

Conference, based in Leyden, the Netherlands, because of allegations that the conference had received CIA funds.

■ During the 2d debate in 4 days in the Indian Parliament about CIA-funded activities in India, Foreign Min. M. C. Chagla announced Mar. 23 that the government would conduct a "thorough inquiry" into such activities.

■ The World University Service, a church-connected association of student and service organizations (among them the NSA), released Mar. 8 a resolution adopted by its policy-making board expressing "outrage" at the CIA and other "individuals, foundations and organizations" which, it said, had set up "a network of conspiracy within seemingly free institutions." It appealed to Pres. Johnson to release "from their oaths" student leaders and others it claimed had been "sworn to silence" about CIA financing activities. [See pp. 79E1-80C3]

Garrison Probes JFK Death. A new and flamboyant public investigation into the assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy was launched early in 1967 by James Garrison, 46, district attorney of New Orleans, La. The Garrison investigation centered on the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of a relatively widespread conspiracy aiming at the murder of the President. It rejected the Warren Commission's findings that Oswald had acted alone when he shot and killed the President in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

The story of the Garrison probe was reported nationally for the first time as the result of a copyrighted article published Feb. 17 by the *New Orleans States-Item*. The newspaper's disclosure was confirmed by Garrison at a New Orleans press conference Feb. 18. Garrison declared that his investigation, under way since Oct. 1966, already had shown the Warren Commission report was inaccurate in its finding of no conspiracy. He said that "there were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved" and that the conspiracy had centered on New Orleans, where Oswald "had spent 6 months . . . shortly before the assassination."

Garrison declared: "We already have the names of the people in the initial planning . . . Arrests will be made. Charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained."

In a skeptical editorial published Feb. 18, the *States-Item* implied that Garrison was principally interested in gaining "exposure in a national magazine." Garrison called a news conference Feb. 20 (local newspapers were barred) and replied that the arrests of those who conspired to kill Kennedy "probably were just a few weeks away until the disclosures of the investigation by the local newspapers. Now they are most certainly months away."

In the weeks that followed disclosure of his investigation, Garrison was reported to have assembled scores of persons as Kennedy assassination witnesses or suspects. According to press reports, Garrison believed that Oswald had been

part of a conspiracy originally directed at the assassination of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Garrison was said to have theorized that the plot had turned against Pres. Kennedy when Oswald was denied entry to Cuba. Witnesses collected by Garrison testified to a New Orleans grand jury in the next few weeks, but only one man was arrested and no date was set for his trial. By May, national news media were treating the investigation as a hoax, but Garrison was persisting with his efforts.

6 days after the *States-Item's* initial disclosure of the investigation, on Feb. 22, David William Ferrie, 49, a former airline pilot and prime Garrison suspect, was found dead in his apartment in New Orleans. The New Orleans coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, said Ferrie had died of a ruptured blood vessel in the brain, and this was confirmed Feb. 23 by an autopsy. Garrison, however, disputed the autopsy finding. He called a news conference Feb. 22 and said: "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals. Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of Pres. Kennedy. Apparently we waited too long." Garrison gave no details as to how Ferrie was involved in the alleged conspiracy.

(Ferrie, a former Eastern Airlines pilot who had been dismissed because of a record of homosexual arrests, had been questioned by the FBI in Nov. 1963 in connection with the assassination. Ferrie, who reportedly had been involved in anti-Castro activities, had denied knowing Oswald and no further FBI action was reported. Dr. Chetta said Feb. 24 that Ferrie's physician had reported that Ferrie had threatened to sue Garrison for trying to frame him.) (Documents made public by the National Archives Feb. 23-24 alleged that a connection had existed between Oswald and Ferrie. After the assassination, Jack S. Martin, 51, a New Orleans private detective and bishop of an obscure dissident Catholic sect in which he ordained Ferrie, had told Garrison that Ferrie had known Oswald. Both were said to have been members of the same Civil Air Patrol unit, and Ferrie was said to have coached Oswald in the use of rifles with telescopic sights. Shortly afterwards, however, in statements to the Secret Service and the FBI, Martin confessed that the stories linking Oswald and Ferrie were "a figment of my imagination.")

Garrison announced Feb. 24 that his staff had "solved" the assassination but that he would need months or years to "work on details of evidence" and to make arrests. He said: "We know what cities were involved, how it was done in the essential respects, and the individuals involved." "It's my personal belief that Oswald did not kill anyone that day," he added.

In the days following Ferrie's death, the press reported that the investigation had been centered on anti-Castro Cuban refugees. The *Washington Post* reported Feb. 26 that Garrison was preparing to question Sergio Arcacha Smith, 44, who had been head of the local branch of the Frente Revolucionario Democrático, a Cuban liberation group. Arcacha, located in Dallas, said that he had helped to organize the Bay of Pigs invasion although he did not take part personally.

Garrison Mar. 1 ordered the arrest of Clay L. Shaw, 54, retired director of the International Trade Mart, a nonprofit organization formed to promote trade through the Port of New Orleans. Shaw was charged with "participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy" and was released on \$10,000 bond. In the application for a warrant to search Shaw's home, Garrison charged that Shaw, "alias Clay Bertrand," and Oswald and Ferrie had met in Ferrie's apartment and planned to kill Kennedy.

Garrison credited his information to a "confidential informant" who had been given sodium pentothal, a "truth drug," and had corroborated his earlier story of overhearing the plotters. Garrison also subpoenaed James R. Lewallen, 38, a Boeing Co. employe, Mar. 1 and Dean Adams Andrews Jr., a lawyer and part-time district attorney of neighboring Jefferson Parish, Mar. 2. (Andrews had testified before the Warren Commission. He had linked Shaw and Oswald but later had admitted his testimony was false.) Garrison Mar. 3 subpoenaed Dante Marachini, 42, who had worked for the same coffee-processing firm though not in the same plant as

Oswald had in the summer of 1963. J. B. Dauenhauer, a former assistant to Clay Shaw, was subpoenaed Mar. 6.

U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark labeled the Garrison investigation "unfortunate" Mar. 12. He said: "I find it curious and I find it disturbing and I find it saddening." Clark March 2 had told newsmen that on the basis of FBI inquiries there was "no connection" between Clay Shaw and the assassination of Pres. Kennedy. (The Justice Department reported June 2 that Clay Shaw had not been investigated by the FBI after the assassination and that Clark's statement to the contrary had been "erroneous.")

In an unusual legal move, Garrison called a 12-member grand jury into preliminary session Mar. 9 to question witnesses 5 days ahead of its scheduled hearing.

A 3-judge panel convened Mar. 12 to rule on Garrison's claim to have sufficient evidence to try Clay Shaw without grand jury action. The judges Mar. 13 had rejected a defense request to have the case heard by a single judge. They also had refused defense requests to have access to daily transcripts of the preliminary hearing and to introduce the Warren Commission's report as evidence.

Perry Raymond Russo, 25, an insurance agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, testified Mar. 14 before the 3-judge panel that he had seen Ferrie, a "Leon Oswald" and someone called Clem Bertrand (whom he identified in the courtroom as Shaw) in Ferrie's apartment on 3 different occasions in Sept. 1963. Russo said he had overheard the 3 men discuss plans for the assassination of Pres. Kennedy.

Russo, however, admitted Mar. 15 that he had failed to recognize pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald as "Leon Oswald" until Garrison's investigators painted a beard on the photos. Russo also said that he had attended a party at Ferrie's with a girl named Sandra Moffett. He testified that at the time, Oswald had shared Ferrie's apartment. His testimony on Oswald's place of residence was contradicted by the Warren Commission report.

(In a Feb. 24, 1967 TV interview in New Orleans, Russo had said he neither had met Oswald nor heard of him before the assassination. A sound track of the interview played in the courtroom Mar. 15 contradicted much of Russo's testimony. (Steve Derby, 20, a friend of Russo's, said in Baton Rouge Mar. 15 that Russo had not spoken of the alleged conspiracy until he was placed under hypnosis by Garrison's investigators. Russo admitted Mar. 16 that the investigators had placed him under hypnosis 3 times before the hearing. Russo also said that he had seen Oswald in Oct., 1963 and that Oswald at that time was clean-shaven.)

(The grand jury Mar. 16 indicted Dean Andrews on charges of perjury. Andrews, who was suspended as district attorney of Jefferson Parish, pleaded not guilty at his arraignment Mar. 22. Andrews Apr. 18 filed a \$100,000 damage suit against Garrison. He said Garrison had "compelled me to answer questions designed to trap me.")

Vernon Bundy, 29, a former narcotics addict, testified Mar. 17 that he had seen Shaw and Oswald together on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, in the summer of 1963 just as he was preparing to inject the contents of 2 capsules of heroin in his arm.

At the conclusion of testimony Mar. 17, the 3 judges ruled there was sufficient evidence to try Shaw. The grand jury Mar. 22 indicted Shaw, charging that he had been party to a conspiracy with Oswald, Ferrie "and others" between Sept. 1-Oct. 10, 1963.

New Orleans Criminal Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff Mar. 23 issued a warrant for the arrest of Gordon Novel, 29, former New Orleans night club operator. Garrison had filed an affidavit with Braniff swearing that he had "good reason to believe" that Novel was a "most important" witness in the case.

Garrison issued subpoenas Mar. 23 for Patrick L. Martens (or Layton Martens) and Donald Dooty. Mrs. Lillie-Mae McMaines, the former Sandra Moffett, was taken into custody Mar. 28 in Omaha, Neb. on a fugitive from justice warrant. She had told the *Omaha World Herald* Mar. 26 that she had not attended a party at Ferrie's apartment with Russo and that she first had met Ferrie in 1965.

Novel was arrested in Gahanna, O. Apr. 1; he appeared in municipal court in Columbus, O. Apr. 3 and was held in jail in lieu of \$10,000 bond. He had been picked up at Garrison's request on a fugitive charge stemming from an accusation on conspiring to commit burglary. Freed on \$10,000 bail Apr. 4, Novel said he could prove that the whole investigation was "a complete fabrication."

At his formal arraignment in New Orleans Apr. 5 Clay Shaw pleaded not guilty. The same day, a New Orleans grand jury indicted Layton Martens on

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perjury charges for denying he knew Novel and Arcacha, the Cuban exile leader.

An article in the May 6 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* (released Apr. 24) cited evidence that tended to discredit the testimony of Garrison's principal witness, Perry Russo. *Post* writer James Phelan said that Garrison had made available to him statements by Russo that revealed discrepancies in his accounts of the alleged connection between the accused conspirators.

One document cited, a report to Garrison on Russo's initial interrogations, showed that he had made no mention of an assassination plot or of a party at Ferrie's apartment. Phelan also said: "There was no positive identification of Lee Harvey Oswald as 'Leon' Oswald . . . [and] most striking of all, when shown a picture of Clay Shaw, Russo said nothing whatever . . . about having known him as Clay Bertrand." Phelan reported evidence that Russo had remembered the party only when given sodium pentothal. He said that Dr. Esmond Fatter had placed Russo in an hypnotic state and had told him to picture a TV screen on which he would see "Bertrand, Ferrie and Oswald . . . and they are talking about assassinating somebody."

In New Orleans Andrew J. Sciambra, Russo's first interrogator, said Apr. 24 that Phelan was "purposely" trying "to mislead the American public by telling a half-truth and not showing the full picture." He said Russo had mentioned the conspiracy in the first interview and this had been verified to Phelan by Russo himself.

Novel said in Columbus, O. Apr. 24 that Garrison's investigation was a "fraud" motivated by his political ambitions. Novel disclosed that in a lie detector test given to him Mar. 25 he had admitted overhearing Garrison plotting to brainwash Ferrie to make him confess to a role in the conspiracy.

Writing in the May 15 issue of *Newsweek* magazine, Hugh Aynesworth charged that Garrison, in his "scheme to concoct a fantastic 'solution,'" had offered Alvin Beaubouef, a friend of Ferrie, \$3,000 to testify that he had overheard the planning of the assassination. Aynesworth said that Beaubouef and his lawyer had tape-recorded the meeting with Garrison's men, who, on learning of the tape, allegedly had forced Beaubouef to sign an affidavit declaring he did not consider the \$3,000 offer to be a bribe.

Garrison announced May 8 that he had begun to investigate the CIA and the FBI. He charged the organizations were withholding evidence about the assassination.

Garrison May 10 subpoenaed CIA Director Richard Helms to testify before the New Orleans grand jury. He also announced that he possessed evidence that Oswald had been an agent of the CIA. FBI agent Regis Kennedy was subpoenaed by Garrison but refused May 10 to appear before the grand jury. Kennedy had been instructed by Atty. Gen. Clark not to answer the subpoena. (Kennedy appeared May 17, but he refused to answer questions on the assassination. A Justice Department order prohibited officers or employees from "producing or disclosing information on material contained in the files of the Department of Justice.") Former FBI agent Warren DeBruyts also was subpoenaed but did not appear.

Garrison announced May 12 that he had discovered Jack Ruby's unlisted telephone number written in code in address books belonging to Oswald and Shaw. (The *Dallas Times Herald* reported May 17 that the number was the post-office box number of a bullfight promoter in Dallas.)

Garrison declared May 22 that Oswald had not killed Pres. Kennedy and that the CIA knew this fact as well as "the name of every man involved and the name of the individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill the President. He said: "Purely and simply it's a case of former employees of the CIA, a large number of them Cubans, having a venomous reaction from the 1961 Bay of Pigs episode. Certain individuals with a fusion of interests in regaining Cuba assassinated the President."

Sol Dann of Detroit, a lawyer for the late Jack Ruby, May 26 asked the Louisiana and American bar associations to investigate Garrison and consider disbaring him in order to "put an end to any further exploitation of this horrible tragedy and prevent a repetition of the carnival proceedings that prevailed . . . in Dallas." He said "this fraud had gone on long enough."

Mayors Conference. Federal aid to cities, crime, poverty and welfare were the major topics of discussion at the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Honolulu June 19-21.

Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh opened the conference June 19 with an appeal to the mayors to "step up the psychological and political fight for our programs." Although city programs were "the last funded and the first cut" by Congress, Cavanagh said, "everyone in this country is in the urban boat today and . . . the boat is full of holes."

A resolution calling on Congress to recognize a higher priority for city needs and to permit cities to retain more local tax revenues was adopted by the conference June 21. (The vote was 63-34, with the opposing vote mustered by a faction holding that local needs "can best be served by the local communities themselves.")

James Vorenberg, executive director of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, urged the mayors June 19 to restructure local police departments to deal effectively with troubled areas. But delegates applauded Cleveland Mayor Ralph S. Locher's comment later that such "stressing of sociology" in police work would have "a weakening effect on law enforcement." New York Mayor John V. Lindsay June 20 called for federal funds for crime control to go "direct to the cities."

The conference voted by 68-54 June 21 to reject a proposal by Houston Mayor Louie Welch to require approval of anti-poverty programs by "responsible local agencies of government." Another resolution, backed by Lindsay, urged that welfare recipients be permitted to retain more earned income and that "alternative income maintenance systems, such as a negative income tax," be studied.

Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph M. Barr was elected president of the conference June 21. [See pp. 187F3, 5D2; Vol. XXVI, 494G2-D3]

Young Republicans Meet. The 15th biennial convention of the Young Republican National Federation held in Omaha, Neb. June 20-23, was dominated by conservative elements. The delegates June 22 rejected reform proposals backed by Republican National Chrmn. Ray C. Bliss and June 23 elected as federation chairman Jack McDonald of Tennessee, candidate of the conservative faction organized by F. Clifton White, leader of the 1964 movement to draft Barry M. Goldwater. Ex-Sen. Goldwater was cheered by the delegates June 21 when he advised them not to let the national committee "take over" the federation. Bliss, who also spoke to the convention June 21, appealed for party unity.

Another call for "unified and complete support of the party and of the candidates of the party once the primaries are over" was sounded by Gov. Ronald Reagan (R., Calif.), who was repeatedly cheered when he delivered the convention's closing address June 23. In a Presidential preference poll answered by more than 400 of the delegates, Reagan received 46% of the votes, ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon 30%, Gov.

Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) 11%, Sen. Charles H. Percy (Ill.) 7% and Gov. George W. Romney (Mich.) 6%. The poll was conducted by United Republicans of America, a conservative group.

At the opening of the convention, the delegates June 21 had denied seats to a New Jersey group opposed by the "Rat Finks." The Rat Finks had been assailed for distribution of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro song sheets at their meetings. The convention seated a Rhode Island delegation opposed by Republican state chairman Howard E. Russell, who had dissolved the Young Republican organization in his state the previous week.

N.Y. Apartment Service Strike. Service employes at more than 1,000 rent-controlled apartment buildings in New York City were on strike May 26-June 3. The strike deprived tenants of garbage disposal, mail delivery, hot water and elevator service.

Mayor John V. Lindsay, announcing the settlement June 3, said the landlords had agreed to a new 3-year contract with Local 32B of the Building Service Employees International Union, representing about 7,000 employes. Lindsay also announced that he would submit proposals to the City Council for revision of the rent-control law to allow rent-increases of up to 2½%. Owners of the rent-controlled buildings had refused to meet the contract's wage increases of \$18 a week over the 3-year period unless rent raises were authorized. Owners of uncontrolled buildings had accepted the pact May 5.

Some 2,500 tenants of the buildings struck reportedly were withholding rents because of the lack of services. Tenants had applied for rent reductions for the same reason. A tenants' group picketed City Hall June 6 during the council's hearing on amendments to the rent-control law.

An angry demonstration was staged at City Hall June 2 by more than 600 owners of small rent-controlled buildings, most of which did not employ unionized service workers. The landlords' group smashed windows and fought with police before order was restored.

A health emergency was declared by Lindsay June 2 due to the piling up of refuse in basements and on sidewalks and streets. City sanitation workers helped clear away the refuse wherever it could be done without crossing picket lines.

The union had conducted a 6-day strike Apr. 26-May 2 at middle-income cooperative housing developments in Queens, N.Y. prior to acceptance of a contract providing maximum increases of \$20 a week over 39 months.

Custer Aide's Rank Restored. Army Secy. Stanley R. Resor May 31 ordered that the military record of Marcus Alfred Reno, who fought in the 1876 Battle of Little Bighorn, "Custer's Last Stand," be corrected to show an honorable discharge with the rank of major. The action was taken at the request of Charles Reno, a grandnephew, with the support of the American Legion.