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Memo	re James Garrison open 4-14-98 per TH	3/9/67	C

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6
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By ics, NARA Date 4-20-98

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NLJ 93-467
By iso, NARA Date 4-28-98

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: March 14, 1967

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

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SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

In accordance with your request, we have reviewed Departmental files for pertinent information concerning individuals mentioned in connection with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Summary

Our review revealed no information which would indicate that the individuals being mentioned were involved in the assassination or a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Our files show, however, that several of the individuals mentioned were involved at some time or another in anti-Castro organizations and that members of a military-type faction of one of these organizations were in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. Garrison, among other things, is apparently trying to connect members of this group with Ferrie and Oswald. Garrison reportedly also believes that Castro put out an execution order for President Kennedy in retaliation for CIA operations to assassinate him. Our files disclose information from a source of unknown reliability that one anti-Castro organization, the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionario, was sending assassination teams into Cuba in 1963. The leader of this group, Manuel Artime Buesa, was the civilian head of the ill-fated April 17, 1961 invasion, met President Kennedy in Florida in December 1962, and claimed in June 1963 that his organization had participated in unspecified missions to Cuba with the authorization of the CIA.

Details

Garrison's principal original sources of information appear to be Jack S. Martin, David Franklin Lewis (FBI memo 2/21/67), Sidney Manning or Manix (FBI memo 3/6/67), and possibly Carl John Stanley (FBI memo 3/2/67).

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Jack S. Martin

Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans. He has a history of mental illness. Newspaper articles characterize him variously as an episodic drunk, a member of the Flying Tigers before World War II, a former reporter, and a public relations man. Departmental files contain no identifiable information concerning Martin. Martin claims that Lee Harvey Oswald was acquainted with David William Ferrie, a former airline pilot; that Ferrie was involved with Cubans in pro-Castro activities; that Ferrie was waiting for Oswald in Dallas with a get-away plane; and that both Ferrie and Oswald were heavily influenced by W. Guy Banister, former FBI agent and head of a private New Orleans investigation agency before his death in 1964.

Crime Commission advised that Martin is a serious original source. In Kohn's opinion Martin is a mental case. He was in a psychiatric ward at Charity Hospital as of Jan 17, 1957.

David William Ferrie

Ferrie, a known sex deviate and former airline pilot, was found dead on February 22, 1967. Departmental files reflect that Ferrie was interviewed by the FBI prior to the Kennedy Assassination investigation on August 22, 1961, after the Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, Sheriff's office found weapons and ammunition in his home during a morals investigation. Ferrie admitted to the officers that he was working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front, an anti-Castro organization. During the Bureau interview, Ferrie acknowledged that he had been working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front under the New Orleans leadership of Sergio Arcacha Smith, on and off since November 1960. He said that he had worked on the average of three days a week since April 1961, and had collected food, money, medicine and clothing for the organization. He denied ever purchasing any weapons or ammunitions for the group, however, and said that this material was purchased by him in 1959 for a New Orleans Cadet rifle club. Later, in October 1961, a former co-worker of Ferrie's told the Bureau that Ferrie had asked him to assist in purchasing an airplane, and that he had been told that Ferrie had a cache of arms in the New Orleans area.

Our files reflect that the Bureau conducted earlier inquiries concerning Ferrie in 1955, after receiving an allegation that Ferrie had made the statement that he could "see no reason to salute the flag." During this investigation, one individual stated that Ferrie had been critical of the Roosevelt and Truman

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administrations "for driving us into Communism," but no pertinent information was developed to indicate that Ferrie was disloyal or a security threat. (146-1-32-328)

During the Kennedy assassination investigation, the FBI extensively investigated Martin's allegations concerning Ferrie and developed no evidence that Ferrie was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald or otherwise involved in the assassination. Ferrie told the Bureau that Martin was a mental case and had a grudge against him. *Ferrie denied to the Bureau that he knew Oswald. He also denied it to Layton P. Martins who roomed with him at the time.*
James R. Lewallen

David Ferrie advised the Bureau on November 25, 1963, that James R. Lewallen could furnish information as to his activities and whereabouts. Lewallen was interviewed by the Bureau. Departmental files contain no additional identifiable information concerning Lewallen. *He said he saw Ferrie at his home on Nov 20, 1963 and again on Nov 26. He said he had never seen Ferrie with anyone by the name of Lee H. Oswald. He said that Ferrie's plane was not operable during 1963.*
Cuban Revolutionary Front

With regard to the Cuban Revolutionary Front, with which Ferrie claimed to be associated, Departmental files reflect that this organization was also known as the Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD), an organization which up until the abortive revolutionary attempt to invade Cuba on April 17, 1961, was engaged in recruiting Cuban counterrevolutionaries throughout the United States for training outside the United States. On June 8, 1961, the Central Intelligence Agency advised the Department that it had a special interest in the activities conducted by the FRD and that Sergio Arcacha Smith (the individual identified by Ferrie as the head of the organization in New Orleans) was the bona fide FRD representative in New Orleans. (71-4-137)

Carl John Stanley

An FBI memorandum dated March 2, 1967 reflects that Carl John Stanley of Louisville, Kentucky, advised the Bureau that he is acquainted with David Ferrie and John Martin through church activities and that Martin told him on January 3, 1966, that he (Martin), Ferrie, Jerry DePugh, George Augustine Hyde, and Lee

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Harvey Oswald once lived together, worked together, were close friends, and were connected with a Cuban organization. Stanley claimed that he had previously furnished this information to the New Orleans Chief of Police, and thus it may now be in Garrison's possession.

Department files contain no information identifiable with Jerry DePugh, George Augustine Hyde, or Carl John Stanley. The Bureau noted in its memorandum that Carl John Stanley is considered by the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Chief to be crazy and a confidence man, and has also been arrested for sending obscene matter through the mails and has been convicted of automobile theft.

Cuban Training Camp

According to the FBI memorandum dated March 3, 1967, Garrison has also developed information that there was a group of Cuban refugees training near Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, presumably during the period Lee Harvey Oswald resided in New Orleans from late April 1963 to September 25, 1963. (An FBI memorandum dated March 6, 1967 advised that Garrison places great faith in one Sidney Manning, allegedly one of a group of homosexuals who had infiltrated the training camp.) These Cubans reportedly had been "left in the lurch" and had become angry at everyone. Garrison reportedly has learned that some of them attended a meeting of homosexuals in the apartment of David Ferrie where the assassination of President Kennedy was allegedly planned, and that Oswald, a latent homosexual, had some connection with this group. Attending this alleged meeting were two Cubans by the names of "Diaz" and "Gonzales," and Clay Bertrand, also known as Clay Shaw, Martin Layton, and one R. Richard Davis, who was reportedly killed in Tampa, Florida, in late February 1967. Members of this group allegedly took a laundry truck to Dallas where Martin Layton was "the trigger man," and Garrison reportedly has the laundry truck stashed away in New Orleans.

No identifiable information has been located in our review of Departmental files concerning "Diaz," "Gonzales," Clay Bertrand, also known as Clay Shaw, Sidney Manning (or a deep sea diver by the name of Sidney L. Manix, who has recently called the Bureau office in New Orleans and requested an interview),

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or Martin Layton (possibly identical with Ferrie's roommate, Layton Patrick Martins, who was interviewed by the Bureau in 1963).

Clay Shaw or Clay Bertrand
and Dean Andrews

The news media on March 1, 1967 announced that Garrison had arrested Clay Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans.

As indicated above, Departmental files contain no identifiable information concerning Clay Shaw. The Bureau advised by memorandum dated March 2, 1967 that it had received information in the past that Clay Shaw is a homosexual and that he is alleged to be identical with an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand, who New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews once claimed telephoned him shortly after the assassination and requested him to defend Oswald. Andrews was ill ^{and under medical treatment} at the time and later thought the call was a figment of his imagination. Andrews also claimed that Oswald had visited his office in June 1963. The Bureau investigated Andrews in 1954 when he was an applicant for a position with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Persons who knew him well described him as poorly adjusted, unstable, not well balanced, and a big talker who stretched the truth. Department files contain no information identifiable with the Dean Andrews in question.

J. B. Dauenhauer

The Washington Post issue of March 7, 1967 reported that Garrison had also questioned J. B. Dauenhauer, who once served as an assistant to Clay Shaw at the Trade Mart. Departmental files contain no information identifiable with this individual.

Rudolph Richard Davis

Concerning the group of discontented Cubans and R. Richard Davis, who Garrison believes attended the meeting in Ferrie's apartment, Departmental files reflect that on August 14, 1963, a confidential informant advised the Bureau that a group of eleven

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Cubans had arrived in New Orleans from Miami around the end of July or August 1, 1963, for the purpose of being trained at a camp located on the other side of the lake from New Orleans. They reportedly joined about nine others already at the summer house of Richard Davis and were disappointed to learn that Davis had no training camp, equipment, or money for them. Two of the Cubans were reportedly looking for Davis to harm him, but all subsequently returned to Miami. Also on August 14, 1963, one Raul Diaz advised the Bureau that he had found Richard Davis and some eleven Cubans at the Motel Monterey on Highway 90, east of New Orleans, on either July 28 or 29, 1963. He said Davis was attempting to get the Catholic Cuban Refugee Center to pay the motel bill for the Cubans. Diaz said the group was headed by a Victor Paneque of Miami and he understood from conversation with them that they had come to New Orleans for the purpose of going to a training camp, and that Davis, who owned a summer house across the lake, had used money for them for some other purpose. (146-1-18-626) (It is noted that this Raul Diaz has the same name as one of the individuals allegedly attending the meeting in Ferrie's apartment, but no further information connecting him with this group appears in our files.)

Rudolph Richard Davis, Jr., was interviewed by the Bureau on October 1, 1963. He stated that he had acted as a coordinator between the Christian Democratic Movement and the New York Police in January 1961, and was now the New Orleans delegate for this group. He said that the nineteen men had been sent to him by Laureano Batista of Miami, Florida, to work in a lumber company business with which he was connected in Guatemala. He said that for some reason or another the men thought they were to be trained in military operations, became disenchanted, and returned to Miami. He was able to recall some of their names as Victor Paneque, Leodovino Interian, Fernando Fernandez, and Fornes.

Our files contain no identifiable information concerning Interian, Fernandez, and Fornes; however, the Laureano Batista who Davis claimed sent the men to work in the lumber company business is probably identical with Laureano Batista Falla, head and military chief of his own faction of the Christian Democratic Movement (CDM) in Miami, the anti-Castro organization with which Davis was affiliated. Newspapers and Life Magazine reported in September 1963 that this group was holding military maneuvers in the New York area. Sources told the Bureau, however, that this was a small effort merely for publicity purposes. (149-4701)

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Our files also reflect that Victor Paneque, who Davis and Raul Diaz identified as one of the individuals who came to Miami, was a former member of the Castro underground, a major in the Castro army, and head of the Cuban National Transportation Industry before fleeing Cuba in September 1960. Paneque was also known as "Commandante Diego" and claimed to be personally acquainted with Castro and his top commanders. Various sources advised the Bureau that Paneque was a 'plant' by the Castro Government to infiltrate anti-Castro groups; however, other sources expressed confidence in Paneque. Paneque was known to be involved in operations against Cuba in 1962. (146-1-18-626) In early 1964, Paneque was working closely with Batista Falla and was reportedly travelling frequently between Miami and New York for the purpose of obtaining money and military equipment to be used against the Castro Government. On April 23, 1964, a large quantity of explosives and munitions of war were seized at CDM headquarters in Miami and Batista Falla was arrested. The CDM continues to maintain offices in Miami under Batista Falla and is registered with the Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, although it is delinquent in submitting reports. (149-4801) Our files also reflect that on July 1, 1964, Batista Falla's second in command, Angel Vega, advised the Bureau that Rudolph Richard Davis was named CDM delegate in New Orleans in about June 1963, and at that time he (Vega) and some other Cubans who were interested in a military training camp, visited Davis, but the plan did not work out.

Our files also show that in June 1964 the Bureau again interviewed Davis upon receiving reports that Davis had said that the CDM intended to carry out an air raid on Cuba. Davis told the Bureau that he alone had concocted this story in order to prompt donations to the CDM by the John Birch Society and other groups. Davis was then an encyclopedia salesman in New Orleans and had previously been an insurance salesman. Several individuals described Davis as having lived in Cuba for several years and being well-known among Cuban exiles. He was also described as being a promoter and a hustler, who was often carried away with his own thinking. (149-4801)

The information in our files would thus indicate that the CDM was an anti-Castro organization which was capable of military-type action and that two of the top individuals in the CDM, Paneque and Vega, were among the group visiting Davis in New Orleans in the

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summer of 1963. The information allegedly in Garrisons's possession would apparently connect Davis and other members of this group with Ferrie, Clay Shaw, and Oswald. The Bureau's memorandum of March 3, 1967 reflects, however, that Bureau files contain no information indicating that Ferrie or Oswald had any connection with Davis or the anti-Castro organization which Davis represented.

William Julius Molaney
and Jose Juarez

The Evening Star newspaper issue of March 4, 1967, also indicated that Garrison was trying to connect Oswald and the assassination to a July 31, 1963 FBI raid on a weapons cache at an unoccupied house in Lacombe, Louisiana, owned by William Julius Molaney and allegedly loaned to one Jose Juarez. Department files contain no information identifiable with Jose Juarez. The Records Administration Branch has advised that a William J. Molaney is the subject of a 1951 Foreign Agents Registration Act file concerning the country of Brazil. (149-3888) This file is being secured from the Federal Records Center and will be reviewed for any pertinent information.

David Franklin Lewis, Jr.

An FBI memorandum dated February 21, 1967, reflects that David Lewis, a former private investigator in New Orleans and now a Trailways Bus clerk, has told Garrison that he met Lee Harvey Oswald in the offices of W. Guy Banister, a former FBI agent and New Orleans private investigator. Lewis has said that Raul Torres, Sergio Arcacha Smith, and Carlos Quiroga, are suspected by Garrison of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Lewis said that Garrison is also trying to locate Bob Guzman, a former investigator for Banister. It is noted that Jack S. Martin has also alleged that a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy originated in the rooms above the office of W. Guy Banister. According to newspaper accounts, Banister was friendly with anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans.

Lewis was not interviewed by the Bureau during their investigation of the assassination as they received no information that Oswald was known to him. The Bureau also feels that W. Guy Banister would have reported to them if he had had any contact with Oswald.

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Departmental files reflect that Lewis made a voting irregularities complaint to the Bureau in 1961. He made the complaint upon the apparent advice of Jack S. Martin. (166-32-15, Section 1) The Sunday Star issue of February 26, 1967 quotes Martin's wife as saying that Lewis worked for both Martin and Banister in recent years.

W. Guy Banister
and Bob Guzman

Departmental files contain no identifiable information concerning former FBI agent and private investigator W. Guy Banister or his alleged aide, Bob Guzman, although our files do reflect that in 1955 a Selective Service investigation was conducted by the New York office of the Bureau regarding one Roberto Jose Guzman, born July 24, 1925 in Puerto Rico. In 1950 this Roberto Jose Guzman was allegedly a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which has been designated under Executive Order 10450. (25-51-3947)

Sergio Arcacha Smith

Concerning Sergio Arcacha Smith, who Garrison reportedly believes was also involved in an assassination conspiracy, as mentioned above, our files show that David Ferrie told the Bureau in 1961 that he was working for the Cuban Revolutionary Front under the New Orleans leadership of Sergio Arcacha Smith. Our files reflect that in 1961 we received information from the Bureau that Smith was attempting to recruit men for the Cuban Revolutionary Front, also known as the Frente Revolucionario Democratico. We inquired regarding any CIA interest in this possible neutrality violation and we were advised by CIA that CIA had a special interest in FRD activities. (71-4-137) The FRD was registered with the Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act from February 23, 1961 until September 30, 1961, and Sergio Arcacha Smith was listed as the representative of FRD in New Orleans.

Carlos Quiroga

The Departmental files contain no identifiable information regarding Carlos Quiroga. The Bureau has advised that Carlos Quiroga, whom Garrison suspects of being involved in an

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assassination conspiracy, furnished information to them after the assassination concerning his contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans. He said that he made the contacts in an effort to obtain information regarding Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee so that he could turn such information over to police authorities. Departmental files contain no additional identifiable information regarding Carlos Quiroga.

Raul Torres

Garrison is reportedly trying to locate Raul Torres in Miami. It is noted that we received information in 1961 that the FRD was operating in the New York City area out of the home of one Dr. Raul Torres, but no other identifiable information could be located concerning this individual. (71-4-137) Our files also contain references to many other individuals known as Raul Torres, whose relation to the Raul Torres in question is likewise unknown. One Raul Rolando Torres y Vichot, a Cuban of alleged pro-Castro sympathies, as of June 1964 was employed in a restaurant in Tampa, Florida. (146-1-17M-136) A Raul Torres-Carreon, an American citizen, was involved in a narcotics violation in Texas in 1961. (12-76-699) One Paul Raul Torres, an American citizen born in Puerto Rico and residing in New York City, was as of February 15, 1966 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., pending his competency to stand trial for firing a weapon near the White House. A Secret Service warrant was also outstanding against him at the time for a written threat against President Johnson, and he had also previously written love letters to Mrs. Kennedy. (129-16-4)

Castro Assassination Attempt

A UPI news item dated March 3, 1967 reported that Garrison believes that Castro put out a Kennedy execution order in retaliation for CIA operations to assassinate him. Departmental files reflect that on December 9, 1963, the Bureau received information from a source of unknown reliability that the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) had been sending five-man teams into Cuba once a month for the purpose of assassinations. Principal targets for assassinations were Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, and Che Guevera. The source advised that during the summer of 1963, assassins had laced Castro's car with bullets and killed all occupants, but Castro had left the vehicle about two blocks earlier. On June 14, 1963, the head of this organization, one

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Manuel Artime Buesa, advised the Bureau that his organization had participated in missions to Cuba with the authorization of the CIA. However, he did not specifically mention assassination attempts. Artime was the civilian leader of the ill-fated April 17, 1961 invasion of Cuba, and accompanied President Kennedy and was on the speakers' platform when the President reviewed the returned prisoners of Brigade 2506 on December 29, 1962, at the Orange Bowl Stadium, Miami, Florida. (146-1-51-16406, Section 1)

An article in the New York Times issue of June 16, 1963, at page 52, column 1, states that the Revolutionary Junta in Miami on June 15, 1963 published a letter from an underground agent in Cuba stating that an attempt had been made to assassinate Fidel Castro last March in Montangas Province in west-central Cuba. The letter said that assassins killed one of Castro's bodyguards.

Pascual Enrique Pudedolo y Gongora

This individual is presently confined in Creedmor State Hospital for the insane at Queens, New York. He claims to have been in one of five or six groups sent to the United States to assassinate President Kennedy at the direction of Castro and claims to have tipped off the FBI three days before the assassination. He claims that the Government had him deported to Spain and then confined to a mental hospital to hush him up. Several newspapers and radio stations have published the story as backing up Garrison's theory, and an attorney who became interested in the case obtained a habeus corpus hearing on March 7, 1967 which was postponed until March 21, 1967.

Information in our files indicates that Pudedolo has a serious mental problem. He entered the United States on April 28, 1961 as a Cuban refugee. He was arrested October 25, 1961 in New York City on an assault charge and later received a three-month sentence. On August 23, 1963, he was arrested on a narcotics charge, and on November 14, 1963 he was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. He wrote numerous letters to the Miami Police Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, expressing dissatisfaction with the United States and a desire to be returned to Cuba. Consequently, on November 28, 1963 he was sent to Spain under arrangements whereby the Spanish Government would attempt to gain entrance for him into

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Cuba and if Spain was unsuccessful, the United States would take him back. The Castro Government would not permit his return to Cuba so he was returned to New York on February 21, 1964. He was confined to the mental hospital and was described by the hospital as "still psychotic" in May 1965. His case psychiatrist testified at the habeas corpus hearing on March 7, 1967 and evaluated him as a sick man who should continue to be confined. (146-1-51-18032)

Bernardo Torres

Newspaper accounts reflect that Garrison is particularly interested in Bernardo Torres and Miguel Torres. The Departmental files do not appear to contain any pertinent information concerning the Bernardo Torres in question. The Washington Daily News issue of March 6, 1967 contains an article which states that this Bernardo Torres is a self-styled investigator from Miami who has offered his help to Garrison. He claims to have been one of the guards assigned to President Kennedy in 1962 when the President made a speech to the survivors of the Cuban invasion, although the article states that the Secret Service questions this. In this connection, as was noted above, one of the individuals accompanying President Kennedy at this affair, Manuel Artime Buesa, was the leader of a group alleged to have sent assassins into Cuba, and perhaps Bernardo Torres, if he does have knowledge of the situation, is furnishing information to this effect to Mr. Garrison.

Miguel Torres

Departmental files reflect that in July of 1963 Miguel Angel Silva Torres was running a restaurant with his parents in New Orleans. He had previously served a prison term in the Louisiana State Prison for armed robbery and was believed to be involved in pushing narcotics. The Bureau conducted an investigation of Torres at this time apparently due to his alleged pro-Castro statements; however, according to the reports in our files, nothing was developed during the investigation to indicate that Torres was pro-Castro or a security threat. (146-1-18-1400)

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Dr. Carlos Brinquier

By memorandum dated February 21, 1967, the Bureau furnished a copy of a letter from Dr. Carlos Brinquier to the Bureau. Dr. Brinquier stated that he had just been given a lie-detector test by Mr. Garrison and Garrison's general ideas are that Oswald was brought to New Orleans by Mr. Riley of Riley Coffee Company, an anticommunist subversive; that Oswald was an anticommunist and carried out the assassination as such; and that Oswald was connected with Cuban refugees.

The Bureau determined during the assassination investigation that Oswald had visited Brinquier and indicated an interest in his work against Castro, and that later Brinquier observed Oswald passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets and got into a dispute with him which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Later, Brinquier and Oswald engaged in a radio debate with Oswald defending Castro.

Department files contain no additional identifiable information concerning Brinquier; however, it was noted that during our check for information concerning Richard Davis, also believed by Garrison to be involved in an assassination conspiracy, as discussed above, that during the 1964 FBI investigation of Richard Rudolph Davis, Brinquier was interviewed concerning Davis. Brinquier indicated that he knew Davis and stated that Davis might be the representative in New Orleans of the Laureano Batista faction of the Christian Democratic Movement, although this was only speculation on his part. He stated that he considered Davis to be rather stupid and mentioned as an example that some time between the period August of 1963 and November 22, 1963 (an interesting choice of dates) Davis came to him and said that he had met a person who claimed to have an invention about the size of a golf ball capable of disintegrating buildings in Cuba which he would develop for \$100,000 and a million dollars when Castro is overthrown. Brinquier said Davis was all enthused over this weapon, but he considered it to be ridiculous and told Davis so. He said that he had never heard of any other activity by Davis against Castro.

William B. Reily Company

With regard to "Mr. Riley of Riley Coffee Company," which Dr. Brinquier claimed to be of interest to Garrison, it is noted that the Warren Commission found that Oswald had worked for

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the William B. Reily Company in New Orleans as a greaser and oiler of coffee processing machines from May 10, 1963 to July 19, 1963. Departmental files appear to contain no pertinent identifiable information concerning the William B. Reily Company or William B. Reily. (5-32-349)

Dante Marochini

The Evening Star newspaper issue of March 4, 1967, also carried an article indicating that a former employee of the William B. Reily Company during the time Oswald was employed there, one Dante Marochini was subpoenaed by Garrison. Department files contain no identifiable information concerning Marochini.

Celfo Macario Hernandez
Miguel Mariano

Departmental files contain no identifiable information concerning these individuals who were arrested along with Oswald and Carlos Brinquier in New Orleans.

O. H. Lee
Oswald Lee
O. Howard Lee
A. J. Hiddell

A check of these names, used by Lee Harvey Oswald, in Departmental files revealed no additional identifiable information.

James M. Garrison
Lewis Ivon
Terry Kenneth Davis

Departmental files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Garrison or these investigators other than that furnished recently by the Bureau. (129-11; 82-32-90; 144-32-62)

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Sidney Manning, aka Sidney L. Manix

On March 6 the Bureau reported that a reliable source who had interviewed District Attorney Garrison advised that Garrison placed a great faith in a deep-sea diver whose name is Sidney Manning. This person allegedly was one of a group of homosexuals who had infiltrated an anti-Castro guerrilla training camp at Lake Pontchartrain.

At 3:15 AM, March 4, 1967, a man identifying himself as Sidney L. Manix, ~~and~~ that he was employed as a deep-sea diver, telephoned the New Orleans FBI office claiming he had just been arrested by the police for reckless driving and was presently incarcerated at the Central Lockup. He again called the FBI at 6:15 AM asking to be interviewed by the Bureau. He had claimed in the earlier call to have information regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy. When the Bureau contacted the local police they were told that Manix was not presently booked and there was no record of his confinement there. The Bureau said it would not attempt to contact Manix unless advised to the contrary as he appeared to be a witness for Garrison.

It would be my suggestion that we ask the FBI to interview Manix when the District Attorney's preliminary hearing is concluded.

Layton Patrick Martens

This man was interviewed by the Bureau on November 25, 1963 at which time he was living at the home of David Ferrie. Martens was then twenty years of age and had been "kicked out" of his parents home on November 17, 1963. He said Ferrie's employer an attorney by the name of G. Wray Gill had been looking for Ferrie on November 24. Gill had learned that Jack S. Martin had told the police that Ferrie had planned the assassination of the President and Gill said he would defend him. Layton Martens relayed this information to Ferrie when he called later in the day. Ferrie said the name "Oswald" meant nothing to him and that he did not know him.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

*File for
dist. Garrison*

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.				
2.	<i>Mr. Clark -</i>			
3.				
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- | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
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REMARKS

*Re the Garrison -
Oswald investigation
you may want to
check this memo when
Garrison's witnesses become
known today.
Also note last R pg 10
Velt,*

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL	Internal Security Division		

ANDREWS, Dean Adams, Jr.

45-year-old

3/10/67

Andrews is a New Orleans lawyer who sometimes works as an investigator for the New Orleans (Jefferson parish) district attorney.

In 1954, when Andrews applied for a position with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, he was investigated by the FBI, and described by acquaintances as "poorly adjusted," "not well balanced," "unstable," and as habitually exaggerating.

On November 25, 1963, he contacted the New Orleans FBI office with a story that OSWALD had come into his office in late June 1963 and had returned ~~40~~ twice to discuss the possibility of action to alter his dishonorable discharge from the Marines, and to obtain citizenship for his wife. No file was made on OSWALD, possibly because he came in after regular office hours. Andrews stated that OSWALD was accompanied, on at least the first visit, by a young man, possibly named Clay BERTRAND, 22-23 years old, 5'7", with blond hair.

On November 20th, 1963, Andrews was hospitalized with pneumonia. He claimed that on the evening of November 23 (Saturday), he received a telephone call from "Clay BERTRAND," asking if he would be interested in coming? going? to Dallas to defend OSWALD, but that Andrews declined because of his illness. He thereupon called Sam Monk ZELDEN, another New Orleans lawyer, on Sunday 11/24, and asked if he would be interested in "assisting" in OSWALD's defense, but that ZELDEN said OSWALD had been shot. ZELDEN confirmed that Andrews had called him with the inquiry.

Andrews's story changed in the course of subsequent interviews with the FBI: on December 3d he described BERTRAND as 6'1" or 6'2" and as having brown hair. By December 5th he stated that the whole telephone call episode was a dream, a product of his illness. Andrew's doctor stated that Andrews was under heavy sedation and probably could not have used the phone on 11/23.

On July 21, 1964, Andres appeared before Wesley J. Liebeler, counsel for the Warren Commission, and gave another account of his dealings with BERTRAND. He described him as "a lawyer without a briefcase," who has been involved with a number of transvestites or homosexuals charged in local court, and who often refers them to Andrews for representation or advice. BERTRAND, he said, sent OSWALD to him in May, 1963. OSWALD had appeared the first time in the company of five or six "gay" (transvestite) Mexican youths, but presumably returned alone. He stated that he had seen BERTRAND two-three years before, after which meeting BERTRAND began to refer clients to him. At that time, he gauged that he was 6'1", weighing 200 lbs., with sandy-colored hair and ruddy complexion. He described BERTRAND as "Bisexually". What they call a swinging cat." He claimed that after his initial contact with the FBI, the Agents "harrassed" him, so that he retracted his story about the hospital telephone call; his office files were allegedly ransacked ~~afte~~ during his hospital stay, and so he was unable to find any record of OSWALD's visits in 1963. When he claimed to have seen BERTRAND only some six weeks before (i.e., in June, 1964), at whichtime BERTRAND ran away at the sight of Andrews. The physical description gleaned from that encounter varied somewhat from the earlier version: he sized BERTRAND as 5'7" or 5'8", weighing maybe 165. He was unable at any time to furnish specific information as to the whereabouts or acquaintances of BERTRAND.

no age specified

DECLASSIFIED

Authority JFR #177-10002-10091

By fw NARA. Date 3-4-98

3/9

Andrews summoned before g.j. in NO today in
secret session - 3pm

is being represented by Zelden

std he "tht" O had called B from A's office -
OO T-P 3/3

BANISTER, W. Guy

Banister was a former FBI agent (at one time, Special Agent in Chicago), who retired December 31, 1954. He went to New Orleans, where he established a private investigating agency, and apparently had very close ties with the anti-Castro Cuban refugee groups. For example, he was reported to be actively involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion plans. He died June 6, 1964 of a heart attack. A former employee is David Frankline LEWIS, Jr., mentioned in another page of this memo.

On January 27, 1967, Jack S. MARTIN called the FBI New Orleans office with the allegation that the whole assassination conspiracy originated "in the rooms above Banister's office."

An FBI report dated February 21, 1967 commentw on Banister's history of FBI employment, and places great trust in him; it states that if Banister had known Oswald, he would have certainlynotified the Bureau after the assassination.

BRINGUIER, Carlos Jose

Bringuier, age 33, a Cuban refugee, was a practicing attorney in Havana before Castro assumed power. He came to New Orleans in February 1961, and established a clothing store, "Casa Roca." His business stationery reads: "Carlos enterprises—Imports & Exports." He is violently anti-Castro in his sentiments, and is the New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate. On August 5, 1963, Oswald visited Bringuier's clothing store on the pretense of desiring to participate in the Directorate, and asked for information and literature. On August 9th, a friend of Bringuier's observed Oswald distributing literature and carrying placards ("Viva Fidel", "Hands Off Cuba") for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Bringuier rushed to the scene (700 block of Canal St.) and an argument and then a fist fight ensued. Both men were arrested for disturbing the peace, and Oswald paid a \$10. fine the next week. On August 16th, Bringuier was again informed that Oswald was distributing literature for the Committee, but on his arrival in front of the International Trade Mart Building, he found that Oswald had left. On August 21, Bringuier and Oswald participated in a taped radio debate about the Cuban Revolution, at which time Bringuier termed Oswald a Communist.

Bringuier became aware of the Garrison investigation when he was called down to the district attorney's office and asked to take a polygraph test on February 14, 1967. He thereupon wrote Mr. Hoover (see FBI report dated Feb. 21, 1967) and asked for FBI intervention in the matter). On February 20 he was approached by David Ferrie, who was conducting an investigation on his own of the matter (possibly, a counter-investigation). We have no information what conversation ensued then.

DAUENHAUER, J.B.

Dauenhauer, subpoenaed for questioning before Garrison's staff on 3/7/67, was formerly assistant sales manager for the International Trade Mart : 1947; 11965. He is now bookkeeper and assistant building manager for the Cross County Development Corporation. He served with Shaw in the service, and may have been involved in the establishment of the Trade Mart in 1947.

A-

FERRIE, David William

Ferrie, deceased February 22, 1967, aged 49, had been a part-time private investigator and flying instructor, and owned a small flying service outside New Orleans. He was a militant anti-Castro partisan, and had worked closely with anti-Castro Cuban Refugee groups. He had once worked for Eastern Airlines as a pilot, but was discharged, possibly on a morals charge. The FBI and the local police have records on Ferrie's homosexual activities.

Ferrie had been associated with a local Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans, and was considered a "definite radical" by his associates at the Lakefront Airport.

During the afternoon of November 22, 1963, Ferrie had left New Orleans with two young companions, Alvin Roland Beaubuoës and Patrikk L. Martens, for a weekend drive to Texas. They drove to Houston, then Galveston, where they presumably went goose hunting, and returned to New Orleans at approximately 9:30^{pm} Sunday 11/24. One M Jack Martin, mentioned on another page of this memorandum, had called the New Orleans police in Ferrie's absence with the story that Ferrie was to be Oswald's getaway pilot from Dallas, and so Ferrie was arrested 11/25 as a fugitive from Texas. The New Orleans investigative staff inspected Ferrie's plane at the nearby airport and found it completely un-flyable. He was thoroughly investigated by the FBI and the Secret Service and cleared of any complicity in the assassination; Martin, who Ferrie said must have held a grudge against him, later admitted that the whole story was a fabrication. (See Warren Comm'n Hearings vo.VIII , pp.13-4, 22-23, 28-29).

When Garrison reopened his investigation last October, he ~~consi~~ interviewe Ferrie at length, and, as he has stated to the press, considered him a prime suspect ("one of history's most important individuals"). Ferrie began his own investigation, presumably to clear his name, and on 2/18 referred to Garrison's

inquiry as "a big joke."

The night of 2/23-2/24 he was interviewed at length by George Lardner, Jr. a Washington Post staff writer, who has stated that their conversation ended at approximately 4 a.m. Ferrie was found at 11:40 a.m. in his bed, dead of a ruptured artery at the base of his brain. The New Orleans coroner, Nicholas Chetta, ruled that the death was due to natural causes, since Ferrie had a long history of nervousness and hypertension. Garrison initially challenged this finding, because Ferrie's body was a despondent note; this challenge may be chagrin, since Garrison indicated that he had intended to arrest Ferrie as a conspirator, but of course cannot.

Ferrie had been associated with the Civil Air Patrol in the Lakefront Squadron, and had contacts with a number of people thru it. An example is RUSSO, mentioned in another page of this memorandum, who says Ferrie had been seen in the presence of uniformed Cubans. Ferrie denies any knowledge of or acquaintance with Oswald, and stated that Oswald connection with the Civil Air Patrol was undoubtedly with another squadron (probably, the Moisant Squadron). (On this, see comment on VOEBEL in another page).

An FBI memorandum of March 2d quotes Carl John STANLEY:, an informant, as having said that FERRIE was a member of the "American Orthodox Catholic Church," a splinter sect, but was deposed as a "bishop" when his homosexual tendencies became known. The Dailey News, March 6, (Merriman Smith) reports this religious involvement as a fact. It appears that Garrison fed such tidbits of information to Smith in an interview.

GONGORA, Pascual Enrique Ruedolo

This Cuban national wrote to Robert F. Kennedy, then AG, on October 18, 1963, with statements of rumors of his (Kennedy's) brother's assassination. An investigation ensued, but no action taken because GONGORA was order deported (report doesnot indicate basis of deportation order) on 11/28/63. The plan was to have GONGORA transported back to Cuba via Spain, but he was unable to obtain Cuban travel documents, and so the Spanish government returned him to the U.S., where he was confined in the (N.Y.) Creedmore State Hospital (Queens) for the mentally ill.

Apparently at some time while the deportation was in force or pending, he had spoken to the Spanish Consul, Garcia Banon, with a story that he (GONGORA) had been a member of an execution task force sent by Castro for the express purpose of assassinating the President. Castra, he said, was afraid JFK would have him murdered, so wanted to eliminate the President first.

Banon spoke to Stanley Ross, a New York journalist, who then appeared on radio 2/6/64, wrote an article in El Tiempo, a Spanish-language Newspaper in N.Y. city 2/28/64, and appeared on tv 3/4/64. He was interviewed by the FBI 4/24/64 regarding the source and reliability of the information he had conveyed in the article and broadcasts.

Ross in turn must have spoken to Doug Edelson, another journalist, who wrote a story about GONGORA and his possible tie-in with the current investigation. UPD stories appeared 3/2 in the Washington Daily News and 3/3 in the N.Y. World Journal Tribune, citing Edelson's article on this subject. On 3/5, James Egan and Charles Adler, N.Y. lawyers, undertook to have GONGORA released from the hospital. A habeas corpus hearing was held before a supreme court judge on 3/7, at which time it was temporarily decided that GONGORA is still ill and will remain at Creedmore Hospital. A permanent order will be issued 3/21.

LEWALLEN, James R.

Lewallen,, age 38, was subpoenaed by Garrison on questioning on Wednesday 3/1/67. The news paper accounts we have reveal that Lewallen ^{was born} ~~is~~ employed by Boeing Aircraft Co. (Michoud Saturn rocket plant) as a quality control inspector ^{since 1961. Has a security clearance.} He was apparently brought into the scope of the total investigation because he used to room with David FERRIE.

When Ferrie was arrested on 11/25/63, he gave LEWALLEN as one reference who might be able to account for his activities in the past week. LEWALLEN was interviewed by the FBI, and stated that he had known Ferrie since 1947, when they met in Cleveland, Ohio (thru the C.A.P.). They roomed together in New Orleans from May 1953 to May 1955. LEWALLEN was (until 1963) a pilot with the Louisiana National Guard, and had no knowledge of OSWALD.

LEWIS, David Franklin, Jr.

Lewis, 26 years old, was formerly employed by BANISTER, although apparently not in an investigative capacity. FBI report dated reveals that a confidential source stated that LEWIS told him that he (LEWIS) had met OSWALD a number of times in BANISTER'S office, and that OSWALD became a "casual acquaintance" during the spring and summer of 1963.

Lately LEWIS has been employed as an express baggage handler by Trailways Bus Co. After Garrison's investigation became known, LEWIS stated to the press that there were four prime suspects: Raul TORRES, Sergio Arcacha SMITH, Carlos Q UIROGA, and Bob GUZMAN. After FERRIE died on Feb. 24, LEWIS further stated that FERRIE was not such a prime suspect in the conspiracy. He has asserted several times that he will be Garrison's chief witness whenever arrests are made and a trial held.

He has droppeed from sight in the last few days.

MARACHINI, Dante

Marachini, aged 42, is a former employee of the Standard Coffee Co., New Orleans, and is now employed ;by the Boeing? Michoud missile plant in New Orleans. He worked for the Standard firm (which is owned by Wm. B. Reilly) during the summer of 1963, when OSWALD was also employed by the Reilly Coffee Co., another Reilly firm. Marachini's wife stated to the press that her husband was acquainted with LEWALLEN, a former roommate of FERRIE. Marachini was subpoenaed by Garrison, questioned, but apparently not arrested (~~rep~~ newspaper account dated 3/3).

Martens, Patrick Layton
(Layton Patrick?) age 24

see FBI report 3/8 re him

interview - 11/25/63

Lived w/ Ferrie since 11/17
knew him thru CAP, since 1958

Ferrie working 11/23 for G. Wray Gill, no a#y

1pm 11/24 Gill looking for F

Ferrie called later (like 4pm?)

MARTIN, Jack S .

real name: Edward Stewart SUGGS

MARTIN, aged 52, has a history of mental disturbances and heavy drinking. In press reports and FBI files he is described as "a mental case." In 1957 he was arrested for an altercation in a department store, in the course of which he represented himself as an FBI agent. He was subsequently confined in a local hospital for mental examination. He apparently knew FERRIE, and held some sort of grudge against him, prompting him to fabricate the story in 1963 that FERRIE was to have been the getaway pilot for OSWALD. A Secret Service report, covering that bureau's investigation during the period Nov. 24 thru Nov. 29, 1963, indicated that Martin has a history of furnishing incorrect information to law and national law enforcement officials.

A n FBI report dated 2/21 indicated that Martin might be in Miami, being paid for investigative work by Garrison. It now appears, however, that he left New Orleans in late January, and his wife has stated to the press that he may be in Mexico.

An FBI memorandum of March 2d indicated that a informant, Carl John Stanley, of Louisville, had stated that MARTIN was active in the American Orthodox Catholic Church, and had helped Stanley install FERRIE as a "bishop." The Daily News, 3/6, reports this affiliation as a fact; Garrison may have given this information to the journalist, Merriam Smith.

QUIROGA, Carlos

Information was requested by the AAG from the FBI files on QUIROGA. He is a Cuban refugee, a militant anti-Castro partisan, and so apparently was acquainted with BANISTER. He told a Washington Star Reporter, Haynes Johnson, that FERRIE had been a frequent visitor at BANISTER'S office, too. Once he had visted OSWALD in the summer of 1963 on the ruse of being interested in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and then offered his services to the New Orleans district attorney's staff as a kind of undercover agent in the Committee. He was rejected.

RUSSO, Perry Raymond

RUSSO, 25 years old, had a friend who was "close to" FERRIE, and was active in the Civil Air Patrol. Thru the friend, RUSSO also became acquainted with FERRIE, learned that FERRIE was involved in military training of Cuban refugees near the New Orleans area, and saw Cubans in army fatigues with FERRIE. RUSSO, who at the time (1963) was a student at Loyola University, also heard FERRIE make threatening remarks about the President--like "anytime we want to, we can get him."

He is now an insurance agent, living in Baton Rouge.

SHAW, Clay

This 54-year old man, first to be arrested by Garrison, served in World War II with distinction, and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of major. He turned to New Orleans and in 1947 helped found the International Trade Mart, a privately supported nonprofit organization designed to promote trade through the port of New Orleans. He served as Director of the Trade Mart until his retirement in October 1965 to devote time to private real estate interests. He is reportedly very liberal, a past supporter of President Kennedy, and a "civic leader."

Shaw was called in (subpoenaed) for questioning on 3/1 by Garrison, and after some hours of questioning, was arrested. The DA obtained a search warrant on an affidavit stating that an unnamed confidential informant had information that Shaw, FERRIE, OSWALD, and others had conspired to kill the late President at a meeting at FERRIE's apartment in September 1963. The search warrant was used to gather five cartons of materials from SHAW's apartment, among which were telephone bills, various papers, five whips, a shotgun, rifle cleaning kit, a chain, personal papers, and \$80,000 in Homestead stock, a black hood, and a cape.

Shaw was arrested, and booked, though not formally charged, with "conspiracy to commit murder." Garrison requested a bond of \$25,000., but the judge considered that excessive, and imposed bond of \$10,000. Preliminary hearing was requested by the d.a.'s office (considered an unusual move), and has been set for 3/14 (Tuesday).

Shaw, who has emphatically denied any involvement in any conspiracy, or any knowledge of OSWALD, is represented by the law firm of Racivitch, Johnson, Wegmann and Mouldedoux, New Orleans. Two of the members (?), Edward and William Wegmann (brothers) wrote to Mr. Clark and telegraphed Mr. Clark on 3/3, requested a conference. An answer was sent under Mr. Vinson's signature, 3/8 rejecting such an interview. The law firm filed a number of motions this week, to suppress the evidence obtained in the search, to dismiss the charge against Shaw, and also filed a 7-count bequest for a bill of particulars. All the motions were denied on 3/8 by judge Gabert, except the motion to have the unnamed confidential information ant disclosed. Gabert said a ruling on that motion would be withheld until the preliminary hearing 3/14, and would depend on the strength of the Gov state's other evidence against Shaw.

It should be noted that Shaw has silver hair, is approximately 6'2", and weighs 200 pounds.

*Judge panel: Gabert
Malcolm U. O'Hara*

SMITH, Sergio Arcacha sometimes referred to in press releases as
Sergio ARCACHA

This Cuban refugee, 44 years old, is a lawyer, and the leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front, an anti-Castro organization. He is also the delegate from New Orleans to the Cuban Revolutionary Council (see Hearings vol. XI, pp. 357-58).

On August 30, 1961, the New Orleans police questioned the two occupants of a car stopped along a road (in the suburbs?) The two young men (was one FERRIE? OSWALD?) alleged that they were waiting for FERRIE, and directed the police to SMITH's house, where they established their identities. SMITH was not at home at the time, but the information was supplied to the police by one Layton MARTENS, who claimed to be 2d in command of the Democratic Front (N.B.: one of boys with whom FERRIE took "pleasure trip" on weekend of assassination was named Patrick L. MARTENS).

In 1964 SMITH moved to Houston, then Dallas. When finally located on February 27th, he denied any knowledge of OSWALD or FERRIE. He refused to give interviews to Garrison's staff unless members of the Dallas police force could sit in as witnesses.

*now working in export dept of a
Dallas air conditioner-mfg co.*

TORRES, Bernardo

apparently no relation to Miguel

full name: Bernardo Gonzalez de Torres Alvarez

TORRES, age 32, is an anti-Castro Cuban refugee, who operates as a private investigator in Miami. He has claimed that he and other refugees of the militant "Brigade 2506" assisted the Secret Service in protecting the President in his trip to Miami (Orange Bowl) on Nov. 18, 1963. He has stated that he is working for Garrison in Miami on the investigation.

TORRES and his Brigadē participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion, and he is the head of the Association of Veterans of the Bay of Pigs, which has, he has said somewhat mysteriously, "military plans."

TORRES , Miguel

This Cuban reufgee, age 26, once lived a mere block from OS WALD while the latter was in New Orleans (April-September, 1963). The FBI had a report or complaint on October 25, 1962, that TORRES and his family were pro-Castro, but found no corroborating evidence.

TORRES has a police record, and has been serving a nin-year sentence for burglary in the Louisiana State Penitenitary (Angola). On (The available vouchers on Garrison's investigative activities reveal that at least one trip has been made to Angola, poss ibly to see TORRES). On Janjary 30, TORRES was moved to the Orleans parish jail for cuestioning, but was subsequently moved to the jail hospital for his own protection after threatening calls were received by relatives.

VOEBEL, Edward

This mzn, 25 years old, had known OSWALD when they were in junior high school together. VOEBEL was interested in and joined the local Civil Air Patrol, and perhaps became acquainted with FERRIE. At some undefined point, VOEBEL took OSWALD to a few meetings of the CAP, but failed to interest him in the group, It is uncertain whether FERRIE was the head of Voebel's squadron at this time.

GARRISON, Jemas C.

The district attorney of New Orleans (Jefferson parish) is 46 years old, was first elected to office in 1962, and is reported to have state-wide political ambitions. He served satisfactorily with the FBI between March and July 1951, when he left to enter the service. An FBI memorandum of February 20th indicates that through the defamation suit in 1962-1964 and other flamboyant activities in the city, Garrison has sought to ~~name-a~~ make a "name" for himself.

He is reported, in a Bureau memorandum of March 6, 1967, to be a possible sex deviate himself, and to be involved in an extortion ring aimed at the numerous deviates in the New Orleans area. Frank W. Manning, investigator for the Louisiana Attorney General, Jack Gremillion stated that his office has a file on Garrison that would indicate some "shake-down" activity by Garrison.

Garrison made some investigation, including interviews with FERRIE and others, after the assassination, but apparently ceased when the Bureau began its intensive work, and the Warren Commission hearings commenced. In recent press conference he has stated that the new investigation was prompted by doubts raised by his reading of the Warren Commission report, and hearings, but it is possible that his interest may also have been generated by a "tip" from Jack S. MARTIN, whose information, it should be noted, had brought FERRIE into focus in 1963.

Garrison's investigation was spilled in the newspapers on February 17th by the New Orleans States-Item, which published a story about \$8,000. in expenditures since October 1966 for "a special investigation," including trips to Miami, Ang,ola (site of Louisiana penitentiary) and other cities. Garrison thereupon began making extravagant claims that he would be arresting, charging, and convicting those responsible for President Kennedy's death, even if it took 30 years. He further claimed that OSWALD was not the assassin, or that OSWALD was not a "main figure" in a (the) conspiracy, and that the Warren Commission had done an inadequate reporting and investigating job. He had made a flamboyant show of his investigation, parading witnesses before cameramen and reporters, and issuing subpoenas for persons who claim they would have voluntarily come in to answer any and all questions. Apparently to avoid the necessity of filing expense vouchers, Garrison has had an organization, "Truth and Consequences," founded (funded) by a group of local businessmen, who have agreed to contribute 100 dollars per month each, as a kind of blank check to cover the investigation expenses.

As of March 3d, Garrison's theory appeared to be that anti-Castro Cuban refugees had had a plot to kill Castro, but that somehow it was foiled, and so their wrath was turned on Kennedy, possibly because of the Bay of Pigs fiasco. This theory is not new, of course, and was rejected by the Warren Commission.

Dean A. Andrews, Jr.

Garrison has subpoenaed James R. Lewallen, Dante Marochini, and J.B. Daumhauer for questioning, and has subpoenaed and arrested Clay Shaw, a local businessman, apparently on a charge of conspiring to kill the late President. A hearing on this is scheduled for March 14 (next Tuesday).

Garrison has been "leaking" tidbits of information to the press, and then denying ~~its~~ their veracity. A specific complaint was made about this maneuver in a story 3/6 in the Washington Daily News, by Merriman Smith.

Garrison's staff:
chief investigator: William Gurvich

named as assistants"
chief: Charles R. Ward
others: Al Oser
James Alcock
Louis Ivon

he has subpoenaed:
Dean Andrews
James Lewallen
Clay Shaw
Dante Marachini
J.B. Dauerhauer

he has arrested:
Clay Shaw

C-12 941 404
SHAW, Clay L.

Ser. Nos'. 32619667
0-2047494

So. Sec. No. 059-09-7123

1. Enlisted 11-13-42 at Fort Dix
Comissioned 8-4-43 at Camp Barkley
Separated 1-15-46 at Fort Monmouth

Grade: Major (GSC-MAC)
Campaigns: Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland
Decorations: Legion of Merit Award
Croix De Guerre (French) with Silver Star
Bronze Star Medal

2. Induction Examination (10-22-42):

Occupation as "Booking manager of lecture bureau -- Managing and arranging lecture tours for celebrities." Monthly earnings \$250.

Born: Kentwood, La. -- March 17, 1913
Defects: Relaxed right inguinal ring.
History of undulant fever -- 1940.

3. Discharge Examination (11-15-45):

History of Sacro-iliac -- March 1943
Scar Left Thigh

4. Service Clinical:

Station Hospital, Camp Barkley (4-19-43 to 5-13-43)
Diagnosis: Strain, severe, lumbosacral while practicing
hasty entrenchment.
Sciatica, mod severe, left.

5. 1-14-47 Filed application for compensation for "Crushed Spinal
Cartilage" -- March 1943.

Showed he had been employed prior to service by Lee
Keedick Lecture Bureau of New York City. Current
occupation, Manager- Trade Assn. - International Trade
Mart. \$583 per month salary.

Single

Father: Glaris L. Shaw
Mother: Alice Shaw
Addresses: 457 Egan Street, Shreveport, La.

6. 5-22-47 Application for compensation disallowed as "crushed spinal
cartilage not shown by evidence" and "residuals of sacroiliac
Sprain not found on last exam in service."

C 17 140 190

LEWALLEN, James Ronald

Military Service: Honorable active service in Air Force from 9-25-50 to 5-28-52. Called from inactive duty to serve 21 months. Separated and returned to control of Adjutant General, Ohio. Service serial number: AF 23 581 710

Date, Place of Birth: November 21, 1928, Cleveland, Ohio

Permanent Address: At entry and separation, 15611 School Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Last Address: 1302 White Street, Kenner, Louisiana as of 4-15-54. Previous address: c/o Spartan School of Aero, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Claims filed: R & E Folder (PL 550) retired to Federal Records Center, New Orleans, La., by VARO, New Orleans, 1959.

No claim for disability compensation or pension filed.

Description: Male, Caucasian, brown hair, blue eyes. Height: 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Weight: 154.

RC

C 7 794 547
GARRISON, James C.

Enlisted in National Guard 6 6 39. Inducted into active military service 1 13 41. Honorably discharged 6 22 42 to accept appointment and active duty as 2nd Lieutenant in Army United States. Continuous service until honorably separated as 1st Lieutenant 3 1 46. He returned to active duty 7 24 51 and was discharged by reason of physical disability 10 31 51.

The medical record during all but the last period of service is essentially negative, with notation that serviceman had had usual childhood diseases with no sequellae, stiffness of right fifth finger due to bone infection in 1926.

A compensation claim was filed in 1949 alleging service incurrence of amoebiasis, shigellosis and brucellosis which had been identified by his private physicians in 1948. The Department of Medicine of the University of Virginia thought his trouble was not organic but might be on some psychosomatic basis and intimated to Mr. Garrison that it might be worth his while in time and money to investigate it from that angle. The compensation claim was disallowed because the conditions were found not to have been incurred in service or within the presumptive period. No appeal was taken.

In the last period of service the record shows he hospitalized himself six days after entering upon active duty. He asked the examiner to discharge him from the Army because he had a psychiatric condition.

On admission to the hospital he gave a history of having been sick mentally all his life. He said he had seen a psychiatrist in New Orleans and had received psychoanalysis so he was acquainted with all the details of a psychiatric examination. He believed that the reason for his illness was a strong attachment he had for his mother which he could not break. He said he couldn't make decisions for himself. He said he was subject to periods of depression, had been even prior to World War II, but was currently depressed because of having been called back to duty. He said he did not want treatment from the Army; he wanted a discharge for a psychiatric condition which existed prior to service. The initial diagnosis was schizoid personality.

He was released from the hospital 10-11-51 and discharged from service with a diagnosis of anxiety reaction, chronic, manifested by hypochondriasis, chronic, exhaustion syndrome, functional bowel symptoms and psychogenic allergic manifestations.

No activity on his claims folder since 8 14 50.

*Delivered by messenger 3/9/67 - 6:55 p.m.
from White House*

RECEIVED

MAR 7 1967

Deputy Attorney General

Man Booked In Probe of JFK Slaying

**Ex-Mart Official
Is First Person
Seized by Garrison**

From News Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, March 1—District Attorney Jim Garrison arrested the former managing director of New Orleans' International Trade Mart today in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, and booked him on a charge of "conspiracy to commit murder."

In a statement Garrison identified the man as Clay Shaw, 54. He was taken from Garrison's office nearly three hours after his arrest was announced. He was booked at New Orleans' "Central Lock-up."

When Garrison announced the arrest, the first in his five-month investigation, he said Shaw would be "charged with participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

Garrison said he would file a bill of information against Shaw Thursday.

"There will be more arrests," the 6-foot-6 District Attorney told newsmen. "I have no doubt about the case, as I have said before. The arrests will hold up. If you want to bet against me, you will lose."

Garrison said Shaw, 54, an Army major during World War II, had not made a statement. He said Shaw had been questioned previously. Garrison recommended bond of \$25,000.

About two and a half hours after the arrest was announced, Shaw was brought out, handcuffed, and taken to Central Lockup. He smiled through the glare of camera lights. District attorney's men flanked him on both sides.

District Judge Thomas M. Brahney set bond at \$10,000.
See ORLEANS, A12, Col. 6



Associated Press

CLAY SHAW

... out on \$10,000 bond

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, March 2, 1967



United Press International
JAMES LEWALLEN
... called in probe

Communication Gap About to Be Filled

CARBONDALE, Ill., March 1 (AP)—A classified ad in the Daily Egyptian at Southern Illinois University:

Sweet little lady wishes to correspond with Southern Illinois student. Prefer male resident in small group housing, six-footer with brown eyes answering to initials JDB.

(signed) His mother.

ORLEANS—From Page A1

Former Orleans Executive Booked For Conspiracy in Murder of JFK

which was posted. Brahney said he felt that Garrison's recommendation of \$25,000 bond was excessive.

Shaw was booked—but not formally charged. In Louisiana, a charge is not formal until it has been accepted by a district attorney.

Garrison also gave no immediate indication of what connection he thought Shaw had with the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. Shaw is not mentioned in any of the 29 volumes of the Warren Commission report on the assassination.

A Grand Jury was meeting in New Orleans but Garrison did not ask it for any indictments, in preference to the method of filing an information.

Shaw and James R. Lewallen, 38, a quality control inspector for the Boeing Co. at a Saturn rocket plant in New Orleans, were the first two men subpoenaed in the probe.

Lewallen left the District Attorney's office after lengthy questioning earlier today.

Shaw was questioned for more than four and one half hours. At 6:30 p.m. EST, aides in Garrison's office handed the statement to newsmen. It said:

"The first arrest has been made in the investigation of the New Orleans District Attorney's office into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Arrested this evening in the District Attorney's office was Clay Shaw, 54, of 1313 Daphne st., New Orleans, La.

"Mr. Shaw will be charged with participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

"It should be pointed out, however, that the nature of this case is not conducive to an immediate succession of arrests at this time. However, other arrests will be made at a later date."

Before today's arrest, newly nominated Attorney General Ramsey Clark pointedly invited Garrison to turn over to Federal authorities any new evidence he has on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Clark told newsmen, yesterday that he was very doubtful that Garrison had unearthed anything really new, but said that if the New Orleans official has anything substantial "he has the responsibility to turn it over to the people who conducted the entire investigation."

Conflict Hearing Begins Today

An investigation to determine whether Lonnie King Jr. was involved in a possible conflict of interest in his two jobs of president of the D.C. Young Democrats and director of the CHANGE Neighborhood Center begins at 10 a.m. today.

The open hearing by a committee of the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council will be at 3320 14th st. n.w., according to committee chairman Clarence Wildridge.

Q. You said recently that Clay Shaw was investigated by the FBI. Other sources have indicated this is not true. Will you stand on your previous statement?

A. Yes. Clay Shaw was involved in an FBI investigation. So were other persons now being mentioned in connection with the Garrison investigation. As I have said before, you can assume what the results were from the Warren Commission's conclusions.

Q. But, Mr. Attorney General, the FBI has told reporters that it did not investigate Shaw.

A. I understand that the FBI information office did indicate that for a part of one day recently. But they shortly received the correct information from their superiors in the FBI.

Q. Was Shaw cleared?

A. People aren't cleared in FBI investigations. The Bureau collects facts. From the nature of the Warren Commission report, you can determine what those facts were.

Q. What were they?

A. Obviously, the facts showed absolutely no indication that there was a conspiracy to assassinate PREsident Kennedy.

Q. Did the FBI question Shaw.

A. I understand he was not questioned. But as I'm sure you know, in police work it is not necessary to always question somebody to investigate him.

Q. But this was no ordinary police case. Didn't the FBI perhaps bungle this one by not talking to Shaw?

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A. The entire investigation was the most massive in history. It was thorough and far-reaching. It covered the recently-resurrected rumors in New Orleans. I am satisfied with both the investigation and the conclusion of the Warren Commission.

Q. Is Shaw Bartrand?

A. That matter is in dispute now in the legal action against Mr. Shaw in New Orleans. And because it is a pending court action, it would not be proper for me to comment here on specific details of the FBI investigation.

Q. But you are commenting. You have said you think that Garrison doesn't have anything. How can you say that, and then refuse comment when we get down to the facts which the American people want and deserve to know?

A. In saying that I don't think Mr. Garrison has anything, I am not commenting on the case itself or the issues. His case has not been presented. I don't know all the issues. Mr. Garrison has not conferred with federal authorities. So it is not only improper but also impossible for me to comment on the issues of the case. But, of course, I do recognize a responsibility to the people. That is why I have said what I have.

Q. Can you tell us exactly what evidence the FBI turned up on Shaw?

A. The results of investigate reports by the FBI normally are not released. That is our position now. Much of the material on the investigation of the assassination is open to the public at the National Archives. Some is still classified.

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Reasons for classifying certain material are that it might contain hearsay, unverified contentions, unfounded allegations, material of a highly personal nature, the names of confidential informers.

Q. Does the unclassified material contain information on Shaw?

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A. XXXXXXXXXXXX Yes.

Q. Has the FBI started a new investigation since Garrison began making his announcements?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. We have seen nothing to indicate a reason for opening a new investigation.

Q. But surely the assassination was such a monumental case that it still requires monumental measures if there is only a one in a million chance that something of importance might be uncovered.

A. If we had any indication that a new investigation would be merited, it would begin at once. We have nothing to indicate that anyone but Lee Harvey Oswald played any part, no matter how remote, in the assassination.

Q. Do you know the identify of Garrison's informer?

A. Personally, I do not. Mr. Garrison has not confided in us. I do know that the FBI checked out a number of so-called informers during its investigation.