



CHRISTIAN BEACON

SPONSORING 20th CENTURY REFORMATION HOUR

A Chronology of the Garrison Investigation

By the Rev. D. A. Waite, Th.D.,
 Ph.D., Associate of Dr. Carl Mc-
 Intire for the 20th Century Ref-
 ormation Hour Broadcast

The following is a brief and partial chronology of some of the more significant developments in the "Garrison Investigation" of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which took place on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Garrison stated that he began his investigation in November, 1966. It has now come to light that Garrison believes that "the Communists were not involved in the assassination," but that "his assassins were a group of fanatic anti-Communists and Cuban exiles." This belief is a complete reversal of history as it has been unfolded on this matter and is exactly the line that has been echoed and re-echoed by the Communists and the Communist press since the assassination itself in 1963.

1. February 18, 1967, *New Orleans*. District Attorney Jim Garrison declared "that a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas."

2. February 18, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison stated that "There were other people beside Lee Harvey Oswald involved."

3. February 18, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison said, "Last November (1966) I began looking into the question because Oswald had spent six months in New Orleans shortly before the assassination."

4. February 19, 1967, *New Orleans*. David Lewis, a former private detective, said five persons were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy, and that he knew their identities, but he would not make their names public until told to do so by D. A. Garrison.

5. February 21, 1967, *Washington, D. C.* Senator Russell B. Long (Democrat from Louisiana) told newsmen that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has kept him informed about the general situation. Senator Long talked favorably about the Garrison investigation.

6. February 24, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison warned that not a "conspirator will escape." "The only way they can get away from us is by killing themselves, because we're going to get every one of them. . . ."

7. February 24, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison expressed his personal belief that "Oswald did not kill anyone that day" in Dallas, and that

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the "plot" may not even have been designed, in its beginnings, to kill Kennedy.

8. February 24, 1967, *Dallas*. Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade said, "I always, without any evidence, thought probably Oswald had some advice, some moral support maybe" (though he didn't specify that it was from the anti-Communists, as Garrison is now alleging).

9. March 1, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison arrested Clay L. Shaw, 54, the retired managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, and accused him of participating in a "conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

10. March 2, 1967, *New Orleans*. Garrison asserted that Clay Shaw was familiar with the working of "anti-Castro Cuban organizations in this country."

11. March 6, 1967, *Bogota, Colombia*. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren, arrived in Bogota, accompanied by Drew Pearson, and stated, "We remain absolutely convinced there was no plot, left or right, in the assassination and that neither the Soviet Union nor Communist Cuba participated in the assassination."

12. March 7, 1967, *New Orleans*. Attorneys William J. and Edward F. Wegmann, representing Clay Shaw, stated that they would request that Garrison, in a hearing scheduled for March 14, 1967, adhere strictly to the rules of evidence "in that no hearsay testimony will be allowed," meaning that Garrison's "confidential informant" must testify, or the case might

be thrown out of court.

13. *March 8, 1967, New Orleans.* Criminal District Court Judge Bernard Bagert ruled that Garrison must produce his "confidential informant" at the preliminary hearing March 14, 1967, or risk having his case against Clay Shaw dismissed.

14. *March 8, 1967, New Orleans.* Clay Shaw's attorneys contended that the case against their client should be dismissed on the grounds that a "Louisiana court has no jurisdiction over the events charged since the murder of John F. Kennedy took place in Dallas, Texas."

15. *March 12, 1967, New Orleans.* Attorney General Ramsey Clark told reporters on CBS's "Face the Nation" that he is "disturbed and saddened" by the manner in which Garrison is investigating the Kennedy assassination, but that the Justice Department did not intend to intervene.

16. *March 14, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison's "confidential informant" was revealed to be 25-year-old insurance salesman, Perry Russo, who said he heard Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, and David W. Ferrie plotting the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

17. *March 16, 1967, New Orleans.* Perry R. Russo, Garrison's "confidential informant" admitted under cross-examination that he had undergone psychiatric treatment, that he was hypnotized at Garrison's direction three times, and that he did not recognize Oswald as one of the conspirators until this year.

18. *March 16, 1967, New Orleans.* A preliminary hearing was being held to see if Garrison had enough evidence to try Clay Shaw. This lasted four days.

19. *March 16, 1967, Los Angeles.* Joseph A. Ball, former counsel for the Warren Commission, stated of Perry Russo, that "any witness who waited three years to tell such a story 'is more or less suspect.'"

20. *March 18, 1967, Las Vegas.* Attorney Joe Tonahill, who acted as a defense lawyer for Jack Ruby, asserted that Lee Harvey Oswald died

from an air embolism rather than a gun-shot fired by Ruby. This took place during a plasma transfusion at Parkland Hospital in Dallas resulting in a cardiac arrest, and the theory is backed up by Dr. Howard Wilcox of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Beaumont, Texas.

21. *March 22, 1967, New Orleans.* A New Orleans grand jury returned an indictment against Clay Shaw on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. The grand jury acted after hearing two hours of testimony from Perry Russo, only one witness!

22. *March 27, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison obtained a court order for the arrest of Sandra Moffit, "alias Lilly Mae McMaines," as a material witness in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. She attended a party in September of 1963 at which Clay Shaw helped plot Kennedy's death.

23. *March 29, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison praised leftist Mark Lane's book, *Rush to Judgment*, as "a good book that did a lot of good." Lane's defense of Oswald began with a publication of a brief in the *National Guardian*, a pro-Communist newspaper, on December 19, 1963.

24. *March 30, 1967, New Orleans.* Mark Lane, in a talk sponsored by the Crime Committee of the New Orleans Young Men's Business Club, praised Garrison's investigation of Kennedy's assassination and predicted he would be successful in convicting the conspirators. He also predicted that "the foundations of the country will be shaken when the evidence is disclosed in court."

25. *April 3, 1967, New Orleans.* District Judge Edward A. Haggerty banned all persons "officially connected with the conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw from talking about the case so as to curb 'the unchallenged chatter that hit the print and radio and television media between the time of arrest and the time of trial.'"

26. *April 4, 1967, New Orleans.* Clay L. Shaw stated that he expected to win at his trial, and to be proved innocent of conspiracy charges leveled against him.

27. *April 4, 1967, Columbus, Ohio.* Gordon Novel, 29, a former New Orleans night club operator, was fighting extradition to New Orleans. He also

was issued a warrant as a witness in the Garrison investigation.

28. *April 4, 1967, Columbus, Ohio.* Gordon Novel's extradition decision was to go to a court or to a governor's hearing to be decided soon.

29. *April 5, 1967, New Orleans.* Clay Shaw was formally arraigned on charges of having conspired to murder President Kennedy. Shaw plead not guilty at the four-minute arraignment. Trial was predicted within three to six months.

30. *May 12, 1967, New Orleans.* The date of the alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy on the part of Oswald, Shaw, and the late David Ferrie, was September, 1963. The place of this alleged conspiracy was New Orleans, Louisiana.

31. *May 14, 1967, Washington, D.C.* Senator Russell B. Long (Democrat, Louisiana) admitted he encouraged Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

32. *May 21, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison asserted that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President John F. Kennedy, but that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) knew who did.

33. *May 21, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison described the ones who assassinated President Kennedy as "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 . . ."

34. *June 22, 1967, New Orleans.* The Metropolitan Crime Commission

of New Orleans called for an investigation of the operations of District Attorney Jim Garrison in an eight-page letter to the Louisiana Attorney General.

35. *June 22, 1967, New Orleans.* The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans alleged that Garrison's investigation "has included a number of attempts by Garrison and members of his staff to induce persons to give false testimony and/or to withhold pertinent facts, under promise of reward or threat of re-crimination."

36. *June 26, 1967, New Orleans.* William Gurvich, the alleged chief investigator for Garrison, resigned

his post. Gurvich told reporters he felt charges against Clay Shaw should be dropped.

37. *July 3, 1967, New Orleans.* Aaron Kohn, director of the non-governmental New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission, speaking before the New Orleans Press Club, noted that 22 criminal allegations have been made against District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff in their investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

38. *July 3, 1967, New Orleans.* Aaron Kohn, director of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission, stated that Garrison had been accused of criminal conspiracy, attempts to intimidate and bribe witnesses, inciting felonies (such as perjury), battery or conspiracy to commit battery, criminal defamation, public bribery, and inconsistent statements. He cited the charges made by *Newsweek* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, as well as NBC, CBS, and local news media.

39. *July 7, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison announced that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of an NBC newsman, Walter Sheridan, on charges that the reporter attempted to bribe Perry Raymond Russo, Garrison's star witness.

40. *July 7, 1967, New York City.* NBC said it will give Garrison a half hour of prime time (8:00 to 8:30 p.m.) on July 15, 1967, "to present his side of the controversy."

41. *July 15, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison told a TV audience on NBC network, that President Kennedy was shot by at least three assassins who belonged to a conspiracy to kill him because of his position toward Cuba.

42. *July 18, 1967, New Orleans.* Walter J. Sheridan, an investigator for NBC surrendered on a charge that he attempted to bribe or intimidate a witness in the investigation of an alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. While in the courthouse to post bond, Garrison subpoenaed Sheridan for an appearance before the New Orleans grand jury July 19.

43. *August 28, 1967, New Orleans.* U. S. District Judge Alvin Rubin announced he will enjoin Garrison from subpoenaing NBC newsman Walter Sheridan to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

44. *September 12, 1967, New York City.* Garrison raised to seven the number of men he said took a direct part in the assassination of President Kennedy. In an interview with *Playboy* magazine, October, 1967, Garrison asserted that "the President was assassinated by a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right. . . ."

45. *September 18, 1967, New Orleans.* State District Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., refused to dismiss an indictment against Clay L. Shaw. Still no date set for Shaw's trial.

46. *September 21, 1967, New York City.* Garrison charged that a small number of Dallas policemen took part in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. He said, "Individuals on the Dallas police force helped kill President Kennedy." Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade and

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Jesse E. Curry (Chief of Police on November 22, 1963, when the assassination took place) both stated they knew nothing about this charge.

47. *October 14, 1967, Washington, D.C.* U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark denied saying last night in Charlottesville, Virginia, that he might have to prosecute New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison because Garrison "took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement."

48. *October 16, 1967, New Orleans.* Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., pushed back the assassination conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw until at least early February, 1968, by accepting a compromise four and one-half month delay proposed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

49. *December 20, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison's office announced that he had filed charges of "conspiracy to kill Mr. Kennedy" against Edgar Eugene Bradley, and that Bradley's arrest was "imminent." A spokesman announced that Garrison was out of the city "pursuing Bradley."

50. *December 20, 1967, Los Angeles.* The *Los Angeles Times* "found Garrison in a bar" in Los Angeles at the International Hotel where he had been registered under

the assumed name of Clyde Ballou. Garrison declined comment when asked by the *Times* about his presence there.

51. *December 20, 1967, New Orleans.* Garrison's statement, released today, mentioned that "the charge against Bradley was contained in a bill of information, as was the original accusation against Shaw 10 months ago" (which would be February, 1967). The bill of information did not have Bradley's age or address, but only his name.

52. *December 20, 1967, North Hollywood.* Mr. Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, in reply to Garrison's charge that he had taken part in a "conspiracy to kill President Kennedy," replied, "This man must be nuts." Bradley said he did not know Garrison or any of the principals in the investigation, had never been approached by investigators about the assassination, and considered Garrison's charges an "obvious frame."

53. *December 20, 1967, Collingswood, N. J.* The Rev. Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church of Collingswood, and Director of the 20th Century Reformation Hour Broadcast (heard throughout the U.S. and by short wave around the world), was awakened by reporters late in the evening and asked to comment on charges that Mr. Eugene Bradley, his "West Coast Representative for the 20th Century Reformation Hour Broadcast," took part in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Dr. McIntire remarked that such charges were "astounding" and he had no reason to believe them to be based in truth.

54. *December 21, 1967, Collingswood, N. J.* Dr. Carl McIntire, Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church in Collingswood, New Jersey, held a press conference in his church, attended by over 25 members of the press from radio stations, newspapers, wire services, and television organizations. Dr. McIntire labeled Garrison's charges against Mr. Bradley as "irresponsible, unsupported, and wild." He stated: "We know of no basis for any such accusation against Mr. Bradley, whom we know to be a very fine Christian gentleman." (For full content of the 2½ page press release, see other pages.)

55. *December 21, 1967, All Around*

U.S.A. Newspapers, radio broadcasters, television stations, and wire services carried stories repeating Garrison's charges against Mr. Bradley and tied in the name of Dr.

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Chronology . . .

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Carl McIntire, through Mr. Bradley, with news about Garrison's alleged "conspiracy of the anti-Communists" to assassinate President Kennedy.

56. *December 22, 1967, Burbank, California.* Lieutenant Al Stariha, head of the training division that works with the auxiliary Police Department of Burbank, California, said Mr. Bradley joined the force as an auxiliary police officer May 31, 1966, and at that time, "his background was checked extensively and was found to be 'terrific.'" Stariha stated that Bradley "impressed me as a capable individual who has always done more than his share." The lieutenant described as "a likeable and intelligent fellow who was well thought of by those he came in contact with in the department."

57. *December 22, 1967, Burbank, California.* Assistant Police Chief Robert Loranger of the Burbank Police Department, with whom Mr. Eugene Bradley has been associated as an auxiliary police officer since May 31, 1966, stated that auxiliary

officers, like Bradley, are "given the same kinds of background checks as are regular police candidates. The check includes fingerprinting and record checks with the FBI and the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation of California."

58. *December 23, 1967, Los Angeles.* The sheriff's office here set in motion paperwork to comply with the "immediate arrest" request received Thursday (December 21) from New Orleans. Garrison returned home from here Thursday night after spending several days under an assumed name at the International Hotel. He did not go near the Bradley home, according to the *Times*, nor did he "personally ask help from local law enforcement officials or inform them of his presence here."

59. *December 24, 1967, Los Ange-*

les. A spokesman for the Los Angeles sheriff's office said concerning the arrest of Mr. Bradley, that "his department received both a teletype and telephone confirmation of the issuance of an arrest warrant by the sheriff of New Orleans, but was awaiting the actual arrival of the document before taking any action."

60. December 26, 1967, New Or-

leans. Garrison said today that he believed "at least 15 persons took part in the conspiracy to kill Kennedy, including some members of the extreme, extreme right-wing." Garrison also said, "COMMUNISTS WERE NOT INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION," and he added, "it just didn't happen that way." Garrison also reported that so far, "three Democratic governors have refused to extradite witnesses to Louisiana." He refused to speculate on whether the Republican governor of California, Ronald Reagan, would co-operate on the "extradition of Bradley to New Orleans."

57. December 26, 1967, Los Angeles. A "fugitive complaint" against Mr. Eugene Bradley was issued here today originating from New Orleans. Mr. Bradley stated that he and his attorney would surrender to the Los Angeles sheriff tomorrow around 10:30 a.m. in obedience to this "fugitive complaint" or warrant for his arrest.

58. December 27, 1967, Los Angeles. Mr. Edgar Eugene Bradley, with his attorney, surrendered to the Los Angeles sheriff's department in willing compliance with the arrest

warrant sent from New Orleans. At the recommendation of the sheriff and with the approval of the judge, the bail for Mr. Bradley, which was originally to be set at \$10,000, was waived completely, and Bradley is free on his own recognizance. The judge continued the case for 30 days, pending receipt of extradition papers from New Orleans. When such papers are received, Bradley will appear at a Governor's hearing on extradition proceedings. Mr. Bradley's attorney stated that he intended to fight extradition from California to New Orleans, on the grounds of mistaken identity, insufficient evidence, and other legal technicalities due to the differences in California and Louisiana law.

59. December 28, 1967, Collingswood, N. J. Dr. Carl McIntire, Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church of Collingswood, and President of the International Council of Christian Churches, announced that he is planning a series of public rallies all across the State of California, January 4-13, 1968, in protest of Garrison's implicating of the "anti-Communists" and clearing of the "Communists" in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy.