

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

HOU-8-68

TO : Director, Domestic Contact Service  
ATTN : OSS (Musulin)  
FROM : Chief, Houston Office

DATE: 11 January 1968

SUBJECT: Case 49364 - Possible Involvement of  
George Brown in Garrison Matter

REF : Haynes/Musulin Telecon 5 Jan 68

1. In connection with referenced telecon and in anticipation of receipt of memo on this request from Musulin, Haynes contacted Herbert Frensley and learned that he would only be available early in the morning of 8 January as he was leaving town for several days at mid-morning. Feeling that he was fairly well informed on what Musulin would request in his memo, Haynes made arrangements to see Frensley before he left town.

2. Frensley stated that there have been no further developments in the Gurevich approach (through the Newsweek correspondent) to Brown. Frensley had advised Brown to ignore the matter and thus far he has. Frensley says that Brown has not the slightest intention of trying to gain access to the documents referred to by the Newsweek correspondent.

3. Frensley was most appreciative of the small amount of background we could furnish him on Gurevich and his methods. We will keep you informed if there are further developments.

(A)

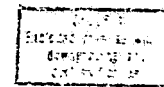
*Ernest A. Rische*  
ERNEST A. RISCHÉ

BenPHaynes/mf



5010-108

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MEMORANDUM No. 8

SUBJECT: Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination

## I. SUMMARY

1. This memorandum is lengthy because it reports on thirty persons involved in Garrison's investigation. Eight of these have or had DDP ties. (Of these eight, three have or had some contact with the Domestic Contact Service as well.) Eight more were DCS contacts. Fourteen had no affiliation with the Agency but claimed to have or were said by others to have had such a relationship. Seven of total of thirty have not appeared previously in this series.

2. The DDP contacts are the following:

a. Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens. Cuban refugee leader in New Orleans who has come to Garrison's attention. DDP pilot 20 July 1965 to 11 February 1966. DCS contact 4 May 1961 to present.

b. George BROWN. Garrison is reportedly trying to implicate him in the "assassination plot". Has been both a DDP and a DCS contact. Details are being ascertained and will be reported.

c. Leslie Norman BRADLEY. Garrison has charged an Edgar Eugene BRADLEY with being one of the conspirators but may have confused him with Leslie Norman BRADLEY. The latter was employed as a co-pilot by a CIA-controlled air line from 26 May 1966 until 12 September 1967. He had one DCS meeting on 26 June 1963.

d. Alberto Federico FERNANDEZ Hechavarria. Identified to Garrison as a Cuban leader associated with Lawrence Joseph LABORDE. DDP contact from December 1960 to present.

e. Lawrence Joseph LABORDE. His son has reported on him and his associates to Garrison's staff. DDP contact from February or March 1961 to 20 April 1962.

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f. Alfred J. MORAN. Has been questioned by Garrison's staff. DDP contact from 27 December 1962 to present. DCS contact from 21 December 1962 to present. Since 17 November 1964 contacts for the DDP have been handled by the DCS.

g. Victor Manuel PANEQUE y BATISTA. Has been identified to Garrison as having been in charge of a CIA training camp in Louisiana. DDP from 13 November 1964 to 31 October 1965.

h. Emilio SANTANA Galindo. Was interrogated by Garrison and staff for five days in February 1967. DDP contact from October 1962 to October 1963.

3. The DCS contacts are the following:

a. Carlos Jose BRINGUIER. Has been interrogated and polygraphed by Garrison. DCS contact February and April 1967.

b. William Wayne DALZELL. Has been questioned by Garrison and staff. Alleged he was affiliated with CIA. DCI contacts in November 1960 and in January and February 1961.

c. Gerald Patrick HEMMING Jr. Was identified to Garrison's staff as a para-military instructor of Cubans and later visited Garrison's office. DCS contact from October 1960 to March 1961.

d. Jack N. ROGERS. A Baton Rouge attorney in touch with Garrison's staff. DCS contact from September 1969 to the present.

e. Clay SHAW. Arrested by Garrison on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. DCS ties from December 1948 to May 1958.

f. Cecil Maxwell SHILSTONE. Member of Truth and Consequences, Inc., which donates money to Garrison's office. Lifelong friend of two members of the DCS office in New Orleans, but official contact ended in 1966.

g. SCHLUMBERGER Well Surveying Corporation. Said by Garrison and others to have been the original owner of explosives removed from a bunker at CIA's instigation for use at the Bay of Pigs. Current DCS contacts with various SCHLUMBERGER offices.

h. John Garrett UNDERHILL Jr. Dead. Ramparts has played him up as a CIA contact who knew that the Agency was behind the assassins. DCS contact from late 1949 to the mid 1950's.

4. The persons falsely claiming Agency affiliation, or about whom such claims have been made by others, are the following:

a. Valentine ASHWORTH. Interviewed by Garrison's staff. Now in jail, ASHWORTH has claimed a link with CIA and former association with Oswald.

b. Guy BANISTER. Dead. Ramparts has alleged that he was associated with CIA and with Minutemen involved in the assassination.

c. Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. Dead. Ramparts has alleged that he was associated with BANISTER and CIA.

d. David W. FERRIE. Dead. Garrison has charged that FERRIE was a member of the conspiracy for the assassination of President Kennedy and that he worked for CIA.

e. Loran Eugene HALL. Subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness. Garrison charges that he worked for CIA.

f. Lawrence John HOWARD Jr. As above.

g. Jules Ricco KIMBLE. Offered information to Garrison's staff. Claimed affiliation with CIA.

h. Frau LOGAN. Said by Gordon NOVEL and Ramparts to have been a CIA advisor to the Friends of Democratic Cuba in New Orleans. No pertinent identifiable information exists.

i. Richard Case NAGELL. Claims falsely to have warned the FBI before the assassination. Claims falsely to be Agency-affiliated. Serving a ten-year term in El Paso. Mentally and emotionally unstable.

j. Donald P. NORTON. Flown to New Orleans at Garrison's expense and debriefed in a taped interview. Claimed extensive ties with CIA, Shaw, Ferric, and Oswald. Discharged from the U. S. Air Force for psychiatric reasons.

k. Gordon Dunn NOVEL. Garrison sought to extradite him from Cuba as a witness. Both NOVEL and Garrison have falsely asserted that NOVEL worked for CIA.

l. Lee Harvey OSWALD. Garrison alleges that he was CIA.

m. Jack RUBY. As above.

n. Edward Stewart SUGGS. Claims to be an investigator for Garrison. Claims former CIA ties.

## II. DETAILS

1. This memorandum provides information about two types of persons who are presently or potentially involved in District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and who are or were associated with CIA. Information is also included about a third category -- those who have never been associated with CIA but about whom a CIA tie has been asserted, by themselves or others.

2. Group 1 in the first category consists of present or former DDP contacts. Group 2 consists of present or former DCS contacts. Group 3, as was noted above, consists of impostors and of others who have had no association with the Agency but who have been alleged by third parties to be CIA-affiliated.

3. Group 1 (total of 3)

a. Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens (201-239385).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum, subject: Garrison Investigation of Kennedy Assassination; Francisco Antonio BARTES Clarens (201-287835); 29 November 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: None known to date. His former position as head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) in New Orleans and his earlier tie to Lawrence LABORDE and others in respect to guerrilla training for anti-Castro Cubans has already, however, been drawn to Garrison's attention.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) DEP. Although a POA for use in JMATE was requested on 29 December 1960 and granted 30 January 1961, the request was cancelled on 30 August 1961, and BARTES was not used during this interval. (Per JMWAVE 0483, 4 December 1967.) On 27 May 1965 SCD/AB/OPS/3 requested a POA to permit the use of BARTES as a pilot in the Congo. The POA was granted on 20 July 1965, and an OA on 9 September 1965. Testing of Subject's skill as a pilot revealed, however, that he was not qualified for the intended assignment. He was returned to the U.S. on 11 February 1966 without having been used operationally.

(b) DCS. The first contact of DCS New Orleans with BARTES occurred on 4 May 1961. Between that date and 9 January 1967 a total of 13 meetings took place. BARTES is the source of six DCS reports. Contact has not been terminated.

b. George BROWN.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison investigation: A DCS Houston report of 27 December 1967 states that George BROWN received a disturbing telephone call on 22 December 1967 from Hugh AYNESWORTH of Newsweek, who said that Bill "Geryage" (Comment: Presumably identical with William H. GURVICH) had indicated that

Garrison may try to implicate BROWN in the "assassination plot". The allegation is that in some unspecified manner Brown was involved with the CIA in its objective of "covering up" the "conspiracy" for President Johnson. Aynesworth said Gervage has documents, including at least one in Garrison's own handwriting, which presumably have been extracted from Garrison's files.

(3) DDP relationship: The above report says that BROWN has cooperated closely with CIA in funding operations. Checks are under way.

c. Leslie Norman BRADLEY (201-727873).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 5; Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: None known to date. During the week 21-23 December 1967 several U. S. newspapers reported that on 20 December Garrison's office had accused one Edgar Eugene BRADLEY of North Hollywood, California, of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. On 27 December he was arraigned on a fugitive complaint and released on his own recognizance. Extradition is currently moot. There is no CIA record of Edgar Eugene BRADLEY. On or about 23 December 1967, however, the Washington bureau of the Los Angeles Times made an inquiry of the A/DCI regarding Leslie Norman BRADLEY. The Newsweek issue of 5 January 1968 speculated that Garrison might have confused Edgar Eugene with either of two other men, one of whom is " . . . a sometime New Orleans pilot named Bradley who was once jailed in Cuba for anti-Castro activities." This description fits Leslie Norman BRADLEY.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) At his request, Leslie Norman BRADLEY was met by the DCS office in Minneapolis for one and a half hours on 26 June 1963. There was no other DCS contact.

(b) BRADLEY and two companions were arrested by Cuban G-2 on 23 May 1969 on a charge of counterrevolutionary activity. BRADLEY collaborated with the Cuban authorities while imprisoned on the Isle of Pines. He was repatriated, with other Americans, on 22 April 1963.

(c) DDS-HB requested a Provisional Covert Security Approval on 26 May 1966 in order to use Leslie Norman BRADLEY inside the continental U.S. as a co-pilot employed by Southern Air Transport Inc., Miami. On 31 October 1966 DDS-HB requested cancellation, and employment was considered terminated. It was later established, however, that Subject remained employed until 12 September 1967, when he was dropped for unsatisfactory performance. Further inquiry is under way.

d. Alberto Federico FERNANDEZ Hechavarria (201-251353).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, Enclosure 3; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, page 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: FERNANDEZ was identified to one of Garrison's staff as the head of a Cuban organization which employed Lawrence Joseph LABORDE (see below) and others. LABORDE's son Michael also said that his father worked for CIA.

(3) DDP relationship: FERNANDEZ has been a contact of the Miami Station from December 1960 to the present, although payment ceased on 1 December 1965.

e. Lawrence Joseph LABORDE (201-294133).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3, 1 June 1967, p. 7 and Enclosure 2; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 3; Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, p. 6; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, pp. 4 and 5.



(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On 11 May 1967 LABORDE telephoned the DCS office in New Orleans, said that he was an ex-CIA employee, added that he feared Garrison would subpoena him, and requested assistance or advice. Michael W. LABORDE, the son of Lawrence, has told members of Garrison's staff that his father was associated with Alberto FERNANDEZ (see preceding sub-paragraph), with Gerald Patrick HEMMING, and one "Roy" [perhaps Leroy COLLINS] in training Cubans as guerrilla fighters. Michael LABORDE has also implicated CIA in this training. On 27 September 1967 Lawrence J. LABORDE again called the DCS office in New Orleans. In accordance with Headquarters' instructions he was told that there was nothing to discuss.

(3) DDP relationship: LABORDE was a DDP contact from February or March 1961 to 20 April 1962. He served as acting captain of a vessel owned by FERNANDEZ and used by the Miami Station in Cuban operations.

f. Alfred J. MORAN (201-775772).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: A memorandum from DCS New Orleans, 15 November 1967, reported that Hunter C. Leake of that office and Alfred J. MORAN are very good friends, that Leake attended a party at MORAN's home on 14 November 1967, and that at that time MORAN told Leake that he (MORAN) had been in touch with a member of Garrison's staff, Assistant D. A. James ALCOCK, who questioned MORAN about an occasion when Clem BERTRAND and MORAN were in the VIP room of Eastern Airlines at the New Orleans International Airport. MORAN told Leake that in his opinion Garrison has an "Ironclad" case against Clay SHAW. A DCS New Orleans report of 13 December 1967 adds that MORAN told Leake on 11 December 1967 that ALCOCK and another representative of Garrison's office had shown him, sometime in 1967, what was alleged to be a photocopy of the daily log from the VIP room at the airport. MORAN

recognized his own signature and that of Arthur C. DAVIS (a prominent New Orleans architect). He said that the name Clem BERTRAND was pointed out to him on the list and that Clay SHAW's name was not on the list. ALCOCK and his colleague said that a handwriting expert had confirmed that the signature "Clem BERTRAND" had been written by SHAW. It is noted that the DCS report of 15 November 1967 quotes MORAN as saying that SHAW was in the VIP room on the occasion about which ALCOCK questioned MORAN, whereas the 13 December 1967 report quotes MORAN as saying that he did not see SHAW in the room at that time.

(3) DDP and DCS relationships:

(a) DDP. A check of MORAN's file showed that he was cleared on 15 December 1962 for use by Miami Station. He was approached on 27 December 1962 by Mrs. Carmel T. Dollar, acting on behalf of the Station and through the good offices of DCS New Orleans. Agreeing to help the Station in cover matters, he became president of Ace Marine Survey, Inc. MORAN "also permits use of his own company as a funding mechanism" for Ace Marine Survey Inc. (Comment: Miami Station cable 0425, 29 November 1967, does not identify MORAN's own company, but DCS New Orleans has reported that he was the first president of Kalvar Corporation, which manufactures microfilm.) MORAN has acted as a spotter for the Miami Station and has recommended several other businessmen who are being used by the Station. "He has also made available several oil companies in which he owns interests for use in backstopping cover of certain operational vessels of the Station. He is or has been used by Headquarters for several activities directed by the Office of Logistics. Of Miami Station personnel MORAN has met Mr. Ray E. Millard and Mr. Charles C. C. Tresp (formerly DDS/Office of Logistics) as well as Mrs. Dollar. In addition to Ace Marine Survey Inc., he knows Ceres Enterprises Inc. and the Miami Station operational vessel Barb. He also knows that Miami attorney Mr. James Costello

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participates in Station activities. The latest direct Miami Station contact of record is dated 19 November 1964; since that date, it appears, DDP interests have been brokered by DCS New Orleans. Miami Station records reflect that MCRAN is a friend of Messrs. Lawrence K. White, Alan Warfield, and James A. Garrison, the former Director of Logistics, now retired.

(b) DCS. MCRAN was first in official contact with the DCS New Orleans office on 21 December 1962. There have been fifteen official contacts since then. He is not the source of any DCS reports, but he has been mentioned in one operational report from the New Orleans office. As of 29 November 1967 the latest official contact had occurred on 20 November 1967, when MCRAN signed some corporate papers for Ace Marine Survey Inc.

g. Victor Manuel PANEQUE y BATISTA (201-235332).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 September 1967, pp. 5-5.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In a taped interview of 21 January 1967 Carlos QUIROGA told Garrison that PANEQUE was in charge of a CIA training camp conducted for Cubans from Miami in Lacombe, La., in August 1963.

(3) DDP relationship: A POA for PANEQUE's use was granted the Miami Station on 13 November 1964. The Miami request had stated that he was to be used "as an infiltrator and radio operator". A report of 10 August 1964 stated that he had been infiltrated into Cuba in June 1964 on behalf of the Christian Democratic Movement. Whether he was used operationally is not stated in PANEQUE's 201. He was terminated effective 31 October 1965 for lack of an immediate operational use.

h. Emilio SANTANA Gallardo (201-335350).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 23; Memorandum No. 3, 1 June 1967, Enclosure No. 1; Memorandum No. 4, 29 June 1967.

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pp. 1 and 3; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, p. 6.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: SANTANA was questioned by Garrison and staff from 12 to 17 February 1967.

(3) DDP relationship: SANTANA was recruited by the Miami Station in October 1962. After participating in May 1963 in a single infiltration - exfiltration operation, he was terminated in October 1963.

4. Group II (total of 6)

a. Carlos Jose BRINGUIER (201-249245).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure No. 6; Memorandum No. 3, 1 June 1967, p. 5; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: BRINGUIER has been questioned and polygraphed by Garrison. Among the questions asked of BRINGUIER while he was being polygraphed was whether he had been contacted by CIA. He said that he had not.

(3) DCS relationship: DCS New Orleans interviewed BRINGUIER four times, at his request, on 1 and 2 February 1967 and on 5 and 6 April 1967. As of 13 October 1967 there had been no later contact.

b. William Wayne DALZELL.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 2, 5, and 6; Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, p. 4.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Gordon NOVEL has stated that Garrison is interested in DALZELL. Remarks of January 1963, p. 53, states, "Another / of the incorporators of the Friends of

Democratic Cuba was William Wayne Dalzell, who knew David W. Ferris and Sergio Arcacha Smith and was still another in the W. Guy Banister coterie of slouts. To a State-Item reporter he admitted he was CIA. William W. Turner, the writer of the cited Ramparts article and of other attacks by Ramparts on CIA and the FBI, stated therein that he had worked closely with Garrison and his staff for nine months. The San Francisco Chronicle of 27 December 1967 quoted Garrison as saying, "Every word in Ramparts is accurately stated."

(3) DCS relationship: DALZELL had three contacts with DCS New Orleans. They occurred on 15 November 1960, 20 January 1961, and 1 February 1961. They concerned his proposals for a Radio Free Cuba.

c. Gerald Patrick HEMMING Jr. (201-309125).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967; Memorandum, subject: Chart of Garrison Case, 2 November 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Michael W. LABORDE told members of Garrison's staff that his father Lawrence had worked for CIA with anti-Castro Cubans. He named "Jerry Patrick", who is HEMMING, and one "Roy", probably Leroy COLLINS, as associated with Lawrence LABORDE. He added that Jerry Patrick and Roy "duped Cubans out of money" and were dismissed by CIA. On 3 July 1967 HEMMING and an associate, possibly COLLINS, went to Garrison's office. They said that they were working for an unidentified magazine and wanted to do a story on the Garrison investigation. HEMMING has been reported by the FBI and in the press as a soldier of fortune who has given para-military training to anti-Castro Cuban refugees. A teletype of 3 September 1967 from the DCS office in Los Angeles states that HEMMING had claimed that a 45 automatic confiscated by a sheriff's office in Los Angeles had been issued to him by CIA.

(3) DCS relationship: HENNING was in contact with the DCS office in Los Angeles between October 1950 and March 1951. He is the source of 14 DCS reports on Cuba.

d. Jack N. ROGERS.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 1 and 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: ROGERS has been in touch with Garrison's staff about the assassination because of ROGERS' position as committee counsel for the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana. He has said that he is confident "that Garrison can prove a close association between Oswald and Jack Ruby and a conspiracy involving Clay Shaw."

(3) DCS relationship: ROGERS has been a source of DCS New Orleans since September 1959 and is "the source or contact" for twelve reports from that office.

e. Clay SHAW.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 2; Memorandum No. 4, 20 June 1967, pp. 2, 4, and 5.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: SHAW was charged by Garrison in March 1967 of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. His case has not yet come to trial. Ramparts of January 1968 links SHAW to CIA.

(3) DCS relationship: SHAW was a contact of the DCS office in New Orleans from December 1948 to May 1950. During that period Mr. Hunter Leake contacted him officially thirty times. These contacts produced a total of eight reports.

f. Cecil Maxwell SHILSTONE.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum, subject: Chart of Garrison Case, 2 November 1967, p. 15.

'un-people' who perform special assignments." Ramarta of January 1963 adds, "Immediately after the assassination, a distraught Underhill told friends that a semi-autonomous CIA clique which had been profiting in narcotics and gun-running was implicated in the assassination." The close Garrison-Turner association and Garrison's vouching for the accuracy of the Ramarta account suggest that Garrison may make similar assertions when his case comes to trial.

(3) DCS relationship: UNDERHILL was an infrequent contact of the DCS New York office from late 1949 to the mid-1958's. He was not employed by that office. The purpose of contact was to obtain positive foreign intelligence.

5. Group III (total of 14)

a. Valentino ASHWORTH (201-337650).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: On 9 October 1962 ASHWORTH sent a letter from Leesville, Louisiana, to the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico. He offered information about the "Cuban Raider Command" and the "People's Revolutionary Movement" in exchange for help in defecting to Cuba. He said that CIA did not have the same information. Arrested on 15 May 1963 for investigation of auto theft, ASHWORTH told an FBI special agent that he had participated in several raids on Cuba, that he was a pilot and an expert in explosives, and that CIA was aware of his activities and could provide information about them. Arrested again on 26 April 1967 for possession of a stolen automobile, ASHWORTH was sent to the jail in Lake Charles, Louisiana. A fellow inmate, one Richard PHILLIPS, wrote the FBI to say that ASHWORTH claimed to have shared an apartment in Ohio with Lee Harvey Oswald, that Oswald and he belonged to a group of New Orleans Cubans who killed President Kennedy and "were supposed to kill Castro at the same time", that

"Oswald was a ratsey (sic) and didn't fire a shot, that "Kennedy's assass (sic) were, as was Oswald, trained by the CIA", etc. On 13 October 1967 a deputy sheriff advised the FBI that an unidentified assistant district attorney on Garrison's staff had come to Lake Charles one month earlier and had interviewed ASHWORTH for an hour. According to PHILLIPS, Garrison's representatives have questioned ASHWORTH about four times and have asked him if he was a member of CIA. The U.S. Marine Corps advised on 3 January 1968 that ASHWORTH enlisted on 24 December 1952, was honorably discharged on 18 March 1953, reenlisted the next day, and then served until 3 December 1954, when given a bad conduct discharge following a general court-martial at which he was found guilty of unlawful absence and failure to obey lawful orders.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

b. W. Guy BANISTER

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 3; Memorandum No. 2, 8 May 1967, Enclosure 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Reports of January 1968, p. 47, states that a former Minuteman named Jerry Milton BROOKS had said that BANISTER was the "head of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean." Reports asserts that this "league" was "assertedly an intermediary between the CIA and Caribbean insurgency movements."

(3) CIA relationship: None. According to our records, Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. (see below) was legal counsel not, as Reports says, to the "Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean" but to the "Anti-Communism Committee of the Americas". FBI reporting clearly indicates that GATLIN was the sole member of this national group. An FBI report of 14 February 1961 quoted BANISTER as saying that he had never been an officer or member of the "group", GATLIN's claims to the contrary notwithstanding.



c. Maurice Brooks GATLIN Sr. (201-53454).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramoarts of January 1964 quotes one Jerry Milton BROOKS (see preceding sub-paragraph) as claiming to have been a "sort of protege" of GATLIN. BROOKS claimed that about 1962 GATLIN, "in a self-important manner", remarked that he had \$100,000 of CIA money earmarked for a French right-wing clique that was going to attempt to assassinate General De Gaulle. GATLIN died in Panama in 1969, at the age of sixty-one. FBI reports on him cite sources who know him well as saying that he was insane and should have been committed. He duped Eduardo A. Morales, Consul General of the Dominican Republic in New Orleans, out of relatively large sums in the late 1950's. Morales seems to have considered him an agent representing the interests of Trujillo, although GATLIN was not so registered with the Department of Justice. GATLIN used the aliases Edward FAIRCHILD, James COCHRANE, Robert WATSON, and Charles EVERETT. A typical episode occurred in November-December 1957, when GATLIN went to Eugene, Oregon, because he had a theory that Jesus De Galinden (commonly believed to have been kidnaped in New York by Trujillo henchmen) was hiding out among Basque sheep-borders there. On 2 December 1957 GATLIN presented himself to an FBI special agent in Eugene and said that "if he was found dead in Eugene it was murder, not suicide".

(3) CIA relationship: None. An CO report of 19 December 1953 states that on 13 October 1953 GATLIN called on an CO office, said that riots were scheduled to occur in Guatemala, and added that he thought some CIA representatives there might be in danger. "He suggested that he be furnished the names of agents who were posing as members of the Communist organization so that he could prevent their being assassinated in error." He also suggested that CIA give him \$75,000 to fund the assassination of 15 top Communist leaders in Latin America.

d. David W. FERRIE.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, p. 3, Memorandum No. 7, 13 September 1967, p. 2.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts, of January 1968, pp. 59 and 61, summarizes and amplifies Garrison's earlier charges that FERRIE was employed by CIA in anti-Castro activity. Ramparts cites an unidentified source as claiming that FERRIE had confided that he "was working for the CIA rescuing Cubans out of Castro prisons".

(3) CIA relationship: None.

e. Loran (or Lawrence) Eugene HALL (201-259411).

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 5, 7 August 1967, Enclosures 13, 14, and 23.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Press and radio accounts of 29 December 1967 through 4 January 1968 stated that Garrison, on 30 December 1967, subpoenaed three men as material witnesses. They are Thomas Edward BECKHAM of Omaha, Nebraska; Loran Eugene HALL of Kernville, California; and Lawrence John HOWARD Jr. of Los Angeles. The subpoenas alleged that HALL and HOWARD checked into the Dallas Y. M. C. A. in October 1963 and remained in Dallas until the assassination. HALL is said to have brought a weapon to Dallas. The subpoena further alleged that HALL and HOWARD were associated in Dallas with Jack Ruby and with others, including Oswald, believed to have been involved in the assassination. The Garrison charges added that in New Orleans HALL and HOWARD were associated with FERRIE and that in Florida they had taken part in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training for raids on Cuba. HALL denied ever meeting

Cswald, Ruby, Ferrie, "or anyone else involved in the assassination of anyone ever mentioned by Garrison or anybody else".

(3) CIA relationship: None. HALL served in the U.S. Army, 1947-1952, West Germany, and was given an honorable discharge for medical reasons. According to his father, he has suffered a mental breakdown and is still subject to severe depression. He has been arrested several times. He claims to be a soldier of fortune who once served Castro's cause, but some who know him think that he is lying.

f. Lawrence John HOWARD Jr.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: See preceding sub-paragraph. According to the Houston Chronicle of 31 December 1967 the subpoena alleges that HOWARD was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Rambarts of January 1963 repeats the old story that Mrs. Sylvia ODIO was visited in Dallas in late September 1963 by three male strangers: Leopoldo, Angelo, and "Leon Oswald". Rambarts adds that "just before the Warren Report went to press, the FBI located three men possibly identical with Mrs. Odio's provocative visitors." They were HALL, HOWARD, and one William SEYMOUR, who had an alibi. Rambarts alleges that HALL first admitted but later denied that the three had called on Mrs. ODIO. HOWARD denied it.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

g. Jules Ricco KIMBLE.

(1) Prior reference: Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, p. 3.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Rambarts of January 1963 states that KIMBLE approached members of Garrison's staff and said that on the day

after David FERRIE died, he drove a top Ku Klux Klan official, Jack HELM, to FERRIE's apartment. HELM came out with a satchel crammed with papers, which he placed in a bank safe deposit box. KIMBLE claimed that in 1962 he flew to Montreal with FERRIE on Minutemen business. Shortly afterward, he phoned his wife from Atlanta, saying he had met a CIA contact. "They'll never get me back to New Orleans," he vowed. He was arrested, however, in Tampa, where Garrison's men questioned him. He said that he had once worked special assignments for the CIA, and in verification named his Agency contacts and the box number at the Lafayette Street station they assigned him. He averred he had recontacted the CIA after Walter Sheridan had counseled him to say nothing to the DA and go to Canada. An FBI report of 12 January 1966 stated that men in the office of the sheriff of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, had said that KIMBLE is a pathological liar who has had frequent problems with the police and who is prone to violence. Deputy Sheriff Charles KIMBLE, half brother of Jules, advised that his brother had made certain false statements to draw attention to himself, in the hope of getting out of jail.

(3) CIA relationship: None. On 4 August 1967 KIMBLE telephoned DCS New Orleans to say that Garrison was trying to connect him with CIA, although he did not know why, and that Garrison had accused him of taking some papers from Ferrie's apartment.

h. FAN LOGAN.

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1968, p. 63, says, "The Friends of Democratic Cuba was founded January 7, 1961 . . . Government advisors to the Friends, says an informant who was closely involved with the group, were a CIA man named Logan and the FBI's Regis Kennedy . . . On 19 May 1967 the New Orleans office of the FBI reporting

Information obtained from Gordon Duane NOVEL, quoted him as saying that William Wayne DALZELL (see above) had been in touch with Kennedy and with CIA employee (a) LOGAN. NOVEL attributed this information to DALZELL's landlady.

(3) CIA relationship: None. The DCS New Orleans office reported on 20 June 1967 that there has never been a LOGAN in the office and that the records do not reflect dealings with anyone of that name. Headquarters traces have not revealed a LOGAN in New Orleans.

1. Richard Case NAGELL (201-740537).

(1) Prior references: None.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: Ramparts of January 1963 stated that NAGELL "was a highly decorated infantry captain in the Korean war who, he claims, subsequently became a CIA agent . . . he had sent a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning him of the impending assassination, which he says was then scheduled for the latter part of September . . . and the letter had gone unanswered." According to Ramparts, NAGELL claimed that two groups called "Bravo Club" and "Delta Club" joined forces to kill President Kennedy. "Meanwhile CIA got wind of the plans and sent several agents into the field to ascertain whether they were 'for real'. NAGELL says that he was one of the agents dispatched . . . Nagell says that he was instructed to 'arrow' the patsy, that is kill him, after the assassination."

(3) CIA relationship: None. NAGELL was one of six crew members in a B-25 which crashed at full power on 28 November 1954 near Friendship Airport. He was the sole survivor. The plane was not found for 11 1/2 hours. He was unconscious and had suffered severe head injuries. On 16 November 1962 NAGELL wrote the FBI in New York to say that he wanted to expose the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of California. On 15 December 1962 he advised the FBI in Jacksonville.

Florida, that he had been recruited by the Soviets in Washington, D. C., and had contacted CIA in Virginia on Soviet orders. In January 1963 he was diagnosed at the VA hospital in Bay Pines, Florida, as having "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive, aggressive, and paranoid features." On 29 September 1963 he was arrested for firing two rounds into the ceiling of a bank in El Paso, Texas. He then attempted suicide. On 16 April 1964 NAGELL sent to the FBI a letter in which he falsely claimed that he had sent them an earlier letter, dated September 1963 and signed "Jack Kramer", to warn them about the assassination.

j. Donald P. NORTON.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 6, 7 September 1967, pp. 1 and 2; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September 1967, p. 3; Memorandum, subject: Donald P. (or T.) NORTON, 14 August 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation: In Vancouver, Canada, in an interview published on 8 August 1967, NORTON claimed to be an ex-CIA employee who delivered \$150,000 to FERRIE for transfer to Cuba and who picked up from SHAW \$50,000 to be delivered to Oswald in Monterrey, Mexico. On 15 July 1967 Charles WARD of Garrison's staff accompanied NORTON to New Orleans for a taped interview. Reports of January 1968 claimed that NORTON was impressed into CIA's service in 1957 under threat of exposure as a homosexual. According to this article, NORTON was told by CIA to take a long quiet vacation because of something that was happening in New Orleans.

(3) CIA relationship: None. NORTON served as a private and PFC in the U.S. Air Force from 11 October 1947 to 24 January 1951, when he was discharged for psychiatric reasons.

k. Gordon Deane NOVELL.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 1, 26 April 1967, Enclosure 19; Memorandum No. 2,

8 May 1967, Enclosure 23; Memorandum No. 4,  
20 June 1967, pp. 8-10; Memorandum No. 6,  
7 September 1967, pp. 2-3; Memorandum No. 7,  
13 September 1967, p. 3. Also memorandum,  
subject: Gordon Deane Novel, 31 May 1967.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:  
Both NOVEL and one of his lawyers have claimed that  
he worked for CIA. Garrison has sought, until fairly  
recently, to extradite NOVEL from Columbus, Ohio,  
but without success. Garrison has claimed, and  
NOVEL has agreed, that NOVEL, at the instigation of  
CIA, took part with others in stealing explosives from  
a bunker in Houma, Louisiana. NOVEL has written a  
letter which implies that he was involved in CIA's  
operation Double-Chek. Ramparts of January 1968  
repeats the principal lies about NOVEL's CIA ties.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

l. Lee Harvey OSWALD.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3,  
1 June 1967, p. 1; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September  
1967, p. 2.

(2) Involvement in Garrison's investigation:  
Garrison has repeatedly charged that OSWALD was a  
"patsy" who did not kill anyone and that OSWALD worked  
for CIA. Ramparts of January 1968 says that CIA  
trained OSWALD at the Atsugi Naval Station in Japan,  
where he was taught covert operations and Russian.  
It also alleges that CIA arranged OSWALD's defection  
to the Soviet Union.

(3) CIA relationship: None.

m. Jack RUBY.

(1) Prior references: Memorandum No. 3,  
1 June 1967, p. 3; Memorandum No. 7, 13 September  
1967, p. 2.

