interest that the one government agency allowed which the CIA has not been able to use as a "cover" is the Peace Corps. On the urgent recommendation of its director, Sargent Shriver Jr., the late President Kennedy ordered the CIA not to send any agents into that organization.

1961 Sunday Edition

# What People Talk About

## The CIA Not So Unbridled

To the Editor—A recent Sunday editorial entitled "Cloak-and-Dagger Stuff" discusses the problems of conducting secret operations in a democracy. The materials for the editorial are drawn from the book "The Invisible Government" by Wise and Ross.

The major thesis of this book is that the Central Intelligence Agency is a free-wheeling operation subject to grossly inadequate control by either the President or the Congress.

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FRANKLIN A. LINDSAY  
Belmont

...kept the Soviets from charging that the Peace Corps was full of such agents. Yet Shriver's policy may have far more effect in making the United States truly popular in underdeveloped countries than its cloak-and-dagger operations, necessary though they may be.

The late President Kennedy once told the CIA: "Your successes are unheralded, your failures are trumpetted." Messrs. Wise and Ross have blown the trumpet on the failures, and doubtless there is another side to it of which much might be kept secret. Yet in a democracy the people have a right to know all sides. The pite is that it is not yet possible in this world for a full and free exchange of all pertinent facts.

This is particularly true in the Communist world. Free in our society is gaining headway. So important a business is it that our government now employs about 200,000 persons and spends about \$4 billion a year for the CIA and its other intelligence branches.

Former President Harry S. Truman, in a sense its own "father," last year urged that the CIA's "operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere." Wise and Ross call for steps by Congress to control it and make it truly accountable, as is the Atomic Energy Commission. They see the resultant danger of exposure as "far less than the danger of secret power."

It must be said that this is a case. Their book, while it will draw hot denials from Washington, is fascinating reading.

UNCLE DUDLEY

97 Beaumont Street  
Newtonville, Mass.  
July 31, 1967

Miss Jane Wainwright  
WGBH - TV  
125 Western Ave.  
Allston, Mass.

Dear Miss Wainwright:

As a result of a prior phone conversation between us, I came to WGBH's studio last Tuesday, July 26, to listen to the tape of the July 12, 1967, "Brattle Street Forum" program, the subject of which was the CIA. Guest-participants on this program were Mr. Lyman Kirkpatrick, identified as a former executive director of CIA and present faculty member at Brown University; Mr. Franklin Lindsay, president of Itek Corporation; and a third gentleman. The program was moderated by Mr. Sam Beer, professor of government at Harvard. All three guests took a generally favorable view of CIA activities, and the moderator himself seemed not unsympathetic.

While I was there, you informed me that Mr. Lindsay himself had been connected with the CIA, and that this fact had been stated in a written biography of his activities furnished to WGBH by Mr. Lindsay's office. When I expressed interest in seeing this paper, you said it was given to Mr. Beer. Since you indicated he was out of town last week, you suggested I contact him this week if I was interested further.

I have just finished a brief phone conversation with Mr. Beer. It was not a rewarding experience. He immediately informed me you had mentioned our meeting at WGBH to him, and from the outset he was hostile and uncooperative. He demanded to know my "ulterior" purpose, and when I informed him I wished to have confirmation regarding Mr. Lindsay's biography, and specifically of the information pertaining to his association with the CIA, he angrily suggested I call Mr. Lindsay. He also informed me, heatedly and gratuitously, that he had had long experience in the federal government, and as a police reporter, and therefore was well qualified to tell when somebody wasn't "levelling" with him. He then ended the conversation, still in a state of righteous indignation, by saying he would answer no questions, that if I wanted to communicate with him further I would have to write him a letter; and then hung up.

The gentleman protests too much. I had made it plain to him I was not asking for his opinion, but merely for further clarification of the contents of a biography on Mr. Lindsay furnished to WGBH, a biography which you told me was in Mr. Beer's possession.

By any reasonable standard, and especially considering the non-commercial educational nature of WGBH, this was a reasonable and legitimate request. Nor do I feel that the furnishing of clarification in this matter by WGBH should be contingent upon my willingness to be subjected to cross examination as to my purpose, either by Mr. Beer or anyone else (As you know, I did voluntarily explain to you the reason for my interest) and that

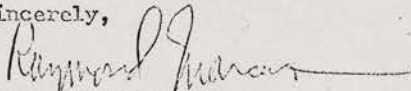
Therefore, the situation appears to me as follows:

1. WGBH is a non-commercial educational television station.
2. As producer of WGBH's "Brattle Street Forum", you informed me that a recent guest-participant, Mr. Frank Lindsay, had been associated with the CIA, and that this information had been contained in a biography furnished by his office.
3. You informed me this biography was in the possession of Mr. Sam Beer, the program moderator.
4. Mr. Beer has refused to divulge or clarify this information.
5. Since it was furnished to him in connection with his function as moderator of a public service program, such refusal appears improper and not in the public interest.

(of course, Mr. Beer's attitude clearly indicates he feels his position as moderator entitles him not only to pass judgment on what information may be in the public interest, but also who may or may not receive that information, and to what uses it may or may not be put)

In view of Mr. Beer's non-cooperation and rudeness, I feel any further attempt by me to communicate with him would be a waste of time. Therefore, I would very much appreciate it if you would inform me of the precise nature of the reference to Mr. Lindsay's association with the CIA contained in the biography you referred to.

Sincerely,



Raymond Marcus

Raymond Marcus

## Garrison Claims Team Killed JFK

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said Tuesday guerrilla fighters shooting in a crossfire from three points assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

His eight-month investigation also shows, Garrison told the Associated Press in an interview, that the CIA is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins.

The killers—anti-Castro adventurers—were helped by an unarmed fellow conspirator who caused a ruckus in Dealey Plaza, Garrison said.

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they had previously been CIA employees."

He said Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin, was not the one who killed Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," said Garrison.

"The president was killed by a bullet that was fired from the front. That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

"The role of the second man

in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the backs of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

"In addition to those in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

"You had in effect a group of men operating as a guerrilla team. It was a precision operation and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination."



for: Local File

By American now living in Vancouver

# CIA link claimed with three in Garrison probes

*Canadian Press*

VANCOUVER, Aug. 7 — A link between the United States Central Intelligence Agency and three principals in investigations of former president John F. Kennedy's assassination is claimed by an American now living in Vancouver.

Donald P. Norton, 35, told The Sun in an interview Saturday he encountered Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Ferrie while he was on the payroll of the CIA.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, has been indicted by a grand jury on charges of conspiring to kill the President following an investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans.

David Ferrie, who died in February, was a central figure in Garrison's investigation. Garrison claims the assassination resulted from a complex conspiracy involving paramilitary groups linked with the CIA and dissident Cuban exiles.

"Norton first came to see The Sun July 2," says the newspaper. "Since then many details of Norton's story have been confirmed. But the authenticity of his central claims defy verification by normal newspaper investigation."

Norton, a musician, is a native of Columbus, Ga., until late last year he operated his own record promotion and production company in Albany, Ga. He said that Ferrie, a pilot, was his contact man in 1963 on a CIA assignment to carry about \$150,000 into Havana, Cuba.

He said the money was to be used to support the revolutionary activities of Fidel Castro. He knew Ferrie as Hugh Pharris.

"This man, known to me as Hugh Pharris, delivered to me the case which contained the money I was to take to the CIA contact in Havana," Norton said.

He added that he met Shaw in Alabama in August, 1962, before a CIA assignment to Monterrey, Mexico.

He said Shaw was with a man who gave him an attache case containing about \$50,000 to be delivered to a "Harvey Lee" in Monterrey in exchange for another case containing documents.

"During the publicity of the assassination when the man known as Lee Oswald was re-

vealed to the public, I almost immediately recognized him as being the same Harvey Lee I had met in September, 1962, in Monterrey, to whom I delivered the money.

"I believe this was for a revolutionary-type activity against Castro. This was a CIA assignment."

Norton said his instructions were to make his way from Monterrey to Calgary, Alta., where he made himself known

publicly. He was then approached and turned over the documents.

"My instructions were to get established in Calgary and I did by becoming very prominent on local television and playing for one of the well-known restaurants in Calgary. The man contacted me."

The Sun says Norton refused to identify his Calgary contact and referred to him only as "a certain well-known company employee."

"Norton's activities in Calgary, apart from his CIA dealings, have been largely confirmed by The Sun," says the newspaper.

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SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY  
CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS  
STATE OF LOUISIANA

TO RICHARD HELMS

Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D. C.

You are hereby commanded to cause to be brought before the Grand Jury of the Parish of Orleans in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1967, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., the hereinafter described photograph and it is ordered that you do diligently and carefully search for, examine and inquire after, and bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid the following described photograph:

The Central Intelligence Agency is known to have taken a photograph in early October 1963, of Lee Harvey Oswald as he departed from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico accompanied by a Latin individual. Subsequent to the taking of this photograph Central Intelligence Agents in Mexico in response to a governmental request transmitted to the United States a photograph that was neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor his Latin companion but which untrue photograph has been given to the Warren Commission and is now part of the printed Warren Commission Report bearing Exhibit No. 237 in Volume XVI and bears the caption "Photograph of unidentified man". The correct and true photograph which would necessarily show Oswald and his companion as they departed from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico is yet to be produced by the Central Intelligence Agency. Said photograph is relevant to an investigation by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury of a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy occurring within the jurisdiction of Orleans Parish, State of Louisiana, inasmuch as the man with Lee Harvey Oswald has been identified as a man seen frequently in New Orleans in the summer of 1963 and was seen subsequently with Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas in November 1963.

then and there to testify and show all and singular those things which you know, of the said described true photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and companion taken by C.I.A. officials in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico early October 1963, import of and

concerning the said cause now pending to wit: a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy, and this you shall in no wise omit, under the penalty proscribed by law.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, CLERK

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DEPUTY CLERK

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FOREMAN, GRAND JURY

Tulane Avenue and S. Broad Street

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES D. CROWLEY

City of Washington )  
                          )     ss.  
District of Columbia )

JAMES D. CROWLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On August 13, 1961, he was duly appointed an officer in the Department of State, as a specialist in intelligence matters; that he has continued to serve in that capacity since that time, and that he has personal knowledge of the matters related in this affidavit:

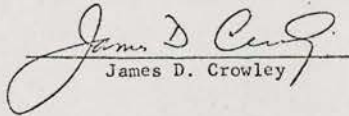
1. I am one of the officers in the Department of State responsible for disseminating throughout the Department various reports, memoranda and documents which are received from other United States Government agencies.

2. The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated October 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities. I requested that a search of the Office of Security records be made on October 11, 1963, to determine if the Department had received any information previously. Based on a quick review of the Office of Security file on Oswald, I disseminated copies of the Central Intelligence Agency message to the various offices within the Department which were interested in receiving this type of material.

3. I also briefly reviewed Oswald's Office of Security file on November 14, 1963. Although I am not certain, I believe the impetus for this review was either my receipt of a Federal Bureau of Investigation report dated October 31, 1963 on Lee Harvey Oswald

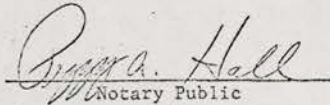
or my receipt of a Federal Bureau of Investigation report dated October 25, 1963 on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division. Both of these reports were received in the Intelligence Processing Section on November 8, 1963.

4. In both instances, I reviewed the Office of Security file in a routine manner and had it returned to the Office of Security File Room the same day in which it was charged to me.

  
James D. Crowley

Sworn to before me this

12 day of June, 1964.

  
Notary Public

My commission expires April 30, 1969

To: Archives  
For: C.I.A. file  
"Clearance State" report

Washington Merry-Go-Round

# Kennedy Has Chance To End the Cold War

By DREW PEARSON

Washington, Jan. 23—President Kennedy today faces his greatest opportunity to negotiate a permanent peace, but because of division inside his own Administration he may miss the boat.

That is the consensus of friendly diplomats long trained in watching the ebb and flow of world events.

They add that Europe is moving so fast that it may take the leadership away from Mr. Kennedy and patch up its own peace with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Here are the reasons why Mr. Kennedy is now sitting on top of the diplomatic world when it comes to settling Berlin and other problems of the cold war.

### 1. Removal of U. S. missiles from Turkey and Italy—

There was big freacas inside the Administration when UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson wanted to use the removal of U. S. missiles from the Mediterranean as a bargaining point with Khrushchev—after he had removed his missiles from Cuba. But today U. S. missiles are being removed from Turkey and Italy without fanfare, without any of the bargaining Stevenson proposed.

The 30 Jupiter missiles in Italy and 15 in Turkey have long been out of date. They make Italy and Turkey sitting-duck targets for retaliatory attack. The 60 Thor missiles in England, also out of date, are also being removed; in fact, most of them have already been dismantled.

This should decrease tension between the U.S.A. and USSR, but the United States has neither taken credit for it nor used it as Khrushchev used his removal of missiles from Cuba.

### The Red Split

The proximity of those missiles to Russia—closer in Turkey than Cuban missiles to Florida—has been a great cause of Soviet irritation, and, for a time, fear. They were probably one reason for the sending of Russian missiles to Cuba.

Full publicity given to their current removal could be extremely important both with the neutrals and the Communist countries to show that we are not the warmongers we are alleged to be.

2. The wide-open rift in the Communist world—This is deep, bitter, and not expected to change—barring world war. It has put the Kremlin in a much more receptive mood for better understanding with the United States.

U. S. military leaders, at first inclined to be skeptical, have now concluded that the Russians are genuinely worried about Red China's activities

wide open. But he has stuck by his guns.

4. Drink of peace—the United States and Russia are now on the brink of agreement on two important points: (A) nuclear testing; (B) on Berlin, at least in theory.

In the nuclear test talks in New York, the two countries are so close that it's almost like arguing how many angels can stand on the point of a needle. They agree on tests in the atmosphere, tests in the water, and almost agree on how to detect tests underground.

Our technicians believe that no really important weapons can be developed underground; and Khrushchev has now made an important concession by agreeing to the principle of international inspections.

On the war-breeding question of Berlin, the two nations haven't talked formally for some time. But three men concerned, Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Mayor Willy Brandt of West Germany, and Khrushchev of Moscow appear to be very close together.

Mayor Brandt told me in West Berlin last summer that he favored putting a branch of the UN in West Berlin with token UN troops. He told the same to Mr. Kennedy last fall. Khrushchev has publicly approved this idea. Premier Ulbricht, the former advocate of a tough and immediate Berlin settlement, has now publicly eaten his words, says he's for compromise rather than risking war.

### Lost Opportunity

While the Administration in Washington has been gazing passively at this rapidly changing picture, the Germans have not. Nor has President de Gaulle. It would surprise no one in the diplomatic corps if de Gaulle started playing footsie with Khrushchev, partly perhaps to thumb his nose at Uncle Sam.

Meanwhile, unusual things are happening in Germany. When the Christian Democrats objected to a meeting between Khrushchev and Mayor Willy Brandt last week, some of the leading West German papers, all anti-Communist, said it was a mistake.

The Frankfurter Rundschau called the veto of the Khrushchev-Brandt meeting "a shame for German policy... the responsible German politicians must not miss any opportunity to speak to Soviet leaders." Bild-Zeitung, which last summer was bitterly critical of the American military for not charging into East Berlin to rescue the East German youth who died on the wall, was even more critical; while the Munich Merkur asked: "What damage would have been done to Berlin's

D status of NTB treaty?

TODAY... THE

C.I.A.

IN

The  
Espionage Establishment by  
David Wise tells what goes on

# Why the taunt 'James Bond!' angered the new chief



ON Saturday, April 10, 1966, Richard McGarrah Helms was the overnight guest of President Johnson at the LBJ Ranch in Texas.

For dinner that evening there was also an unexpected guest, Senator Eugene McCarthy, the Minnesota Democrat.

McCarthy, an outspoken critic of the C.I.A. but an admirer of Helms, thought it might be interesting to run a little test of the man who was to be named Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency the following day.

McCarthy pointed to some yellow flowers on the table and

asked Helms to identify them. Helms could not. McCarthy tried a second, third, and fourth variety. Helms was unable to identify any of them.

McCarthy then turned to the wine and asked Helms if he could distinguish the various vintages on the table. Helms could not.

"James Bond would have known the answers," McCarthy commented dryly.

## Flunked

Helms was not amused, perhaps because he was embarrassed at having flunked the test in such awesome company, or possibly because he shared the professional C.I.A. man's annoyance at being associated with flamboyant, fictional spies.

But the President was not looking for a James Bond. When he later swore in Helms, on June 30, 1966, as the \$10,700-a-year Director of Central Intelligence, he remarked that in all his time as President he

had "yet to meet a Double-O-Seven" from the C.I.A.

He had only the highest praise for the "patriotic and dedicated" men whose "most significant triumphs come not in the secrets passed in the dark, but in patient reading, hour after hour, of highly technical periodicals."

Helms, who is 54, was, in fact, the first career Intelligence operator to become head of the C.I.A.

Allen Dulles, who had served as Director from 1953 to 1961, marched Helms in professionalism, but he had devoted more than half his working life to private law practice on Wall Street.

Helms, on the other hand, entered Intelligence at the age of 27 and remained there.

He is the very model of the modern civil servant — soft-spoken (but with a hearty laugh), pleasant, patient, courteous, and, most important, apolitical.

"Helms has no politics," a C.I.A. veteran confided. "He's

just a good professional Intelligence man."

A tall (six foot one), sleekly dark-haired man, it is handsome and fit enough to be a Hollywood spy, with Ivy League clothes and manner.

During the Second World War Helms served as a naval attaché to the Office of Naval Intelligence. He was also attached to the European Theatre of Operations. Helms worked for a while in Germany under Allen Dulles. After the war he stayed on in Intelligence.

His promotion was, in essence, a triumph for the O.S.S. League establishment inside C.I.A., but it was long in coming.

## Marked

He had been expected to succeed John McCone in 1965.

President Johnson, who found Helms a formidable suspicion of a

dated Easterner, had been decapitated by his clash with Kennedy, turned to an aide and a Texan, retired Admiral William F. Raborn. Raborn was the primary responsible for development of the Polaris missile.

But he failed to meet

Especially Note

## If these tent dresses peg out, w

A tent dress should hang straight as a wigwam. Always.

Even if you've got the world's most beautiful bottom your tent dress isn't meant to hug it.

So we've bonded an acetate lining inside our dress. It hangs better and creases drop out.

It makes a difference. When you stand up, your

dress doesn't look like you're sitting in it. And you don't have to bother with petticoats.

Chemstrand's Wear Dated guarantee covers all this for a whole year. If something goes wrong we will give you all your money back, or another dress, so either way you'll be laughing.

Even if your name isn't Minnehaha.

You can get Bennetts, Hen post from Pett

From left to Style 9471, size 9210, sizes 10- in corise, kingfi



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DAILY EXPRESS FRIDAY OCTOBER 27 1967

# SHEER NUMBERS NOW NOT FAR BEHIND RUSSIA'S K.G.B.

final extract from  
Thomas B. Ross and  
in America's C.I.A.

## The plot to kill Castro with an exploding cigar



President's expectations. From the very day he took over as Director of Central Intelligence the admiral was a marked man. "In meetings," columnist Joseph Kraft wrote, "Admiral Raborn is supposed to mispronounce the names of foreign countries and personalities consistently. His recommendations are said to bear little relationship to the facts he presents."

### Happy

Gloomily recalling an old agency saying that Allen Dulles ran a happy ship and John McCone a taut ship, one C.I.A. man added the postscript: "Raborn's running a sinking ship."

Fourteen months later, having served for the shortest period of any head of the C.I.A., the admiral returned to Aerolet-General with a medal and a mild "well done" from the President.

"The lure of industry was such that I couldn't pass it up," Raborn explained.

With the admiral paced ashore, the C.I.A. was back in the hands of the establishment, with Helms as director.

IN FLORIDA, following the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion attempt, the C.I.A.'s continuing connection with the Cuban exiles was an open secret.

The agency supplied money and weapons to various exile factions seeking to harass and, if possible, eliminate Fidel Castro.

Castro repeatedly accused the C.I.A. of staging raids against him, plotting his overthrow, and seeking to assassinate him. During Castro's visit to New York in 1960 for a meeting of the United Nations the C.I.A. set

up a suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to entertain the New York City policemen charged with protecting him.

There, as was its custom during the visit of any important foreign dignitary, the agency provided luxurious amenities, including strawberries with Devonshire sauce, for New York's Finest.

Chief Inspector Michael J. Murphy (later commissioner) wandered into the suite and was approached by a C.I.A. man with a chilling story.

### APPALLED

The agency had a plan, the C.I.A. man recounted casually, to plant a special box of cigars at a place where Castro would smoke one. When he did so, the agent said, the cigar would explode and blow his head off.

Murphy, who could scarcely believe his ears, was appalled, since his responsibility was to protect Castro, not to inter him.

If the C.I.A. man was pulling Murphy's leg it was a shockingly foolish subject to joke about. But, worse yet, the agent seemed completely in earnest. Much to Murphy's relief, however, the C.I.A. man explained that the plan would not be carried out.

After the Bay of Pigs, although the C.I.A. did not abandon its covert operation against Castro, it found that the operation had left it with a surplus of men and equipment. Some of it was put to use in suppressing the Congo revolt in 1964.

There a number of the Cuban exile pilots who had flown at the Bay of Pigs again manned the B-26 bombers in combat for the C.I.A. under cover of a company called Caramar (Caribbean Marine Aero Corporation). This time the operation succeeded, although some of the Cuban pilots were troubled at being ordered to make indiscriminate strafing attacks on civilians in rebel territory.

## In America there is a mounting voice of criticism . . .

THE C.I.A. continually expands. When in 1961 it moved into its new \$16 million home in Langley, Virginia, set in a wooded 125-acre tract in rolling countryside, most people, including members of Congress, assumed that the agency had moved out of Washington.

But soon new C.I.A. offices were popping up all over the down-town area. In its attempts to conceal them—as it grew near to the size of Russia's K.G.B.—the agency adopted an ostrich-like policy.

On the one hand the offices were supposed to be secret, but on the other their locations were flaunted on signs in the windows of special C.I.A. shuttle buses.

All last year the C.I.A.'s extensive involvement with the academic community began to seep out.

For instance Michigan State University provided academic cover for the C.I.A. police operation in Vietnam.

Under a \$9 million contract it ran a police training scheme for the C.I.A. and concealed C.I.A. agents in the project.

The C.I.A. had also worked out secret arrangements with individuals and institutes at dozens of colleges, universities, and research centres.

The prototype for this kind of relationship was the Centre for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Centre was founded in 1951 with C.I.A. money and received a fifth of its budget from the C.I.A.

# We'll pay.

These dresses at Peter Robinson, King & Tudor or for 3/6 extra by Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, W1. Right. Style 9200, sizes 10-16, 99/6. es 10-16, 99/6. Style 14, 89/6. They come sheer and nutmeg.



## Only Space-Fitta fits into any bedroom





## Innocent

MIT, declared in 1965 that the Centre had severed all connection with the C.I.A. but scholars from MIT and elsewhere still complained of being taken for C.I.A. agents when they went awestruck on the most innocent research projects.

This year it emerged that the nation's largest student group, the National Student Association, had received rent free quarters, and call-up deferments for N.S.A. officers, in return for N.S.A. dossiers on foreign students.

The N.S.A. disclosures led to a mass of revelations about the C.I.A.'s involvement with virtually every important segment of American life—business, labour, government, the churches, the universities, the news—media, charitable organisations, book publishers, lawyers, teachers, artists, women's organisations, and cultural groups.

Quite aside from the moral issues involved the C.I.A. had neglected one of the fundamental rules of the spy business: it had failed to keep its operations distinct and separate and had used the same fronts to finance a number of projects.

## Tough

Senator Robert F. Kennedy thought it unfair to let the C.I.A. "take the rap." He said the programmes had been approved at the highest levels of the Government in the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations.

"If the policy was wrong, it was not the product of the C.I.A. but of each Administration. . . . We must not forget that we are not dealing with a dream world, but with a very tough adversary."

At that, President Johnson directed his news secretary, George Christian, to tell the Press that he was "totally unaware" of the C.I.A.'s links with the National Student Association.

Subsequently the President ordered all Government agencies to sever their secret financial arrangements with private groups.

From the C.I.A.'s inception in 1947, Congress has virtually abdicated its responsibility to act as a check on the vast, hidden power of the invisible government.

A thoroughgoing reform is needed, including creation of a broadly based Joint Committee on Intelligence and tangible evidence that the watchdogs intended to take their assignment seriously.

## Violated

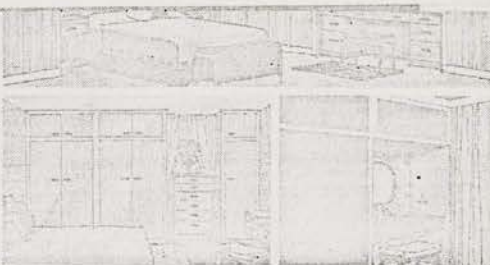
The N.S.A. incident amply demonstrated to the American people that the dividing line between the public and private domain had been dangerously crossed.

It had also revealed that the Special Group and the C.I.A. had violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the law under which the C.I.A. was established.

It is an honoured American tradition that when an institution fails it is replaced. It is time, at least, to replace the obsolete machinery for control of the C.I.A.

It is time to establish a visible and credible guardian of Intelligence, one that will reassure the American people that the necessary secret instruments of its Government are servants, not masters, of the national will.

From the "Espionage Establishment" to be published by Jonathan Cape next year.



(at a price that fits into any budget)

Built-in Space-Fitta is the most versatile furniture there is. It fits into any space over 26" wide. Gives you acres of storage space—and much more room to move about in. It's designed and built by craftsmen. Comes in a wide range of beautiful finishes. And it costs so little your budget goes twice as far.

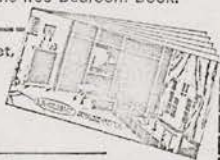
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Send me my free copy of the colourful Limelight Bedroom Book.

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**SPACE-FITTA** BY LIMELIGHT DE2



JESSIE MATTHEWS hears...

"Constipation was the last straw

-but it's no problem now."

The speaker was Mrs. Leah. After travelling from Cheshire, she came to lunch—and afterwards told me her story.

"I was just out of hospital" she began. "My husband was an invalid, and I'd seven children to look after. Then suddenly I became miserable with constipation." So much to do yet she felt so lifeless... the last straw, indeed!

"Felt grand!"

It couldn't go on—and it didn't. Badly needing help, Mrs. Leah turned to Beecham's Pills. "After that" she went on "I felt grand—I did honestly." A pause, she smiled. "I'm 49 this year but often I feel only 30, and I don't know what a headache is." Housewife, mother, breadwinner... it sounded a hard life. "Maybe" she twinkled, "But without the problem of constipation I

enjoy every minute. I'm so pleased with Beecham's Pills."

**Convinced me**

Wouldn't another laxative do as well? For my own sake, I wanted to know. "I tried"—she grimaced—"But Beecham's Pills are so gentle. They're a natural laxative, haven't they?" A wise woman, a wonderful mother. Meeting her has made me feel a happier person and certainly her experience has convinced me about Beecham's Pills. How about you? They're in a new pack now, I notice—such a handy dispenser—but you'll be glad to know that the Pills themselves are just the same as before.



**Beecham's Pills**



E. EXETER, GLOUCESTER, NORWICH, WELLS, WEYMOUTH, WINCHESTER, DOUGLAS

M E M O R A N D U M

February 16, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: BILL TURNER

RE: C.I.A. FILE

\*\*\*\*\*

Ramparts Magazine has come across information which will be published in the forthcoming issue concerning the assassination of Chez Guevarra in Bolivia. We seem to have documented fairly well that Chez was not killed in the ambush of a guerilla unit, but that he was captured with minor injuries and later executed by his captors. What buttresses this is that fact that like in the case of the Warren Commission, the Bolivian government will not release even to his brother from Buenos Aires either autopsy photographs or reports. The information we have is that his execution in custody was ordered by the C.I.A., specifically two men in the employ of the agency. They are FELIX RAMOS, age 26 and single, bearing a passport of unknown nationality, no. 0152052, and EDUARDO GONZALES, age 32, single, bearing a passport of unknown nationality, No A8093737. One of these men supposedly is Cuban, the other Puerto Rican. This has not been verified nor is there any indication of whether it is RAMOS or GONZALES who is the Cuban.

There is attached a photograph of one or the other of these men. You may wish to include it in photographs shown to possible witnesses as the possibility exists these men were in one of the C.I.A. structures of this investigation.

T.P.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1967

# Armed landing party caught entering Cuba

8/7

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Cuban security forces intercepted an armed landing party on the north coast of Pinar del Rio Province Sunday, Havana Radio said today. Two members of the invading group were captured.

Two other members of the landing party got aboard their boat and returned to the United States, according to a broadcast monitored in Miami, abandoning equipment and documents on the beach.

"The armed group was obeying direct orders from the CIA and left from the United States to carry out CIA missions in Cuba," the radio said, referring to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

One member of the invading group was wounded and captured near the scene of the landing, according to the radio. The other was caught Sunday afternoon after an all-day chase.

Both men, the radio said, will be put on display before delegates attending the Latin American conference of leftist revolutionaries in Havana.

The documents also will be shown, the broadcast said.

Sunday, the Cuban government displayed six captured exiles at a news conference. Two of them said an objective of their mission was to kill Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The band of infiltrators was described later in Miami by their leader, Maj. Armando Fleites, as being part of an "irregular warfare" campaign to topple the Communist regime.

## KILLING OF CASTRO ORIGIN PLOTTED, SAY TWO

### Captured Exiles Appear at News Conference

By FENTON WHEELER  
HAVANA (AP)—Two captured anti-Castro commandos told a news conference Sunday they carried bullets tipped with potassium cyanide in a plot to kill Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The two were among six captured Cuban exiles the Cuban government put on display at an extraordinary news conference lasting more than three hours. All six said they were recruited and trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Florida.

Details of the plot against Castro were not given. But two of the captives said assassination of Castro was part of their mission. Bullets coated with the deadly poison were among the captured arms, Cuban authorities said.

#### ADMISSIONS MADE

The carefully elicited admissions were made before delegates to the Havana conference—revolutionaries from 27 Latin American countries and visiting United States newsmen. The performance obviously added force to the meeting of the Latin American Organization of Solidarity—OLAS.

It also apparently was aimed at offsetting Venezuelan charges that Cubans landed guerrillas near Caracas, Venezuela, in May.

The Communist party newspaper Granma called the prisoners' admissions "proof of the times that imperialism makes against Cuba."

Under questioning by three Cuban army officers, two of the exiles said they were agents of the CIA. In addition, four men captured July 18 were displayed with the arms and explosives the Cubans said they carried for terror and sabotage.

#### FIFTH MAN WOUNDED

Cuban authorities said they also had arrested a fifth man, identified as Placido Hernandez. They said he was shot and wounded while resisting arrest and he was not at the news conference.

In Miami the militant anti-Castro exile group, Second Front of Escambray, said the men captured in Cuba were guerrillas from their organization.

The six prisoners were said to have lived in Miami but to have operated out of Tampa, Naples and Key West, Fla. All six said

## TWO TELL OF ANTI-CASTRO PLOT

Continued from Page 1

they were trained and recruited by the CIA.

#### CAPTURED JULY 18

Cuban authorities said the four men who brought arms to Cuba were captured July 18 near Honda Bay in westernmost Pinar del Rio Province. They were identified as Jose Roy Rodriguez, Alberto Laucercia Diaz, Francisco Avila Azcoy and Pablo Garcia Roca. They said they were members of the Second Front.

Cuban army Lt. Jose Hamel identified one alleged CIA agent as Vincente P. Gonzalez Migoya, an ex-aid he was captured Saturday in Matanzas Province.

The other alleged CIA agent was identified as Jose Rabel Nungu, a Cuban government defector reported captured Sept. 4, 1965.

All except Rabel were dressed in what Cuban authorities described as "counterrevolutionary uniforms." Rabel wore civilian clothes.

#### APPEAR FRIGHTENED

The prisoners appeared frightened at the outset of the conference but managed a few smiles during the more than three hours of questioning. They said they did not know if they were going to be shot.

Newsmen were permitted to question the six.

Although their stories were confusing and conflicting at times, it soon became apparent that the two men alleged to be CIA agents were accused of different operations.

In the midst of the confessions, the government also played a tape recording from a man it identified as CIA agent Tony Cuesta, captured in May 1966.

The government said two of the men betrayed their comrades to Cuban authorities, but it did not identify the two.

Garcia denied that killing the Cuban prime minister was part of his mission, but Laucercia said one objective was "the physical elimination of the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro."

#### TELLS OF TRAINING

Roy said he was paid \$200 for the mission and told a lengthy story of CIA recruitment and training in "security houses" in Miami. He described carrying out similar clandestine missions to Cuba before, but said the missions had been discovered and had not been able to land.

Under questioning by newsmen, Laucercia was asked if he felt his group could have carried out an assassination. He replied with a smile: "Circumstances force me to say no."

The four Second Front men said their objectives were to organize peasants against the government, sabotage sugar mills and power facilities and assassinate Cuban leaders.

They said they had been told 99 per cent of the Cuban population was against the government.

Garcia accused Armando Fleites, who he said organized the expedition, of betraying it by announcing the operation to Miami newspapers prematurely.

Cuban authorities said the four-man group came ashore from an "armed mother ship."

#### NO COMPLAINTS

Asked about his treatment since his capture Saturday, Gonzales said he had no complaints.

"I expected something else," he said.

Rabel was identified as a former agrarian reform official. He said he defected in 1962 in an airplane and was met in Florida by U.S. officials who hustled him off to Washington for questioning.

He said he was paid \$850 monthly, plus expenses, as a

CIA agent and that more than 400 organizations in the United States worked for the CIA. Rabel, only one of the six who spoke English, said he came to Cuba to get his family out.

Cuban authorities declined to say whether the prisoners would be shot. The authorities said arms captured from the men in-

cluded a .22-caliber pistol equipped with a silencer and bullets coated with potassium cyanide.

Cuban authorities on previous occasions have exhibited captured Cuban exiles on television. But it was evident they wanted more exposure this time and hence conducted a news conference.

C.I.A.

Anti-Castroite

# 'Trainer' Guilty On Weapon Charge

KEY WEST — A member of the No Name Key band of anti-Castro guerrilla trainers was convicted in criminal court Thursday on charges of carrying a concealed weapon.

Deputy sheriffs testified he took part in a riot outside Democratic Senate Nominee John Spottiswood's victory party Tuesday night.

William D. Carr, 25, of No Name Key, pleaded not guilty to the weapon charge and a charge of disorderly conduct. Judge Thomas Caro sentenced him to 15 days in jail or a \$100 fine.

Carr testified he had come

to Key West for the day Tuesday and had purchased a large sheathed knife here. Later he said he went to the open party on downtown Duval St. at the Elks Club.

"I was full of all the free beer they gave away," said Carr.

A 13-year-old boy testified Carr pointed the knife at his stomach. Deputy Sheriff Neal Chancellor said he had to break up 10 fights at the party and later had to disperse 300 persons outside on Duval St.

He said he arrested Carr and found the knife on him when he failed to move on.

Carr told Judge Caro he worked as a caretaker at the private camp on No Name Key which has been giving training to anti-Castro Cubans for more than a year now. The camp ran afoul of customs agents once when a boatload of its men were arrested for violating the neutrality act.

Windstorms

## Insurance Survey Set

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — Insurance men will tour Mon-  
day, March 24

1976-701

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

JUN 21 1967 2 8 5

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 691 694 B, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Burbank Calif	William Braden Boon #4399	appl FP 2-21-39		
PD Long Beach Calif	William Braden Boone #145804	10-6-53	unemployment falsification con	
PD Los Angeles Calif	William Bradey Boon #249621	7-20-54	bench warr-fail to appear	
USCG	William Braden Boon #APP147776	FP 8-23-63		
PD New Orleans La	William Braden Boon #126-701	6-13-67	attempt Crime against nature	179-694 F

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by \* are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

## Magazine Author Data Called 'Essential'

# HAW ASKS WRITER SUBPENED

## Sought as Witness

Attorneys for accused presidential murder conspirator Clay L. Shaw today asked Criminal District Court to subpoena a national magazine writer whose critical story of 1964, Atty. Gen. Garrison's investigation was published this week.

A motion filed this morning with the clerk of Criminal District Court said the testimony of Saturday Evening Post writer James Phelan is "essential to the defense."

It asked that Phelan whose article, "Rush to Judgment in New Orleans" stirred up a controversy with the DA's office, be called as a material witness and his testimony taken in open court.

Phelan's story of the internationally publicized probe centered on the testimony of star Garrison witness Perry R. Russo, the man who said he heard Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot Kennedy's slaying at Dallas.

The motion quoted long passages from Phelan's article and added:

"The testimony of the said James Phelan is essential to the defense of your defendant upon the trial of the case. In that same completely destroys the credibility of the witness, Perry Russo. . . ."

Shaw's motion noted that DA Garrison has called Russo "his key witness against Shaw."

The article deals at length with certain reports which Phelan said Garrison gave him during a meeting at Las Vegas last

June Russo testified at Shaw's pre-trial hearing.

One of them was a report made known by Asst. DA Andrew Schindler during the course of his interview with at Baton Rouge on Feb. 25. Phelan's report "at no point" mentioned an assassination plot.

Phelan wrote that Russo's memo plot he testified to overhearing was forwarded during a series of hypnosis views.

Schindler has replied that any time the DA's office permitted testimony under post-hypnotic suggestion.

"Hypnosis."

Schindler and two other assistants, William Allard and James Abock, he would not oppose the Shaw motion if Phelan were.

Early this afternoon, Schindler's newsmen had received Phelan of "a story which was "incomplete and that "The assistant DA said the article was tantamount to lying."

Schindler, who along with Garrison, has learned of Phelan's critical article, he wants to cross-examine Phelan in court.

"I guarantee that he will be exposing having listed the facts in order to set up a trap for Mitchell and the Saturday Evening Post."

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

## Shaw Lawyers Seek To Subpena Writer

Continued from Front Page

Sciambra said Phelan had omitted what he termed the "most important and unreported fact" that Phelan had visited Russo at Baton Rouge and been assured by the witness that he and Sciambra discussed an assassination plot at their first meeting.

"If anyone is guilty of a rush to judgment at New Orleans," the DA's aide said, "it is Mr. Phelan."

In his article for the Saturday Evening Post, Phelan said he questioned Sciambra about what Phelan felt were discrepancies between Sciambra's first report on Russo and the key witness' later testimony.

"I TOLD him I had read his report and knew exactly what was in it," Phelan wrote.

He said Sciambra replied when asked about the omission of an assassination plot in his first report, "Maybe I forgot to put it in."

Shaw's lawyers want Phelan brought to New Orleans to give a deposition in open court following 48 hours notice to both the defense and the DA's office.

If he will not come voluntarily, the motion asks that Phelan be placed under bond and brought to New Orleans until his testimony can be taken.

THE MOTION was filed with the clerk in the absence of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who is attending a meeting of the Louisiana State Bar Association at Biloxi.

In another development, the attorney for Layton Patrick Martens said he believes his client's constitutional rights were violated during his appearance before the grand jury.

Martens, a college student who once roomed with Ferrie, was indicted for perjury in connection with the mysterious disappearance of explosives from a munitions bunker at Houma. Two other probe figures have been

charged with burglarizing the explosives dump.

Martens' attorney, Milton Brener, told Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp, "I strongly believe and do allege his constitutional rights were violated."

Brener appeared at a hearing in support of his motion last week to make available all grand jury proceedings surrounding Martens' indictment.

ONLY THREE questions were released by the grand jury, and Brener argued a "cloak of secrecy" had been thrown around all but that small bit of testimony. He said Martens testified for more than an hour on March 29 and estimated the transcript may run as long as 80 or 100 pages.

Asst. DA Richard Burnes, who questioned Martens before the jury, replied that Brener was confusing the law of confession with the laws of perjury. Brener had suggested Martens was not advised of his rights.

Judge Schulingkamp observed from the bench the defense and prosecution arguments had produced a sharp conflict of law and precedent.

"On one hand we have the general rule of secrecy in the grand jury," he said. "And on the other hand, there is the fundamental fairness of the defendant being apprised of the full charge against him before his trial . . ."

"THERE IS also a scarcity and dearth of jurisprudence in this matter," he said, adding: "I will make no snap judgment in this case."

On the subject of secrecy, Brener noted he is under the jurisdiction of the court. If the jury proceedings are given to him, he said he would respect their secrecy.

"I don't want to give it to the press," he asserted. "I need it to prepare my case."

"The question is," Burnes contended, "did he lie, or did he not lie?"

The hearing ended when Judge Schulingkamp gave Brener until May 5 to prepare a memorandum on his motion.

# Court Voids DA Warrant For Sandra

A material witness charge against Sandra Moffet McMaines was thrown out of an Omaha court today after her attorneys declared their client's life would be in danger if she returned to New Orleans.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison wanted the 22-year-old former girlfriend of star witness Perry R. Russo to testify in the Kennedy death plot investigation here.

Today's court ruling at Omaha blocked her return from that state, and her attorneys announced she is now a legal resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

IOWA DOES not honor an interstate legal compact requiring the return of material witnesses, a compact under which Garrison and courts here sought her return.

Mrs. McMaines, who used the name Sandra Moffett when she lived here during the early 1960s, did not attend the hearing. She was free under \$1,000 bond after her arrest March 23 on Garrison's material witness warrant.

As the hearing opened in Omaha Municipal Court, Douglas County Attorney Donald Knowles asked Judge John Clark to forfeit Mrs. McMaines' bond.

"I BELIEVE that motion is premature," the judge said. "There are some other motions to consider."

Knowles immediately moved to dismiss the charge, and

Judge Clark said, "Motion granted."

In their motion filed this morning, Mrs. McMaines' attorneys said her life would be in danger if she were returned to testify here.

"BASED UPON the history of other persons and witnesses associated with the alleged Kennedy assassination plot who have mysteriously disappeared or died under questionable circumstances," the motion asserted, "her personal appearance and public exposure could endanger her life."

The motion was referring to recent magazine articles reciting the deaths of some individuals with alleged connections to Kennedy's murder at Dallas.

Knowles said he still had a certificate of attendance issued following the earlier warrant. The certificate requires Mrs. McMaines' return here under the interstate witness compact.

"IF SHE EVER sets foot in Nebraska, it will be served," Knowles said.

Mrs. McMaines, married

See PROBE—Page 6-A



# Evidence Grows

Continued from Front Page

after Garrison's investigation was made public. The New Orleans DA said Ferrie was "one of history's most important men."

The charges against Novel and Arcacha are spinoffs from Garrison's main investigation. The prosecutor has called Novel "a very important witness" and has filed a material witness warrant against him.

Novel, who has to be one of history's most loquacious fugitives, has carried on a running long-distance feud with the man who wants him to do his talking before a grand jury. He repeatedly has called Garrison's investigation a "fraud" and a "fiction."

He has held a number of press conferences and submitted himself to a series of lie detector, truth serum and psychological tests to prove he is telling the truth. A psychologist at Columbus says mental tests indicate he is.

**TO POLYGRAPH OPERATORS AND TO friends and associates,** Novel has said the munitions burglary was no burglary at all — but a war materials pickup made at the direction of his CIA contact.

Publicly, Novel called the munitions incident "the most patriotic burglary in history" during a recent news interview. He immediately was shushed by his Columbus lawyer, Jerry Weiner.

Even more recently, Novel restated his charges against Garrison in a bylined story carried by The Dayton Daily News. Cryptically, he said, "I think Garrison will expose some CIA operations in Louisiana." He did not elaborate.

His oft-repeated but unpublished account of how the explosives disappeared describes the bunker he says he helped empty as a CIA staging point for munitions destined to be used as part of the abortive Bay of Pigs attack on Castro's Cuba in April, 1961.

**PRIOR TO THAT DISASTROUS CIA-staged operation,** Novel says, he was working for the intelligence service at New Orleans. Part of his job, he contends, was to operate the Evergreen Advertising Agency as a front for CIA communications.

With funds funneled to him by the CIA, Novel says he prepared special radio commercials used on 300 stations in the U.S. and Canada. Their cryptographic messages, he claims, were to alert agents to the invasion date. The commercials advertised aluminum Christmas trees, he says, and the key alert code names were "Star Christmas Trees" and "Holiday Trees." In late 1960, \$72,000 worth of radio time was placed by the agency.

On the day the munitions were picked up, he says, he was called by his CIA contact and told to join a group which was ordered to transport munitions from the bunker to New

(Turn to Page 6-B, Column 1)

Orleans. He was arrested April 1 in suburban Gahanna, Ohio, on Garrison's warrant charging he helped plan the munitions burglary in 1961. He is accused both of conspiracy and burglary along with 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Silih of Dallas, once the leader of a militant anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. Garrison charges the conspirator with another key JFK plot figure, David W. Ferrie, to stage the munitions theft.

Ferrie was a stings, waitress for an airline pilot who is a British coroner called "natural causes" five days after his death of what the coroner said was a "natural cause" five days after his death.

(Turn to Page 6-A, Column 3)

# Novel Says Munitions Theft 'Set Up' by Agency — Evidence Links CIA to DA Probe

John, 1966, by the New Orleans State-Hero, The Agency Publishing Corp. and The Dayton (Ohio) News.

tion have been named as acting for the super secret espionage organization — as informers, as couriers and munitions carriers.

**EVEN THE INVESTIGATION'S PIVOTAL** figure, 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, has had CIA connections attributed to him. Shaw, charged with complicity in Kennedy's death, was linked with the CIA by an influential Italian newspaper.

The strongest CIA ties lead to Gordon Novel.

a 29-year-old fugitive witness who is fighting extradition at Columbus, Ohio.

Novel, a one-time New Orleans bar owner and electronics expert, has told a number of friends and intimates he was a CIA operative and will use this role to battle Garrison's charges.

This story is the joint effort of Holke May, David Snyder, Ross Yockey, and Rosemary James of the Statesmen and R. T. Endicott of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News.

The defense will be laid down, Novel says, if he is returned to New Orleans to face accusations that he burglarized an oil service company's munitions bunker in nearby Terrebonne Parish.

**NOVEL'S ATTORNEY AT NEW ORLEANS,** Steven Plotkin, would not deny his client's reports.

"I will neither confirm nor deny them," Plotkin said.

Novel is free in Columbus on \$10,000 bond. He was arrested April 1 in suburban Gahanna, Ohio, on Garrison's warrant charging he helped plan the munitions burglary in 1961.

# Evidence Grows

(Continued from Page 6-A)

Orleans. The key to the bunker, he says, was provided.

**HE SAYS HE MADE THE TRIP** in his own automobile, a Lincoln, and met several people there — all of them allegedly acting for the CIA. He identifies them as Ferrie, Arcacha, several Cubans, and another figure in the case.

They loaded the boxes of ordnance on trucks, he continues, and returned to New Orleans where the explosives were dropped in three spots — Ferrie's home, Novel's office building and the office of a stormy former FBI agent and New Orleans police official, Guy Banister, who died of a heart attack in the summer of 1964.

A friend of Banister's, a man whose word is considered reliable, told a reporter in New Orleans he saw 50 to 100 boxes of munitions in Banister's Lafayette st. office early in 1961.

Banister was a private detective then, operating a company called Guy Banister Associates. His friend said he saw the munitions in a storeroom-office, in boxes marked with the name "Schlumberger."

"Holding with this kind of stunt could get you in trouble," He added:

"Banister said no, it was all right, that he had approval from somebody. He said the stuff would just be there overnight, that somebody was supposed to pick it up. He said a bunch of fellows connected with the Cuban deal asked to leave it there overnight."

Banister's friend said this happened well before the April Bay of Pigs invasion.

The munitions, Novel says, were picked up and consolidated soon after the New Orleans drops. He says they eventually were taken by boat to Cuba for use in a diversionary operation staged in conjunction with the Bay of Pigs attack.

Cuban sources in New Orleans say the cadre of Cubans trained by the CIA on the city's West Bank in 1961 was sent to Varacoa to make a diversionary assault. The attack did not come off because Castro militia was waiting and took the group prisoner.

**NOVEL'S ACCOUNT OF THE** explosives caper sharply conflicts with Garrison's charges against Arcacha and Novel. The DA's accusation says the burglary took place after Aug. 1, 1961—three months after the Cuban disaster.

The DA accuses the two men of conspiring to burglarize a bunker at an abandoned military base at Houma. Garrison's bill of information says the bunker was leased by the Schlumberger Well Services Co. of Houston.

Schlumberger officials say they know nothing of any CIA operations in connection with their magazine, where oil field service equipment and certain low yield explosives are stored.

As to the date the Houma burglary happened, no one seems to know or will say exactly when it took place. Schlumberger says it has no records. The Houma police say their records are missing, and the Terrebonne Parish DA, Wilmore Broussard, will not reveal the date he charges Arcacha and Novel burglarized the Houma bunker. He said it is "material evidence" in his case.

**PLOTKIN SAYS HE MADE A TRIP** to Houma to get the date of his client's alleged offense and could not obtain it.

Shaw, a tall white-haired retired New Orleans businessman, who stoutly denies participating in a plot to kill Kennedy, was managing director of the International Trade Mart. He was with the organization for 19 years and in a favorable position to observe the movements of international commerce through America's second-ranking seaport.

On March 4, Paese Sera, an afternoon newspaper in Rome, carried a story which said Shaw is a director of a firm known as World Trade Center Corp. The newspaper, which is leftist in its political leanings, claimed the company was a CIA front operation.

It said the company moved its operations from Switzerland to Rome and has since transferred its offices to Johannesburg, South Africa, where it is still in existence.

**THE SAME STORY, MINUS THE CIA** allegation, was published in Rome's conservative newspaper, De La Sera, on March 5.

Incidental to his own story, Novel tells intimates the CIA may have asked Shaw to observe the traffic of foreign commerce through New Orleans.

In Ohio, Novel continues to live his free, loquacious life while waiting for the uncertain extradition machinery to grind away between governors' offices at Baton Rouge and Columbus.

He lives in a rent free apartment, drives a used car with dealer's tags and continues to promise he will send "Garrison down the drain" when what he says is the full truth is revealed.

## Novel Not CIA Agent-Weiner

The Columbus, Ohio, attorney for Kennedy death plot investigation figure Gordon Novel said today that his client was never an agent for the CIA.

Attorney Jerry Weiner was commenting on a copyrighted story in the States-Item, and the Dayton (Ohio) Daily News which reported evidence of links between Novel and the CIA.

"It's utterly ridiculous," he said. "Novel is not now and never has been a CIA agent."

At Dallas, Sergio Arcacha Smith declined comment on Novel's quoted account of the mysterious munitions incident at Houma in 1961. He told a reporter he would not have "anything to say about anything."

At Washington, meanwhile, the CIA was mum on the story.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

"discredit" and "disrepute" upon the House, the committee said; but it obviously regarded this as one of Powell's lesser transgressions.

Despite the fact that the vote on the report was unanimous, individual committee members expressed personal dissent in varying degrees. Thus Miami's Claude Pepper still believed that Powell should have been ousted from Congress but noted that if Congress had an ethics or standards committee, "this able man could have been saved from this tragedy and humiliation." Detroit's John Conyers Jr., the only Negro committee member, thought the punishment proposed for Powell too harsh, but emphasized that "on this committee the racial aspects of this case were never used." Chairman Emanuel Celler of New York forecast that the House would speedily approve the report when it comes to the floor this week. By its terms, Powell has until March 13 to present himself and ask to be seated. If he should fail to do this, his seat would then be declared vacant, and a special election called to fill it. The redoubtable Powell would probably then run again himself and win, but even so he would still be subject to the penalties meted out to him because they will remain in effect for the duration of the current, 90th Congress.

**Criticism:** Negro leaders uniformly criticized the committee decision, mostly on the same ground cited earlier by the American Civil Liberties Union—that the House was applying to a Negro congressman standards it has never insisted upon for white congressmen. "In this country you can be white and wrong and make it," said Urban League director Whitney M. Young, summing up the argument. "You can be black and right and perhaps be successful, but it is obvious that you cannot be both black and wrong."

Powell himself refused to discuss the censure proposal, but he made clear he expects to keep on getting elected to Congress. "Even if I'm dead—as long as they keep me propped up—I will be elected," he said down in Bimini.

### Old Jaw

At 75, House Speaker John McCormack is so pallid and gaunt that he looks as though a strong point of order would topple him over. A thin cigar between his teeth, the pockets of his old-fashioned suits bulging with scribbled scraps of paper, McCormack grunts out rambling answers to questions that many suspect he never actually hears at his notoriously unproductive press conferences. And often he seemed to run the House in the same fashion—at least that was the judgment of a disgruntled band of liberal House Democrats who survived the November election disaster. They returned to Washington convinced



McCormack: Who was out of order?

that "Old Jaw" was too tottering to give their diminished ranks effective leadership.

It was not only the Speaker's health that dismayed them. They felt as well that McCormack consorted too closely with Dixiecrats, compromised too much in pushing sure-fire legislation through the House. There is also the fact that teetotaler McCormack fails to socialize with his colleagues, and that he sticks doggedly to his made-in-Boston brand of back-room politics. "He looks," said one critic, "... like a deal going some place to be made." Just as the 90th Congress convened, anti-McCormack feeling reached a new high when the old man stubbornly opposed any disciplinary actions by the House against Adam Clayton Powell (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 23).

McCormack ignored all the muttering while his friends answered point for point. Pallid? McCormack has looked like a wraith since he was 8 years old. Worn out? One admirer snorted that McCormack had "carried the whole damn



The XYZ Affair: Helms, Russell

thing" when House Majority Leader Carl Albert suffered a heart attack last session. "Men half his age couldn't have been more energetic," said the friend. As to the charge of too much compromise with conservatives, McCormack fans accurately contended that in four decades John McCormack has rolled up one of the most progressive voting records in the House.

The liberals briefly talked about someone else to rally behind, but found no acceptable alternate. Popular Majority Leader Albert was still mending from his heart attack and respected Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, on close examination, turned out to be more of a compromiser than the Speaker. As a result, Old Jaw was still firmly in the saddle last week, and, from all available signs, was there to stay. To one Congressional colleague who approached him with a gripe about House management, McCormack had a short reply. "Ah," he growled, "what the hell are ya crying about?" And that was the end of that.

## THE ADMINISTRATION:

### House of Glass

Never had the Central Intelligence Agency's inner workings seemed quite so painfully visible—right down to their very foundations. For fifteen years, the agency had been covertly funneling money through a maze of philanthropic funds to maintain students, teachers, scholars, churchmen, jurists, union organizers and other more or less innocent Americans abroad. Yet it took only a single peek beside to turn the whole elaborate architecture into a house of glass—and to send the architects scurrying back to the drawing boards.

That first glimpse—the disclosure that the CIA had been subsidizing National Student Association activities abroad since 1952 (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 27)—proved to be only chapter one of a richly detailed Baedeker of cloak-and-dagger country. With a fascination for lists unmatched since Joe McCarthy discovered the letterhead, newsmen combed the records of CIA-linked foundations last week and told tale after tale of apparent clandestine aid to dozens of private groups. It was scattershot journalism—but it moved even one of the CIA's best friends, Georgia's Sen. Richard Russell, to concede that the agency's effectiveness had been "greatly damaged."

And, far more seriously, so had the credibility of both the U.S. Government itself and scores of private groups abroad, whether or not they had taken CIA money. At home, the CIA was pinned in a cross-fire between liberals, who acted as if the Mafia had been caught buying Cub Scout troops, and

Newsweek, March 6, 1967

For: CIA, Intell-Arg file

Re: Gehlen apparatus

and eject from the plane. It would then explode, so  
ere told. But Allen Dulles was aware that some of  
pilots were worried about the workings of this  
ng and delicate destructor mechanism. They were  
ly sure how many seconds they had to get out.

Senate hearing<sup>17</sup> after his release by the Russians,  
testified: "My first reaction was to reach for the  
switches . . . but I thought that I had better  
can get out of here before using this. I knew that  
is a seventy-second time delay between the time of  
ation of the switches and the time that the  
n would occur."<sup>18</sup>

s testified that he was unable to use the automatic  
seat because he had been thrown forward in the  
He said he then decided just to climb out. But  
did, he testified, he was unable to reach back into  
'so that I could actuate these destructor switches."  
A report issued after Powers had been held for  
ur days and secretly interrogated by the agency,  
substantially the same story and stated that "the  
switches . . . take four separate manipulations  
The CIA report said Powers lived up to his con-  
his "obligations as an American" and would get  
pay.<sup>19</sup>

friendly Senate Armed Services Committee hear-  
ne asked Powers whether he had been under a  
y order to destroy his plane. It was obvious that  
did not relish any close scrutiny of the fascinating  
of the destructor mechanism.

the weightier political analyses of the confusion  
ngton during the U-2 affair have failed to pay  
tention to the vital business of the destructor  
cover stories were based on the assumption that

after his Senate testimony, however, Powers seemed less  
is. In a radio interview at his home in Pound, Virginia,  
Clarke, then of WGH, Norfolk, he said he *thought* he  
seconds on that particular U-2. It was an uncertainty  
ther U-2 pilots. The fact is the pilots did not know  
much time they had before the explosion.

132

Francis Gary Powers had actuated those destructor  
switches. He had not.

Only the CIA knows what would have happened had  
he done so.

#### 1963: *Trouble for General Gehlen*

Any casual newspaper reader knows that 1963 was a  
banner year for spy cases, but one of the most significant  
received the least attention in the United States, con-  
sidering that it deeply involved the CIA. On July 11, in a  
Karlsruhe courtroom, Judge Kurt Weber sentenced three  
former West German intelligence agents to prison terms  
for spying for the Soviet Union.

Heinz Felfe, forty-five, drew fourteen years. Hans  
Clemens, sixty-one, got ten years. Erwin Tiesel, sixty,  
their courier, got off with three years. The trio had con-  
fessed to delivering 15,000 photographs of top-secret West  
German intelligence files and twenty spools of tape  
recordings to Soviet agents in East Berlin.

All three had been employed by the West German  
Federal Intelligence Agency (FIA), better known as the  
"Gehlen organization" for its founder and chief, the  
mysterious ex-Nazi general, Reinhard Gehlen. The defend-  
ants confessed they had systematically betrayed state  
secrets from 1950 until their arrest in 1961.

Ironically, their work was so pleasing to both sides, that  
shortly before their arrest Felfe and Clemens received  
citations for ten years of meritorious service from both of  
their employers. From General Gehlen they received a  
plaque bearing an illustration of St. George slaying the  
dragon. From Alexander N. Shelepin, then Chairman of  
the Soviet KGB,\* they got a letter of commendation and  
a cash bonus.

\* KGB stands for Komitat Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Com-  
mittee for State Security). It is one arm of the Soviet espionage  
apparatus, the other being the GRU, or Glavnoye Razvedyvatelnoye  
Upravlenie, the Soviet Military Intelligence. The KGB is the successor  
to the Cheka, OGPU, NKVD, MVD and other initials used over  
the years to designate the often reorganized, purged and renamed  
Soviet secret police and espionage network.

133

As Judge Weber summed it up succinctly: "For ten years the Soviet intelligence service had two experienced spies sitting right in the center of the enemy's organization."

Since the Gehlen organization was financed and controlled by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the Felfe-Clemens-Tiebel case meant nothing less than that the CIA's most vital European subsidiary had been penetrated at the top, virtually from its inception.

The CIA poured millions into the Gehlen apparatus, but the 1963 case raised grave questions about the effectiveness and worth of the whole operation. It also raised moral and political questions in West Germany, where some newspapers were asking why ex-Nazis were running the *Bundesrepublik's* intelligence service in the first place.

Gehlen, a member of the German General Staff under Hitler, was placed in charge of wartime intelligence for Foreign Armies East. This meant that he ran Germany's espionage against the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He is said to have surrendered his organization and files to the United States Army Counter Intelligence Corps when the Nazi empire collapsed in 1945.

With his knowledge of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, it was not long before Gehlen was back in business, this time for the United States. When the CIA was casting about for a network in West Germany, it decided to look into the possibility of using Gehlen's talents. And while they were making up their mind about the ex-general, Henry Pleasants, the CIA station chief in Bonn for many years, moved in and lived with Gehlen for several months.

Pleasants, once the chief music critic of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, and a contributor to the music pages of the *New York Times*, was a highly literate and respected musicologist. His wife Virginia was one of the world's leading harpsichordists. He also probably had the distinction of being the only top U.S. spy to become the center of a literary storm. He had continued to write books after joining the CIA, and in 1955 his *Agony of Modern Music* (Simon & Schuster, New York) caused considerable

controversy for its attacks on all except jazz.\*

Gehlen had named his price and some months before the CIA said consolidated an intelligence network under secrecy—as far as the West German government was concerned—from a heavily guarded villa in Munich. Officially, the Gehlen was of the Bonn Government.

The mystery general reportedly lived in a lakeside villa at Starnberg, Bavaria (west of Munich); a sign on the house said: *Warnung vor dem Hun*. No outsider has ever seen Gehlen, has been taken since 1944—and has been decorated in his Wehrmacht uniform.

The evidence indicates that Gehlen worked in close contact with many former SS and Wehrmacht officers. During the war Felfe ran the Reich security service, and Gehlen was one of his assistants.

Felfe, while awaiting possible trial, was suddenly given a clean bill of health and was tried in the Federal Zone court and was hired by the CIA in 1951. He testified he had been approached by an SS colonel who asked if he was interested in his "old trade."

That trade was also being plied to Otto John, chief of West Germany's Office for the Disarmament of the East. Dr. John disappeared in 1954. Since John was the head of the official counter-intelligence organization, it is interesting to note that he was acting as if J. Edgar Hoover had been in Minsk. Otto John chose the role of a spy in an unsuccessful bomb plot against Hitler. He had been active in the plot.

\* As recently as April 15, 1962, while Pleasants was still chief in Bonn, Pleasants had a byline article in the *Tribune*, filed from Zurich. It told of the death of Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*.

named it up succinctly: "For ten years the intelligence service had two experienced centers of the enemy's organiza-

tion. One was financed and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency, the other was a German case meant nothing less than a European subsidiary had been established virtually from its inception.

Both were funneled into the Gehlen apparatus, and they raised grave questions about the effectiveness of the whole operation. It also raised questions in West Germany, where people were asking why ex-Nazis were running the intelligence service in the first place. The German General Staff under the command of the German General Staff under the charge of wartime intelligence for Germany meant that he ran Germany's intelligence in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He had ordered his organization and files to be destroyed by the Army Counter Intelligence Corps when it collapsed in 1945.

After the war, Gehlen of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe before Gehlen was back in business in the United States. When the CIA was set up to do work in West Germany, it decided on the possibility of using Gehlen's services. They were making up their mind about whether to use him as a consultant, the CIA station chief involved in and lived with Gehlen for

years. He was a music critic of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a contributor to the music pages of *Time* magazine, was a highly literate and cultured man, and his wife Virginia was one of the most famous pianists of the day. He also probably had the only top U.S. spy to become the CIA station chief in Bonn. He had continued to write books and in 1955 his *Agony of Modern Germany* (New York) caused considerable

controversy for its attacks on all contemporary music except jazz.\*

Gehlen had named his price and his terms, but it took some months before the CIA said yes. After that Gehlen consolidated an intelligence network that operated in utter secrecy—as far as the West German public was concerned—from a heavily guarded villa in Pullach, outside of Munich. Officially, the Gehlen network was not part of the Bonn Government.

The mystery general reportedly lived in a two-story lakeside villa at Starnberg, Bavaria (fifteen miles southwest of Munich); a sign on the fence surrounding the house said: *Warnung vor dem Hunde* (Beware the Dog). No outsider has ever seen Gehlen. No picture of Gehlen has been taken since 1944—and that one shows him in a Wehrmacht uniform.

The evidence indicates that Gehlen staffed his organization with many former SS and Wehrmacht intelligence officers. During the war Felfe ran the Swiss department of the Reich security service, and Clemens and Tiebel were his assistants.

Felfe, while awaiting possible war crimes prosecution, suddenly was given a clean bill of health by a British Zone court and was hired by the Gehlen organization in 1951. He testified he had been approached by a former SS colonel who asked if he was interested in returning to his "old trade."

That trade was also being plied by Dr. Otto John, head of West Germany's Office for the Protection of the Constitution. Dr. John disappeared into East Berlin on July 20, 1954. Since John was the head of West Germany's official counter-intelligence organization, it was as astounding as if J. Edgar Hoover had suddenly turned up in Minsk. Otto John chose the tenth anniversary of the unsuccessful bomb plot against Hitler to do his vanishing act. He had been active in the plot himself and managed

\* As recently as April 15, 1962, while he was still the CIA station chief in Bonn, Plessants had a byline article in the *New York Herald Tribune*, filed from Zurich. It told of the state theater's production of Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*.

to escape afterwards; his brother Hans was executed. On the day of his disappearance he had attended memorial services at the site of the executions.

Washington, stunned by the news, described John as one of the "two or three best-informed persons in West Germany" on intelligence operations. But the tail end of a *New York Times* dispatch from Berlin gave the most tantalizing reason for John's action:

"Dr. John's organization also was believed to have been in serious competition and difficulties with a more extensive German organization headed by Reinhard Gehlen, a former high-ranking Wehrmacht intelligence officer."<sup>19</sup>

On July 20, 1955, again on the anniversary of the bomb plot, West Germany announced that it was taking over the Gehlen organization, henceforth to be known as the *Bundesnachrichtendienst*,\* or Federal Intelligence Agency (FIA).

With John's defection and the official recognition of the FIA by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Gehlen was the unchallenged spymaster of West Germany.† The Gehlen *Apparat* was now part of the Bonn Government (although it nowhere appears in any official government table of organization). The relationship between the CIA and the FIA remained intimate. That is why the 1963 trial meant, not only trouble for Gehlen, but trouble for the CIA.

During the trial the three defendants admitted that they supplied the Soviet Union with the names of West German agents of the FIA (ninety-five in all) as well as other secret information that was smuggled out in canned baby food, trick suitcases and on special writing paper. Felte and Clemens testified they were paid about \$40,000 each during the ten-year period.

At the time of his arrest, Felte was the director of the East Division of the Gehlen agency, in charge of spying in Eastern Europe.

In asking for long prison terms for the trio, the West

\* Literally, Federal news service.

† John returned to West Berlin on December 15, 1955. He was tried, convicted of treasonable conspiracy and served nineteen months of his four-year sentence.

German prosecutor said it was "without doubt the most serious espionage case ever experienced in the Federal Republic and to American organizations."

He did not have to spell out the initials CIA; his meaning clear.

The extraordinary growth of the clandestine network in the United States in all parts of the world pointed up in this brief review of the important role of the Invisible Government in Germany, as well as in Bogota, Korea, Communist China, Formosa, Cuba, Costa Rica and the Soviet Union. Other operations more fascinating and sometimes disturbing, were conducted in Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam and Guatemala.

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Guatemala.



were there, the students of the Polytechnic Institute gave us a reception and put on a very nice talent show. Afterwards, we all were mobbed by the students. I met a young man probably about 23 who is from Texas but after the war he became a citizen of Minsk. It was rather weird meeting an American but he did come in handy as an interpreter for me and the other students I was talking to."

Statement 7. While I am sure that in conversations about this incident I applied term "crackpot" I did not note it in my diary.

All other statements prepared on the basis of the telephone interview are true.  
Signed the 20th day of July 1964.

(S) Katherine Mallory,  
KATHERINE MALLORY.

#### AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. MONICA KRAMER

The following affidavit was executed by Mrs. Monica Kramer on July 17, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
County of Santa Barbara, ss:

I, Mrs. Monica Kramer, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

1. In 1961, Miss Rita Naman and I took a trip to Europe which included a visit to the Soviet Union. Miss Naman had purchased a Singer automobile in Great Britain and we drove through Europe and the Soviet Union.

2. When we were in Moscow staying at the National Hotel, we met Marie Hyde, who, to the best of my knowledge, presently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. Mrs. Hyde was desirous of driving with us to Warsaw. Such an arrangement was made.

3. My travel notes indicate that we arrived in Minsk, U.S.S.R., on August 10. After arriving at our hotel, we were asked to take a guided tour of Minsk. We subsequently found out that after we left the hotel, our bags had been searched. Our Intourist Guide's name was Svetlana.

4. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859d, is a photograph taken by Miss Naman in Minsk on August 10, 1961. As I recall, it was taken between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the picture is the one that was then owned by Miss Naman. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with me, the woman standing next to her. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

5. On every occasion that we stopped while on the trip through Russia, people would gather around the automobile and look at it. As a result, we became accustomed to this and therefore paid little or no attention to these people.

6. I cannot recall these three men. I never spoke with them. It now appears to me that the man in the middle, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved plaid shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

7. I recall that Miss Naman spoke with somebody in Minsk who spoke English. They talked about records. I do not recall if this person was Lee Harvey Oswald.

8. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.

9. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Signed the 17th day of July 1964.

(S) Mrs. Monica Kramer,  
Mrs. MONICA KRAMER.

The following  
PRESIDENT'S  
ON THE ASS  
PRESIDENT

STATE OF CALIF  
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AFFIDAVIT

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s. Monica Kramer,  
s. MONICA KRAMER.

AFFIDAVIT OF RITA NAMAN

The following affidavit was executed by Rita Naman on July 17, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
County of Santa Barbara, ss:

I, Rita Naman, Janin Way, Sunny Acres, Solvang, California, being duly sworn say:

1. I am in the real estate business in Santa Ynez, California, and I live with Mrs. Monica Kramer.

2. In 1961, Mrs. Kramer and I took a trip to Europe. I purchased an automobile in England, and we drove it through Europe and the Soviet Union.

3. While in Moscow we stayed at the National Hotel. There we met Mrs. Marie Hyde, who, as far as I know, currently resides in Port Angeles, Washington. We arranged to drive her to Warsaw, Poland.

4. All three of us left Moscow and travelled to Minsk, U. S. S. R. We arrived there on August 10, 1961. After going to our hotel, I was called by the Intourist Office and asked to go there. The official at the Intourist Office wanted to know why I was in Russia. He appeared hostile. I suspect that they were interested in me because in Moscow, I had given a person who claimed to be a student a Newsweek Magazine along with my business card. The official then insisted that Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Hyde, and I go on a tour of Minsk. When we returned to our room after the tour, we found that our luggage had been searched.

5. Our Intourist guide's name was Svetlana. We visited the Central Square where we stopped to take some photographs. Kramer Exhibit 1, also labelled Commission No. 859 d, is a photograph taken by me at this time. As I recall, it was taken about 8 or 8:30 p.m. The building in the background is the Palace of Culture, and the statue is one of Joseph Stalin. The automobile in the center of the picture was owned by me. The woman at the far left is the Intourist Guide. She appears to be speaking with a woman standing next to her, who is Mrs. Kramer. There are three men to the right of the automobile and a small boy in front of it, all of whom I did not know.

6. Kramer Exhibit No. 2, also labelled Commission No. 859e, is a photograph taken by me at the same place and at about the same time; however, I took this photograph with Mrs. Hyde's camera. In this photograph Mrs. Hyde is at the far left with the Intourist Guide and Mrs. Kramer. Only two men are pictured to the right of the car.

7. I do not remember speaking to any of the men pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2. I was so disturbed by the earlier interview with the Intourist Guide official, that I cannot remember much of what happened thereafter.

8. I do recall that after this photograph was taken, I went to a nearby record store. When I left the store, a man spoke to me in an American accent and asked me about my car. He asked how many miles to the gallon it travelled. I do not recall if this man was the same one pictured in Kramer Exhibit 1 and in Kramer Exhibit 2.

9. The man appearing in these photographs, wearing dark trousers and a dark, short-sleeved, check shirt, resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, whose picture I have seen in the newspapers.

10. Except for possibly on August 10, 1961, I never met nor communicated with Lee Harvey Oswald.

11. We left Minsk on August 11, 1961.

Signed the 17th day of July 1964.

(S) Rita Naman,  
RITA NAMAN.

Archives

CIA

MEMORANDUM

January 2, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: LYNN LOISEL, Investigator

RE: Call from Private Detective SMEDLEY with information  
regarding CIA

On Saturday, December 30, 1967, I received a call from a private detective, NAMEO SMEDLEY, who has his office in New Jersey, phone number: Area Code 201 - 624-8704. SMEDLEY went on to say that he was hired by a DR. GELLRICK, residing at 150 Brookside Avenue, Richmond, New Jersey, to locate his daughter who had run away from home, and subsequently located in Miami. SMEDLEY went on to say that the GELLRICK girl ran away from home and eloped with a CIA agent whose name is RONALD L. HAYNES. This was the name under which he attended school while growing up. His military records list his name as RONALD LEE AUGUSTINOVICH. The name assigned to him by the CIA is "ARDNAS." He was assigned to OSWALD as a junior contact before the assassination and was in a unit called "The Fish Intelligence." ARDNAS' new wife had done a lot of eavesdropping on ARDNAS and had obtained an unlimited amount of information on ARDNAS and the CIA, which subsequently resulted in ARDNAS being transferred to Africa. SMEDLEY also said that ARDNAS' wife has some very interesting pictures that might be of great help to our investigation. SMEDLEY also learned that a woman CIA agent named GLORIA HOPE, was assigned to watch RUBY, is now in Mexico, and is forbidden to come back into the U.S. by the Federal Government.

SMEDLEY said that he and the girl's father ran into a lot of trouble with the FBI and Secret Service, and were made to swear into secrecy and sign papers that they would never divulge any information that they had uncovered. Until this was done, which was today, December 30, 1967, they would not release the girl to her father in Miami. The girl is being released today, December 30, 1967, from St. Vincent's in Miami, from where she just had a child.

SMEDLEY suggests that we contact DR. GELLRICK, who is very scared about the whole matter and try and obtain information from him and his daughter. Under no circumstances are we to divulge our source of information.

JOHN H. LATTA  
8233 EAST ANGUS DRIVE  
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ. 85257

Wednesday, 9/27/1967

Office of District Attorney,  
2700 Tulane Avenue,  
New Orleans, La - 70119

Att: Tom Bethell

Dear Mr Bethell: Thank you for your reply of the 25th in response to mine of the 18th.

The purpose of my previous communication was not to "sell" you on any developing theories that many of us are beginning to hold in re the Kennedy assassination, but merely to call to your attention an explanation being discussed in some informed circles at this time, based on the most recent developments in the evidence of the fraudulent character of the Warren Commission Report.

Yours is the problem of specific men related directly to a specific event, which might be likened to a woodsman selecting specific trees to be cut for the lumber mill nearby.

Ours is the more inclusive problem from a wider perspective of fitting all known related facts from all possible sources in history and current events into a pattern of high level conspiracy strongly indicated by the very obstructions your office now faces from CIA agents as recounted by Mr Garrison in Playboy. Recent efforts at obstruction and suppression of all discussion on a national scale which your office and Mr Weisberg have encountered at more intimate levels, by their very intensity and uniformity suggestive of centralized direction, suggests quite strongly these attempts at concealment and suppression of discussion emanate from much higher political sources than all the Cuban exiles and their sympathizers could possibly command.

Yours is the more immediate problem of the woodsman and his tree, ours instead is the ecology of the forest as a whole in which the results of your efforts will constitute a very important niche. With some foreknowledge with the various over all theories of conspiracy at high political levels which are evolving, it is to be hoped you will be better able to develop proofs or disproofs of the various theories without jeopardy to your first and most important task of preparing your evidence for the courtroom.

From a knowledge of historic parallels in Europe only a few centuries ago when the Jesuits were bodily expelled from every major European country because of their unceasing internal political conspiracies creating turmoil, to our present "Invisible Government" (from book of that title by Wise and Ross) with its documentation of direct conflicts of authority between President Kennedy and the CIA - plus those additional intrigues cited by Mr Garrison in his Playboy interview - there has never been a major political conspiracy comparable to the Kennedy assassination in modern times without some indication of important Jesuit direction and/or participation at some point.

Be that as it may, the final answers may only come from the sort of pioneering work Mr Garrison and Mr Weisberg have undertaken. We wish you well and ask only that you keep an open mind until all the facts are in.

Sincerely,

*John H. Latta*

John H Latta

No reply please.

C.I.A. etc

MEMORANDUM

January 26, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: STEPHEN JAFFE, Investigator

RE: MRS. TEO BRILLIANT, (Supposed friend of MAY BRUSSELL)  
 \* \* \* \* \*

After my initial interview with JIM ROSE, I directed ROSE to go to San Francisco and discuss his knowledge about anti-Castro operations and CIA operations with Mr. WILLIAM TURNER. ROSE did so and in early January 1968, was given the assignment to investigate MRS. TEO BRILLIANT who resides in Santa Barbara.

Upon Mr. ROSE's investigation of Mrs. BRILLIANT, ROSE found that Mrs. BRILLIANT is the same person who resided in Carmel and had contacted May BRUSSELL recently in 1967 in regard to personal matters. Mrs. BRILLIANT offered her help to Mrs. BRUSSELL in researching a specific part of the assassination which MAY BRUSSELL was told to study for your office. Mrs. BRUSSELL investigated that portion of the case having to do with the White Russian community in Dallas, and allowed Mrs. BRILLIANT to aid her in this research. After MAY BRUSSELL visited New Orleans and gave her information to the office, she flew back via Dallas to California. In Dallas Mrs. BRUSSELL was stopped, detained at the airport, and all of her brief case and its contents were searched and portions of the contents confiscated.

The following information was obtained by JIM ROSE in Santa Barbara:

MRS. TEO BRILLIANT [redacted], 40 years old, who lives in an apartment in Santa Barbara at 317 East de LaGuerra, Apartment #2. In the same building there is an office of a company known as "Islands Timber Company", which is a whole-sale lumber company.

The original owner of Islands Timber Company was killed in a United Airlines air crash in Salt Lake City in 1965. His name was HAMILTON VON BRETON, His travel was mostly involved with two cities. One city in Europe which JIM ROSE did not know of; and another was Mexico City. He did most of his travelling between Santa Barbara, Mexico City and one city in Europe.

When ROSE inquired at the Islands Timber Company office in this apartment building about the possible wholesale purchase of some lumber, he was told that there was no sale of lumber made to anybody, and that there was no public sale ever intended by this company.

TEO BRILLIANT, who is supposedly listed in CLAY SHAW's notebook, also writes poetry and does French translations under the name of TEO SAVORY. She is solely financed by a billionaire who resides in Santa Barbara named KEN MAYTAG. (See attached)

While MAYTAG is a permanent resident of Santa Barbara, his car bears Arizona License plates, and MAYTAG once wrote a poem called "Flagstaff".

Mrs. BRILLIANT, who writes under the name TEO SAVORY, works for the Unicorn Press, a non-profit organization which is owned and financed by KEN MAYTAG. (See attached for the Unicorn Press book list)

TEO BRILLIANT is married to a man named ALLEN BRILLIANT and they have been married ten years. Mrs. BRILLIANT is 15 years Mr. BRILLIANT's senior. JIM ROSE's final analysis of this company is that it is some sort of Central Intelligence Agency front and that KEN MAYTAG is the same KENNETH P. MAYTAG who was called upon by several anti-Castro Cubans to solicit funds for anti-Castro invasions. ROSE mentioned also that Mrs. TEO BRILLIANT has made several trips to Mexico City the dates of which ROSE is trying to determine by further investigation.

# Unicorn Checklist

1967 / 68

Descriptive  
16 page Catalogue  
free on request

## NEW BOOKS / FALL, 1967

— Hitchcock, THE DOLPHIN WITH THE REVOLVER IN ITS TEETH	\$2.50
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— cloth-bound Arches edition	10.00
— Reynolds, SLOCUM: POEMS	1.75
— signed numbered 1-30 cloth edition	12.50
— cloth-bound	4.00
— Nhat Hanh, VIET NAM POEMS	1.00

## NEW BOOKS / SPRING, 1968

— Teo Savory, SNOW VOLE	1.25
— signed cloth-bound edition	10.00
— hard-bound	3.00
— Mondragon (Ed.) ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN MEXICAN POETRY, cloth-bound	5.00
— Boris Pasternak, 5 POEMS	1.00
— James Tate, THE TORCHES	2.00
— signed numbered 1-30	15.00
— cloth-bound	4.50
* — Maytag, POEMS	4.00
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___ Prévert I	p.b. 1.25	cl. ___ 3.00
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___ Jammes	p.b. 1.25	cl. ___ 3.00
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___ Number Two	2.00	cl. ___ 3.00

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___ Series Two, Number One	5.00

**BROADSIDES**

___ Bly	2.00
___ Gleason	2.00
___ Savory	1.00
___ Williams	2.00
___ Meltzer	2.00

**POSTAL POEMS**

___ Gary Snyder Post Card	.10
___ Seferis Post Card	.10
___ Muriel Rukeyser Post Card	.10
___ Laurence Fixel Post Card	.10
___ Daniel Yashinsky Post Card	.10
___ Denise Levertov Post Card	.10
___ Langston Hughes Post Card	.10
___ PEACE POST CARD	.10

**POETRY CARDS**

___ boxed set (5 poets, 10 cards with envelopes)	2
___ George Hitchcock	.
___ Lew Welch	.2
___ Josephine Miles	.25
___ Margaret Randall	.25
___ John Haines	.25
___ Lenore Marshall	.25
___ Teo Savory	.25
___ PEACE GREETING CARD	.25

**DELTA / CANADA**

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___ Dudek, ATLANTIS	4.00
___ Everson, WRESTLE WITH AN ANGEL	2.00
___ Grier, PICTURES ON THE SKIN	4.50
___ Gnarowski, POSTSCRIPT FOR ST. JAMES STREET	2.00
___ Shoeffler, SMALL CHANGE	1.50
___ Siebrasse, REGENERATION OF AN ATHLETE	2.00

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___ subscription	1.50
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___ MPT: 2	.50
___ MPT: 3	.50
___ MPT: 4	.50



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1.00  
1.50  
1.75  
2.00

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oomis, FOUR WOMEN.	
y Gary Brown	1.50
Jay, ADONIS & VENUS	1.75
Christopher Logue, FLAT FEET	2.00

BACK LIST

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\_\_\_\_\_

NAME

STREET

CITY

STATE ZIP

MAIL TO: UNICORN PRESS  
Studio 126 & 127 El Paseo  
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101

1/9/67	CP-2368	E.g								Kenneth Maytag	69904
DATE	RECEIPT NUMBER	BY	CUSTOMER DEPOSIT	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CREDIT	BALANCE	PREVIOUS BALANCE				NAME	AMOUNT



VAN WYK'S, INC.  
VOLKSWAGEN • PORSCHE  
630 CHAPALA STREET • PHONE WO 6-6164  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101



2368

BY E. J. Jolly  
THANK YOU



SECTION 17 AGREEMENT (PURCHASE MONEY): MOTOR VEHICLE

NAME(S) OF BUYER(S) \_\_\_\_\_ CONTRACT NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subject to the Agreements set forth hereunder and on the reverse hereof, to which Buyer and Seller agree, the undersigned Seller hereby sells and the undersigned Buyer hereby purchases the following described property:

YEAR MODEL	NEW OR USED	MAKE TRADE NAME	NO. OF CYL.	MODEL	BODY STYLE	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	COLOR OF VEHICLE	LICENSE NUMBER
1967	NEW	VW	4	231-24	Station Wagon	231002469	White	

AUTO. TRANS.  
  OVER-DRIVE  
  RADIO  
  HEATER  
  POWER STEERING  
  POWER BRAKES  
  POWER WINDOWS  
  POWER SEATS  
  AIR-CONDITIONING  
  OTHER (DESCRIBE) \_\_\_\_\_

COVERAGE	GROSS PREMIUM	TERM (Mos.)	CHECK IF INSURANCE EXPIRES	
			BEFORE CONTRACT	AFTER CONTRACT
Fire and Theft	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comprehensive	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collision	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deductible \$	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (describe)	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (describe)	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (describe)	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vendors Single Interest (Does Not Cover Interest of Buyer)	\$		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occidental Credit Life Insurance (See Certificate on Reverse)	\$		See Certificate	

Vehicle	\$ 2726.00
Sales Tax	\$ 117.04
Fees:	
Registration	\$ 56.00
License	\$
Transfer	\$
Other	\$
<b>1. TOTAL CASH PRICE</b>	<b>\$ 3079.04</b>
Trade-in (Year, Make and Model)	
Gross	\$
Less Owing	\$
Net Trade-In	\$
Cash	\$
<b>2. TOTAL DOWN PAYMENT</b>	<b>\$ 699.04</b>
<b>3. UNPAID ON CASH PRICE (1 minus 2)</b>	<b>\$ 2400.00</b>
<b>4. TOTAL COST OF INSURANCE</b>	<b>\$ 6.00</b>
<b>5. UNPAID BALANCE (3 plus 4)</b>	<b>\$ 2406.00</b>
<b>6. FINANCE CHARGE</b>	<b>\$ 6.00</b>
<b>7. AGREEMENT BALANCE (5 plus 6)</b>	<b>\$ 2412.00</b>

TOTAL GROSS PREMIUM \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (enter as item 4)

NOTICE: No person is required, as a condition precedent to financing the purchase of an automobile, to negotiate or purchase any insurance through a particular insurance agent or broker. WARNING- UNLESS A CHARGE IS INCLUDED IN THIS AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC LIABILITY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE, PAYMENT FOR SUCH COVERAGE IS NOT PROVIDED BY THIS AGREEMENT.

Buyer authorizes Seller to procure and include the cost of insurance in the contract and to pay for such insurance. Insurance proceeds are assigned to Seller as provided on the reverse of this document.

If a premium is listed above for Occidental Credit Life Insurance, the Buyer who signs on line "A", applies for such insurance. As such Buyer, I represent that I have not reached my 65th birthday and I am now in good health. I authorize any physician who has attended or may attend or examine me to disclose or testify to any information thus required.

Dealer or Dealer's Subsidiary \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ Buyer's Signature  
 By \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ Buyer's Signature

8. Payable as follows:

1 (one) equal successive monthly instalments of \$ 2400.00 each on the 18 day of each month commencing Jan 19 67

which Buyer promises to pay Seller, together with a delinquency charge on each instalment in default for 10 days or more in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate 5% of each delinquent instalment, together with all such other sums as are hereinafter provided for, payable, in California, at office of Seller, or if this contract is assigned, then at office of assignee of Seller.

9. The names and addresses of all persons to whom the notices required or permitted by law are to be sent are as set forth below under "Buyer's Signature".

NOTICE TO BUYER: (1) Do not sign this agreement before you read it or if it contains any blank spaces to be filled in. (2) You are entitled to a completely filled-in copy of this agreement. (3) Under the law, you have the right to pay off in advance the full amount due and under certain conditions to obtain a partial refund of the finance charge. (4) If you default in the performance of your obligations under this agreement, the vehicle may be repossessed and you may be subject to suit and liability for the unpaid indebtedness evidenced by this agreement.

BUYER HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF A FULLY COMPLETED COPY OF THIS AGREEMENT

Executed in quadruplicate on 1-9 1967 in the State of California

Seller New Ways Inc.  
 By Carl H. Arnold



Buyer's Signature [Signature]  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buyer's Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

TRIPLICATE (To Buyer)

TPL-480 3-65 (REV.)

© 24284

CIA

# Anti-Castro raids continue

## Cuban Exiles Have Lear

By ROBERT K. BROWN

**A**NTI-CASTRO military activity in the Caribbean and Miami area has reached an all-time low. Even an occasional mention of large training camps and/or impending anti-Castro operations are now hard to find in once rumor-ridden Miami.

Present counter-revolutionary operations are limited to a few surreptitious runs conducted by small groups operating independently of the Central Intelligence Agency, which provides food, medicine, agents and a handful of weapons for their contacts in Cuba. Three or four organizations give classes on demolition and other military subjects in their offices or maintain scraggly training camps where their men exist on rice, beans, hope and the pleasure of cursing the CIA. Since the abortive invasion of Cuba which CIA sponsored in April, 1961, that agency has become almost as unpopular as Fidel Castro with large numbers of Cubans.

CIA-sponsored operations against Castro started slackening off in January of this year before the foreign ministers' meeting at Punta del Este. Failure to initiate operations after Punta del Este was explained by pointing out that nothing should be done which might substantiate Castro's charge of renewed United States aggression before the United Nations.

After that "crisis" passed, the Cubans were pacified with the story that it would take time for new CIA boss John McCone to orient himself. Then it was said that the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was taking over the operational missions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

If the Cubans have been unimpressed by these explanations, they have been even more unimpressed with the CIA itself—its operating techniques, personnel, accomplishments, reliability and its relations with the Cuban exile movement in general.

**T**HE exiles say CIA maintains tight control over the majority of anti-Castro organizations by its dispensation of funds, guns and its system of informants, which do not spy on Castro but on the counter-revolutionaries.

Money, the lifeblood of any revolutionary movement, has been in short supply. During the successful 1959 revolt against dictator Fulgencio Batista, Cuban revolutionaries obtained most of their funds from inside Cuba—from the middle and upper classes. This has not been possible for the past year and a half. Furthermore, funds that were brought out of Cuba and made available for revolutionary activity have been expended and cannot be replaced. Thus, if

to buy supplies, the exiles look to the CIA for weapons, medicine, foods, ships and all the other materials necessary to keep a revolution going. Cuban exiles who are not corrupt, who are daily risking their lives for freedom, say they have been unable to raise any sizable amounts of money from American citizens or industry.

These exiles say that the CIA pays a monthly lump sum—some estimate it at between \$100,000 and \$200,000—to the "Consejo" which is led by Dr. Miro Cardona, former Premier of Cuba under Castro. Cardona then parcels the money out to the various organizations that make up the "Consejo," they report.

One group which recently broke with the Consejo reportedly received a monthly lump sum of \$2,070. This was supposed to pay the rent, salaries of the department heads of the organization and office supplies.

Several Americans, who helped set up a training camp in the Everglades, reported that as soon as it became known that a training camp was in operation and young Cubans were clamoring to sign up, the CIA contacted the exile organization sponsoring the camp through Cardona and promised to contribute a sizable sum of money to the organization if it would take its men out of the field for just a couple of weeks. The men returned to Miami, the organization got the CIA money and the training camp wasn't reopened, these Americans say.

**A**ND one doesn't have to look far in Cuban exile circles to hear numerous complaints of CIA ineptness



ANTI-CASTRO FORCES TRAIN IN SWAMPS. Small commando raids are effective.

Here is an account of one such complaint:

Sometime ago, a Cuban millionaire bought a small World War II surplus warship (which we'll call the "Florida") and installed the most advanced navigational equipment and engines available. After the boat was equipped to the tune of better than \$50,000, the CIA moved in and offered to take care of operational expenses—salary for the 20-man crew, repairs, ammunition, fuel, etc., as long as they were allowed to control the ship.

The millionaire, who by this time was no longer a millionaire had no alternative but to agree.

Friction developed between the ship's Cuban crew which was captained by an American and the CIA representatives in Key West after several missions failed due to faulty or incomplete CIA intelligence reports. The CIA then attempted to force replacement of the critical, outspoken but extremely able American captain who didn't hesitate to tell the "spooks" (nickname for CIA agents) what he thought of their operations.

Eventually, the CIA was able to take over the "Florida" due to its control of the purse strings and the original crew and captain were

used by CIA agents in a skilful manner.

**T**HIS incident caused the CIA to order the "Florida" to be burned out by burning out the ship by burning out the generator. One of the "Florida's" crew has been negotiating with CIA to repair the ship. With the money for such a repair job, the "Florida's" crew hope to buy a smaller ship with which they can conduct their operations—without success.

CIA personnel to the "Florida" crew, are "stunned and have they charge the man of the CIA West—code name is an ex-Agriculture official who is a big fuss about planes flying over a 50-ft. yacht.

Another Cuban CIA "safe house" located on a veg outside of Miami came obvious, he surrounding neighborhood the primary put farm's new owner "vegetable farms big fuss about planes flying over

When one of his M-3 submachine fired single shot structure repaired, prohibits firing weapons in the theless, The CIA expected Cubans to risk with weapons we were not complete

Members of the organization bitterly were given case son submachine ment to undergo Cuba. When attempted to test ons only to find munition provid different caliber completely usele occasion they w mm. recollecti mm ammunition "Jose," a well athlete who w American camp told how he st several friends

by Roberto Bombino who had recently defected from the command of the Cuban frigate "Marti." This same frigate and its commander, Bombino, had chased and attempted to sink the "Florida" three months earlier according to one of the former crew members.

The American captain, who we'll call "Johnny," told me he was offered a year's pay and a trip around the world, or a job as port engineer of Key West if he would withdraw from the "Florida" quietly. With the rest of his crew listening, "Johnny" told me how the new, more pliable crew had promptly run the "Florida" aground while testing her.

"Since we were the only ones that could run her," Johnny laughed, "the CIA reluctantly gave the "Florida" back to us. After making extensive repairs, we left on a mission to Cuba. A few miles out of Key West, the automatic pilot broke and we had to return to base. On our way back, we decided to test the small outboard motors that we use to power the small boats that ferry men and guns from the ship to shore. They didn't work. After stripping all 4 motors, we discovered water had seeped into the cylinders."

"Johnny" went on to charge that these motors which were

# We Learned to Hate CIA



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THIS incident and the re-  
sentment it engendered  
caused the CIA to take over  
the "Florida" once again.  
And once again the new crew  
rendered the ship inoperative  
by burning out both engines  
and a generator. One member  
of the "Florida's" original crew  
has been negotiating with the  
CIA to repair the "Florida."  
With the money earned from  
such a repair job, the "Flori-  
da's" crew hope to buy a  
smaller ship with which they  
can conduct their own opera-  
tions — without CIA "guid-  
ance."

CIA personnel, according  
to the "Florida's" original  
crew, are "stupid, inexperi-  
enced and have not guts." They  
charge that the head  
man of the CIA in Key  
West—code name of "Max"—  
is an ex-Agriculture Depart-  
ment official who knows nothing  
about marine operations, and  
that "Gordon," who is head  
of marine operations in the  
Miami area never com-  
manded anything larger than  
a 50-ft. yacht.

Another Cuban from a dif-  
ferent organization told of a  
CIA "safe house" which was  
located on a vegetable farm  
outside of Miami. It soon be-  
came obvious, he said, to the  
surrounding neighbors that  
growing vegetables was not  
the primary purpose of the  
farm's new owners when these  
"vegetable farmers" raised a  
big fuss about crop dusting  
planes flying over their acre-  
age.

When one of the trainees  
asked his instructor why  
his M-3 submachine gun only  
fired single shots, the in-  
structor replied, "Federal law  
prohibits firing automatic  
weapons in the U.S." None-  
theless, the Cuban said, the  
CIA expected these same  
Cubans to risk their lives  
with weapons with which they  
were not completely familiar.

Members of yet another or-  
ganization bitterly claim they  
were given cases of Thomp-  
son submachine guns for ship-  
ment to underground forces in  
Cuba. When at sea they at-  
tempted to test-fire the weap-  
ons only to find that the am-  
munition provided was of a  
different caliber and therefore  
completely useless. On another  
occasion they were given .57  
mm. recoilless rifles and .75  
mm. ammunition.

"Jose," a well-known Cuban  
athlete who worked for an  
American company in Cuba,  
told how he stole a boat with  
several friends and escaped  
to the U.S. in August, 1961.

After arriving in the U.S., he  
said, he was promised by the  
CIA that he would be sent to  
a camp for specialized train-  
ing in the near future. He  
commented sarcastically, "I'd  
like to know what they mean  
by near future, as I'm still  
waiting."

"Jose" related how he and  
several of his co-workers had  
placed large amounts of C-4—  
a high explosive—in vital  
points throughout the plant  
in which he worked. When, he  
said, they gleefully informed  
their American manager the  
plant was ready to blow up  
the manager frantically ob-  
jected, "Don't do that. We'll  
be back and we don't want  
that plant destroyed."

THERE are confirmed re-  
ports that Cuban lackeys  
of the CIA also have dealt  
poorly with their more coura-  
geous countrymen. In Decem-  
ber, 1960, Miro Cardone, nom-  
inal head of the CIA-financed  
"Consejo," invited young Cu-  
bans to join the American  
armed forces. Several Cubans  
I talked with claimed they  
had been promised faithfully  
that they would be sent di-  
rectly to special training  
camps at which they would be  
taught the special skills they  
would need to fight the Cuban  
Communists.

One young chap told me  
that "Miro himself promised  
that if I enlisted I would get  
the training I wanted and  
needed. So I enlisted in the  
Air Force. I was sent to Lack-  
land Air Force Base where  
for six weeks I did little more  
than polish boots, pick up cig-  
arette butts and clean lat-  
rines. I went to my com-  
manding officer and asked  
when I could expect the spe-  
cial training I was promised.  
He said he knew nothing of  
any such "special training."  
I wrote to the chief of the Air  
Force and was discharged  
shortly thereafter."

When I asked him why he  
thought such promises were  
made, he answered, "I think  
they want to keep us from  
getting in the company's hair.  
Cubans call the CIA the  
"company" as the Spanish  
abbreviation for company is  
Cia."

Last month, it is known that  
the heads of three anti-Castro  
organizations (no longer sup-  
ported by the CIA) flew to  
Washington to confer with sev-  
eral congressmen. They re-  
ported they were told, "to wait,  
wait, it's the best way to save  
lives." "Meanwhile, Castro  
gets more and more arms and  
kills more of our friends," one  
leader commented.

IN SPITE of the CIA, Cuban  
freedom fighters continue  
to pack away at Fidel's police  
state. They say they feel that  
such efforts are not in vain.  
They point out that they now  
bribe fishermen and Castro's  
militia with ice, food and med-  
icine so they can carry out  
their missions.

American volunteers, in no  
way connected with the CIA  
or any other governmental  
agency, who advise and train  
the Cubans maintain that a  
multitude of small scale raids  
carried out by killer-raider  
teams could possibly increase  
the strain on Castro's now  
straining economy to the  
breaking point.

According to these volunteers  
short hit and run missions  
would keep the Communists  
off balance, destroy morale  
and force them to tighten up  
their control even further.  
The number of personnel in-  
volved in such activities would  
be small and consequently the  
likelihood of the security of  
such missions being com-  
promised would be slight.

One American adviser re-  
lated how he and several  
Cubans had stayed on a key  
near Cuba for several days  
while awaiting to make a con-  
tact on the mainland. They  
didn't make their contacts nor  
did they get involved in any  
firefights with Castro militia.  
However, he said, word got out  
of their presence and Castro  
had 5,000 militia combing the  
area for two weeks—after the  
counter-revolutionaries had  
left. By his account it cost  
the American and his counter-  
revolutionary friends \$50 for

their trip. He estimated it cost  
Castro's already strained  
budget tens of thousands of  
pesos as well as consumption  
of precious gasoline and wear  
on vehicles used to transport  
the militia to and fro.

"You don't have to spend  
millions of dollars to hurt  
Castro," the American ad-  
viser continued. "Multiply  
what we did a hundred times  
over and he would really be  
hurting."

Guerrillas operating in the  
Escambray and resistance  
leaders from the cities con-  
tinue to trickle into Miami  
with reports that men are  
available to fight but they  
can't do it with their bare  
hands. After assessing the do-  
nothing situation in Miami,  
they compare the Kennedy  
Administration's policy of hop-  
ing that Fidel will wither on  
the vine to the little boy that  
was thrown from a horse the  
first time he tried to ride him  
and decided not to try again  
till the horse died.

The result of such bungling,  
other than giving the CIA a  
worse name than it had after  
the Bay of Pigs failure, may  
produce some side effects that  
were not counted on. Several  
persons said it is likely that  
if and when Castro falls, the  
leadership replacing him will  
not be those individuals spon-  
sored by the CIA; such leader-  
ship may come from elements  
which have had to work  
against the CIA as well as  
Fidel, in which case they may  
not turn Cuba into as pro-  
American a bastion as we  
would desire.



# Garrison Probe Critic Phelan Would Return

A confrontation between the two latest antagonists in the probe of the death of President John F. Kennedy appears likely soon when a magazine writer returns to New Orleans to testify.

James Phelan, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, said last night that he is willing to come to New Orleans and testify in court that an article which he wrote, casting doubt on the testimony of Perry R. Russo, is true.

Assistant Dist. Atty. Andrew Sciambra, who was criticized in the article, said yesterday that he would welcome Phelan's testimony under oath "where he will be subject to cross examination."

PHELAN WROTE IN the May 6 issue of the Post that Sciambra interviewed Russo on Feb. 25, and in a report to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison made no mention of an assassination plot or a party at the apartment of David William Ferrie, where Russo said the plot to kill the President was discussed.

Defense attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for criminal conspiracy in the slaying of the President, filed a motion in the clerk of court's office of Criminal District Court yesterday seeking to subpoena Phelan.

"But last night Phelan said, 'I am willing to come to New Orleans, to go to court, to be sworn and tell my story under oath.'"

ATTORNEYS FOR Shaw said the writer has "personal information" that "completely destroys the credibility of Perry Russo."

Russo testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he was present when Shaw, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plotted the assassination in September 1963, and Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Phelan's article also said the sensational story Russo told on the witness stand "was elicited from him under hypnotism."

Sciambra said Phelan's story was "incomplete and distorted" and asserted that any suggestion that the DA's office permitted Russo to testify under post-hypnotic suggestion is "ridiculous."

"I guarantee that he will be exposed for having twisted the facts in order to build up a 'scoop' for himself and the Saturday Evening Post," said Sciambra.

He charged that Phelan omitted the "most important and unreported fact," that Phelan visited Russo at Baton Rouge and was assured by the witness that he and Sciambra discussed an assassination plot at their first meeting.

PHELAN LAST NIGHT compared Sciambra to a "Boy Scout" and said the assistant DA "should be in some other business."

Meanwhile, the Baton Rouge State-Times reported that the state of Ohio has requested a clearer reason for Louisiana's efforts to extradite Gordon Novel.

Gerald Collins, a legal aide to Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio, was quoted by the newspaper yesterday as saying certain reports "indicate that the extradition was for a purpose other than the simple burglary charge and we want clarification."

The extradition papers for Novel, sought by Garrison in his Kennedy assassination probe, were returned to Louisiana when Rhodes raised legal questions.

As far as his office is concerned, Collins told the newspaper, "we do not have an application" for the extradition.

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7/26/67



Who's Who in Southwest

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Delray Beach, Fla., 1923—; country lawyer, Delray Beach, 1923—; mem. firm Byrd & ...  
Delray Beach, Fla., mem. Palm Beach County Comm., 1933-50, chmn. bd., 1945. Served with USMC, 1918-19; AEF, Mem. Fla. Bar, Am., Palm Beach County (past pres.) bar assns., Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Phi. Home: 1200 N.W. 4th Av., Delray Beach 33444. Office: 30 S.E. 4th Av., Delray Beach, Fla. 33447.

**BYRD, Conley F.**, judge; b. Poughkeepsie, Ark., Jan. 14, 1925; s. Robert Lee and Zella (Barrett) B.; LL.M., U. Ark., 1950; m. Frances Hardin, Sept. 4, 1949; children—Conley, Susan, J. Paul. Asst. atty. Ark. Dept. Revenue, 1952; reporter Supreme Ct., 1954-60; law clk., judge U.S. Dist. Ct., 1963-65; formerly practice law, asso. William R. Butler and Omar Greene, Little Rock; now asso. justice Supreme Ct., Little Rock. Served with USNR, Headquarters, Box 63, Redfield, Ark. 72132. Office: Justice Building, Little Rock 72201.

**BYRD, Dorothy Fay**, ex-city offcl.; b. Brownwood, Tex., Dec. 23, 1927; d. Earl D. and Fay (Alexander) Byrd; B.A. in Econ., 1949, M.A. in Econ., 1966, Tex. Woman's U.; student U. of No. Hardin-Simmons U., Eastern N.M., U. Colo. State Coll. Tch. pub. schs., Hobbs, N.M., 1949-50, Andrews, Tex., 1950-57; real estate broker, Andrews, 1954-57; city sec., tax assessor-collector, City of Andrews, 1957-67; teaching fellow Coll. Bus. Adminstr., N. Tex. State U., Denton, 1967—; Com. mem. Salvation Army, Tchrs. Assn. (founding pres., 1955), Bus. and Prof. Women's Clubs, Assn. City Clks. and Secs. Tex. (sec.-treas., 1960-63), v.p., 1963-64, pres., 1964—; S. Plains Assn. City Clks. and Secs. (reporter, 1959-60), S. Plains Assn., Assessing Officers (dir., 1959-60), Tex. Assn. Assessing Officers (dir., 1961-63), Tch. Municipal Educ., Internat. Inst. Internat. Clks., Internat. Assn. Assessing Officers, Am. Inst. Parliamentarians, Episcopalian, Home: 1824 Ruddlel, Denton, Tex. 76201.

**BYRD, Franklin Douglas, Jr.**, educator; b. Columbia, S.C., Oct. 16, 1907; s. Franklin D. and Katherine (McNeil) Byrd; student Campbell Coll., 1927-29; B.S., Wake Forest Coll., 1931; postgrad., 1935; postgrad., U. N.C., 1938-41; m. Rebecca Bland Jackson, Sept. 9, 1935; 1 son, Franklin Douglas Byrd, III, Tch. Cumberland County Schs., Fayetteville, N.C., 1935, asst. supt., 1935-46, supt., 1946—; Mem. Fayetteville Recreation Comm., 1948-51; N.C. Tercentenary Com., 1963—; Cumberland County Bd. of Health, 1964—; Bd. dir. A.S.C., Fayetteville, YMCA, trustee, Meth. Coll., Baptist Children's Homes, Served to it. USNR, 1943-45. Baptist (seacon). Home: 209 Woodrow St. Office: Highway 303, Fayetteville, N.C.

**BYRD, Harry Flood, Jr.**, newspaper editor, U.S. senator; b. Winchester, Va., Dec. 20, 1914; s. Harry F. and Anne Douglas (Boover) B.; student Va. Mil. Inst., 1931-33, U. Va., 1933-35; m. Gretchen B. Thomson, August 9, 1941; children—Harry Flood III, Thomas Thomson, Beverly Blaglow, Editor Winchester (Va.) Evening Star, 1935—; pub. Harrisonburg (Va.) Daily News-Record, 1937—; pres. dir. Rockingham Pub. Co., 1946—; dir. H. F. Byrd, Inc., 1948—; dir. Asso. Press, 1950-59, 61-66, v.p., mem. com.; mem. U.S. Senate from Va., 1965—; Va. Senate, 1947-65, author state automatic tax reduction law. Mem. State Democratic Central Com., 1940-66. Served as lt. comdr. USNR, 1942-46, exec. officer Patrol bombing squadron, Pacific. Recipient Honor Medal Freedom Found. Mem. V.F.W., Am. Legion. Clubs: Rotary (pres. Winchester 1940-41), Nat. Press, Army-Navy, Home: 411 Tenneyson Av., Winchester, Va. Office: Senate Office Bldg., Washington.

**BYRNE, Bob**, hosp. adminstr.; b. Sandusky, O., Mar. 19, 1924; s. Edward L. and Maude M. (Turkington) Byrd; student Mexico City (Mexico) Coll., 1948; B.S., U. Tulsa, 1949; postgrad. Scarritt Coll., Peabody Coll., Vanderbilt U., 1949; M.S. in Hosp. Adminstr. with distinction, Northwestern U., 1953; m. Christine C. Duckwall, Nov. 24, 1949; children—James A., David E. Adminstr., Sanatorio Palmore, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1950-52, Evansville (Ind.) State Hosp., 1953; adminstr., Providence Meml. Hosp., El Paso, Tex., 1953—, Preceptor, Northwestern U., 1954-60; mem. adv. bd. El Paso Sch. Licensed Vocational Nurses, 1960—; Pres. El Paso Arthritis Found., 1966, also bd. dir.

Served with AUS, 1943-46. Fellow Am. Coll. Hosp. Adminstr.; mem. Am. Hosp. Assn. Methodist Hospital Assn. (ex. com.), Home 6166, Darwood Dr. Office: 2001 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. 79902.

**BYRNE, James Everard**, food co. exec.; b. Bklyn., May 30, 1918; s. Joseph M. and Mildred (Pink) B.; student Northeastern U., 1938-39; m. Lucille Womack, July 5, 1946; Darwood Dr. Office: 2001 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. 79902.

**BYRNE, Robert Lee**, educator; b. East Liverpool, O., Feb. 22, 1933; s. Robert L. and Noel (Parsons) B.; B.S., Ohio U., 1952; M.A., Kent State U., 1957; Ed.D., George Peabody Coll., 1962; m. Shirley M. Smith, Sept. 9, 1951; children—Robert L. III, Susan Ann, Tch., Madison Sch., Hamilton, O., 1952-56, Lakewood Sch., Lorain, O., 1956-59; co-ordinator remedial reading Child Study Center, George Peabody Coll., 1959-60; instr. speed reading U. Tenn., 1960; dir., Reading Clinic, U. Mass., 1960-65; dir., Reading Center, Eastern Ky. U., Richmond, 1965—; m. dir. undergrad. research tng. program, 1967; vis. prof. Appalachian Coll., 1964-65. Cons. Assn. Cons. U. Mem. Am. Edn. Research Assn., Internat. Assn. Assn. U. Presk., Kappa Delta Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, Mason. Home: 110 Westwood Dr., Richmond, Ky. 40475.

**BYRNES, James Bernard**, mus. dir.; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 19, 1917; s. Patrick J. A. and Janet E. (Geiger) Byrd; student Acad. Design, 1936-38, Am. Artist Sch., 1938-40, Art Students League, 1940-42, U. Perugia (Italy), 1951, Istituto Meschini, Rome, 1952; m. Barbara A. Cecil, June 10, 1946; 1 son, Ronald L. Art chm. mem. activity program, N.Y.C. Bd. Edn., 1936-40; indst. designer Michael Saphier Assos., N.Y.C., 1940-42; asso. curator modern contemporary art, 1947-49, curator, asst. to dir., 1948-53; dir. Colo. Springs Fine Arts Center, 1954-55; asso. dir. N.C. Mus. Art, 1956-58, acting dir., 1958-60; dir., 1960-62; dir. Isaac Delgado Plaza of Art, New Orleans, 1962—; Vis. Tch. U. Fla., fall 1961, Newcomb Coll., Tulane U., spring 1963; art cons. Mem. Western (sec.-treas., 1955), S.E. (council) assns. art mus. dir. Am. Soc. Aesthetics, Am. Assn. Museums, Am. Fedn. Arts. Author: Masterpieces of Art, W. R. Valentine Memorial, 1959; Tobacco Ad. Smking in Art, 1960; Fates de la Palette, 1963; Edgar Degas, His Family and Friends in New Orleans, 1965; Odyssey of an Art Collector, 1966; also numerous mus. catalogs. Home: 1243 Bourbon St., New Orleans. Office: Isaac Delgado Museum of Art, City Park, New Orleans 70119.

**BYRNES, James Francis**, former sec. state, former gov. S.C.; b. S.C.; s. James Francis and Elizabeth E. Byrnes; ed. pub. schs., m. Maude Busch, May 2, 1906. Admitted to bar, 1903; editor Jour. and Rev., Aiken, 1903-07. Ofcl. clk., reporter 2d Circuit, S.C., 1900-06; solicitor, 2d Circuit, S.C., 1908-10; mem. 62d to 68th Congresses (1911-25), 2d S.C. Dist. Engaged in practice of law, Spartanburg, 1925-31; elected U.S. Senator, 2 terms, 1931-43; apptd. justice U.S. Supreme Ct., 1941, resigned from U.S. Supreme Court, Oct. 3, 1942, to accept appointment as dir. econ. stablzn., resigned; apptd. dir. of war mobiliz., 1943-45; resigned, 1948; sec. of state, 1945-47; resigned Jan. 20, 1947. Gov. of S.C., 1951-55. Ind. Democrat. Author: Speaking Frankly; All in One Lifetime. Home: Heathwood Circle, Columbia, S.C.

**BYROM, John Marvin**, educator; b. Lynchburg, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1909; s. John Calvin and Siddle Elizabeth (Gore) B.; B.S., Middle Tenn. U., 1930; M.S., U. Tenn., 1940; D.Ed., Pa. State U., 1957; m. Mary Ann Cooke, Dec. 24, 1945; children—Mila Frances, Carolyn E. Frank, Liberty Hill (Tenn.) Jr. High Sch., 1927-28; tchr., Indst. arts Messick High Sch., Memphis, 1930-37; tchr., duPont Manual High Sch., Louisville, 1939-41; tchr., Way Prepd., Tenn. Tech., 1941-43; dir. adult edn. program night sch., Oak Ridge, 1944-46; supt. in-plant tng. Oak Ridge Nat. Lab., 1946-48; supt. schs., Moore County, Tenn., 1948-53; prin., Frank Hughes High Sch., Clifton, Tenn., 1953-56;

asso. prof. engring, Tenn. Technol. U., Cookeville, 1957—; Mem. Nat., Middle Tenn. (pres., 1952), Tenn. ed. assn., Am. Soc. Engring, Edn., Phi Delta Kappa, Iota Lambda Sigma, Baptist, Mason, Author: Vertical Capital Letters, 1965; Home: 819 N. Jefferson Av., Cookeville, Tenn. 38501.

**CABALLERO, Emilio**, educator; b. Newark, N.J., July 4, 1919; s. Juan and Magdalena (Martin) C.; A.A., Amarillo Coll., 1940; B.A., W. Tex. State U., 1942; M.A., Columbia, 1949, Ph.D., 1955; m. Mary Elizabeth Ready, Dec. 31, 1941; children—Lou Ann (Mrs. Gary L. Shell), Charles Thomas. With W. Tex. State U., Canyon, 1949—; prof., lead dept., 1955—; spl. art cons. Amarillo pub. schs., 1947-49; executed mosaic mural Midland (Tex.) Pub. Library, 1959; executed enamel on copper mural Municipal Bldg., Amarillo, 1966, mobile, enamel copper mural Bank of Southwest, Midland, 1967; represented in pvt., pub. permanent collections. Served with Inf., AUS, 1942-46; European Agenc. Russia Center fellow; Columbia U., 1951-52, Fellow Royal Soc. Art Gt. Britain. Home: Box 96, West Tex. Sta., Canyon, Tex. 79015.

**CABELL, Earle**, congressman, dairy products, food co. exec. b. nr. Dallas, Oct. 27, 1906; s. Ben E. and Sadie (Farrar) C.; student Tex. A. and M. Coll., 1925-26, So. Meth. U., 1926; m. Elizabeth Holder, Feb. 22, 1932; children—Elizabeth Lee (Mrs. Pulley), Earle, Jr. Salesman Morning Glory Creamery, Houston, 1926-28; plant supt. Mistletoe Creameries, Amarillo, Tex., 1928-30; owner Cabell's Dairy, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1930-32; with Cabell's, Inc., 1932—; successively sec. treat. exec. v.p., 1932-52, pres., 1952—; chmn. bd., 1961—; chmn. Cabell Dairies, Dallas; mem. 89th-90th congress, 5th dist. Tex. Pres. Dallas Crime Comm., 1954-56. Dir. Jr. Achievement circle tex. Boy Scouts Am. Mem. Gov's Econ. Adv. Comm., 1954-56; sec. mem. exec. com. Tex. Law Enforcement Found.; pres. Dallas Crime Comm., 1954-56; mem. adv. bd. Tex. Inst. Comm. Mayor City of Dallas, 1961-64. Served from capt. to lt. col. Tex. State Guard, 1941-46. Mem. Southwestern Law Enforcement Inst. (exec. com.), E. Tex. C. of C. (past dir.), Dallas Sales Excs. Club (past pres.), Dairy Products Inst. Tex. (past pres.), Texas Mfrs. Assn. (past pres.), Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, C. of C. Clubs: Dallas Country, Dallas Athletic (past dir.), McKinney Lake (past pres.), City, Stump and Storm. Home: 3701 Turtle Creek Blvd. Office: 1114 Commerce St., Dallas.

**CABELL, Robert Gumble, Jr.**, lawyer; b. Richmond, Va., Feb. 12, 1932; s. Robert Gumble and Jeanne (Witt) C.; B.A. U. Va., 1954, LL.B., 1957; m. Julia Carrington Riggs, June 6, 1950; children—Robert Gumble III, Julia Carrington, Temple Witt, Anne Morrison; m. 2d Shelley Louise Wesel, Apr. 2, 1959; children—Lyon Trude, Virginia Miller. Admitted to Va. bar, 1957; practice in Phila., 1957, Richmond, 1958—; mem. White Roberts, Cabell & Scaris and predecessor firms, 1965—; Mem. Henrico County Democratic Com., 1962-65. Mem. Richmond Tennis Patrons Assn.; (v.p., dir.) Va. Tennis Assn. (dir.), Am. Va., Richmond, bar assn., Phi Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Club: Country of Virginia. Author (with others) The Virginia Lawyer, 1966. Home: Route 1, Box 178, Douswell, Va. 22047. Office: 721 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

**CABOT, Ted**, U.S. dist. judge; b. Hobe Sound, Fla., Feb. 5, 1917; s. Frederick Mortimer and Sallie Belle (Greshaw) C.; LL.B., U. Miami (Fla.), 1953; m. Louise Morris Cook, June 28, 1947; children—Nathalie Ann, Bruce, Sallie, Louise, Mary Beth. Engaged in accounting, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 1936-44; clk. circuit ct. Broward County, Fla., 1945-58; admitted to Fla. bar, 1953; pvt. practice, Ft. Lauderdale, 1953-59; mem. Fla. Senate from Broward County, 1954-58; circuit judge Broward County, 1959-66; U.S. dist. judge 56. Dist. Fla., 1966—; Democrat. Presby. (trustee). Home: 3333 Riverland Rd., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33312. Office: 300 N.E. 1st Av., Miami, Fla. 33101.

**CABRERA MEDRANO, Joaquin**, Ecuadorian diplomat. Consul from Ecuador, Houston. Address: 616 Main St., Houston.\*

**CACERES, Cesar Augusto**, physician, scientist; b. Honduras, Apr. 9, 1927; s. Julian R. and Mariana (Culotta) C.; B.S., Georgetown U., 1949; M.D., 1953; Research, George Washington U., 1956-60, asst. prof. medicine, 1964—;

Who's Who in South West

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Delray Beach, Fla., 1923—; country lawyer. Delray Beach, 1929—; mem. firm Bird & Whitney, 1947—; adm. bd. dir. 1st Nat. Bank, Delray Beach, Bank Palm Beach & Trust Co., Palm Beach, Fla. Mem. Palm Beach County Comm. 1933—; chmn. Ind. 1949. Served with USMC, 1918-19; AEF. Mem. Fla. Bar, Am. Palm Beach County (past pres.) bar assn., Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Phi. Home: 1200 N.W. 4th Av., Delray Beach 33444. Office: 30 S.E. 4th Av., Delray Beach, Fla. 33447.

**BYRD, Conley F.**, judge; b. Poughkeepsie, Ark., Jan. 14, 1925; s. Robert Lee and Artie (Barne) B. L.L.M., U. Ark., 1950; m. Frances Hardin, Sept. 4, 1949; children—Conley, Susan, J. Paul. Asst. atty. Ark. Dept. Revenue, 1952; reporter Supreme Ct., 1954-59; law clk. judge U.S. Dist. Ct., 1963-65; formerly practice law, asso. William R. Butler and Omar Greene, Little Rock; now asso. Justice Supreme Army, Little Rock. Served with USNR, Home: P.O. Box 61, Redfield, Ark. 72132. Office: Justice Building, Little Rock 72201.

**BYRD, Dorothy Fay**, ex-city ofcl.; b. Brownwood, Tex., Dec. 23, 1927; d. Earl D. and Fay (Alexander) Byrd; B.A. in Econ., 1949, M.A. in Econ., 1949; B.S. Woman U. student, U. Colo., Hardin-Simmons U., Eastern N.M. U., Colo. State Coll. Tchr. pub. schs., Hobbs, N.M., 1949-50; Andrews, Tex., 1950-57; real estate broker, Andrews, 1957-59; city sec. as collector-city of Andrews, 1957-67; teaching fellow Coll. Bus. Adminstr., N. Tex. State U., Denton, 1967—; comm. Salvation Army, Bd. Dir., United Fund, 1958. Mem. Andrews C. of C. chmn. subcom. higher edn. 1962-63; Am. Assn. U. Women (dir. Andrews 1958-62, v.p. 1958-60; pres. 1964-65), Andrews Classroom Tchrs. Assn. (founding pres. 1955), Bus. and Prof. Women's Clubs, Assn. City Clks. and Secs. Tex. (sec. treas. 1960-63, v.p. 1963-64, pres. 1964-65), S. Plains Assn. City Clks. and Secs. (reporter 1959-60), Tex. Assn. Assessing Officers (dir. 1959-60), Tex. Assn. Assessing Officers (dir. 1961-63), Tex. Municipal League, Internat. Inst. Municipal Clks. Internat. Assn. Assessing Officers, Am. Inst. Parliamentarians, Episcopalian, Home: 1824 Ruddell, Denton, Tex. 76201.

**BYRD, Franklin Douglas, Jr.**, educator; b. Columbia, S.C., Oct. 16, 1907; s. Franklin D. and Katherine (McNeill) B.S. student, Campbell Coll., 1927-29; B.S., Wake Forest Coll., 1931; postgrad. 1935; postgrad., U. N.C., 1938-41; m. Rebecca Bland Jackson, Sept. 9, 1935; 1 son, Franklin Douglas Byrd, III, Tchr., Cumberland County Schs., Fayetteville, N.C., 1931-35, asst. supt., 1935-46, supt., 1946—; Mem. Fayetteville Recreation Comm., 1948-51; N.C. Tercenary Comm., 1963—; Cumberland County Bd. of Health, 1946—; Bd. dirs., A.R.C., Fayetteville YMCA, trustee, Meth. Coll., Baptist Children's Homes. Served to U.SNR, 1943-45. Baptist (deacon). Home: 209 Woodrow St. Office: Highway 301, Fayetteville, N.C.

**BYRD, Harry Flood, Jr.**, newspaper editor, U.S. senator; b. Winchester, Va., Dec. 20, 1914; s. Harry F. and Anne Douglas (Deverly) B.; student Va. Mil. Inst., 1931-33, U. Va., 1933-35; m. Gretchen B. Thomson, August 9, 1941; children—Harry Flood III, Thomas Thomson, Beverly Bigelow, Editor Winchester (Va.) Evening Star, 1935—; pub. Harrisonburg (Va.) Daily News-Record, 1937—; pres. dir. Rockingham Pub. Co., 1941—; dir. H. F. Byrd, Inc., 1948—; dir. Assn. Press, 1950-59, 61-66, v.p., mem. exec. com.; mem. U.S. Senate from Va., 1965—; Va. Senate, 1947-65, author state automatic tax reduction law, Mem. State Democratic Central Com., 1940-66. Served as lt. comdr. USNR, 1942-46, exec. officer Patrol bombing squadron, Pacific. Recipient Honor Medal Freedoms Found. Mem. V.F.W., Am. Legion, Clubs; Rotary (pres. Winchester 1940-41), Nat. Press, Army-Navy. Home: 411 Termonoy Av., Winchester, Va. Office: Senate Office Bldg., Washington.

**BYRNE, Bob**, hosp. adminstr.; b. Sandusky, O. Mar. 19, 1924; s. Edward L. and Maude M. (Turkington) B.; student Mexico City (Mexico) Coll., 1948; B.S., U. Tulsa, 1949; postgrad. Scarritt Coll., Peabody Coll., Vanderbilt U., 1949; M.S. in Hosp. Adminstr. with distinction, Northwestern U., 1953; m. Christine C. Duckwall, Nov. 24, 1949; children—James A., David R.; Adminstr., Sanatoria, Palmers, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1950-52, Evansville (Ind.) State Hosp., 1953; adminstr. Providence Meml. Hosp., El Paso, Tex., 1953—; Preceptor, Northwestern U., 1954-60; mem. adv. bd. El Paso Sch. Licensed Vocational Nurses, 1960—; Pres., El Paso Arthritis Found., 1966, also bd. dirs.

Served with AUS, 1943-46. Fellow Am. Coll. Hosp. Adminstr.; mem. Am. Hosp. Assn. Middle Tenn. Dist. Rotarian (sec. El Paso 1964). Home: 4150 Darwood Dr. Office: 2001 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. 79902.

**BYRNE, James Everard**, food co. exec.; b. Bklyn., May 30, 1918; s. Joseph M. and Mildred (Pink) B.; student, Northeastern U., 1938-39; m. Vandell Womack, July 5, 1946; children—James E., Barbara V., Michael V., Richard H. Founder, pres. James E. Byrne Co., Inc., 1946, 1947—; dir. sales and advt. Patio Foodly Inc., San Antonio, 1959—, v.p., 1963—; dir. Smokehouse Products, Inc., Dallas. Served to capt. AUS, 1941-46. Mem. Southwestern Frozen Foods Industry Assn. (sec. 1961-62), Dallas Food Brokers Assn. (pres. 1954), Dallas Area Res. Officers Assn. (pres. 1958). Presbytn. Clubs: Exchange (pres. 1963), Las Colinas Country, Rowanoke Country, Lancers. Home: 4563 Isabella Lane, Dallas 75229. Office: 318 Cadiz, Dallas 75207.

**BYRNE, Robert Lee**, educator; b. East Liverpool, O., Feb. 22, 1931; s. Robert L. and Koal (Parsons) B.; B.S., Ohio U., 1952; M.A., Kent State U., 1957; Ed.D., Kent State U., 1962; m. Shirley M. Smith, Sept. 9, 1951; children—Robert L. III, Susan Ann. Tchr., Madison Sch., Hamilton, O., 1952-56; Lakeview Sch., Lorain, O., 1956-59; coordinator remedial reading, Child Study Center, George Peabody Coll., 1959-60; instr. speed reading U. Tenn., 1960; dir. Reading Clinic, U. Mass., 1960-65; dir. Reading Center, Eastern Ky. U., Richmond, 1965—; dir. undergrad. research trng. program, 1967; vis. prof. Appalachian State Coll., 1964-65. Cons. Assn. Cons., Inc. Mem. Am. Edn. Research Assn., Internat. Reading Assn., Am. Assn. U. Prof., Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Delta Kappa. Mason. Home: 110 Westwood Dr., Richmond, Ky. 40475.

**BYRNES, James Bernard**, mus. dir.; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 19, 1917; s. Patrick J. A. and Janet E. (Geller) B.; student Nat. Acad. Design, 1936-38; Am. Artist Sch., 1938-40; Art Students League, 1940-42; U. Perugia (Italy), 1951; Istituto Meschini, Rome, 1952; m. Barbara A. Cecil, June 10, 1946; 1 son, Ronald L. Art tchr. mus. activity program N.Y.C. Bd. Edn., 1936-40; indsl. designer Michael Saphier Assn., N.Y.C., 1940-42; docent Los Angeles County Mus., 1946-47; assoc. curator modern contemporary art, 1947-48, curator, asst. to dir., 1948-53; dir. Colo. Springs Fine Arts Center, 1954-55; asso. dir. N.C. Mus. Art, 1956-58, acting dir., 1958-60; dir., 1960-62; dir. Isaac Delgado Mus. of Art, New Orleans, 1962—; Vis. lectr. U. Fla., fall 1961, Newcomb Coll., Tulane U., spring 1963; act. cons. Mem. Western (sec. treas. 1957), S.E. (Council) assn. art mus. dirs., Am. Soc. Aesthetics, Am. Assn. Museums, Am. Fedn. Arts. Author: Masterpieces of Art, W. R. Valentine Memorial, 1959; Tobacco And Smoking in Art, 1960; Fates de la Palette, 1963; Edgar Degas, His Family and Friends in New Orleans, 1965; Odyssey of an Art Collector, 1966; also numerous mus. catalogs. Home: 1243 Barkson St., New Orleans. Office: Isaac Delgado Museum of Art, City Park, New Orleans 70119.

**BYRNES, James Francis**, former sec. state, former gov. S.C.; b. S.C.; s. James Francis and Elizabeth E. Byrnes; ed. pub. schs.; m. Maude Busch, May 2, 1906. Admitted to bar, 1903; editor Jour. and Rev., Aiken, 1903-07. Clk. ct. reporter 2d Circuit, S.C., 1908-09; solicitor, 2d Circuit, S.C., 1908-10; mem. 62d to 68th Congresses (1911-25), 2d S.C. Dist. Empaneled in practice of law, Spartanburg, 1925-31; elected U.S. Senator, 2 terms, 1931-43; apocd. Justice U.S. Supreme Ct., 1941, resigned from U.S. Supreme Court, Oct. 3, 1942, to accept appointment as dir. com. stablzn., resigned, apocd. dir. of war mobilz., 1943-45; resigned, 1945; sec. of state, 1945-47; resigned Jan. 20, 1947. Gov. of S.C., 1951-55, Ind. Democrat. Author: Speaking Frankly: All in One Lifetime. Home: Heathwood Circle, Columbia, S.C.

**BYROM, John Marvin**, educator; b. Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 14, 1928; s. John Calvin and Siddle Elizabeth (Gore) B.; B.S., Middle Tenn. U., 1930; M.S., U. Tenn., 1940; D.Ed., Pa. State U., 1957; m. Mary Ann Cooke, Dec. 24, 1945; children—Mila Frances, Carolyn Price, Liberty Hill (Tenn.) Jr. High Sch., 1927-28; tchr. indsl. arts Mesick High Sch., Memphis, 1930-37; tchr. indsl. Manual High Sch., Louisville, 1939-41; supv. War Profn. Trng. Tenn. Tech., 1941-43; dir. adult edn. program night sch., Oak Ridge, 1944-46; supt. in-plant trng. Oak Ridge Nat. Lab., 1946-48; supt. schs., Moore County, Tenn., 1949-53; prin. Frank Hughes High Sch., Clifton, Tenn., 1953-56;

asso. prof. engrng. Tenn. Technol. U., Cookeville, 1957—; Mem. Assn. Middle Tenn. (pres. 1952), Tenn. edn. assn., Am. Soc. Engrng. Edn., Phi Delta Kappa, Iota Lambda Sigma. Baptist. Mason. Author: Vertical Capital Letters, 1965. Home: 619 N. Jefferson Av., Cookeville, Tenn. 38501.

**CABALLERO, Emilio**, educator; b. Newark, N.J., July 4, 1919; s. Juan and Magdalena (Marin) C.; A.A., Amarillo Coll., 1940; B.A., W. Tex. State U., 1942; M.A., Columbia, 1949. Ph.D., 1955; m. Mary Elizabeth Reedy, Dec. 31, 1941; children—Lou Ann (Mrs. Gary L. Shell), Charles Thomas. With W. Tex. State U., Canyon, 1949—, prof., head dept., 1953—; sol. art cons. Amarillo pub. schs., 1947-49; executed mosaic mural Midland (Tex.) Pub. Library, 1959; executed enamel on copper mural Municipal Bldg., Amarillo, 1966, mobile, enamel copper mural Bank of Southwest, Midland, 1967; represented in pvt. pub. permanent collections. Served with Inf., AUS, 1942-46; Europe, Agnes Russell Center fellow, Columbia U., 1951-52. Fellow Royal Soc. Art Gt. Britain. Home: Box 96, West Tex. Sta., Canyon, Tex. 79015.

**CABELL, Earle**, congressman, dairy products, food co. exec. b. nr. Dallas, Oct. 27, 1906; s. Ben E. and Sadie (Pearce) C.; student, Tex. A. and M. Coll., 1925-26, Sa. Meth. U., 1926; m. Elizabeth Holder, Feb. 22, 1932; children—Elizabeth Lee (Mrs. Pulley), Earle Jr., Salesman Meringue Glory Creameries, Houston, 1926-28; plant supt. Mistleton Creameries, Amarillo, Tex., 1928-30; owner Cabell's Dairy, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1930-32; with Cabell's, Inc., 1932—; successively sec. treas. exec. v.p., 1932-52, mem. 1952—; chmn. bd., 1961—; chmn. Cabell Dairy, Dallas; mem. 89th-90th congress, 5th dist. Tex. Pres. Dallas Crime Comm., 1954-56. Dir. J. Achievement; circle ten. Boy Scouts Am. Mem. Gov's Econ. Adv. Comm., 1954-56; sec. mem. exec. com. Tex. Law Enforcement Found.; pres. Dallas Crime Comm., 1954-56; mem. bd. Tex. Indsl. Comm. Mayor City of Dallas, 1961-64. Served from capt. to lt. col., Tex. State Guard, 1941-46. Mem. Southwestern Law Enforcement Inst. (exec. com. E. Tex. C. of D. (past dir.), Dallas Sales Excs. Club (past pres.), Dairy Products Inst. Tex. (past pres.), Texas Mfrs. Assn. (past pres.), Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas C. of C. Clubs; Dallas Country, Dallas Athletic (past dir.), McKinley Lake (past pres.), City, Stamp and Storm. Home: 3701 Lattle Creek Blvd. Office: 1114 Commerce St., Dallas.

**CABELL, Robert Gamble, Jr.**, lawyer; b. Richmond, Va., Feb. 12, 1932; s. Robert Gamble and Jeanne (Witt) C.; B.A. U. Va., 1954, L.L.B., 1957; m. Julia Carrington Riggs, June 6, 1950; children—Robert Gamble III, Julia Carrington Temple Witt, Anne Morrison; m. 2d Shelley Louise Wessel, Apr. 2, 1959; children—Lynn Trude, Virginia Miller. Admitted to Va. bar, 1957; practice in Phila., 1957, Richmond, 1958—; mem. White, Roberts, Cabell & Paris, and predecessor firms, 1965—; Mem. Henrico County Democratic Com., 1962-65. Mem. Richmond Tennis Patrons Assn.; (v.p., dir.) Va. Tennis Assn. (dir.), Am. Va., Richmond, bar assn., Phi Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Clubs: Country of Virginia. Author (with others) The Virginia Lawyer, 1966. Home: Route 1, Box 178, Doswell, Va. 23047. Office: 721 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

**CABOT, Ted**, U.S. dist. judge; b. Hobe Sound, Fla., Feb. 5, 1917; s. Frederick Mortimer and Sallie Belle (Greshaw) C.; LL.B., U. Miami (Fla.), 1953; m. Louise Morris Cook, June 28, 1947; children—Nathalie Ann, Bruce, Sallie, Louise, Mary Beth. Engaged in accounting, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 1936-44; clk. circuit ct. Broward County, Fla., 1945-50; admitted to Fla. bar, 1953; pvt. practice, Ft. Lauderdale, 1953-59; mem. Fla. Senate from Broward County, 1954-58; circuit judge Broward County, 1959-66; U.S. dist. judge So. Dist. Fla., 1966—. Democrat. Presbytn. (trustee). Home: 3333 Riverland Rd., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33312. Office: 300 N.E. 1st Av., Miami, Fla. 33101.

**CABRERA MEDRANO, Joaquin**, Ecuadorian diplomat. Consul from Ecuador, Houston. Address: 616 Main St., Houston.\*

**CACERES, Cesar Augusto**, physician, scientist; b. Honduras, Apr. 9, 1927; s. Julian R. and Mariana (Gonzalez) C.; B.S., Georgetown, 1949, M.D., 1953. Research, George Washington U., 1956-60, asso. prof. medicine, 1964—,

# Cabell Discusses Russian Rockets

By TOM JOHNSON

U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell said Friday the Soviet Union has shot down some of its earth-orbiting satellites with ground-to-space missiles.

The Dallas Democrat added he believes at least one American satellite—perhaps a spy-in-the-sky—also has been knocked down by Russian rockets.

Cabell made the remarks at a press conference during which he announced his candidacy for a fifth term from the 5th Congressional District, which includes most of the eastern half of Dallas County.

"I believe the Russians have knocked at least one of our orbiting satellites out of space," Cabell said. "It may have been a snooping satellite."

"I DO KNOW that some of their own satellites have been knocked down," he said. "This has been confirmed."

Cabell, a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, said it was his understanding the U.S. satellite was downed within the last 12 months.

He said he did not know why information pertaining to the downing of satellites had not been made public before.

"It's an opinion many in Washington have," he said, referring to the possible destruction of an American satellite.

Cabell off-handedly made his statements while emphasizing the need for more U.S. defense spending, especially in regard to the development of an anti-ballistic missile (ABM).

"THIS COUNTRY doesn't have a ground-to-space missile but we're trying to develop one," he said.

The former Dallas mayor told reporters at the Press Club of Dallas that talk of the U.S. having a defense

capability amounting to "overkill" is "propaganda." "If anything, we're on the verge of having underkill," he said.

Cabell said in a statement the need for beefing up national security is one of the key issues on which he will seek re-election.

"While I'm in complete sympathy with the necessity for disentangling ourselves from the jungles of Southeast

Asia, I strongly urge us to restore our arsenal to levels necessary to protect our national security," he said.

Another main campaign issue will be inflation, which he said "will not be controlled so long as the President sends us a spending budget each year with a deficit of from \$25 billion to \$35 billion."

"PRESIDENT NIXON is

trying now to control inflation but he started late," Cabell said. "The horse was almost out of the barn before he started to race."

Cabell also said he expects Nixon to release some \$12 billion in congressionally appropriated and authorized funds for education, health and other domestic programs before the November election as a means of political "pump priming."

## Cabell Charges Evasion

# War Dodge Laid to Many

By BILL HUNTER

An increasing number of American servicemen would rather face dishonorable discharges than risk their lives fighting in Vietnam, Rep. Earle Cabell said Friday.

Willingness to commit robbery, burglary, assault, desertion or even fake confessions of homosexuality is being exhibited by hundreds of young men, the Dallas congressman said.

"Many of these youngsters come from the finest and most patriotic of homes," Cabell said in a prepared statement, enlarging on remarks read into the Congressional Record earlier this week.

Cabell called it "a form of brainwashing . . . far more serious and distressing than that allegedly administered in Saigon to Michigan's Gov. George Romney."

"It is well-planned, systematic and effective, and, I firmly believe, Communist-inspired."

Cabell said he has requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Defense take action against any group which may be advising youths to commit crimes to get discharged.

Also, the Department of Justice should investigate so-called student groups and the "New Left" so legislation can be prepared.

"I recognize that such action may appear extreme," Cabell said. "But where fine American boys are being induced to become criminals, I cannot accept half-measures."

Cabell said he has received admissions from constituents that they deliberately committed offenses to obtain discharges.

The men use such phrases as, "This is not my war," and "This is a war of

aggression against the people," Cabell said.

These men apparently do not understand that dishonor will follow them the rest of their lives, he said. They will not be available for veterans' benefits, bonding or government loans for education, homes or business ventures.

"Unless drastic action is taken and quickly, too many of our finest young men will become men without a country or without a future," he warned.

## Cambodia Exit Seen By Cabell

U.S. Rep. Earl Cabell predicts President Nixon will meet his July 1 deadline to take American ground forces out of Cambodia.

"I believe this even though I am not certain that the enemy threat from sanctuaries there will have been completely erased," the congressman said Sunday during Flag Day ceremonies at the Elks Lodge, 700 Greenville.

Cabell endorsed Nixon's action in Cambodia and warned against trying the President's hand in committing American troops elsewhere.

Student dissent against American intervention in Southeast Asia, Cabell said, has not increased or "frightened" the President.

"The President is not influenced by the agitator, the radical rock-fusser, the violent law-breaker," Cabell said.

"He knows that this small group does not speak convincingly for a majority of our young people," he added.

Thursday, September 25, 1975

# A dedicated servant doing his best

There are two phrases which capture, perhaps, the best of Earle Cabell. Both were part of a presentation in 1965 when the former Dallas mayor and congressman was named the Reacquirer of the Year by the Press Club of Dallas.

He was honored for being "not merely a newsmaker but a dedicated servant of the city and county." He also was cited as a man "willing to say his piece and do his best."

Cabell died here Wednesday at the age of 68.

Throughout the 12 years of public service, and before that, as a business and community leader, Cabell was best known for his outspokenness, his ruggedly independent nature and his dedication to Dallas.

His quick temper and willingness to fight brought excitement to City Hall and produced lively newspaper copy. He won more battles than he lost and left a reputation as a mayor of achievement and one who devoted many hours to the then \$30-a-week job.

CABELL TOOK the lead in such controversial issues as public housing and slum clearance for West Dallas. He vocally protested the movement of air traffic from Love Field to Amon Carter Field in Fort Worth, accom-

panied by the double dip cone.

The Cabell name later became associated with drive-in food stores, and when Cabell's, Inc. was sold to the Southland Corp. in 1969, it included both Cabell's Minit Dairies—a company overseeing 66 market and dairy operations in at least nine Texas cities. Cabell was secretary-treasurer, executive vice-president, president and, finally, chairman of the board.

He also served six or seven times as president of the Texas Manufacturers Association, the Dairy Products Association of Texas, the Dallas Sales Executives Club and the Dallas Crime Commission. He was a director of the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, the East-

man Dallas Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Athletic Club, the Dallas Council on World Affairs and the Dallas Retail Merchants Association and was for many years on the Advisory Committee of the Texas Industrial Commission. He was on the St. Paul Hospital Advisory Council.

HIS MEMBERSHIPS included the Salesmanship Club, the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Country Club and the Dallas All-Sports Association.

He served as chairman of

Kennedy on his ill-fated visit to the city.

"He told a stunned, somber Dallas, the day after the assassination, not to blame itself."

"THE WHOLE community must not be made to suffer for this deed," he said. "There are maniacs all over the world and in every city of the world. This was a maniac. It could have happened in Podunk as well as in Dallas."

Following the assassination, Cabell attended the funeral in Washington and, in February, resigned his major to run for Congress. He said at the time he did not shifting his interests, only his locale, because the city's three biggest projects were centered in Washington—the Trinity River

canal, the federal center and preservation of Love Field.

In November, 1964, Cabell checked the previously invincible Bruce Alger, winning the U.S. representative's seat in the 5th District by a substantial margin and ending 10 years of Republican representation. In that election, he outpolled Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson.

IN 1965, Cabell announced approval of \$22 million in federal funds to build the Dallas Federal Center.

Late that same year, he was hospitalized for the removal of a portion of his right lung to correct a chronic inflammatory condition, and spent early 1966 recuperating.

During 1971, Cabell was chairman of the 21-member Texas delegation in Congress.

His only serious challenge before his 1972 defeat by Republican Alan Steelman was in the 1970 Democratic primary, when he beat off a fierce challenge by then-State Sen. Mike McKeel.

After that, however, the lines of 5th District were drawn, making the district more conservative and more Republican and aiding the election of Steelman. Cabell

also suffered in that race because he stayed in Washington to do his job, rather than coming home to devote his time to campaigning.

CABELL'S position was that the people of Dallas know him and what he had done. He contended the major issue of the campaign

was whether "a man who has established a decent record in 12 years of government service should continue in public service."

While he failed to win reelection, one was reminded of another old Cabell saying: spoken at a 1963 ceremony commemorating the Civil War Battle of Fayetteville, Ark.:

"The only man who is really ever defeated is the man who quits—the man who stops trying."

Since retiring from public life, Cabell donated his papers to Southern Methodist University and in 1974, the man who nudged him in Congress (Alan Steelman) introduced a bill to rename Dallas' Federal Center in honor of Earle Cabell. The building was dedicated to Cabell in 1974.



Earle and Dairie celebrate

→ cont. Next page

# Cabell Thinks So Nixon Hasty on Calley?

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

CITY  
NEWS

Thursday, April 15, 1971

...A-25

President Nixon appears to have "shot from the hip" and spoken out too hastily in the controversial William Calley case, says U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell.

"There is a long line of legal remedies still available to Calley before the case reaches the President," Cabell said at a press conference Wednesday.

The Dallas Democrat noted he had received "a stack" of mail on the case, ranging from those who wanted to free Calley to those who wanted to "convict ev-

erybody from the President on down."

He said he preferred to decline comment while the case was in litigation and added his belief there were many people who felt the President should do the same.

Calley, an Army lieutenant, was convicted two weeks ago by a military court of murdering Vietnamese civilians. Nixon ordered Calley to be put under only minimal confinement pending an appeal.

In other comments following a

talk before the Dallas Federal Business Association at the Adolphus Hotel, Cabell took House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, D-Tex., to task for changing the Federal Bureau of Investigation and illegally tapping his phone.

Boggs' allegations, he said, were "completely unsubstantiated and uncalled for."

But Cabell said he would not mind a probe of the FBI to "close the air" as long as it was behind closed doors. He voiced confidence in FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Hoover at his present age

has got more on the ball than many hundreds of younger men in important positions," Cabell declared.

Any probe should be by "responsible" congressmen and senators and held in private, Cabell asserted, so the FBI's effectiveness would not be endangered.

Cabell declined to endorse either Avery Mays or Wes Wise in next Tuesday's runoff for mayor. He won a tough race himself for the job back in 1961 and again in 1968.

"I think the people of Dallas are capable of making a choice without any suggestion on my part," Cabell said.

In his talk to the Federal Business Association, Cabell noted there were now 12,950 federal workers in the area, and even though some people speak scornfully of "bureaucrats," they have served Dallas well over the years.

He also said the opening of the new federal courts and office building here would save the taxpayers "millions of dollars" because it was another step in the decentralization of the federal government.

# Dallas' Gen. Cabell, A Giant in the Land

OLD TIGE: GENERAL WILLIAM L. CABELL, CSA (Paul Harvey Jr.; Hill Junior College, \$1.95).

By THOMAS E. TURNER  
Baylor University

Dallas' boosters and critics have usually managed to agree on one basic reason for the city's growth to eminence. What it lacked in natural geographical assets, in the early days, it made up for in manpower. Not in numbers. In brainpower and leadership.

SUCH A PIONEER patriarch of the era when there were "giants in the land" when they were sorely needed in the struggling little North Texas community was William Lewis Cabell.

Descendant of a distinguished English family, son of a general, he became one of the few West Point and frontier-trained brigadier generals the Confederacy had, out of 323.

More importantly, for Dallas, he took over the city reins in the crucial breakthrough period of the post-Reconstruction era in between a record four terms as mayor (two 1-year, two 2-year tenures) he was a pioneer railroad vice-president and a U.S. marshal for four years, and a tireless leader of United Confederate Veterans.

He lived life to the hilt, to the final weeks of his 84 years (1827-1911). At 71 he tried to volunteer for military duty after the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. He was not known as "Old Tige" for nothing.

THIS EXCELLENT brief (93 pages) biography of William Cabell is the fourth in a series of Texas and Confederate history monographs being produced by Hill Junior College, the home of a unique Confederate Research Center that is the result of the lifelong zeal of former Air Force Col. Harold B. Simpson. He now is Dr. Simpson, of the history faculty of Texas Christian University.

Old Tige Cabell's biographer, Paul Harvey Jr., is the son of a prominent Hillsboro civic leader; he earned a B.S. degree in history at TCU, an M.A. at Texas A&M, and currently teaches history in Hillsboro Junior High School.

He has detailed the action-

IN THE FALL of 1872 he migrated to the ambitious little city of Dallas. After the Reconstruction grip of Gov. Davis was broken, he was elected Dallas' first postwar "free" mayor in 1874. He was re-elected in 1875, took a year off, and was chosen mayor for the 1877-78 term.

After serving as a railroad vice-president, he returned to his first love, city government, as mayor in 1883-84.

In 1885 both Texas U.S. senators and a host of others nominated him for U.S. marshal, and he held that post from 1885 to 1889, when the Republicans took over.

He was a skillful and forceful leader for Dallas during its halcyon but hectic transition period, when it was burgeoning into the queen city of North Texas. He ramrodded crack-downs on crime, and was an affable crusader for fire protection, education and business.

WHEN DALLAS' CHAPTERS of the United Daughters of the Confederacy unveiled their imposing Civil War monument in 1898, with its life-size figures of Lee, Jackson, Johnston and Davis, Brigadier General Cabell's visage was in bas-relief at the base. A World War I vintage Dallas fire truck bore the label "Old Tige." William L. Cabell Elementary School opened its modernistic doors in 1958. The Spanish-American War training camp near Dallas was designated Camp Cabell.

The caisson that carried his body to Greenwood Cemetery, through 50,000 mourners, was covered with both the U.S. and Confederate flags. He had served both with distinction.



Gene Schulze, winner of Texas Institute of Letters Carr P. Collins Award for the best non-fiction book of 1970.



Paul Horgan, recipient of best-fiction prize.

cont.  
on 3rd p

For condensed writing the open-  
ing sequence, spelling the officer's  
name as Helen Keller and the back-

# Official of CIA

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—  
Air Force Gen. Charles F. Cabell  
of Dallas resigned Friday as deputy  
director of the super-secret  
Central Intelligence Agency. He  
said he is retiring from military

service. He said he has had no oppor-  
tunity to make any connections  
but would like to go into some  
private business activity. He said  
he was retiring for "personal rea-  
sons."

Cabell, 38, brother of Mayor  
Earle Cabell of Dallas, will leave  
the office Jan. 31. His resignation  
was accepted by President Ken-  
nedy with gratitude for what he

"An armed forces officer for 37  
years, Cabell previously was di-  
rector of intelligence of the U.S.  
Air Force. The military careerist  
first was with the field artillery  
after his graduation in 1925 from  
West Point.

**More background on  
Gen. Cabell, Sec. 1, Page 5.**

In 1951, he was named director  
of the joint staff of the Joint  
Chiefs of Staff. Rated a technical  
observer and command pilot, Cab-  
ell has been awarded the Distin-  
guished Service Medal, Legion of  
Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross,  
Bronze Star Medal and Air Medal  
with one oak leaf cluster among  
others.

called Cabell's "able and dedi-  
cated service." □

In 1945, he was assigned with the  
Military Staff Committee of the  
United Nations.

Cabell was deputy to Allen W.  
Dulles from 1953 until last month  
when Dulles resigned. The Dallas  
officer stayed on when John A.  
McCone, former head of the Atom-  
ic Energy Commission, relieved  
Dulles as chief of the intelligence-  
gathering agency. He submitted  
his resignation Wednesday.

Get more—get 4% on your sav-  
ings on deposit a year, 3 1/2% for  
less than a year. Eff. Jan. 1, 1962.  
Mercantile National Bank, Mem-  
ber F.D.I.C. (adv.)

In Washington, Cabell said he  
has no definite plans at the mo-  
ment but would be visiting in  
Dallas shortly.

*this must be followed  
what follows*      *o. has to  
see 1/2/61*

## Southland

# Cabell Denounces Lobbying Charges

By SARALEE TIEDE

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dallas Rep. Ennis Cabell said Monday that he was not and never had been a paid lobbyist for the Dallas-based Southland Corporation, the firm which absorbed Cabell's Dairies in 1959.

The Democratic congressman angrily answered charges in a column by Jack Anderson that he received a \$1,200-a-year retainer from the firm for "government liaison" work.

Cabell said the charges were based on innuendo rather than fact.

"He has come close to libel," he said.

Anderson's column charged that Cabell, the founder of Cabell's Dairies, has more than a \$100,000 stake in the firm through \$30,000 in Southland stock and a \$60,000 share in the profit-sharing plan.

He received from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year from the firm from 1953 to 1967, the column charged, and still receives \$1,200 a year in return for lobbying on Southland's behalf.

**IT IS ILLEGAL** for a congressman to accept money for intervention in government on behalf of a business or private citizen.

"I am not a lobbyist either for Southland Corporation or for the dairy industry," Cabell said.

"The \$1,200 I received annually from Southland is not in payment of any "liaison" work in Washington but was a part of the 1959 contract by which I retain my vested interest in the company profit sharing and insurance programs, all of which end this October when I am officially retired from the Southland Corporation."

The \$1,200 a year is actually merely a device to maintain Cabell's name as an employe so he can participate in the insurance and profit-sharing plans of Southland, the congressman said.

Technically he does liaison work between Southland and its subsidiary, Cabell's Dairies, he said.

**CABELL EXPLAINED** that the contract embodying the \$20,000 annual payments was drawn in 1959 long be-

fore he was involved in a congressional race.

"None of the benefits listed were agreed to with any thought in mind of a political connection," he added.

The Anderson column charged Cabell with interceding in two instances on behalf of Southland, once in a labor case involving a West Virginia plant and once in a condemnation suit involving Embassy Dairy, another subsidiary.

The Embassy subsidiary has a \$43,000 a year contract with the House restaurants and Cabell serves on the House Restaurant Committee, the column noted.

Cabell said that his actions involving Southland are no more than the services he ordinarily does for other Dallas-based businesses.

**"ALL DALLAS** businessmen have access to my services without charge," he said, explaining that his actions are no different than a California congressman seeking benefits for aerospace industries in his district or a congressman from an all-black district supporting civil rights measures.

"I have interceded with the Labor Department for several Dallas employers, never for any special favors, but in order to obtain a yes or nay opinion that would get a sticky problem off dead center," Cabell said.

The embassy contract awarded on the basis of bids before he joined the House Restaurant Committee, Cabell said.

"I have had no part in it."

The congressman said he had listed all his financial

connections with the House Ethics Committee.

"There is no board of Cabell's Inc., nor any board members," he added. "I retain the title of chairman simply to retain name identification with a company founded by our family more than 40 years ago."

**CABELL ALSO** pointed out that he had sold all his stock in Grand Avenue State Bank and severed all connections with it when he joined the House Banking and Currency Committee in 1965. He no longer serves on that committee.

"Apparently Mr. Anderson's information came from

a tip furnished him by political opponents who wished the information to receive his one-sided treatment," Cabell charged.

The column had also accused him of repeatedly favoring the dairy industry in legislative action.

Anderson suggested that "the voters of Dallas may want to consider a . . . retirement plan for their legislator-lobbyist."



# CABELL Who's Who in America

304 Vol. 33 1964-65

For Latest Listings and Sketch Addresses Refer to Table at End of Volume

**CABELL, Charles Francis**, business cont. b. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11, 1903; B.S., U.S. Mil. Acad., 1925; grad. Air Corps Primary Flying Sch., 1931, Advanced Flying Sch., observation course, 1931, Command and Gen. Staff Sch., 1940; Army and Navy Staff Coll., 1943; m. Jacklyn D'Arban, 1934; children—Charles, Katherine, Gen. Comm. 2d Lt., P.A., A.I.S., 1952; advanced to general (U.S.A.), 1953; served successively as asst. chief operating officer, 1st and operations dir., as chief, 4th sqd unit, and as chief, 3rd sqd unit, Office of Chief of Air Operations, Dept. of Defense, Washington, D.C., 1942-43; assigned 8th Air Force, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Air Force, 1943-44; dir. of plans, U.S. Strategic Air Force, April-July 1944; mil. air adviser to U.S. representative on Advisory Committee, Washington, May-July 1944; dir. operations and intelligence, Mediterranean Allied Air Force, July 1944-May 1945; chief strategy and policy div. of air plans, Hqs., A.A.F., Washington, 1945; dep. and U.S. air representative on mil. staff com. of UN N.Y., 1946-47; dir. of intelligence, USAF, 1947-48; 1948; dir. Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1951; 1951; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1951-52; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1952-53; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1953-54; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1954-55; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1955-56; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1956-57; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1957-58; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1958-59; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1959-60; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1960-61; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1961-62; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1962-63; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1963-64; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1964-65.

**CABELL, Charles**, business cont. b. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11, 1903; B.S., U.S. Mil. Acad., 1925; grad. Air Corps Primary Flying Sch., 1931, Advanced Flying Sch., observation course, 1931, Command and Gen. Staff Sch., 1940; Army and Navy Staff Coll., 1943; m. Jacklyn D'Arban, 1934; children—Charles, Katherine, Gen. Comm. 2d Lt., P.A., A.I.S., 1952; advanced to general (U.S.A.), 1953; served successively as asst. chief operating officer, 1st and operations dir., as chief, 4th sqd unit, and as chief, 3rd sqd unit, Office of Chief of Air Operations, Dept. of Defense, Washington, D.C., 1942-43; assigned 8th Air Force, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Air Force, 1943-44; dir. of plans, U.S. Strategic Air Force, April-July 1944; mil. air adviser to U.S. representative on Advisory Committee, Washington, May-July 1944; dir. operations and intelligence, Mediterranean Allied Air Force, July 1944-May 1945; chief strategy and policy div. of air plans, Hqs., A.A.F., Washington, 1945; dep. and U.S. air representative on mil. staff com. of UN N.Y., 1946-47; dir. of intelligence, USAF, 1947-48; 1948; dir. Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1951; 1951; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1951-52; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1952-53; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1953-54; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1954-55; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1955-56; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1956-57; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1957-58; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1958-59; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1959-60; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1960-61; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1961-62; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1962-63; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1963-64; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1964-65.

**CABELL, Charles**, business cont. b. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11, 1903; B.S., U.S. Mil. Acad., 1925; grad. Air Corps Primary Flying Sch., 1931, Advanced Flying Sch., observation course, 1931, Command and Gen. Staff Sch., 1940; Army and Navy Staff Coll., 1943; m. Jacklyn D'Arban, 1934; children—Charles, Katherine, Gen. Comm. 2d Lt., P.A., A.I.S., 1952; advanced to general (U.S.A.), 1953; served successively as asst. chief operating officer, 1st and operations dir., as chief, 4th sqd unit, and as chief, 3rd sqd unit, Office of Chief of Air Operations, Dept. of Defense, Washington, D.C., 1942-43; assigned 8th Air Force, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Air Force, 1943-44; dir. of plans, U.S. Strategic Air Force, April-July 1944; mil. air adviser to U.S. representative on Advisory Committee, Washington, May-July 1944; dir. operations and intelligence, Mediterranean Allied Air Force, July 1944-May 1945; chief strategy and policy div. of air plans, Hqs., A.A.F., Washington, 1945; dep. and U.S. air representative on mil. staff com. of UN N.Y., 1946-47; dir. of intelligence, USAF, 1947-48; 1948; dir. Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1951; 1951; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1951-52; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1952-53; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1953-54; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1954-55; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1955-56; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1956-57; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1957-58; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1958-59; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1959-60; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1960-61; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1961-62; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1962-63; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1963-64; asst. chief of staff, USAF, 1964-65.

**CABELL, John Arthur**, ceramic tile mfr. b. Canton, O., Aug. 15, 1922; m. Davis A. and Gail (Watson) C. C. Watson, 1947; m. Mary D. Watson, 1947; m. Janet Vandenberg, Sept. 9, 1950. With U.S. Ceramic Tile Co., Canton, 1947-48; pres., 1947-48; 1947-48; also vice-pres. and asst. to H.H. Charn, Chem. Div., 1948-49; mem. Am. Ceramic Soc., Ohio Pref. Engng. Assoc., 1948; Ohio Cer. Ind., N.Y., Canton 8; office: 217 4th St. N.E., Canton 2, O.

**CABELL, John L.**, ex-governor; b. Lima, O., Apr. 15, 1884; m. Davis J. and Mary (Harley) C. L.B., Keene Coll., 1906; L.L.B., George Washington U., 1909; mem. M.C.L., Kenyon, m. Rosa Watson, Dec. 6, 1910; children—John L., 1910; admitted to practice in Ohio courts, Dist. Court, pres. 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; mem. 67th and 68th Congresses (1921-23), 71st and 72d Congresses (1929-33), 4th Ohio Dist.; author of federal laws granting independent citizenship to women; also Federal Corrupt Practices Act; sp. counsel to atty. gen. of Ohio and Reconstruction Finance Corp. in liquidation of Lima First Am. Trust Co., 1933-37; dir. Fidelity Master Market, Inc. Republican pres. elector, 1938. Govt. appeal ad. Selective Service Board 2, Lima, 1945—; Allen Co. chmn. A.R.C. Roll Call Com., 1936-60; chief civilian War Services, Lima and Allen Co., O., 1945-46; Mem. Am. Ohio, Allen Co. bar assn. Presby., Mass. Au. Thor. The Rights and Responsibilities at Railway Grade Crossings; Am. Citizenship Rights of Women; Denaturalization-The Alien in War Time. Contrib. to newspapers and mags. Home: 3515 Lakewood Av., Office: Cook Tower, Lima, Ohio.

**CABOT, Raymond M.**, (Harrad), undiv. prof. and zoologist; b. Canton, Ky., Apr. 22, 1899; m. Casper and Rosa May (Smith) C. A.B., Bryn Mawr Coll., 1923; Sc.D. (honorary), 1953; Sc.M., New York University, 1950; Ph.D., 1933; married to Mary Caswell Zuppper, Dec. 26, 1950; children—Margaret, Treadway, William, Stephen, Jerry, Ferry, Daniel Hobbs, Grad. asst. New York U., 1931-32; zool. prof. biology Cornell Coll., 1932-33; asst. prof. parasitology U. of Chicago, summer 1934; asst. prof. zool. prof. U. of Chicago, 1935-36; asst. prof., 1937-47; pres. 1945; summer research, Marine Biol. Lab., Woods Hole, Mass., 1931-33; 1935-42; Guggenheim fellow U. P.R., 1934-35; research supported by Nat. Sci. Found., at Carlsberg Marine-Biological Institute, Curacao, N.A., U. Coll. of W.I., Jamaica, 1951; Fellow A.A.A.S., U. Coll. of Sci., mem. N.Y. Acad. Sci., Soc. Zoologists, Am. Soc. Parasitologists (pres.-elect), Am. Microsc. Soc., Sigma Xi, Republican. Presby. Mem. editorial board Jour. of Parasitology. Author: An Illustrated Laboratory Manual of Parasitology, 1941, 43; also research papers on animal parasites. Home: 829 Carrollton Rd., West Lafayette, Ind.

**CABOT, Charles Codman**, lawyer; born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 22, 1899; son of Henry Brookfield and Anne Macmaster (Codman) C. A.B., Harvard University, 1922, LL.B., 1925; married Helen P. White, July 1, 1928; children—Charles

Survey, 1945. Chairman Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, 1943; moderator, former chmn. bd. of Selection, Dover, Mass. Mem. Mass. and Boston Bar Assn., Participates in various charitable, civic and political enterprises. Home: Dedham St., Dorset, Mass. Office: 294 Washington St., Boston.

**CABOT, Henry B.**, trustee (law and investments); b. Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, 1894; m. Henry B. and Anne M. (Codman) C. A.B., Harvard, 1917; LL.B., 1922; m. Olivia Ames, June 18, 1927; 1 son, Henry B. Jr. Practicing lawyer, Boston, 1922-29; research assn., Harvard Law Sch., 1930-38; trustee since 1938. Dir. Samuel Cabot, Inc. Past member of board of directors Harvard University, 1954-60; president, trustees Boston Symphony Orchestra, American Justice and Law Reform (with S.B. Worcester), 1937. Home Dover, Mass. Office 140 Federal St., Boston 9.

**CABOT, John M.**, United States ambassador; b. Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 11, 1901; m. Godfrey Lowell and Maria (Buckminster) Moore C. A.B. magna cum laude, Harvard, 1925; LL.M., 1927; LL.M., 1928; J.D., 1928; m. Olivia Ames, June 18, 1927; 1 son, Henry B. Jr. Practicing lawyer, Boston, 1922-29; research assn., Harvard Law Sch., 1930-38; trustee since 1938. Dir. Samuel Cabot, Inc. Past member of board of directors Harvard University, 1954-60; president, trustees Boston Symphony Orchestra, American Justice and Law Reform (with S.B. Worcester), 1937. Home Dover, Mass. Office 140 Federal St., Boston 9.

**CABOT, Louis Wellington**, chem. mfr. b. Boston, Aug. 3, 1921; m. Thomas Dudley and Virginia (Woolton) C. A.B., Harvard, 1942; M.B.A., 1948; M.D. (honorary) New York University, 1950; United States delegations to Dumbarton Oaks, Mexico City and San Francisco Confs., Del. Cont. Am. States, Venezuela, 1944; United States Delegation, China, University (Washington); Author: The Barical Conference in Transylvania, 1926; Toward the American Century, 1935; Home: 1431 33rd St. N.W., Washington. Office: Dept. State, Washington.

**CABOT, Paul Codman**, banker; b. Brookline, Mass., Oct. 21, 1908; m. Henry Brookfield and Anne Macmaster (Codman) C. A.B., Harvard, 1931; M.B.A., with distinction, 1932; m. Virginia C. Coover, Sept. 29, 1934; children—Virginia C., Miss. John M., Wood Jr., Elizabeth M. (Mrs. Henry W. Moore, Jr.), Paul Codman, Ronald C., Frederick C. With First Nat. Bank, Boston, 1932-34; treas. State St. Investment Corp., 1934-36, president, 1934-58, chairman of the board of dirs.; 1953-58; partner, State St. Research & Mgmt. Co., 1928—; dir. J.P. Morgan & Co., Continental Nat. Bank, First Motor Co., Inc., Nat. Dairy Products Corporation, The B. F. Goodrich Company, M.A. Hazen, Commercial Business adv. counsel Dept. of Commerce, Trans. Harvard U., 1948—; served as 2d H.P. F.A.A., U.S. Army, 1917-18; as nat. dir. salvage div. WPB, 1941-42; Mem. Eastern Gas and Fuel Assn. (trustee, mem. exec. com.). Clubs: Harvard, Union (Boston), Links (N.Y.C.); Dedham Country and Polo; Portland; Home: 853 Chestnut St., Brookline, Mass. Office: 140 Federal St., Boston 10.

**CABOT, Samuel**, mfg. chemist; b. Brookline, Mass., Apr. 20, 1884; m. Samuel and Helen Augusta (Whitcomb) C. grad. St. Mark's Sch., Southborough, Mass., 1902; A.B., Harvard, 1906; student Mass. Inst. Tech., 1906-07; m. Nancy Graves, 1909; children—Samuel, Helen Augusta, Nancy C. Hazen, Elizabeth C. Cochran. Also mfg. chemist at Boston, 1908; pres. Samuel Cabot, Inc.; pres. N.E. Pitt. Indus. Corp.; dir. Subco Naphth Co., Pacific Mills. Served as mem.

**CADDOU, William Henry**, carton co. mfr. b. New York, N.Y., July 18, 1908; m. William Nettie Cole (Jones) C. B.S., Colby Coll., Grad. Advanced Mgmt. Program, Harvard, m. Barbara Louise King, Dec. 11, 1948; Pres. and in v.p. Subboard Div. Robert Gas, Inc. 1956; company merged with Continental Gas Co. 1956; v.p. gen. mgr. cardboard and hollow glass, 1955-59; gen. mgr. mfg. 1959-60; D. Benckelstein, Inc. N.Y.C. Trustee Research and Invest. Assn., 1955—; v.p., dir. Waste Paper Council, 1958—; bd. dir. Pulp & Paper Found. of U. S., 1960-62; Mem. New York N.Y.C. Clubs: Canadian (bd. dirs. 1962-63), (N.Y.C.), Home: Forest Hill, E. Rte. 29, New York 10015.

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**CACCIA, Sir Harold Anthony** (crafter), Brit. diplomat; b. India, Dec. 21, 1905; m. Anthony and Fanny (Bristol) C. student, Eton, Trinity Coll., Oxford, 1924; m. Anne Catherine Barrow, Oct. 4, 1927; children—David Charles, Anthony Edward, Malcolm F. R. Ast. Equitable Life Assurance Soc. £4,400, 1955-59; gen. mgr. mfg. 1959-60; 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. 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Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. 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Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. Am., Served as UN Sec. 1952-53; Adm. Assn., 1956-58; U.S. Alumni Assn., Home: 10 Longwood Rd. W. 11th Fl., 341 W. Jackson Blvd., Chap. 4, Chicago, Ill. Office: 2000 N. Dearborn St., Tex. Mar. 26, 1964; m. James Gilbert and Mary (May) C. student Northwestern Univ., 1927; 1935; U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42, 45-47, v.p., 1947-53, exec. v.p. Int. Republic Ins. Co., Greenburg, Pa., 1939-40; Sec. U.S. Cons., New York, 1940-42; Mem. Mgmt. Corp. Am., Washington, 1940-42; Mem. Comm. Credit Inc. 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Who's Who in Southwest

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Delray Beach, Fla., 1923—; country lawyer, Delray Beach, 1923—; mem. firm Byrd & Whitley, 1947—; Adv. Bd. dir. 1st Nat. Bank, Delray Beach, Bank Palm Beach & Trust Co., Palm Beach, Fla. Mem. Palm Beach County Comm'n., 1933-50, chmn. bd., 1943. Served with USMC, 1918-19; AEF. Mem. Fla. Bar, Am. Palm Beach County (past pres.) bar assn., Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Phi. Home: 1200 N.W. 4th Av., Delray Beach 33444. Office: 30 S.E. 4th Av., Delray Beach, Fla. 33447.

**BYRD, Conley F.**, judge; b. Poughkeepsie, Ark., Jan. 14, 1925; s. Robert Lee and Artie (Barrett) Byrd; B.A., U. Ark., 1950; m. Frances Harding, Sept. 4, 1949; children—Conan, Susan, J. Paul. Ass't. atty. Ark. Dept. Revenue, 1952; reporter Supreme Ct., 1954-60; law clk. Judge U.S. Dist. Ct., 1963-65; formerly practice law, asso. William R. Butler and Omar Greene, Little Rock; now asso. justice Supreme Ct., Little Rock. Served with USRB, Home: P.O. Box 61, Redfield, Ark. 72133. Office: Justice Building, Little Rock 72201.

**BYRD, Dorothy Fey**, ex-city off.; b. Brownwood, Tex., Dec. 23, 1927; d. Earl D. and Fay (Alexander) Byrd; B.A. in Econ., 1949, M.A. in Econ., 1950, Tex. Woman's U.; student U. Colo., Hardin-Simmons U., Eastern N.M. U., Colo. State Coll. Tch'r. pub. schs., Hobbs, N.M., 1949-50, Andrews, Tex. 1950-57; retail estate broker, Andrews, 1954-57; city sec. tax assessor-collector City of Andrews, 1957-67; teaching fellow Coll. Bus. Administr., W. Tex. State U., Denton, 1967—; Com. mem. Salvation Army Bd. dirs. United Fund, 1958. Mem. Andrews C. of C. (chmn. subcom. higher ed., 1962-63), Am. Assn. U. Women (dir. Andrews 1962-62, v.p., 1958-60; pres. 1964-65), Andrews Classroom Tchrs. Assn. (founding pres. 1955), Bus. and Prof. Women's Clubs, Assn. City Clks. and Secs. Tex. (sec.-treas. 1960-63, v.p. 1963-64, pres. 1964—), S. Plains Assn. City Clks. and Secs. (reporter 1959-60), S. Plains Assn. Assessing Officers (dir. 1959-60), Tex. Assn. Assessing Officers (dir. 1961-63), Tex. Municipal League, Internat. Inst. Municipal Clks., Internat. Assn. Assessing Officers, Am. Int. Parliamentarian, Episcopalian. Home: 1824 Ruddell, Denton, Tex. 76201.

**BYRD, Franklin Douglas, Jr.**, educator; b. Columbia, S.C., Oct. 16, 1907; s. Franklin D. and Katherine (McNeill) B. student Campbell Coll., 1927-29; B.S., Wake Forest Coll., 1931, postgrad., 1935; postgrad., U. N.C., 1938-41; m. Rebecca Bland Jackson, Sept. 9, 1935; 1 son, Franklin Douglas Byrd, III, Tch'r., Cumberland County Schs., Fayetteville, N.C., 1931-35, asst. supt., 1935-46, supt., 1946—; Mem. Fayetteville Recreation Comm., 1948-51; N.C. Tercenary Comm., 1963—; Cumberland County Bd. of Health, 1946—; Bd. dirs. A.R.C., Fayetteville YMCA, trustee, Meth. Coll., Baptist Children's Homes. Served in U.S.N.R., 1943-45, Baptist (co-conv.), Home: 209 Woodrow St. Office: Highway 301, Fayetteville, N.C.

**BYRD, Harry Flood, Jr.**, newspaper editor; U.S. senator; b. Winchester, Va., Dec. 20, 1914; s. Harry F. and Anne Douglas (Bevier) B.; student Va. Mil. Inst., 1931-33, U. Va., 1933-35; m. Gretchen B. Thomson, August 9, 1941; children—Harry Flood III, Thomas Thomson, Beverly Biglow. Editor Winchester (Va.) Evening Star, 1935—; pub. Harrisonburg (Va.) Daily News-Record, 1937—; pres. dir. Rockingham Pub. Co., 1946—; dir. H. F. Byrd, Inc., 1948—; dir. Assn. Press, 1950-59, 61-66, v.p. mem. exec. com. mem. U.S. Senate from Va., 1965—. Va. Senate, 1947-65, author state automatic tax reduction law. Mem. State Democratic Central Com., 1940-66. Served as lt. comdr. USNR, 1942-46, exec. officer Patrol bombing squadron, Pacific. Recipient Honor Medal Freedom Found. Mem. V.F.W., Am. Legion. Club: Rotary (pres. Winchester 1940-41), Nat. Press, Army-Navy. Home: 411 Tenneyson Av., Winchester, Va. Office: Senate Office Bldg., Washington.

**BYRNE, Bob**, hosiery administr.; b. Sandusky, O., Mar. 19, 1924; s. Edward L. and Maude M. (Turington) B.; student Mexico City (Mexico) Coll., 1948; B.S., U. Tulsa, 1949; postgrad., Scarritt Coll., Peabody Coll., Vanderbilt U., 1949; M.S. in Hosp. Administr. with distinction, Northwestern U., 1953; m. Christine C. Duckwall, Nov. 24, 1949; children—James A., David E. Administr., Sanatorio Palmiro, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1950-52, Evansville (Ind.) State Hosp., 1953; administr. Providence Mem. Hosp., El Paso, Tex., 1953—; Preceptor, Northwestern U., 1954-60; mem. adv. Bd. El Paso Sch. Licensed Vocational Nurses, 1960—. Pres. El Paso Arthritis Found., 1966, also bd. dirs.

Served with AUS, 1943-46. Fellow Am. Coll. Hosp. Administrators, mem. Am. Hosp. Assn., Metro. dist. Rotarian (sec. El Paso 1964). Home: 4160 Danwood Dr. Office: 2001 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Tex. 79902.

**BYRNE, James Everard**, food co. exec.; b. Dikley, Mo., 30, 1916; s. Joseph E. and Mildred (Pink) B.; student Northeastern U., 1938-39; m. Vendell Womack, July 5, 1946; children—James E., Barbara V., Michael V., Richard H. Founder, pres. James E. Byrne Co., Inc., Dallas, 1947—; dir. sales and advt. Patio Foods, Inc., San Antonio, 1950—, v.p., 1963—; dir. Smokehouse Products, Inc., Dallas. Served to capt. AUS, 1941-46. Mem. Southwestern Frozen Foods Industry Assn. (sec. 1961-62), Dallas Food Brokers Assn. (pres. 1954), Dallas Area Res. Officers Assn. (pres. 1958), Presbyt. Clubs: Exchange (pres. 1963), Las Colinas Country, Riverlake Country, Lancers. Home: 4263 Taballa Lane, Dallas 75229. Office: 318 Cadiz, Dallas 75207.

**BYRNE, Robert Lee**, educator; b. East Liverpool, O., Feb. 22, 1931; s. Robert L. and Neal (Parsons) B.; B.S., Ohio U., 1952; M.A., Kent State U., 1957; Ed.D., George Peabody Coll., 1962; m. Shirley M. (pres. 1958-59, 1951); children—Robert L. III, Susan Ann. Tch'r., Madison Sch., Hamilton, O., 1952-56, 1959-60; Loran, O., 1959-59; coordinator remedial reading Child Study Center, George Peabody Coll., 1959-60; instr. speed reading U. Tenn., 1960; dir. Reading Clinic, U. Mass., 1960-63; dir. Reading Center, Eastern Ky. U., Richmond, 1965—; dir. undergrad. research eng. program, 1967; vis. prof., Appalachian State Coll., 1964-65, Cons. Adv. Consult. Mem. Am. Edn. Research Assn., Internat. Reading Assn., Am. Assn. U. Prof., Kappa Delta Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, Mason. Home: 110 Westwood Dr., Richmond, Ky. 40475.

**BYRNES, James Bernard**, mus. dir.; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 19, 1917; s. Patrick J. A. and Janet E. (Geiger) B.; student Nat. Acad. Design, 1936-38, Am. Artist Sch., 1938-40, Art Students League, 1940-42, U. Perugia (Italy), 1951, Istituto Meschini, Rome, 1952; m. Barbara A. Cecil, June 10, 1946; 1 son, Ronald L. Art dir. mus. activity program N.Y.C. Bd. Edn., 1936-40; instr. designer Michael Saphier Assoc., N.Y.C., 1940-42; docent Los Angeles County Mus., 1946-47, asso. curator modern contemporary art, 1947-49; curator, asst. to dir., 1948-53; dir. Colo. Springs Fine Arts Center, 1954-55; asso. dir. N.C. Mus. Art, 1956-58, acting dir., 1958-60; dir., 1960-82; dir. Isaac Delgado Mus. of Art, New Orleans, 1962—; m. Barbara U. Fla., fall 1961, Newcomb Coll., Tulane U., spring 1963; art cons. Mem. Western (sec.-treas. 1955), S. (council) assn. art mus. dirs., Am. Soc. Aesthetics, Am. Assn. Museums, Am. Fedn. Arts, Author: Masterpieces of Art, W. R. Valentine Memorial, 1959; Tobacco and Smoking in Art, 1960; Fates de la Palette, 1963; Edgar Degas, His Family and Friends in New Orleans, 1965; Odyssey of an Art Collector, Bourbon St., New Orleans. Office: Isaac Delgado Museum of Art, City Park, New Orleans 70119.

**BYRNES, James Francis**, former sec. state, former gov. S.C.; b. S.C.; s. James Francis and Elizabeth E. Byrnes; ed. pub. schs.; m. Maude Busch May 2, 1906. Admitted to bar, 1903; editor Jour. and Rev., Aiken, 1903-07. Off. ct. reporter 2d Circuit, S.C., 1900-08; solicitor, 2d Circuit, S.C., 1908-10; mem. 62d to 66th Congress (1911-25), 2d S.C. Dist. Elected in practice of law, Spartanburg, 1925-32; elected U.S. Senator, 2 terms, 1931-43; app'd justice U.S. Supreme Court, Oct. 3, 1942, to accept appointment as dir. econ. stabiliz., resigned; appt'd. dir. of war mobiliz., 1943-45; resigned, 1945; sec. of state, 1945-47; resigned Jan. 20, 1947. Gov. of S.C., 1951-55, Ind. Democrat. Author: Speaking Frankly; All in One Lifetime. Home: Heathwood Circle, Columbia, S.C.

**BYROM, John Marvin**, educator; b. Lynchburg, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1908; s. John Calvin and Siddle Elizabeth (Gore) B.; B.S., Middle Tenn. U., 1930; M.S., U. Tenn., 1940; D.Ed., Pa. State U., 1957; m. Mary Ann Cooke, Dec. 24, 1945; children—Milla Frances, Carolyn E. Prin. Liberty Hill (Tenn.) Jr. High Sch., 1927-28; tchr. indst. arts Messick High Sch., Memphis, 1930-37; tchr. duPont Manual High Sch., Louisville, 1939-41; supr. War Prodn. Tng. Tenn. Tech., 1941-43; dir. adult edn. program night sch., Oak Ridge, 1944-46; supt. in-plant tng. Oak Ridge Nat. Lab., 1946-48; supt. schs., Moore County, Tenn., 1948-53; prin. Frank Hughes High Sch., Clifton, Tenn., 1953-56;

asso. prof. engrng. Tenn. Technol. U., Cookeville, 1957—; Mem. Nat., Middle Tenn. (pres. 1952), Tenn. edn. assns., Am. Soc. Engrng. Edn., Phi Delta Kappa, Eta Lambda Sigma. Baptist. Mason. Author: Vertical Capital Letters, 1965. Home: 619 N. Jefferson Av., Cookeville, Tenn. 38501.

C

**CABALLERO, Emilio**, educator; b. Newark, N.J., July 4, 1919; s. Juan and Magdalena (Merlin) C.; A.A., Amarillo Coll., 1940; B.A., W. Tex. State U., 1942; M.A., Columbia, 1949, Ph.D., 1950; m. Mary Elizabeth Ready, Dec. 31, 1941; children—Lou Ann (Mrs. Gary L. Shell), Charles Thomas. With W. Tex. State U., Canyon, 1949—, prof., head dept., 1955—; spl. art cons. Amarillo pub. schs., 1947-49; executed mosaic mural Midland (Tex.) Pub. Library, 1959; executed enamel on copper mural Municipal Bldg., Amarillo, 1966, mobile, enamel copper mural Bank of Southwest, Midland, 1967; represented in pvt. pub. permanent collections. Served with Inf., AUS, 1942-46; Europe; Agnes Russell Center fellow, Columbia U., 1951-52. Fellow Royal Soc. Art. Home: Box 96, West Tex. Sta., Canyon, Tex. 79015.

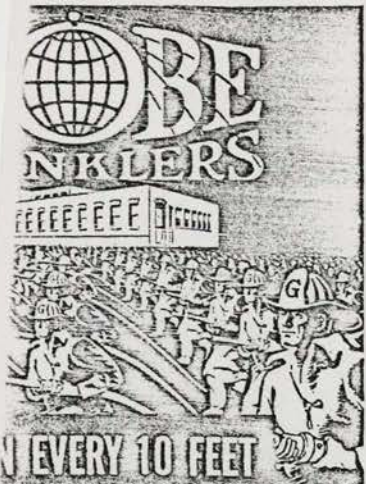
**CABELL, Earle**, congressman, dairy products, food co. exec. b. nr. Dallas, Oct. 27, 1906; s. Ben E. and Sadie (Pearce) C.; student Tex. A. and M. Coll., 1925-26, So. Meth. U., 1926, m. Elizabeth Holder, Feb. 22, 1932; children—Manning Glynn Creameries, Houston, 1926-28, 1928-30; owner Cabell's Dairy, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1930-32; with Cabell, Inc., 1932—; success. sixty sec. treas., exec. v.p., 1932-52, pres., 1952—; chmn. bd., 1961—; chmn. Cabell Dairies, Dallas, mem. 89th-91st congress, 5th dist. Tex. Pres. Dallas Crime Comm., 1954-56, Mfrs. Assn. (past pres.), Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas C. of C. Clubs: Dallas Country, Dallas Athletic (past dir.), McKinney Lake (past pres.), City of Stump and Storm. Home: 3701 Turtle Creek Blvd. Office: 1114 Commerce St., Dallas.

**CABELL, Robert Gamble, Jr.**, lawyer; b. Richmond, Va., Feb. 12, 1932; s. Robert Gamble and Jeanne (Witt) C.; B.A., U. Va., 1954, LL.B., 1957; m. Julia Carrington Riggs, June 6, 1950; children—Robert Gamble III, Julia Carrington, Temple Witt, Anne Morrison; m. 2d Shelley Louise Wessel, Apr. 2, 1959; children—Lynn Trude, Virginia Miller, Addisley to Va. bar, 1957; practice in Phila., 1957, Richmond, 1958—; mem. White, Roberts, Cabell & Paris; and predecessor firms, 1965—. Mem. Henrico County Democratic Com., 1962-68. Mem. Richmond Tennis Patrons Assn.; (vp. dir.) Va. Tennis Assn. (dir.), Am. Va., Richmond, bar assn., Phi Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Club: Country of Virginia. Author (with others) The Virginia Lawyer, 1966. Home: Route 1, Box 178, Doswell, Va. 23047. Office: 721 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

**CABOT, Ted**, U.S. dist. judge; b. Hobe Sound, Fla., Feb. 5, 1917; s. Frederick Mortimer and Sallie Belle (Crenshaw) C.; LL.B., U. Miami (Fla.), 1953; m. Louise Morris Cook, June 28, 1947; children—Nathalie Ann, Brooke, Sallie, Louise, Mary Beth. Engaged in accounting, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 1936-44; clk. circuit ct. Broward County, Fla., 1945-58; admitted to Fla. bar, 1953; pvt. practice, Ft. Lauderdale, 1953-59; mem. Fla. Senate from Broward County, 1954-58; circuit judge Broward County, 1959-66; U.S. dist. judge 5th Dist. Fla., 1966—. Democrat, Presbytn. (trustee). Home: 3333 Riverland Rd., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33312. Office: 300 N.E. 1st Av., Miami, Fla. 33101.

**CABRERA MEDRANO, Joaquin**, Ecuadorian diplomat. Consul from Ecuador, Houston. Address: 616 Main St., Houston.\*

**CACERES, Cesar Augusto**, physician, scientist; b. Honduras, Apr. 9, 1927; s. Julian R. and Mariana (Castaño) C.; B.S., Georgetown U., 1949, M.D., 1953. Research, George Washington U., 1956-60, asso. prof. medicine, 1964—,



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### The Military Mind cont.

matured the American military mind. It will have helped do so, unquestionably, if it has taught the military—and their civilian superiors—that generals who are afraid to question high policy can be as dangerous as generals who try to make high policy on their own.

### The virtue of disagreement

While it is possible to note certain root characteristics of the U.S. military mind, it is important to see the different ways in which those characteristics are displayed by the three branches of the service. However fractious the Army, Navy, and Air Force have been at times in their dealings with each other, the U.S. is fortunate in having three separate and competing military arms, and not one single monolithic limb. The differences between the Air Force and the older services are obvious and well publicized. More interesting, in many ways, are the contrasts between Army and Navy.

To trace these differences as they were displayed in the last war is to become involved in an apparent paradox. The Navy, as everyone knows, is crusty with history, stuffy about departures from established custom, and given to awesome contemplation of the wonders and responsibilities of command. Its bureaus—Ships, Ordnance, Yards and Docks, Personnel, etc.—report not to the Chief of Naval Operations but to the Secretary of the Navy and are likely to be as independent as a hog on ice.

By comparison the Army, which took a going-over from Elihu Root in 1903, has a much more modern system of organization. One Chief of Staff, subordinate of course to a civilian Secretary, has complete control. Navy men, by and large, move upward in accordance with the importance of their command, often synonymous with their seniority. An Army man is more likely to move upward on the basis of what he knows and how he puts it to use. The Army reaches down to pick out its best young officers and to see they get the training and the billets that pave the way to the top.

From all of this, one might deduce that the Navy is more inflexible than the Army, less daring in tactical operations, and more stultified in intelligence. These deductions would be false. The Navy's operations in World War II had far more dash and daring than those of the Army, and naval intelligence concerning Japan and the Far East was clearly better than Army intelligence. The Navy broke the Japanese code even before Pearl Harbor. It had started developing the idea of island hopping in 1935; its Marine branch came out in 1934 with the first concepts of modern amphibious warfare—probably the greatest tactical development of the last war—in a volume entitled *Tentative Landing Manual*. Unlike the Army, the Navy considered the Philippines untenable before the Japanese proved that they were. Later on, the Navy was less



Major General Charles P. Cabell directed operations and intelligence for Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean. He is now Director of the Joint Staff (210 officers) in the office of the Joint Chiefs.

likely to overestimate the enemy. It protested, albeit feebly, the mid-1945 notion that it would still take overwhelming force to subdue Japan.

Whence these differences? They come mainly from the varying natures of two distinct jobs. The Army is engaged in a variety of huge operations: handling vast armies and vast quantities of supplies in various training areas or in various theatres of war. The Navy's total operation is big, but its unit is manageable and mobile—the task force or, very often, the ship. The Navy directs a series of independent units, not one or more vast interdependent masses. The Navy does not need to cultivate clear and exact writing of orders to the extent that the Army does; it does not have to pursue simplification of complex ideas or situations quite so far. It may be significant that the Army tradition of overwhelming force brought to bear upon a final objective—a concept that originated with Grant during the Civil War—has never been upset, while a comparable Navy concept—the prewar plan for defeating Japan by sinking her battleships in a sixteen-inch-gun duel—was thrown into confusion by the heavy loss of ships at Pearl Harbor. In 1942 the Navy had to start afresh, and win battles with forces inferior to the enemy's.

Between these two arms of the service and between them and the air arm, there may have been and there may still be too much scrapping. It is very probable, however, that the scrapping was a vital ingredient in World War II victory; and that it is a vital ingredient in national security today. The service need room to compete with one another for public funds; they need opportunity to confront one another and raise questions. It was salutary that the Navy attacked the Army's water-cooled airplane engine, that the Army derided the Navy's preparations for antisubmarine warfare, and even had to loan planes to the embarrassed Navy. The Air Force has of late become somewhat less

verish in its faith in the big bomb  
continued page 2

In answer to Washington Star

## 'Sellout' story draws Cabell salvo

An angry U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell has described a story in Thursday's Washington Star, accusing him of "selling out" to District of Columbia business interests, as an attempt to "convict me by innuendo."

The story listed \$2,993 in Cabell re-election campaign funds contributed by 22 persons who were Washington bankers or savings and loan executives.

It also said he received \$100 from each of three utility firm executives. AUG 16 1972

In a prepared statement Cabell retorted:

"The story said my subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committee on Business, Commerce and Fiscal Affairs is, and I quote the story, 'charged with considering any new legislation governing bank

operations in the district.'

"This is not true. My subcommittee does not oversee bank operations."

Cabell said the story also noted he recently opposed a \$3 million-a-year tax on district utility firms.

"This is true," Cabell said but added he was convinced the tax would be passed on to the consumer. Besides, he said, the utilities had received a rate increase which would provide more than \$3 million

in additional tax revenues. Cabell said he has reported all the contributions to the clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives even though he was not required by law to report those of \$100 or less.

"I would assume it is obvious I have nothing to hide," Cabell said.

"I am proud, however, that businessmen and civic leaders appreciate my efforts to obtain efficient city government and save every possible dollar of the taxpayers' money."

He said he had received about \$8,000 in campaign dona-

tions from persons who live or work in Washington, most of them businessmen.

The largest contribution was \$100, and 95 per cent of the others were \$100 or less, he said.

Cabell took the opportunity to jab at his Republican opponent, Alan Steelman. He said Steelman had received two \$10,000 donations from Dallas businessmen.

"I believe it is extremely dangerous for any congressional candidate to accept such large donations from an individual," he said.

"It is very difficult for me to believe, for example, that my Republican opponent could, if elected, remain independent from an individual whose contribution represents one-fourth

of his entire campaign contributions."

"I am proud, however, that businessmen and civic leaders appreciate my efforts to obtain efficient city government and save every possible dollar of the taxpayers' money."

He said he had received about \$8,000 in campaign dona-

## Cabell Takes Donations From D. C. Utility Firms

Dallas Congressman Earle Cabell, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee on Business, Commerce and Banking, received \$9,098 in campaign contributions from Washington business, utility and banking executives, The Washington Star reported Thursday.

Cabell acknowledged the contributions and assumed he received them because the businessmen "support my efforts in the subcommittee to force an end to countless years and years of waste in Washington, D.C., city government spending."

Cabell said he reported the contributions to the House of Representatives clerk's office, while not required to do so in order to give complete disclosure. "I would assume that it is obvious that I have nothing to hide."

The Star pointed out that \$2,993 came from 22 persons who are either bankers or savings and loan executives in Washington, and noted that Cabell's subcommittee is charged with "considering any new legislation governing banking operations in the district."

"This is not true," Cabell said. "My subcommittee does not oversee bank operations. I would assume that this responsibility lies with the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the controller of the Currency."

Cabell affirmed, as reported in the Washington newspaper, that he had received contributions from local utility executives and that he had opposed a \$3 million-a-year tax on Washington, D.C., utilities.

"I was convinced that these taxes would be passed on to the consumers in the form of higher utility rates," Cabell said.

He also pointed out that while he received donations from the three major utility companies company heads, each individual contributed only \$100 each.

Those contributions were from executives of the Washington Gaslight Co., Potomac & Electric Power Co. and C & P Telephone Co.

The Washington Star said the list of contributors to the \$9,932 total "reads like a who's who of the Washington banking and utility industry."

Cabell said he is proud that businessmen and civic leaders "appreciate my efforts to obtain efficiency in city government and save every possible dollar of the taxpayers' money."

Of 102 contributors listed, 76 had Washington addresses, the Star said.

Cabell confirmed that about \$8,000 in donations came from people who live in or work in Washington, D.C. But he added that the largest contribution was a little more than \$400 and 95 per cent of the contributions were \$100 or less.

He charged that, in contrast, his Republican opponent Alan Steelman has received \$10,000 from computer magnate Sam Wyly, \$10,000 from Mike Mead, a banker, \$5,000 from Bob Gillespie and \$4,000 from Morris Jaffe, an attorney, and a total of about \$40,000 in contributions.

"I believe it is extremely dangerous for any congressional candidate to accept such large donations from an individual," Cabell said.

A Steelman spokesman noted that the Mead contribution is in the form of a loaned camper-bus, used for campaigning, and that Sam Wyly is a former employer and close associate of Steelman.

-CAROLYN BARTA.

# Earle Cabell, ex-mayor, congressman, dies at 68

Former Dallas Mayor and U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell, a dairyman and food merchant here for 30 years before retiring in 1964, died at St. Paul Hospital here Wednesday at the age of 68.

A member of a pioneer Dallas family, Cabell followed the tradition set by his father and grandfather in serving as mayor of Dallas from 1907 to 1954, after a successful career as a businessman and civic leader.

He was elected to four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1964 to 1972, as a Democrat from the 5th District.

City flags will fly at half staff until after the funeral, which is scheduled for 11 a. m. Friday at St. Michael's and all Angels Episcopal Church. Private burial services will be held at Restland Memorial Park.

A resident of 3701 Turtle Creek, Cabell was hospitalized several times

Cabell the man, Page 34B.

with recurring lung illnesses since he was defeated in a bid for a fifth term in November, 1972. His death was attributed to congenital emphysema.

Born on a farm in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas on Oct. 27, 1906, Cabell was educated in Dallas public schools, Texas A&M and Southern Methodist University.

WITH HIS brothers, he helped organize Cabell's Inc., which began with some Depression-day ice cream parlors in Oak Cliff. The business grew and, in 1959, Cabell's, Inc., operators of Cabell-Minit Markets and Cabell's Dairies, was sold to Southland Corp.

Cabell served as secretary-treasurer, executive vice-president, president and finally as chairman of the board. He also was chairman of the board of Patio Party Products, Inc. and was a director and member of the executive committee of Grand Avenue State Bank.

Cabell divested himself of business attachments for the primary reason of running for public office and devoting his life to public service. "I only want the chance," he said in a 1963 talk, "to serve a city which has served me."

While in Congress, he was a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee and its Manned

Space Flight and Science, Research and Development Subcommittees. His experience as Dallas mayor earned him a seat on the District of Columbia committee, and he served as chairman of its Business, Commerce and Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee.

IN 1974 the federal building which Cabell had worked to obtain for Dallas was named in his honor.

Cabell attended St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church. He was a past president of the Texas Manufacturers Association, the Dairy Products Institute of Texas, the Dallas Sales Executives Club and the Dallas Crime Commission. He was a member of numerous Dallas civic organizations, including the Salesmanship Club and the Dallas Citizens Council.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth (Dearie) Cabell; a son, Earle Cabell Jr. of Denver; a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth-Lee Pulley of El Paso, and four grandchildren.

## *See* Cabell view of Vietnam 'gloomy'

The new North Vietnamese invasion and continued U.S. troop pullouts may mean this country will soon be faced "with the decision of charging off all Southeast Asia," declares U.S. Rep. Earle Cabell.

"I'm afraid we've sacrificed many billions of dollars which, of course, is not anything as far as those thousands of lives lost," Cabell said Wednesday in a gloomy assessment of the Vietnam situation.

He gave his views from the Dallas Press Club "hot seat."

The renewed bombing of North Vietnam in the wake of massive attacks by the Communists in the South are "too little and too late," Cabell said.

The 5th District Democrat said the only way to have beaten the North Vietnamese was to "knock out Haiphong harbor" and "knock out Hanoi."

The Nixon administration has mishandled the war to some extent, he claimed.

"In the 1968 campaign he (Nixon) said he had a plan that would end the war with honor. That plan, as of yet, hasn't been unfolded."

## LETTERS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1970

### Rep. Cabell Sets The Record Straight

To The Dallas News:

I definitely dislike to dispute the word of a lady, but I feel that The News will appreciate my correcting an obviously unintentional error that was made in a letter published in The Dallas Morning News on Dec. 6, written by a Mrs. Shirley Gautney.

Specifically, her statement that I have only been present for one third of the votes taken in the House during my tenure in office. A rash misstatement.

The official record will show that during the six years of my service in the House, I have answered over 85 per cent of all roll calls.

There are a number of such absences that I can recall quite well.

One was when I attended, in the rain, the funeral of a native Dallasite, at Arlington Cemetery, who was killed while on duty in an airplane accident. I was with the family.

On another occasion, I missed two roll-call votes when I, as a member of the Space Committee, attended the funerals of the two astronauts who lost their lives in the Apollo fire.

On numerous other occasions, I have been with government agencies pleading the cause of constituents who had problems with the federal bureaucracy.

And I must admit that a two weeks' bout in the hospital with pneumonia didn't help the attendance record.

But be that as it may, the record will show that not on a single occasion, that I missed a vote, would my presence have altered the final decision. I knew that before I permitted the absence.

Since Mrs. Gautney's letter was published long after the general elections, I assume that it was not intended to influence the election, but rather to tear down the image of the man who was elected to serve his district for an additional two years. If this is true, could she possibly be accused of "sour grapes"?

*See* EARLE CABELL, Member of Congress.  
Washington, D.C. DEC 29 1970