
Chapter 6:
Pursuit of Additional Records and Information
C. Pursuit of Private Records and Information

[DRAFT, T:\FINAL\CHAP6\CH602ES.WPD, July 14, 1998]

The pursuit of materials from private citizens and private entities proved to be fruitful and greatly enhanced the historical record of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Private citizens donated, often in the form of a Deed of Gift, their own materials to the JFK Collection for the benefit of historians, researchers, and students of the assassination. The Review Board also received countless essays, interview transcripts, and copies of books written by members of the public, most often not accompanied by a Deed of Gift, and these materials have been transferred to the JFK Collection among the files of the Review Board (See 5.1 file series.)

Notable donations from private citizens and entities include photographs, movies, video, and audio materials.

In November of 1995, the Review Board launched a special initiative in Dallas, appealing to the public to turn over any film or photographs it may have that relates to the assassination. As a result, the Review Board acquired important outtakes from KTVT television in Dallas. The original 45 minute long, 16mm film containing scenes of President and Mrs. Kennedy in Dallas, and subsequent footage of the aftermath of the assassination, was donated by Janet Veazey. Ms. Veazey's father's friend, Roy Cooper Jr., was a photographer for KTVT. Mr. Cooper retrieved the outtakes from the trash and spliced them together, creating a 45 minute silent film. The original of this film now resides in the JFK Collection.

Another home movie from a private citizen was donated to the JFK Collection from Mr. David Taplin. Mr. Taplin's grandfather, Gerald Nathan Taplin, Sr., filmed the exterior of the Dallas Police Department

building on the morning that Lee Harvey Oswald was to be transferred to the county jail, but instead was shot inside the building. The film has images of the arrival of the armored car that Oswald was to have been transported in, footage of other film crews covering the event, and scenes on the street. A copy of this film has been added to the JFK Collection.

In 1996, the Review Board subpoenaed any original or first generation assassination films that may have been in the possession of Mr. Robert Groden, in order to determine whether he (a) had any, and (b) if he did, study the provenance of those materials. In response to a Justice Department subpoena requested by the Review Board, Mr. Groden appeared for a two-part deposition held in the states of Delaware and Texas. The Review Board felt this action was necessary because the Archives was not in possession of either the original Nix film or Muchmore film, and their whereabouts was unknown to the Review Board staff; furthermore, the location of certain alleged high quality first generation 35 mm internegatives made directly from the original Zapruder film was also unknown; and likewise, the generation, and provenance, of certain prints of President Kennedy's autopsy published by Mr. Groden was unknown. Mr. Groden claimed under oath to possess no original or first generation assassination films or images of any kind. His materials were returned to him in July 1998. The two deposition transcripts are filed in the 4.50 series.

Moses Weitzman is a special effects film expert who employed Mr. Robert Groden as a trainee and junior level staffer in the late 1960s. Mr. Weitzman pioneered the direct blowup of 8 mm motion pictures to 35 mm motion pictures (through modification of an optical printer shuttle) in his work with the original Zapruder film in the late 1960s for Time-Life. Although Mr. Weitzman told the ARRB he gave his best work products to Time-Life, the customer for whom he was working, he nevertheless admitted to retaining some 35 mm internegatives (with slight framing and track error) made directly from the Zapruder original film for the purposes of being able to demonstrate his technical capability of enlarging 8 mm films directly to 35 mm format. It was these less-than-perfect work products (internegatives) that he allowed Mr. Groden to have access to during the late 1960s, and

apparently it is these products that are the source for the Zapruder film public showings made by Mr. Groden during the mid-1970s. Mr. Weitzman educated the Review Board staff on some basics of film reproduction and identification, and also examined the 35 mm prints of the Nix and Muchmore films provided for examination by Mr. Groden. Furthermore, Mr. Weitzman donated, via the Review Board, a 16mm copy of the Zapruder film that had been in his possession to the JFK Collection, and testified about the importance of the Zapruder film to history at the Review Board's public hearing on this subject held in April 1997.

Mr. David Lifton, author of *Best Evidence: Disguise and Deception in the Assassination of John F. Kennedy*, testified at the Review Board hearing held in Los Angeles in September 1996. During his testimony, Mr. Lifton announced that he was donating to the Review Board his 35mm interpositive of the Zapruder film, as well as audiocassette copies of interviews he conducted beginning in 1966 with medical witnesses at both Parkland Hospital in Dallas and at Bethesda Medical Center. These materials have been transferred to the JFK Collection **(PENDING)**.

Another example of film footage acquired for the JFK Collection by the Review Board is the film taken by Kennedy aide David Powers. Mr. Powers was riding in the motorcade in Dallas in the car behind President Kennedy. Mr. Powers ran out of film minutes before the motorcade entered into Dealey Plaza. This film is held by the JFK Library, and a copy was made and transferred to the JFK Collection.

In 1992, Mr. Stephen Tyler produced a 90 minute television documentary about Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination, "He Must Have Something." While testifying at the Review Board's public hearing held in New Orleans in June 1995, Mr. Tyler announced that he would be donating a copy of his documentary, along with the outtakes of approximately 30 interviews that he conducted for the documentary. Among those interviewed for the documentary are Jim Garrison, Perry Russo, and Mark Lane.

The Review Board held meetings with executives at CBS Television, the network holding the largest volume of television coverage of the assassination and subsequent specials about the assassination. This material contains rare interview outtakes with individuals including Marina Oswald Porter. In the spirit of the JFK Act, CBS donated its outtakes from these specials to the JFK Collection. **(PENDING)**

In its effort to comply with the JFK Act, the Kennedy Library reviewed its holdings for groups of records that could possibly contain assassination records. The records of Walter Sheridan were on deposit with the Library. The Library identified and created record identification forms for thirteen file folders of material related to Sheridan's work as an investigative reporter on the Garrison prosecution of Clay Shaw. The Library contacted Mr. Sheridan to inform him that his records would be processed and sent to the JFK Collection at NARA. Mr. Sheridan requested that the Library return the identified assassination records to him. The Library honored this request. Walter Sheridan died [find out when]. Letter to Nancy Sheridan from the Review Board. No response. **Subpoena to Nancy Sheridan in February/March 1997. Negotiations with her attorneys (Miller Cassidy LaRocca and Lewin). Subpoena to Herbert J. Miller. Negotiations with Miller. Miller produced records. Miller interviewed (how detailed should we be here?).** In September the Review Board filed a motion in U.S. District Court to have the Nancy Sheridan subpoena enforced. Nancy Sheridan filed a motion to quash. NBC filed to intervene to be a party to the suit. In February 1998, the Review Board entered settlement discussions with Nancy Sheridan and NBC. After weeks of drafting an agreement, settlement discussions were abandoned and the Review Board again asked the Court to enforce the subpoena. The Court asked the parties to return to the negotiations, and the matter is pending.

James Doyle - donated film footage that may show Oswald in New Orleans in summer 1963, still photos of film.

Mark Oakes -- donated videotapes created by him with supporting info.

In January, 1997, the Review Board began the process of contacting the beneficiaries of the wills of Evelyn and Harold Lincoln. Evelyn Lincoln had been the longtime personal secretary to President Kennedy, and had reportedly accumulated numerous items relating to the late President. Ms. Lincoln died on May 11, 1995, and her husband, Harold, died on June 26, 1995. Both Lincolns left virtually identical wills, with the same residuary beneficiaries. The Review Board's purpose in contacting the beneficiaries was to ascertain whether the Lincolns had bequeathed them any assassination-related items.

One of the beneficiaries of the Lincoln will was Mr. Robert White, a Baltimore collector of Kennedy memorabilia who was reported to have had in excess of 100,000 items in his collection.¹ Mr. White had been personal friends with the Lincolns for in excess of twenty years. Many of the items in Mr. White's collection reportedly came from Ms. Lincoln. Among the items Mr. White received as a beneficiary of the Lincoln will were an entire file cabinet and "Kennedy Memorabilia such as brief case, signing table, rocker and stereo."

Upon receiving the Review Board's correspondence, Mr. White contacted an attorney. In a February 1997 letter, the attorney stated that Mr. White "did not receive nor was he in possession of any assassination-related artifacts and/or memorabilia originating from the Lincolns or from any source." Nevertheless, Mr. White agreed to speak with Review Board staff on April 10, 1997. At this meeting, Mr. White provided a brief, hand-written list of the items he had received under Ms. Lincoln's will. Mr. White also briefly described his involvement with inventorying and appraising the items in the Lincolns's estates. White reiterated that his inventory of the estate did not reveal any items related to the assassination, other than the diaries and appointment books that had been bequeathed to the Kennedy Library.

¹Glenn Collins, *Kennedy Mementos to be Sold at Auction*, *The New York Times*, December 23, 1997, at A19.

After meeting with Mr. White, the Review Board continued to receive information from various sources that Mr. White did in fact possess more items related to the assassination. The Review Board also learned that Mr. White was scheduled to auction many items from his collection at Guernsey's auction house in New York City, on March 18 and 19, 1998. The Review Board thus requested that the Department of Justice issue a subpoena duces tecum to Mr. White. The subpoena, served on January 9, 1998, requested to depose Mr. White and required that he produce all objects and/or records that related to the assassination of President Kennedy; all records that pertained to President Kennedy and Johnson's administrations on such subjects as Cuba, the FBI, the CIA, and Organized Crime. The subpoena also sought inventories of Mr. White's collection and a list of items that Mr. White had received as a beneficiary of the Lincolns' wills.

The Review Board staff took the deposition of Mr. Robert White, in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Robert Adler, on March 3, 1998 and on March 6, 1998. During the deposition, Mr. White described his friendship with Evelyn Lincoln and discussed the various Kennedy-related objects that she had given to him. In certain cases, Mr. White relayed Ms. Lincoln's comments or documentation about the provenance of various objects. Among the records that Mr. White produced for the Review Board's inspection were Texas trip advance sheets, Secret Service White House Detail photograph book, Memoranda authored by President Kennedy, and twenty-three White House Dictabelt tapes. Four of the memoranda that were authored by President Kennedy contained classified, national security information, and were ultimately forwarded by the Review Board to Mr. Steven Garfinkel of the Information Security Oversight Office for their review.

On the last day of his deposition, Mr. White informed the Review Board that he had just donated the Dictabelts to the President John F. Kennedy Library. The Dictabelts contain telephone conversations, dictations and other discussions involving President Kennedy and other individuals. Specific topics of the Dictabelts include: dictation by President Kennedy during the week of November 4, 1963; discussion of the Berlin

Crisis; Conversation regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis; and thoughts dictated by President Kennedy on November 12, 1963. The Review Board also acquired important audio materials from the public that relate to the assassination of President Kennedy. The Review Board deposed Mr. Robert White, a private collector who has a voluminous collection of Kennedy memorabilia. Mr. White had in his possession...*[insert language from Kim]*.

The Board received additional audio materials from members of the public. Everett Kay donated an audio surveillance tape of Joseph Milteer. Mr. Vincent Palamara, who has conducted extensive interviews of former Secret Service personnel, donated three audiocassettes containing these interviews.

Alyea and Bronson films -- never acquired although negotiations took place.

Private Papers and Records

The Review Board also received extensive paper files from private citizens. Many of these people played a role in prior government investigations into the assassination, and others are surviving family members of these individuals. The Review Board praises their efforts to place these important records into the JFK Collection so that they are available to the American public.

The first private records to be made a part of the JFK Collection came from the families of Jim Garrison and Edward Wegmann. After being approached by the Review Board, the family of the late Jim Garrison agreed to donate a collection of records on the assassination of President Kennedy that Garrison kept at his residence. The 15,000 paged collection included records from his investigation and prosecution of Clay Shaw, as well as other files on individuals or subjects that Garrison believed to be connected to the assassination.

The family of the late Edward Wegmann, who was a member of the

legal team that defended Clay Shaw, agreed to donate Mr. Wegmann's files. Some of the documents in the Wegmann collection came from the office files of District Attorney Garrison. William Gurvich, an investigator for Garrison, made copies of many internal memoranda and witness interviews from the district attorney's files when he left the office after becoming disenchanted with Garrison and the investigation. He turned the documents over to Clay Shaw's attorneys. There are approximately 6,000 pages of material in the Wegmann collection.

To make this collection of Garrison-era material even more complete, the Review Board acquired the personal papers of Clay Shaw. (*NOTE: We received copies of part of the collection from David Snyder, a retired New Orleans reporter, and then later received the complete, original set of materials from Jack Sanyer, who wishes not to be named.*) The papers were kept by one of Shaw's friends, and in May 1997 he donated the seven boxes to the Review Board. The collection of Shaw's materials includes a diary, records from his criminal case, correspondence, business records, his passports, personal records, and photographs.

President Gerald Ford donated his desk diaries that he kept while serving on the Warren Commission. These diaries provide insight into the day-to-day operations of the Warren Commission.....

In July 1997, the Review Board announced that the personal files of the late J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission, were available to the American public. The files were donated by Rankin's son, attorney James Rankin, Jr., who several months prior had testified at the Review Board hearing held in Los Angeles. The files include memos and handwritten changes to the draft chapters of the final report that were recommended by Commission members, including Representative Gerald Ford (R-MI), John McCloy, and Allen Dulles.

Mr. Wesley Liebler, former Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, also testified at the Review Board's hearing in Los Angeles in September 1996. He handed over to the Review Board a copy of six (*double-check this number*) chapters that he has written for a book that was not

completed. He also submitted a report that was done at his request by a former UCLA faculty member in the Physics Department, Brian Jones. The report pertains to the Zapruder film, specifically the kind of motion exhibited by President Kennedy when he was struck by bullets.

The Review Board also acquired the handwritten notes of two individuals who had interrogated Oswald while in custody after the assassination. Former FBI agent James P. Hosty, Jr., was deposed by the ARRB staff in XXX 199X. At this time Mr. Hosty donated notes that he said he took during his interrogation of Oswald. Mr. Hosty testified to the Warren Commission that he destroyed these notes, as was routine, but he said that he later found them. A few years later, in November 1997, the Review Board announced the acquisition and release of notes taken by former Dallas Police Captain J.W. "Will" Fritz. Captain Fritz headed the homicide and robbery bureau, and he was the primary interrogator while Oswald was in custody from the afternoon of November 22 until the morning of November 24, 1963.

Martin Underwood, a former advance man for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was part of the advance team that went to Texas in November 1963. The Review Board's primary interest in Underwood was to clarify and obtain additional information regarding Underwood's alleged contact with Win Scott, a former CIA Chief of Station in Mexico City, several years after the assassination. The Review Board first received information on Underwood's meeting with Scott from Gus Russo who had interviewed Underwood as part of his research for Seymour Hersh's book, *The Dark Side of Camelot*. Russo informed the Review Board that President Johnson had sent Underwood to Mexico City in 1966 or 67 to see what he could learn about the Kennedy assassination which he had regarded as one of the two "cancers" attacking his presidency. Russo gave the Review Board copies of Underwood's handwritten notes, which were penned on White House stationery, ostensibly documenting his meeting with Win Scott.

The handwritten notes stated that Win Scott confided in Underwood that the CIA "blew it" in Dallas in November 1963. On the morning of November 22, 1963, CIA had intelligence information that a plane arrived in

Mexico City from Havana. A mysterious passenger got out of the plane and then boarded another plane for Dallas. According to these notes, Win Scott told Underwood that CIA had identified this passenger as Fabian Escalante.

Review Board staff interviewed Mr. Underwood in person in July, 1997. This meeting was conducted informally and off-the-record. Underwood was cooperative and loquacious about his days as an advance man, but his account of his meeting with Win Scott differed from the version furnished by Gus Russo. Underwood explained that he went to Mexico City in 1966 to advance President Johnson's trip and to ensure that there would be a big crowd for him as there had been for President Kennedy. He stated that the Mexico City trip was so successful that it turned out to be the career maker for him. He recounted how he had met with Win Scott whom he knew to be the person who "could make the wheels go round." The purpose of the trip had nothing to do with the assassination of Kennedy, however, the subject of the assassination came up in course of their conversation. When asked about the specifics of his conversation with Win Scott, he went on to retell essentially the same story that he had given in the handwritten notes, i.e. CIA's surveillance of the mysterious passenger at the Mexico City airport. Underwood was under the impression the Win Scott had a guilty conscience about the assassination because he felt that CIA could have done more to prevent it. Scott apparently lamented the fact that since the Mexico City airport was outside of CIA's jurisdiction, he could do nothing other than pass the information on to the FBI in Dallas. According to Underwood, Scott was distressed that the FBI did nothing with the information and that it should have shared it with the Secret Service as a routine procedure.

Mr. Underwood initially claimed to have no memory of any notes he took regarding his trip to Mexico City. When shown the copy of the notes that Gus Russo had given to the Review Board, Mr. Underwood did remember writing the notes but explained that he had written the notes in 1992 or 1993 for Mr. Russo who had sought his story as part of the research he was conducting for Seymour Hersh's book. When later asked why they were written on White House stationery, Mr. Underwood explained that he had a lot of White House stationery left over from his days working under

President Johnson. When the Review Board asked whether he had the originals of these notes, Mr. Underwood could not remember.

Subsequent to this meeting, after the Review Board requested Mr. Underwood to agree to be interviewed under oath, Underwood forwarded to the Review Board a different set of typed notes of his trip to Mexico City and meeting with Win Scott. These typed notes documented Underwood's activities in Mexico City and briefly mentioned his meeting with Win Scott. However, in these typed notes dated April, 1966, Underwood made no mention of his conversation with Scott about the Kennedy assassination. These notes strictly spoke of Underwood's seeking the Chief of Station's assistance in staging a big welcome for President Johnson. They backed up this part of the story that he had shared personally with the Review Board.

The Review Board staff also sought to verify additional information provided by Russo and Hersh, that Underwood had knowledge of the alleged connection between President Kennedy, Judith Campbell and Sam Giancana. To this end, the Review Board wanted to follow up on a story that Underwood had been instructed to "keep an eye" on Judy Campbell Exner during a 1960 train ride to Chicago to deliver a satchel of money to Giancana. Underwood denied both having ever been on a train with Ms. Campbell and having any knowledge of her making a delivery to Giancana.

In light of the discrepancies in what Marty Underwood told the Review Board and what he allegedly shared with Russo, the Review Board wanted to give Underwood the opportunity to tell his story under oath. Do to serious health problems, Mr. Underwood has been unavailable to meet with the Review Board again and has declined repeated invitations to make a statement under oath.

Mr. Frank Ragano, who passed away in 1998, was an attorney for Jimmy Hoffa and Santo Trafficante, major figures associated with organized crime. In 1994, Mr. Ragano published his book *Mob Lawyer*, which purported to be "the inside account of who killed Jimmy Hoffa and JFK." In his book, Mr. Ragano claimed that Jimmy Hoffa had used Ragano as a messenger to ask organized crime figures Trafficante and Carlos Marcello to

arrange for the murder of President Kennedy. Mr. Ragano wrote that *Trafficante*, in 1987, confessed to involvement in President Kennedy's assassination. The book, co-authored by *New York Times* reporter Selwyn Raab, stated that original notes of Ragano supported his assertions.

Believing Mr. Ragano might possess original, contemporaneous notes regarding meetings with organized crime figures relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, the Review Board subpoenaed the notes and deposed Mr. Ragano (G.. Robert Blakey, former counsel to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, had also recommended that the Review Board depose Mr. Ragano). Mr. Ragano produced several handwritten notes regarding the assassination, but he could not definitively, and under oath, state whether they were written contemporaneously with his meetings in the 1960's or later in connection with his book. *See* Transcript of Frank Ragano Deposition, dated February 11, 1997. The Review Board submitted the original notes to the Secret Service to see if the notes could be dated. The results of the Service's analysis was inconclusive. *See* July 1, 1997 Review Board Staff Memorandum on the Secret Service Report Re Ragano Notes. Copies of the relevant notes are included as exhibits to the deposition of Mr. Ragano. The transcript and audio recording of Mr. Ragano's testimony are available to the public as part of the Review Board's records.

In an attempt to locate any records of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Associate Director Clyde Tolson regarding the assassination, the Review Board subpoenaed the estate of John Mohr, former Assistant to the FBI Director. Mr. Mohr had died in early 1997. Mr. Mohr reported directly to Director Hoover and Associate Director Tolson at the time of the assassination and was executor for the estate of Mr. Tolson. In addition, Mr. Mohr was involved in the controversial disposition of Mr. Hoover's files upon Hoover's death in 1972. With the cooperation of Mr. Mohr's family, the Review Board staff was able to inspect materials that Mr. Mohr had in his possession on the assassination. The Review Board confirmed that these materials were copies of publicly available material. *See* August 14, 1997 Review Board Staff Memorandum Regarding Review of John Mohr Records.

Warren DeBrueys

Ed Butler and the Information Council for the Americas

Letters to the HSCA and Church Committee Staff
--Eileen Dineen/Kevin Walsh

Holland McCombs papers

The Review Board staff reviewed several donated collections of records relating to the Kennedy assassination at the Special Collections Division of the Georgetown University Library. Among these collections were approximately 90,000 pages of documents released under the Freedom of Information Act in the late 1970s. Georgetown acquired redacted versions of the FBI files on Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, and the JFK Assassination Investigation following their release under the FOIA. These records did not receive much use over the years at the Georgetown Library, and Georgetown decided that they would donate them to the JFK Collection at NARA.

The Review Board acquired the minute-by-minute account contained in the Associated Press (A.P.) wire copy of the events of November 22 through November 26, 1963 from Mr. Richard Barnes, a former A.P. reporter. The material chronicles the first news reports of the shooting of President Kennedy, the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby shooting Oswald, and the funeral of President Kennedy. Mr. Barnes was assigned to A.P.'s San Francisco Bureau at the time of the assassination. He asked the news editor if he could keep these reports, as they would routinely be thrown out. Mr. Barnes took possession of the wire copy approximately one month after the assassination, and held on to the material since then. Mr. Barnes donated a copy of these materials, and the wire reports are now a part of the JFK Collection.
