



the conspirators...

“We have one small corner of this thing: the planning that took place in Orleans Parish, of which I am District Attorney. What happened in Dallas . . . is not my direct concern. My investigation has been exhaustive into one area: the Ferrie-Shaw-Oswald-Ruby conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. That occurred here in New Orleans. I’m responsible for investigating that and, when it warrants, prosecuting. We have a corner—we don’t know where it leads, but we’re going to do our part. If others choose to keep quiet, that’s their affair.”

—New Orleans D.A. Jim Garrison to
Sandy Hochberg and Jim Valliere.

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The contribute manuscripts presented here for the first time have been Special Editions' first manuscript. The facts concerning Garrison's invention in creating the first published press. Projects currently in the works include: Communism; The Athenian Society; The Psychodetic Left; and American Exiles Speak Out.
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"..something else.."

We were hard at work on our Alternatives issue when Special Editions first dropped by the office. That, as a matter of fact, was why they'd come: they'd been working for some months on a book about the new communities, and ran into Marty Jeter in the course of their explorations; Marty had told them what WIN was up to, and they wondered whether we might be able to help each other out. When Sandy Hochberg walked in, both he and I realized we'd met before—in a cell in the Tombs the previous December, when we'd sat in with about 260 other folks at Manhattan's Whitehall Street induction center. Well, we were much the same kind of people, and we struck it off just fine.

It was about a week after his first visit to WIN (during that time, the Supreme Court had upheld Garrison's indictment of Clay Shaw for conspiring to kill Kennedy, and the trial date was set for January 21) that Sandy called to say he and Jim had something else we might be interested in. That "something else" is this issue.

This is the place to emphasize the fact that WIN has never before carried even a news item on Garrison's case, or indeed anything else connected with the assassination of President Kennedy; we had discussed the subject in several editorial meetings—who *hasn't* discussed it?—and reached no conclusions, aside from a strong distrust of nearly all we'd read about it. My personal feelings probably accorded with a tacit consensus: I wanted to believe in the lone-assassin theory, because otherwise there had to be a conspiracy, and if (as all the Warren Report criticisms appeared to indicate) this conspiracy involved any conscious complexity within the federal bureaucracy, then things were too far gone already for nonviolent direct action, or any other strategy I was prepared to consider, ever to turn the tide.

What Sandy and Jim had to show us made my ostrich posture impossible to maintain any longer, but it wasn't at all what we expected—and were dreading—to learn. As they spread their conclusions and proofs out before us we realized that this was no ordinary muckraking—it was solid and sensitive reporting of a very high order, and it made a bizarre and exceedingly intricate series of events truly comprehensible for the first time. And as we all rushed against the deadlines, trying to compress the stacks of raw data and recast it in readable form, our remaining doubts diminished and finally vanished: the disclosure of particular villains and victims was not the point. The point was, and still is, the sometimes dominant, sometimes rampant, but ever-present virus in our society which produces such violent symptoms of our national disease as the killing of a President, and the New Orleans story is like a culture under a microscope, permitting us glimpses of the virus itself at work.

So here it is. We believe it is a fascinating chapter of American history as well as a crucial one. We hope you'll agree.
—P.J.

As I look at a map of this country, I realize I've been in every major city we've got, plus a lot of cities that aren't so major and some towns that aren't on the map. But while each city has charms and characteristics that are unique to itself or cause it to be loved by some (I love Los Angeles in the same irrational way that some love Chicago), there are only three great cities in this country; or, to be more generous, there are only three cities that head the list of great cities. These are San Francisco, New York... and New Orleans. Not all of New Orleans, much of which is interchangeable with Memphis or Houston or Mobile, but the *Vieux Carre* or Old Quarter, sometimes called the "French Quarter."

The *Vieux Carre* is larger than Greenwich Village or the old North Beach section of San Francisco, and it is the clue to New Orleans, a city occupied by the Spanish and the French before it was finally claimed by us. The architecture shows a blending of French and Spanish. The cooking is a blend of Southern food with French skills. The Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans. The city is an international center as well as the port which originally made it possible for the American Midwest to trade with the world.
The city is built so close to water level that the *Vieux Carre* smells, at times, of the sluggish sewers; graveyards are built with the tombs on top of the ground rather than under it, for to scratch the earth is to expose the ocean. Of all the Southern cities this one has traditionally had the loosest approach between black and white, and there is something about the city which lets you know that once the sun goes down, all lines of race—and of sex—vanish in the dark and humid night.

New Orleans is decadent, sinister, gentle, dangerous and beautiful. Its corruption is not the Chicago's hard Puritan sort, but is an inner corruption. The *Vieux Carre* is a state of mind, a zone of desires touched on by Tennessee Williams, a condition of being in which a man like David Ferris fits perfectly. New Orleans is small, quiet bars at 4:00 am, where old men Jean against younger men, and white men know where to find black women. Old Negroes still play the original forms of New Orleans jazz. The *Vieux Carre* is a facade for tourists, but real people live there. They make love and they plot and sometimes they die. New Orleans is a swamp in which a man could easily vanish and yet, like San Francisco, it is a small city in which everyone knows everyone else. Garrison, whether or not he has a case, could only emerge in New Orleans. The others in this scenario could only exist in this strange climate, which is at the same moment not American and yet belongs nowhere else.
—D.M.R.

EXCLUSIVE:

New Orleans in the early 1960's

NEW ORLEANS: the Crescent City, queen of the Mississippi, famed for its creole cooking, as the birthplace of jazz, for its Mardi Gras and its French Quarter—the Vieux Carré—with ranous Bourbon Street, its honkytonk nightlife giving it a permanent glossy fame. New Orleans: a city of 727,000, still in many ways a small town, where anybody who is not a nobody knows everybody who is anybody and one's business connections determine one's social connections and vice-versa—except, of course, in the seamer underside with its forbidden but equalitarian joys.

New Orleans: business center and transportation hub for the Gulf Coast. Its port, second busiest in the United States, the gateway to Latin America. Seventy percent of the imports that are unloaded in its modern, riverside harbor originate in Latin America, making much of the city's economy directly dependent on the economic and political stability of Latin America.

The dominant factor in the New Orleans foreign trade industry in the early 1960's was Castro's transformation of Cuba's economic base from a capitalist economy, directed and largely controlled by American corporations, to a socialist economy whereby the development and growth of the nation were determined by Cuban national interests. The United States' experience

with Cuba is a microcosm of what could happen to U.S.-Latin American trade, should Communism spread throughout Central and South America. Consider the ramifications of Brazil's or Guatemala's following Cuba into the socialist orbit. Both countries are politically shaky. Brazil is the chief exporter of coffee to the U.S., and Guatemala supplies the U.S. with bananas. Castro's transformation of the Cuban economy not only caused a drastic loss to American businessmen in terms of profit and investment, it also provided a symbol of what might happen if other Latin American countries followed its path: a symbol that was not ignored by the New Orleans businessmen who were most dependent on Latin American trade. The business interests of the various import and export firms are coordinated by the New Orleans International Trade Mart which has been headed since 1948 by Claw L. Shaw.

By mid-1960, diplomatic economic pressures, and a blockade having failed to sway Cuba, the press began advocating U.S. military intervention as the only effective means of restoring Cuba. New Orleans with its acute sensitivity to Latin American affairs, was especially sympathetic to this demand and hospitable to those activists—like the Malins, the Cuban exiles, the militant anti-Communist right wing and their allies in the FBI and CIA—who would carry out the mission.

All Jim Garrison Quotes were obtained in exclusive interviews.

"When are the men in the country? They're in the country, aren't they?—Jim Garrison.

NEWSPAPER AND magazine reports, when you can find them, about District Attorney Jim Garrison's New Orleans investigation into the plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy have been confusing, to put it mildly. Those of us who have had serious doubts about the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, and had been hoping for more from the Garrison investigation, have been disappointed by reports in the popular press. News accounts, magazine articles, and even books on the subject have been based almost exclusively on press releases from the D.A.'s office, and on press conferences and private interviews with Garrison. The "sensational" material, the "exclusive" stories, all seemed to be based on Garrison's own statements or on his "secret evidence" given to individual reporters. In short, the press appeared to be reporting only what Garrison was offering, and was failing to investigate the matter independently.

Moreover, despite the plethora of new stories, Garrison's case remained unclear. The personal interviews were particularly confusing. By reading these accounts in chronological order, we found that Monday's "exclusive" had little relation to Tuesday's. It seemed that for a District Attorney, Garrison was unusually careless with his facts. Furthermore, since Garrison's investigation became publicly known in February of 1967 both the press and the public tended to think of it as a new Kennedy Assassination investigation which would finally show what really happened in Dallas on November 22, 1963. In fact Garrison's investigation has not been primarily into the events in Dallas, which is not under his jurisdiction, but rather into a number of conspiracies to assassinate President Kennedy which were initiated and developed by individuals in New Orleans.

Garrison has said that it is impos-

more, his pre-trial revelations to the press seemed to risk creating an atmosphere so prejudicial to the accused that the case might be thrown out of court.

If the reporting were accurate, Garrison was a bloody fool. How could he get away with this nonsense for so long? If the reporting were inaccurate, why? What is the truth concerning this investigation?

We went to New Orleans looking for the truth. We met with Garrison and his staff, and the principals and their lawyers. In particularly sensitive situations, we hired local reporters to question some of the individuals whom we found to be connected with the case.

After about five months of work, numerous trips to New Orleans, and almost daily long-distance telephone conversations, we found that a remark of Garrison's in our very first interview was apt: "No matter how open and fair-minded you guys say you are, you'll wind up with a story attacking me." We had argued the point. After all, we were completely independent; no one had advanced us any money. We had already used up over two years of our savings, and had taken out two bank loans to help finance the project, and pay the associates working full time in our behalf in New Orleans. We hadn't talked to a single publication or editor, so we weren't out to do a slanted piece for anyone. But Garrison persisted: "You'll see, you'll never be

able to sell a pro-Garrison story in New York, and anyway you're saying what they all said before they all turned against Garrison."

Five months later we had our story as Garrison had predicted. We had checked it out, and he had no case.

But we weren't satisfied. It seemed too easy, too obviously false. We went back over all our material, questioning every statement, every alibi, confronting witnesses who seemed to be lying. Gradually we began to uncover the missing pieces of a story that would show Jim Garrison in a wholly different light. Almost nine months after we started, we feel at last that we understand Garrison the man and the man's case—a very tight little case that any local D.A. would be proud to present in court.

What then to do with the story? Sell it to *Life* or *Look* or some other publication with large resources and a staff that has been "covering" it for years but never really touched it?

No. This was an independent venture, and we wanted to be sure the story would be told just as we uncovered it. So we are giving first publication rights to WIN and the War Batters League, a publication and an organization searching for peace and truth in our time. Because we, too, are searching.

Sandy Hooberg
James T. Valliere
(Special Editions)

Investigation into events which transpired in New Orleans—these are the events which took place not only shortly before and on the weekend of the President's assassination, but also comprise the events and motivations which had been building toward the President's assassination in Orleans Parish (county) from as far back as 1960.

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On March 2, 1967, the day after Garrison charged Shaw with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy, Shaw "was included in an investigation in November and December of 1963," but that on "the evidence that the FBI has, there was no connection found between Shaw and the assassination of the President," he said. "I don't know," he replied. "That's right."

This raises several questions. Why was Shaw investigated after the President's assassination? Why wasn't he questioned by the Warren Commission? Why did such a high official as Shaw was "charged" the day following Garrison's charges?

On the following day the Washington Post reported that when an official in the Justice Department was asked if Clay Shaw and Cuba had been "one eye" game since the month after Clark's original statement, the Justice Department released a statement which stated "The Attorney General has since determined that this was erroneous. No investigation was conducted by the Justice Department. They added that "No evidence was found that Clay Shaw was ever called Clay Bertrand. The Justice Department noted that this clarification had been requested by Shaw's attorneys."

Shaw

Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall, Clay Shaw holds the highest honor New Orleans can award a citizen, the International Order of Merit medal. From 1946 until his retirement in 1966, he was an important figure with the International Trade Mart, first as its promotional director, eventually as its managing director. The Trade Mart brings together under one roof the business community which as a conglomerate forms the Port of New Orleans. Besides public relations, principally with Latin American countries, their dignitaries, and various trade delegations, it lobbies in Washington for federal assistance in maintaining and expanding port facilities and, even more important, functions to insure that national trade policies are in the interests of New Orleans business. The Trade Mart also coordinates the growth and expansion of the Port and acts as a clearing house for all central planning problems.

His friends know Shaw as a man of refinement and culture, the personification of dignity. He lives in

Cuba before Castro was the principal Caribbean vacation resort and, outside of Nevada, the only legal gambling area within proximity of the United States.

The American Cosa Nostra reaped fantastic tax-free profits from Batista's Cuba. Like many American businessmen, the Mob stayed on in Cuba as long as it could. Thus, it was not until 1960, the year after Castro came to power, that they were finally forced out. There is no accurate figure on the amount of money that the Mafia pulled out of Cuba each year, but it is estimated that at least \$72.5 million. The gambling losses are incalculable. The entire Cuban gambling scene was known to be closely tied to the interests of the New Orleans Cosa Nostra. Carlos Marcello has been identified by the President's Commission on Law

enforcement as the Cosa Nostra "leader in New Orleans."

The Cosa Nostra in New Orleans, as well as in Miami, lost not only billions of dollars worth of capital goods when their casinos were closed but also huge sums in pesos which Castro sold to them for American dollars at a cut rate and which are now worthless outside of Cuba. But the Cosa Nostra's greatest loss was the incalculable but very heavy astronomical yearly gambling revenue.

The New Orleans Cosa Nostra, bitterly anti-Castro, in the early 1960's, became deeply involved in illegally supplying guns, munitions, and other war material to various Cuban exile and right-wing groups who were planning invasions.

THE CUBAN EXILES

One of the most significant effects of the Cuban Revolution in the

handed their cases and got them bailed out or paroled.

Among the young men whom Clay Shaw sent to Andrews was Lee Harvey Oswald. And it was Shaw who called Andrews to ask him to defend Oswald in Dallas shortly after the assassination. As Perry Russo has publicly testified, Shaw was in Ferte's apartment in September, 1963, when plans for the assassination were discussed. But the Ferte-Oswald-Shaw connection is known to many of the young men who passed in and out of Ferte's apartment and life.

On March 1, 1967, Garrison charged Shaw, along with Ferte, Oswald and "others," with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. On the basis of testimony by Perry Russo and a convicted heroin addict named Vernon Bundy, a three-judge panel ruled that Garrison had enough evidence to try Shaw. Shaw failed in efforts to have the U.S. Supreme Court stop the proceedings, and on January 21, 1969, he is scheduled to stand trial for his part in the Kennedy conspiracies.



Biographical portraits: Frank Brunner

United States was the wave of Cuban exiles who fled from Cuba from 1959 to the present. This influx of Batista supporters and anti-Communist exiles diffused in many ways from previous groups who had come to America under similar circumstances.

Persons displaced as a result of World War II, for example, came to the U.S. through European resettlement camps. The process was slow and orderly, and the U.S. bore little of the burden of resettling them. The anti-Communist exiles who came to America from Eastern Europe during the 1940's and '50's were, like their World War II counterparts, easily absorbed by their ethnic counterparts already established in the U.S. They knew that the chance of their returning to their homelands was slim; they willingly came the long distance and, consciously, accepted the U.S. as their new home.

The mass emigration of hundreds of thousands of expatriates Cubans presented the U.S. with entirely different problems. The Cubans saw themselves as "temporary residents" awaiting the liberation of "Free" Cuba, which, after all, was no more than 90 miles away.

Because they expected to return to Cuba, the emigrants tended to settle within the Gulf States, especially in Miami and New Orleans. Rather than attempting assimilation into the American melting pot, the more militant Cubans stuck together, maintained their political organizations, and plotted for their eventual triumphant return. From bases in New Orleans and Miami, especially, but also from Dallas and as far away as Los Angeles they carried out sabotage and terrorist attacks on Cuba and trained for large-scale military intervention.

For the first time in its history, the United States was faced with a cohesive group of immigrants, concentrated in a few areas, who were actively engaged in fund-raising, gun-

running, and guerrilla training within its borders in order to launch military attacks against another country. Cuban exile activities in New Orleans were particularly intense. In December, 1960, the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (CDRF) was organized by Sergio Arcacha Smith and others largely among supporters of Cuba's fallen dictator, Fulgencio Batista. The CDRF played a leading role in training guerrillas throughout Louisiana, in mounting terrorist raids against Cuba, as well as in the planning and execution of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Smith, as a leader of the CDRF, was in close contact with the major exile groups throughout the country. Shortly after the Bay of Pigs debacle in April 1961, the CDRF was closed down and its activities taken over by the Cuban Revolutionary Council, (CRC), which brought together both pro- and anti-Batista factions. Both groups appeared to enjoy tacit CIA support to function in violation of the law.

Cuba's swing toward Communism certainly alarmed the American right as well. Militant propagandists began not only agitating for outright military intervention against Cuba, but also coordinated their own activities with those of the Cuban exile organizations.

The blending of the anti-Communist American right with the anti-Castro Cubans was particularly obvious in New Orleans. Smith's CDRF was supplemented by an American auxiliary called Friends of Democratic Cuba (FDC), formed the month after Smith's organization. Both groups had offices at 544 Camp Street, in New Orleans. One of the founders of FDC was Guy Banister, a former FBI man, whose objective agency (also housed at 544 Camp Street) served as a clearing house for right-wing activity in New Orleans. One of the more active right-wingers was David William Ferrite. It was known that his principal employer

was Cosa Nostra chief Carlos Marcello, but he also undertook special assignments for Banister as a private investigator. Ferrite, who worked closely with the anti-Castroites at 544 Camp Street, admitted that he was one of the pilots actively involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion. With the invasion's failure, and the subsequent demise of the Batista CDRF, both Ferrite and Banister worked with a new organization, Crusade to Free Cuba (CFC), which was set up as a parallel to the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

Many other right wing organizations were involved in supporting the anti-Castro guerrilla cause, including Dr. Carl McIntire's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, whose southern and southwestern activities were coordinated by E. Eugene Bradley, later charged by Garrison as a conspirator in a plot to assassinate the President (see page 39). The existence of Castro fueled right-wing groups and gave their more militant members a specific military target within striking distance. Right wingers moving in and out of organizations like the Minutemen, as free-lance warriors rather than members of specific groups, found a welcome in the guerrilla bands and private armies of the paramilitary anti-Castro organizations.

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

The activities of the Cuban exiles and their right-wing supporters were often in violation of state, federal, and international law. By mid-1960 the Gulf Coast states from Florida to Texas were bristling with illegal anti-Castro activities; the organizing and training of private armies; the buying, selling and transporting of arms and munitions; the stockpiling of machine guns, hand grenades, aerial bombs, flame throwers, and bazookas. Even more serious was the actual launching of guerrilla raids against Cuba from the United States.

In 1960, when the first wave of anti-Communist Cubans began arriving in significant numbers, the official governmental policy was essentially "hands off Cuba." At the same time, however, the Coast Guard, Navy, CIA, and FBI were actively aiding Cubans in getting out of Cuba and cooperating with them in organi-

zing and planning raids against Cuba. By closing their eyes to the illegal activities of these anti-Castroites, the federal government was tacitly encouraging them to rethink Cuba.

The height of the federal cooperation with the Cuban exiles was the CIA-planned and organized Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961. The failure of this action and its subsequent embarrassment to the Kennedy administration resulted in a gradual federal disengagement from the more militant anti-Castro activities. This policy was accelerated in the summer of 1963, after the Test Ban Treaty and a detente with the Soviet Union had been achieved. Over military, CIA and FBI involvement was gradually discontinued but surveillance of anti-Castro activity by these groups was intensified. Halting the military activities of the anti-Castroites, however, was impossible. These activities had become too widespread and the government could not risk the resulting civil strife from any attempt to end paramilitary activity through force. Moreover, the "liberation" of Cuba remained government policy. Although an occasional training camp was raided by federal authorities, guerrilla training and gun-running went on as before—but now without apparent CIA financial and organizational assistance.

New Orleans was a center for such paramilitary activity even after the Bay of Pigs. FBI agents Regis Kennedy and Warren DeBruyns were assigned to keep watch on the activities of the right wing and anti-Castro Cubans at 544 Camp Street, Jim Garrison, District Attorney of Orleans Parish during 1962 and 1963, knew much of what was going on at this time, but like D.A.'s in similar situations around the country, he took his cue from the role of the FBI in these matters: observe but do not curtail. The CDRF, for example, was listed by New Orleans police intelligence records as "legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Garrison's files on the activities of this period proved extremely helpful in the early stages of his investigation into New Orleans-based assassination plots.

The Bay of Pigs invasion: During the early morning of April 17, 1961, a force of 1300 Cuban exiles, trained and equipped in Guatemala by the CIA, invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had planned both the strategy and the site of the invasion, and President Kennedy's approval of the project. Within hours after the invasion was launched, it had received worldwide press coverage attributing its sponsorship to the CIA.

The invasion itself proved to be a dismal failure. After a prologue of eight days, the invaders, by now down to 400 men, were driven from the shore and from the beachhead. Three of the largest ships never reached the beachhead, and the communist command boat was destroyed early in the encounter. The 109 paratroopers, who were supposed to land on the beach and make contact with the men on the beach, and the obsolete B-26 bombers were quickly outgunned by Castro's MIGs.

Those who were able to reach the shore found that they were faced by Russian tanks and bounded on either side by machine guns. The invaders were being by prepared to encounter regular mechanized army units. It seemed that jet air strikes, which could be provided only by the U.S. Air Force and Navy, were the last hope of the invaders, and they desperately turned to Kennedy for aid.

President Kennedy, fearing an all-out war with Cuba and her communist friends, would not order the needed air-cover. In the aftermath of the invasion, many Cuban exiles and their sympathizers felt the beach, and Ferrite later spoke of Kennedy's "double-cross." "Through the jet air strikes would hardly have accomplished anything, Kennedy's hesitation at this emergency in the U.S."

Under Kennedy's direction, the CIA was obligated, following the invasion, to remove its support of guerrilla actions against Cuba. Those who felt Castro to be more benign as they saw him, initially stopping further from their reach. For many, the desire for revenge against Kennedy became as great as the desire to overthrow Castro.

"We will not rely on information, or proceed on information supplied by a single source, which cannot be substantiated by other means."—Jim Garrison.

The principal complaints about the ultra right wing activities of the Cuban exiles in New Orleans have been members of the Minutemen and John Birch Society. They've told Garrison they fear the "nazi" style of the conspirators.

"The blending of the anti-Communist American right with the anti-Castro Cubans was particularly obvious in New Orleans."

"We live in the most advanced fascist society the world has ever seen."—Jim Garrison.

Ferrie



David William Ferrie was a key figure in the New Orleans conspiracies to assassinate President Kennedy. At the time of his death during the early morning of February 22, 1967, at the age of 49, a few days after the Garrison investigation was first publicized, Garrison called him "one of the most important men in history." Garrison had planned to arrest him the following week.

Ferrie was a skilled pilot and a private investigator. From 1954 until his death he was employed by New Orleans Mafia leader Carlos Marcello, and he also did investigative work for Marcello's lawyers Dean Andrews and G. Wray Gill, as well as for the Guy Banister Detective Agency. On the day of Kennedy's assassination, Ferrie was in New Orleans federal court with Marcello and Gill awaiting judgment on Marcello's immigration case. When Marcello was deported (illegally, the Supreme Court finally decided) by U.S. immigration officials in 1954, it was allegedly Ferrie who flew him back to the United States from Guatemala.

Much of Ferrie's business at 544 Camp Street was as liaison man between the Cosa Nostra and the right-wing paramilitary groups who worked out of Banister's office and the offices of various right-wing anti-Castro Cubans. Ferrie frequently flew munitions into Cuba and brought anti-Castroes out by his own admission; he participated in the planning and staging of the Bay of Pigs operations, was indicted with Gordon Novel in the burglary of the munitions works at Honama, Louisiana, and was involved in the training of guerrilla fighters in various locations around New Orleans. One of the camps Ferrie may have been involved in was located on the property of William McLaney, whose brother Mike had made millions of dollars in gambling interests in Havana before Castro shut him down.

Among Ferrie's Camp Street associates who have been interrogated by D. A. Garrison are Sergio Arechola Smith, Emilio Santana, Miguel Torres, Carlos Quiroga, Tom Beckham, Loren Hall, Jack Martin, Gordon

Novel, David Lewis, and numerous others whose identities have not yet been made public by Garrison. Garrison alleges that Ferrie was associated with Eugene Bradley, who has also been charged by Garrison with conspiracy to kill J. F. K.

Through both his alleged homosexual activities and his Mafia connections, Ferrie was known to lawyer Dean Adams Andrews, Jr., who handled Marcello's immigration case as well as the legal difficulties of the many young homosexuals sent to him by "Gay Bertrand" (Shaw). Before his suspension as Assistant D. A. of Jefferson Parish, Andrews did Ferrie the favor of "holle prosecuting" (sic) his traffic tickets, according to Grand Jury evidence.

Ferrie had an established proclivity for young boys. He lost a job as a pilot for Eastern Airlines because of his homosexual record; on August 26, 1961, he was arrested in letter-box Parish for committing a "crime against nature" with a 15-year old boy, and for indecent exposure with three juveniles. According to authorities, Ferrie had used alcohol, hypnosis, and flying as romantic lures; his boyfriends often accompanied him on his missions.

Garrison has questioned a number of Ferrie's former companions—among them, Melvin Coffey, Albin Beaubourg, George Piazza, Jr., Layton Martens, James Lawless, Donald Doody, and Perry Russo. Some of these, like Russo, also knew Oswald and Shaw. Other witnesses who can connect Ferrie and Oswald, Ferrie and Ruby, or Ferrie and Shaw have not yet been revealed by Garrison.

Ferrie's hold on his young male friends is well established. Perry Russo has testified that he met Ferrie on the anguished urging of the partner of Al Landry; he stated that he told Landry's mother "that if anyone could altercate Al from Ferrie, I felt I could." During this same questioning, Shaw's attorney, Edward F. Wegmann, claimed that "Russo was dominated by Ferrie."

Oswald, Garrison maintains, first became involved with Ferrie in 1955, when he joined the Civil Air Patrol

where Ferrie was a squadron commander. Apparently, Ferrie served as Oswald's intellectual mentor and guru, so that when the younger man joined the Marines at the age of 16 after having dropped out of school after the ninth grade, he was interested in Marxism and foreign affairs, and had an inquiring and intellectual mind. Because of Ferrie's alleged homosexuality (and possibly his own) Oswald felt compelled never to make his friendship with Ferrie public; neither his mother, nor, later, his wife, ever heard of the man.

Ferrie has been described by Garrison as a "pathetic and tortured creature, a gamely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell." Ferrie's eccentric and inquiring mind often masked his more serious involvements with the Mafia and the paramilitarist right wing. Completely hairless (the pasted on false red eyebrows and a toupee), with a face like a bird, Ferrie's closest resemblance was to the evil Dr. Sivanu of the old Captain Marvel comic books. He listed himself in the New Orleans directory as a "psychologist," but his interests took him far afield into hypnosis, religion, philosophy, and the physical sciences. He once kept his apartment filled with white mice as he worked on a cure for cancer. He was a self-appointed bishop of a small odd-ball religious sect called the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which included in its membership Jack S. Martin and Tom Beckham, who figure elsewhere in the Garrison investigation.

When Ferrie's apartment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the blue 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, bayonet, two Army Signal Corps field telephones, and radio equipment for both transmitting and receiving calls, an altar and a number of religious robes. The coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, stated that Ferrie "was a compulsive saver" of papers, letters, pictures, and other memorabilia. Garrison has never publicly disclosed any of the evidence found in Ferrie's apartment.

Oswald in New Orleans

AS OSWALD WAS the principal object of the Warren Commission, FBI, and Secret Service investigations, so he is a pivotal figure in the Garrison probe. It is only when Oswald's activities in New Orleans are clearly related to other forces which are of much greater importance that one is able to see how events in New Orleans and in Dallas are thoroughly intertwined and inseparable.

When Oswald came to New Orleans from Russia by way of Dallas, on April 24, 1963, the city was not altogether strange to him. He had lived and gone to school in New Orleans from 1954-56. One of the first people with whom Oswald is said to have re-established his friendship in 1963 was David Ferrite. Both Ferrite and Oswald were familiar in New Orleans homosexual circles. (Garrison meanwhile had extensive knowledge of the gay scene in the city, though his vice crackdowns.)

Shortly after his return to New Orleans, Oswald, referred to by "Clay Bertrand," made contact with attorney Dean Adams Andrews, Jr., whose name runs through the entire conspiracy story. Andrews was one of Ferrite's employers, a lawyer for both Carlos Marcello and Clay Shaw. Before the investigation he was also a friend of Jim Garrison. Andrews testified to federal investigators that Oswald first came into his office in May, 1963, to inquire about the possibilities of changing his Marine Corps discharge from "dishonorable" to "honorable." Oswald came into

the office accompanied by some gay kids. They were Mexicans." About ten days later Andrews testified that he saw these same "gay kids" in jail after they had been arrested following one of Garrison's vice cleanups.

To quote from the Warren Report: "You say some of the gay kids that you saw at the time the police arrested this large group of them wearing clothes of the opposite sex were the ones that had been with Oswald?"

Andrews: Yes. The attorney also testified that Oswald was in his office from three to five times and was often accompanied by a "Mexicano," an individual not associated with the initial group of "gay kids." About his failure to produce Oswald's file for the FBI, he stated "... with the company he kept and the conversation he could talk fairly well—I figured that this was just another one of what we call in my office 'free alley normalcy' with the file."

During the summer of 1963, on at least four occasions, Oswald handed out "Hands Off Cuba" leaflets for the New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). On June 16 he publicly picketed the U.S.S. Wasp, docked in the New Orleans harbor. A report of this was made to the local FBI office, but the event was ignored by the press. On July 10, Oswald was again distributing FPCC leaflets this time, outside the Mason Blanche building in the heart of downtown New Orleans.

Nearly Ferrite was distributing anti-Castro literature Dean Andrews was one witness who has testified to seeing Oswald on this occasion. On August 9 Oswald again leafleted with FPCC information and was mildly assaulted by "professional anti-Castro" Carlos Bringer. The two were arrested and Oswald made front-page news. On August 16 Oswald again handed out pro-Castro leaflets, this time in front of the International Trade Mart; Clay Shaw, the Trade Mart's now-retired director, has acknowledged seeing Oswald at that time.

According to the Warren Report and the national headquarters of the FPCC, there was no FPCC chapter in New Orleans. Lee Harvey Oswald was its sole member, and he had stamped some of his leaflets on the 544 Camp Street address—the address, it will be remembered, of a conglomeration of anti-Castro and right-wing groups, as well as the Guy Banister Detective Agency. David Ferrite, Jack S. Martin, David Lewis, former FBI man, Hugh Ward, Gordon Novel, and dozens of Cuban militarists based not only in New Orleans, but also in California, Miami, and Texas, were Banister employees. Banister's office served as a clearing house for information on militia training, gun-running into Cuba, Castro assassination plots, and money-raising plans. Eugene Bradley, charged in another conspiracy case by Garrison, is alleged to have sent emissaries on a regular basis to check out the New Orleans "anti-communist" scene. Jack Ruby, through underworld associations, is also alleged to have kept abreast, particularly of the gun-running activities organized at 544 Camp Street.

Virtually all of the Camp Street registrants saw Oswald with Ferrite and others on numerous occasions at this address. Some of the witnesses have already revealed parts of their association in these activities to the press. Garrison's proofs of all Oswald, Shaw-Ferrite-Ruby associations will be based on testimony by several first-hand witnesses. On the day of the assassination, Garrison was first tipped off to the Oswald-Ferrite friendship, as it had been witnessed at 544 Camp Street, by Jack S. Martin. Later, another Banister employee, David Lewis, who has a reputation for a retentive memory, stated that he could testify to the fact that Oswald was a frequent visitor to the address and could name five people involved in the assassination plot with Oswald.

From May 10 to July 19, 1963, Oswald worked as a greaser and oiler at the William B. Rely Company, a block and a half from 544 Camp Street. One of his co-workers was Dante Marchini, who left Rely's soon after Oswald did, to work along with their mutual friend James R. Lewallen at the Michoud Assembly Facility of the Boeing Company in New Orleans. Marchini and Lewallen were called by the New Orleans grand jury to give testimony, and were represented there by George Piazza II. Both Piazza and Lewallen were good friends of Dave Ferrite; Lewallen had been his roommate, and Piazza had known him since he and Oswald were members of the Civil Air Patrol. Before representing Lewallen and Marchini, Piazza was a trusted member of Garrison's legal staff. Both Piazza and Lewallen, along with Oswald (and possibly Marchini) were known to have been under Ferrite's strange spell in their youth.

According to the Warren Report's "in-depth analysis" of Oswald's activities: "The lost his job on July 19, 1963, because his work was not satisfactory and because he spent too much time loitering in the garage next door where he read rifle and hunting magazines." Except for his brief employment with Rely,

On July 29, 1968 at Garrison's request, the New Orleans Police Department released an official copy of the finger print card Oswald had filed at the top of his department file. The card, which was followed by the words "Miss Clay Bertrand," Shaw signed the card in the presence of several police officers.

"The FBI and CIA went through Banister's files, and we found the Clay Shaw file missing." —Jim Garrison.

D.A. Garrison and Oswald have similar reading interests. From family and friends we learned 1964 is the favorite book.

"Upon moving to New Orleans on April 24, 1963, Oswald's employment problems became more difficult. He left his wife and child at the home of a friend, Mr. Rina Fane, of Irving, Tex. In New Orleans, Oswald was employed as a greaser and oiler of coffee processing machinery and William B. Rely Co., beginning May 10, 1963. After securing this job, and an apartment, Oswald asked his wife to join him. Mrs. Fane brought Oswald's family to New Orleans, but Oswald told her that he could only get work as a greaser. He told his wife and Mrs. Fane that he was working as a commercial photographer. He lost his job on July 19, 1963, because his work was not satisfactory and because he spent too much time loitering in the garage next door where he read rifle and hunting magazines. Oswald apparently concluded that his Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities were not related to his discharge." —Warren Report.

"If I have never had a case reopened because he used improper methods." —Jim Garrison.

"We know Clay Shaw was in contact with Lee Oswald on at least six occasions." —Jim Garrison.

"My assessment of Oswald is that he would be incapable of conspiring, because he would be incapable of any interpersonal relationship, especially anything as delicate as a conspiracy." —David M. Ferrite.

"How did he spend his days if not looking for work? The Warren Commission was not interested."



Oswald ostensibly lived off his unemployment checks and, instead of looking for work, spent his time with his compatriots at 544 Camp Street. Besides people like Lewis and Martin, who have already issued statements about Oswald's association with the assassination plotters, Garrison has several key secret witnesses who will reveal Oswald's full-time activities in New Orleans. Garrison may also call two FBI men, Regis Kennedy and Warren DeBruye, as witnesses. They had been assigned to keep tabs on the activity at No. 544, and must know of the Oswald-Ferrite-Brinkley-Smith connection. DeBruye's was transferred to the Dallas office at the time Oswald moved to Dallas, and he returned to New Orleans when Oswald was killed.

If Oswald were so enmeshed in anti-Castro activities, why did he distribute pro-Castro leaflets demanding, among other things, "Hands off Cuba?" Marina Oswald testified to the Warren Commission that her husband engaged in Fair Play for Cuba activities "primarily for purposes of self-advertising. He wanted to be arrested. I think he wanted to get into the newspapers, so that he could

be known." At the same time, Mrs. Oswald also said "I only know that his basic desire was to get to Cuba by any means, and all the rest of it was window dressing for that purpose." (Editors' emphasis.) Oswald worked diligently to maintain his cover. When attacked on August 9 by Carlos Bringer for distributing FPCC leaflets, Oswald, according to Bringer's testimony before the Warren Commission, dropped his arms and said, "Go ahead, Carlos, if you want to hit me." The two men were arrested. Though Bringer threw the only punch, he was released. Oswald chose to accept the notoriety: he pleaded guilty and was fined. As a result of the subsequent publicity, Oswald could convince two radio stations to allow him to argue Castro's case over the air.

According to the Warren Commission, Oswald wanted to live in Cuba; it was for this reason that he left New Orleans on September 25, 1963, to obtain a visa in Mexico City. Both the Russian and Cuban Embassies in that city refused to issue him a visa, and he subsequently went to Fort Worth. It is conceivable, if so far unproved, that Oswald was in fact

Andrews

Dean Andrews, the jolly-polly investigating lawyer who handled Lee Harvey Oswald's legal matters in New Orleans, entered the conspiracy case the day after Kennedy was shot, when he informed the FBI that he was going to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews later told investigators for the Warren Commission that "Clay Bertrand" had phoned him after Oswald was apprehended and asked him to defend his client. He described "Bertrand" as "bisexual, what they call a swinging cat," and said that young homosexuals were often sent to his office by "Bertrand" when they were in legal trouble. He recalled "Bertrand" having visited his office shortly before his first meeting with Oswald.

Throughout lengthy interrogations, first by the FBI and later by Garrison, he denied knowing "Bertrand's" true identity as Clay Shaw. Various, he said he did not know "Bertrand," that he did know "Bertrand," that "Bertrand" was a New Orleans barkeep, that "Bertrand" was a man of refinement, and, finally, that "Bertrand" was a friend of his imagination. The FBI accepted the last as truth.

Andrew's testimony before the Warren Commission and the New Orleans grand jury was so full of inconsistencies and contradictions that he was subsequently convicted on three counts of perjury. Two state police officers later testified that he had told them that he would rather "take the fine" than be known as a "fink." He is now appealing an 18-month sentence; but, as a con-

victed perjurer, he is rendered useless as a witness in Clay Shaw's trial.

Besides defending transient homosexuals, Andrews did legal work for Carlos Marcello and was, before his perjury conviction, an Assistant D. A. of Jefferson Parish, the county where Marcello has his office and a 6,500-acre estate. Andrews was attorney for Marcello on the immigration case in which Dave Ferrite was involved as an investigator. Andrews admitted knowing Ferrite, but denied ever having paroled one of Ferrite's boyfriends at the latter's request when he was an Assistant D. A. This was one of the perjury counts on which he was convicted, and it reveals but a small part of the actual evidence in Garrison's possession concerning Andrews' involvement with members of the conspiracy.

Garrison had been asked many times for the identity of Kennedy's actual assassin. Never one to evade a direct question, he has in various media announcements, depending on the current news, that the assassin was:

- 1. Communist Plot
- 2. Cuban Right Wing Plot
- 3. A South West Oil-Establishment Plot
- 4. A Plot Masterminded by John Foster Dulles
- 5. The Work of At Least 14 Hired Killers

The Work of 10 Men Picked Up Immediately after the Assassination and Released as Soon as Oswald was Picked up by the FBI.

In Garrison keeping the actual identities of the assassins secret? Does he really have any information on this matter?

If he can be this misleading on a question of this dimension, can he also be misleading us in the public announcements related to his own case?

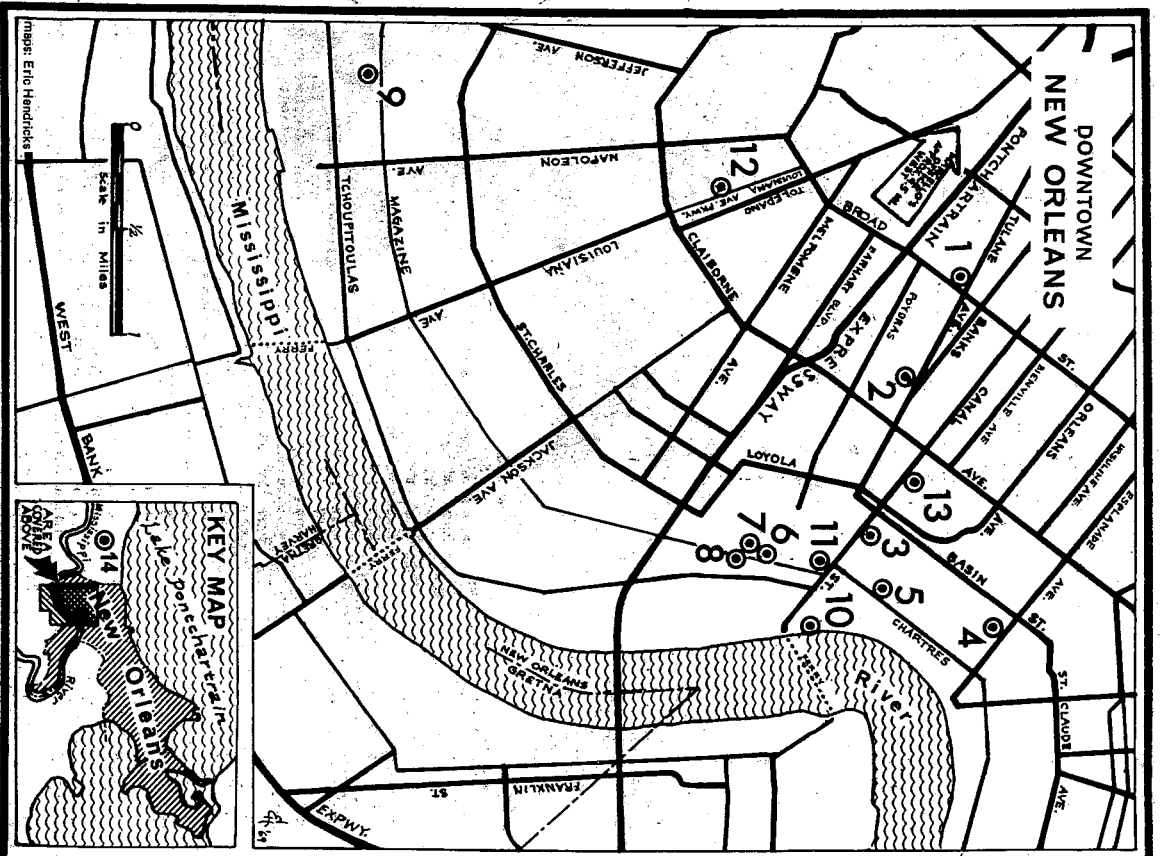
trying to get into Cuba as part of a plot to assassinate Castro. But any intelligence operation infiltrating the anti-Castro movement in the U.S. could easily have tapped off the Castro government to Oswald's intentions of entering Cuba by way of Mexico; and Oswald's cover—his FPCC activities, and the newspaper clippings concerning his pro-Cuba enterprises, which he brought to Mexico as proof of his pro-Castro sentiments—could readily have been penetrated by a New Orleans' Castroite agent.

Oswald's other pro-Communist activities were likewise obviously phony and of little help to him. He had made a considerable effort to be known as a friend of the U.S. Communist Party. He continuously sent unsolicited letters concerning his FPCC activities to that organization, and to Gus Hall and Arnold Johnson, two leading CP functionaries; he sent honorary FPCC membership cards. Johnson and Hall have both testified under oath that they previously had never heard of Oswald; there has never been reason for this to be challenged. Not wanting to leave any stone unturned, Oswald also subscribed to the *Millitant*, organ of the Trotskyist Socialist Worker Party, and applied for party membership. Oswald also requested information from the Socialist Labor Party, The Communist Party, Socialist Worker Party, and Socialist Labor Party are ideological rivals and have little good to say about each other. No one familiar with their respective views—aside from Oswald—would remotely consider joining any two, much less all three, of these organizations.

With Oswald's attempt to get into Cuba ending in frustrating failure it was more than simply one more operation that had gone bad. He could not now return to New Orleans—not after having gone through the motions of creating an elaborate cover, only to have it come to naught. As Marina Oswald had been living in Dallas while he was in Mexico, Oswald returned there to live with her. He still retained his friendships with his friends in New Orleans, some of whom had moved to Dallas, and resumed his friendships with the Texans he had known in New Orleans.

Downtown New Orleans, 1963

1. **JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE** is located in the STATE COURT BUILDING where Clay Shaw will stand trial on January 21, 1969.
 2. **HOTEL DIEU** Dean A. Andrews Jr. was hospitalized here during the weekend of the President's assassination.
 3. **MAISON BLANCHE**: Andrews had his office here and this is also where Oswald handed out pro-Castro leaflets the summer of 1963.
 4. **CLAY SHAW'S** residence.
 5. **FEDERAL COURT**: Fartie Marcello and Gill were here on November 22, 1963. Shaw appeared here for federal relief against Garrison but his request was rejected.
 6. **FBI and CIA** offices
 7. **644 CAMP STREET**.
 8. **WILLIAM B. REILLY CO.**, a coffee processing plant where Oswald worked.
 9. **OSWALD** lived here at 4905 MAGAZINE
 10. **Bienville Street** Yacht where Oswald picked up the USS WASH.
 11. **The location of the INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART** building in 1963. Shaw was its director. Oswald handed out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets here during the summer of 1963.
 12. **David Fartie's** residence where Garrison has charged that Shaw, Fartie, Oswald and others conspired to assassinate President Kennedy.
 13. **700 Block of CANAL** where Oswald and Binaguer fought during the summer of 1963.
- (Arrow indicates the location of Carlos Marcello's office which lies outside of Garrison's jurisdiction in Jefferson Parish.)



Oswald



According to Jim Garrison, Lee Harvey Oswald was a "participant, decoy" and victim of the New Orleans conspiracy. The evidence on which this assessment is based completely destroys the basis for the Warren Commission's theory of the assassination. "The Commission has been unable to find any credible evidence that Oswald had direct contact or association with any of the personalities or groups epitomizing or representing the so-called right wing..." is the Warren Report's summation regarding Oswald's activities in New Orleans from his arrival there in April, 1963, to his departure for Mexico directly prior to his move to Dallas.

Far from being the friendless and frustrated Marxist described in the Warren Report, Oswald was deeply involved in a complex underground milieu of militant right-wing anti-communists, anti-Castro Cubans organized in paramilitary adventures, hoodlums, and homosexuals. None of these groups was examined in the Warren Report, nor were Oswald's connections with them known to his wife.

The Warren Commission rarely touched on Oswald's sexuality, but when it did it stated that Marina Oswald "complained about Oswald's inadequacy as a husband. Mrs. Oswald told another of her friends that Oswald was very cold to her, that they very rarely had sexual relations, and that Oswald was not a man. She also told Mrs. Rahne [her landlady in Dallas while Oswald was living "alone" in New Orleans] that she was not satisfied with her sexual relations with Oswald."

Beginning sometime during his second sojourn in New Orleans (1955-7) Oswald appears to have led a secret life that, because of his

homosexual associations, he felt compelled to reveal to no one. Those people who did know—people like his mentor Dave Ferris and the core of young men who were involved with him—would never come forward voluntarily to talk; to do so would be to implicate themselves.

Oswald, according to Garrison, became involved with Ferris between 1955 and 1956, when he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol. Oswald had dropped out of school in June, 1955, after completing the ninth grade. In October, 1956, he joined the Marines, where he gained a reputation for being well-read, interested in foreign affairs, and a professed Marxist—interests that 16-year old dropouts are not likely to acquire on their own. In the Marines, Oswald made no effort to hide his Marxism and his Soviet sympathies. His buddies called him "Oswaldskovich," and, according to the Warren Report, "most of those who knew him were able to recount anecdotes which suggest that he was anxious to publicize his liking for things Russian, sometimes in good humor and sometimes seriously."

The Report goes on to say that "connected with this Russophilia was an interest in and acceptance of Russian political views and, to a lesser extent, Communist ideology." Oswald served in the Marines from October, 1956, to September, 1959, after the anti-communism of the McCarthy Era had peaked, but before it had entirely passed. Despite his public avowal of the Soviet line, he was given security clearance and access to secret materials. According to Lieutenant John E. Donovan, Oswald's commanding officer at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in California: "...shortly before I got out of the Marine Corps, which was mid-December, 1959, we received

word that he had shown up in Moscow. This necessitated a lot of change of aircraft call signs, codes, radio frequencies, radar frequencies. He had access to the location of all bases in the west coast area, all radio frequencies, for all squadrons, number and type of aircraft in a squadron, who was commanding officer, the authentication code of entering and exiting the AIDZ, which stands for Air Defense Information Zone. He knew the range of our radar." For some reason the Marine Corps had felt it could trust a man who, a few years earlier, would have been castigated as a "communist" or "fellow traveler" and harassed by federal investigators and congressional agencies—and the Warren Commission thought this not at all odd.

The Warren Report claims that Oswald taught himself Russian, though it makes a point of describing Oswald as lacking discipline and, wherever it was in whatever he undertook. Also according to the Warren Report, Oswald spent about three months at Atsugi, Japan (site of a CIA language school).

In November, 1959, Oswald detected by the Soviet Union, but in June, 1962, he returned to the U.S. with his Russian wife Marina. After brief stays in Fort Worth and Dallas, Oswald returned alone to New Orleans where, except for a brief period of employment with the William B. Rely Company, he was unemployed. His landlady states that he spent his days "job hunting," though later the Report states, "although apparently making some effort to obtain another job, Oswald listed a number of fictitious job applications on his unemployment compensation claim forms. How did he spend his days if not looking for work? The Warren Commission was not interested. But Garrison was.

NOV. 22, 1963 TO NOV. 25, 1963

Murdering Presidents was not made a federal offense until after J.F.K.'s death.

"J.F.K. was moral. He had on him of right and wrong and wanted to rectify it. He wanted to end the Cold War. If all goes back to Eisenhower's farewell address. If the military-industrial complex has its way they are going to get us into a 1940s war." —Jim Garrison.

"I believe it would be fruitless to look for any conspiracies... whether Oswald had any accomplices."

GUN SHOTS suddenly, shockingly disrupt President Kennedy's motorcade as it is proceeding down Elm Street toward the triple underpass at Dealey Plaza. The President and Texas Governor Connally are rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital.

The President is pronounced dead. Lee Harvey Oswald is apprehended by Dallas police and charged with the murders of President Kennedy and Dallas patrolman J.D. Tippit.

On this same day, Clay Shaw is in San Francisco on a "business trip." Perry Russo, for one, will later testify at Clay Shaw's pre-trial hearing before a New Orleans grand jury that, during the discussions between Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw about the planned assassination, Ferrie had said those involved should "be in the public eye" that day, and Shaw had said "he could go on a business trip for his company to the West Coast."

Ferrie too is in the public eye, at least until late in the afternoon. When Carlos Marcello he is in Federal Court in New Orleans awaiting a decision on Marcello's immigration case, Marcello is being represented by G. Wray Gill, who has employed Ferrie as an investigator on Marcello's behalf. Twice during October Ferrie flew to Guatemala to do investigative work for Marcello on this case. Dean Andrews Jr. (who, it will be remembered, is also Oswald's New Orleans attorney) is unable to attend the hearing, as he is hospitalized at

the *Maison Dieu*, recuperating from an unspecified minor ailment.

Ferrie, Marcello, and Gill hear of the assassination during their lunch break. Later, when they leave the courtroom, the news that Oswald is the prime suspect throws Ferrie into a panic. Ferrie often spoke about Kennedy's "double cross" during the Bay of Pigs invasion; his remarks before the New Orleans chapter of the Military Order of World Wars about the President were so rabid that the audience began walking out and the meeting was adjourned. The text of Ferrie's comments about Kennedy was not printable. Furthermore, Ferrie later admitted to the FBI that he may have used the expression, Kennedy "ought to be shot." The complications that will arise, should Oswald talk, are well understood by all involved; there is great concern that someone reach him and make sure he keeps silent.

David Ferrie, who knows Oswald best and who is thought to have "power" over his younger friend, is chosen as the most logical link to Oswald. Dallas, however, is too dangerous for Ferrie; the Winterland Ice Skating Rink in Houston—50 miles from Dallas—is designated as the best available communications point. Ferrie is to wait by the pay telephone at the rink for further instructions. Chuck Rolland, Winterland owner, and informs him that he is coming from New Orleans to do some skating and would like a skating social.

Early Friday evening Ferrie leaves New Orleans on the 350-mile drive to Houston. He is accompanied by two of his boy/friends: his 19-year-old roommate Alvin Beauboeuf, and 26-year-old Melvin Coffey. They are driving a 1961 light blue Comet station wagon with Louisiana plates 784-895. They drive through a torrential downpour that night, and arrive at the Alamo Hotel in Houston at 4:30 a.m. on Saturday.

While Ferrie and his companions are driving to Houston, Jack S. Martin also telephones WDSU-TV and WDSH-Radio stations in New Orleans, and informs them that Ferrie is involved in the assassination with Oswald. In an effort to check out these tips, the stations call Ferrie's home, then check with his associates and employers.

Saturday, November 23, 1963: From Room 19 of the Alamo Hotel in Houston, Ferrie and his companions make four telephone calls to New Orleans. As established by the FBI, the first call is made to 504-UE3-3757, the Town and Country Motel, owned by Marcello and in which he had an office. Ferrie is informed of the tips to the news media. Alvin Beauboeuf makes a collect call to his mother in Alexandria, Louisiana. Ferrie places calls to WDSU and WDSH to "explain" that he is in Houston on a pleasure trip, celebrating Marcello's court victory of the day before. He also denies Martin's allegations that he and Oswald had plotted to kill the President. A fifth call was made to MO4-3581, a local number whose party has not yet been identified.

In the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 23, the trio show up at the Winterland Ice Skating Rink. They arrive between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m., spend their time at the pay phone,

and do no skating. According to FBI documents:

"Mr. Ferrie had a short general discussion with Mr. Rolland, but at no time did they discuss the cost of equipping or operating an ice skating rink. Mr. Ferrie stated to Mr. Rolland that he and his companions would be in and out of the rink during the weekend. This is the last time Mr. Rolland saw Ferrie and his companions."

At the rink, Ferrie receives one telephone call (from where? If New Orleans, why at the rink rather than the motel phone already used?) and then he and his companions leave for Galveston—an hour's drive to the south, and not on the direct route back to New Orleans.

Meanwhile: Ferrie is not the only person who is panic-stricken at the news coming out of Dallas. Clay Shaw, in San Francisco, begins to make plans for Oswald's defense. Since Shaw (using the alias "Clay Bertrand") had already sent Oswald to attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., he now decides to send Andrews to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews, though hospitalized at the time, calls the FBI to inform them of his intention to defend Oswald. On Saturday afternoon Andrews begins making preparations for the defense: at 4:00 p.m. he calls his secretary, Miss Springer, and asks her to look for Oswald's file.

And in Dallas, Jack Ruby is exceedingly busy on Friday night making phone calls and checking around the police station, picking up pieces of information on Oswald. That night at 11:30 p.m., he is present at the news conference when Dallas D.A. Harry Wade announces that Oswald will be moved from the Dallas Police Headquarters, where he was being interrogated, to the County Jail at the beginning of the week. On Saturday, Ruby continues to make phone calls, and finds out that Oswald is scheduled to be removed to the County Jail on Sunday morning.

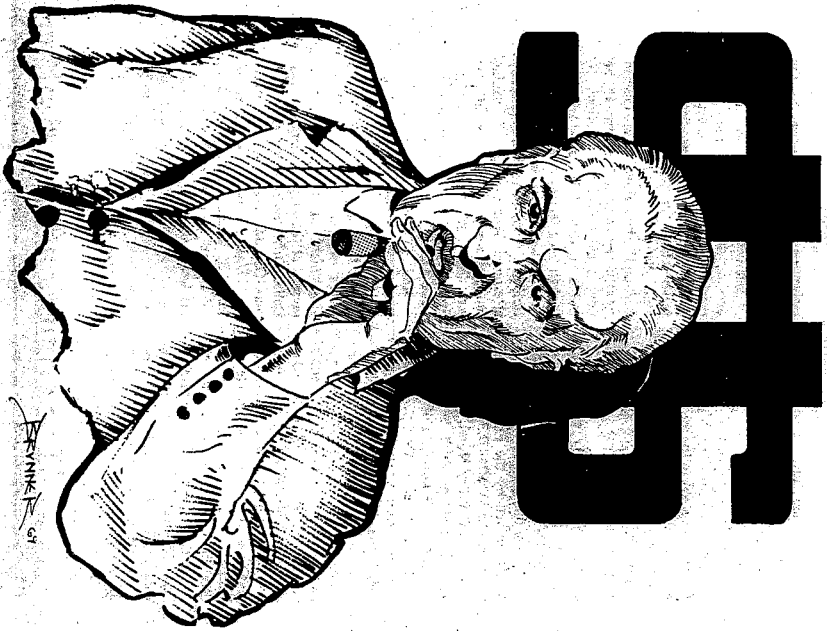
Residing in Houston at this time is Ferrie's New Orleans companion, Sergio Arcecha Smith.

Martin and Ferrie had both worked as investigators for the former Mayor Martin Agency at 544 Camp Street. Martin was also a member of the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, of which Ferrie was a Bishop.

The case of the missing file: Dallas Andrews's secretary, Miss Springer, told this Warden Commission that at approximately 4 pm on the day following the assassination she was asked by Andrews to locate Oswald's file. Andrews then told the Warden Commission that he didn't keep files on "walk-ins" like Oswald. His final testimony was that his office had been riddled shortly after he left the hospital and he had been unable to locate the file he didn't keep.

"We've investigated in Dallas because we know Shaw traveled to Dallas." —Jim Garrison.

"The complications that will arise should Oswald talk are well understood by all involved."



Also in Dallas on Friday two very close friends of Ruby, entertainers Breck Wall and Joe Peterson, like Ruby, they agree not to work that night. Wall, as did Ruby, later testified that he "made quite a few calls" on Friday. Wall and Peterson stay in their room at the Adolphus Hotel from Friday night to Saturday afternoon. On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 5:30 p.m., Wall calls his parent's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKenna. In Galveston and says that he and Peterson are leaving Dallas and would be down to stay with them later that evening. Their hastily arranged trip is a 200-mile drive from Dallas which takes a little over four hours. According to Wall, they drive "straight through, without stopping."

Ferris has arrived in Galveston sometime before 7:00 p.m. Wall arrives sometime after 9:30. There is no information on what transpires with either party until 11:00 p.m. Neither the FBI, the Secret Service, nor the Warren Commission asked the parties what took place from their time of arrival to 11:00 p.m. that evening—in fact, they did not ask if anybody in either party knew or had met with the other!

At precisely 11:00 p.m. Wall and Peterson arrive at the McKenna's home. At exactly the same time, Ferris, Coffey, and Beaucoeur are registering at the nearby Driftwood Motor Hotel. At 11:44 Ruby calls

Wall from Dallas and a two-minute conversation follows. Wall later told the Warren Commission investigator Arlen Specter that he and Ruby had an innocuous discussion about some problems Ruby was having with the American Guild of Variety Artists, of which Wall was an official, and that Ruby had said he was upset over the President's assassination.

Sunday, November 24, 11:21 a.m.: Jack Ruby elbows his way through police and newsmen and snoots and kills Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement corridor of the Dallas Police Headquarters.

Within half an hour of Oswald's death, Wall receives telephone calls from three reporters in Dallas seeking information about Ruby. Peterson cautions Wall about speaking to the press. Wall calls his attorney, Philip Burleson in Dallas, and asks him to represent Ruby.

On Sunday morning, Ferris and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beaucoeur's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:50 p.m., Ferris calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combing New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferris to stay out of town that night, until arrangements can be made to handle the situation. Ferris subse-

Marcello

Though he stands only 5'2" tall and is known by his associates as the "Little Man," Carlos Marcello is the Mr. Big of Louisiana crime. From his office in his Town and Country Motel, just outside the New Orleans city limits, Marcello controls an empire of legitimate and illegitimate businesses that have made him worth more than \$40 million. Through numerous intermediaries and trusted middlemen, Marcello controls motels, jukeboxes, and vending machine corporations, a siphoning bus line, and various aspects of vice throughout Louisiana. Marcello also

had a profitable stake in Cuba's legalized gambling, until Castro closed it down. Because of the Cosa Nostra's huge financial interest in overruling Castro, Marcello, through underlings like David Ferris, has allegedly been committed to the anti-Castro cause.

Among the lawyers who have handled legal matters for Marcello are G. Wray Gill, Dean Adams Andrews, and Jack Wasserman, all of whom figure in the Garrison investigation. Grand jury testimony has substantiated that Marcello was Ferris's principal employer. In 1954 Marcello was deported by the U. S. Department of Immigration. On the day that Ken-

Attorney Philip Burleson was able to help to Wall and Peterson in several ways. On Oct. 23, 1964, Burleson interviewed the Warren Commission regarding her knowledge of Breck Wall and stated:

"Let me say this into the record. I am sure the Commission knows Breck Wall is a client of mine who was running a show at the Adolphus Hotel here in Dallas, and he closed down because of the assassination and went down to Galveston to hit the road. On Oct. 23, 1964, I called the next day when Jack was charged he asked me to go help Jack, and he told me that he talked with him the night before and he was very upset and had just seen it on television, way," wanted to see if I could help in any way. Burleson was thus able to "set the record straight"—before either Wall or Peterson were questioned by the Warren Commission.

Ferris's Galveston alibi is even weaker than his Houston story. Concerning the latter he told Chuck Kollard that he was in New Orleans that it was news about the Warren Commission's legal victory, and later, the FBI that it was to look into the possibility of purchasing the skating rink. He would later tell Garrison that he went to Galveston for a "good hunting trip, or other hunting gear."

Ferris was assassinated, Marcello, Ferris, and Gill were in Federal Court in New Orleans, hearing the court decide that the deportation was illegal.

Marcello operates in New Orleans under the seeming benevolent blindness of state and local governments. Garrison is widely criticized for being soft on organized crime. *Life Magazine* has accused him of vacationing at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas at the expense of Mario Maritano, a lieutenant of Marcello. Garrison has ignored this criticism. He appears to be playing for higher stakes: the involvement of the Cosa Nostra in the assassination conspiracies.

DAVID FERRIE
NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963

FRIDAY EVENING
 Ferrie and his roommate Alvin Beauboerf and a young friend Melvin Coffey set out on an all-night drive to Houston.

SATURDAY
 4:30 A.M.: They arrive in Houston. During the day they make four telephone calls to New Orleans. One is made to Marcello's Town and Country Motel.
 3:30 to 5:30 P.M.: Sometime during this period the three men arrive at the Witherland Skating Rink. Ferrie will wait for a call at the pay phone.

EARLY EVENING: Ferrie, Beauboerf and Coffey leave for Galveston which is an hours drive from Houston.

There is no account of their activities from their time of arrival in Galveston until 11 P.M.

11:00 P.M.: They check into the Driftwood Motel in Galveston.

SUNDAY
 10:00 A.M.: Oswald is shot and killed by Ruby.

BRECK WALL
NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963

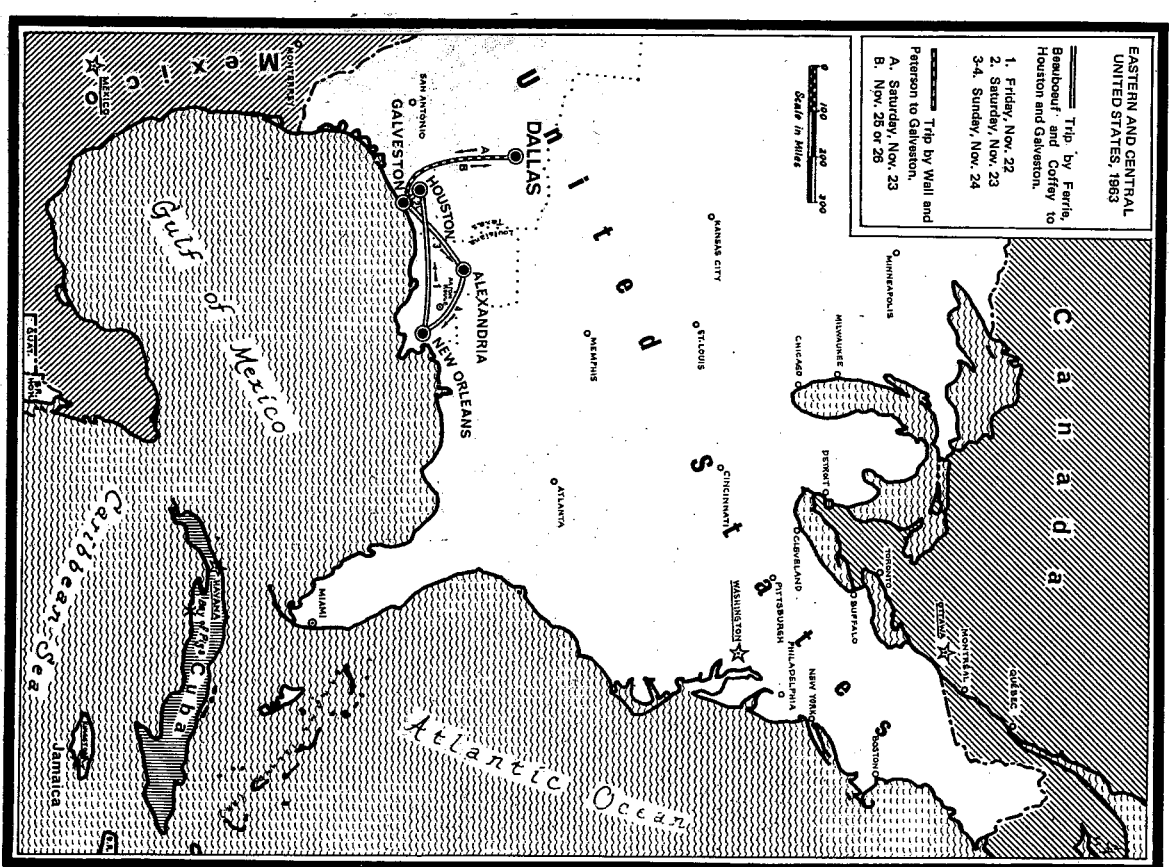
FRIDAY EVENING:
 Ruby closes his Club.
 Breck Wall cancels the musical comedy act (Bottom's Up) which he heads at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas.

SATURDAY
 Wall and his roommate Joe Peterson spend the morning and afternoon in their room at the Adolphus Hotel.

5:30 P.M.: Wall telephones Tom McKenna in Galveston and tells him that he and Peterson are leaving Dallas and will arrive later in the evening. Wall and Peterson then depart for Galveston, which is a 200 mile trip from Dallas. They drive straight through.
 As with Ferrie and his companions there is no account of what transpired between the time Wall and Peterson arrived in Galveston and 11 P.M.

11:00 P.M.: Wall and Peterson arrive at the McKennas home.
 11:44 P.M.: Jack Ruby calls Wall and they speak for two minutes.

SUNDAY
 11:21 A.M.: Oswald is shot and killed by Ruby. Wall calls his attorney and asks him to defend Ruby. Wall and Peterson remain in Galveston until Monday or Tuesday.





quently departs from New Orleans around midnight and spends the night with a friend named Thomas Compton in Holloway Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond.

On Monday morning, November 25, Ferrie returns to New Orleans and, accompanied by Gill, surrenders to Garrison. Alvin Beaubouef and Ferrie's other roommate, Layton Martens are also apprehended by Garrison's men. Beaubouef and Martens refuse to talk until they contact their lawyer, Jack Wasserman, who is also Marcello's chief attorney. Garrison briefly interrogates the three men, books them on minor charges, and turns them over to the FBI.

Ruby

Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, has been linked by Jim Garrison to the New Orleans conspiracies. In the one public disclosure of Ruby's connection with the conspirators, Garrison stated that Shaw, Oswald, and Ruby met at the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge "on or about September 3, 1963... approximately between the hours of 2 p.m. and 9 p.m." This was information Garrison wanted to reserve, but disclosed it only on orders of Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr. on application for particulars by Clay Shaw's attorneys.

Ruby's association with the underworld and the anti-Castro movement has been well-documented. After the Garrison investigation became public knowledge, but before the details were revealed, Melvin Bell, then Ruby's attorney, stated that Ruby "had activity in New Orleans and with Cuba, but he was just trying to ingratiate himself with a wealthy Mafia type who was involved in Las Vegas gambling activities."

Ruby was a close friend of gambler Lewis McVillie, who had gambling interests in Cuba before Castro shut him down in January, 1961. In August, 1959, Ruby visited McVillie

Ferrie, Beaubouef, Coffey, and Martens are not Oswald's only associates who are immediately questioned by FBI investigators unfamiliar with the assassination plot. On Monday, Dean A. Andrews, who is still in the hospital, has the first of a series of interviews with FBI agents who were to question him about his associations with Oswald and "Clay Bertrand."

It is not until December (after investigating all the telephone calls Ruby made on that weekend) that the FBI will question Wall and Peterson about their Galveston trip. During the questioning by the FBI and the Warren Commission, the interrogators avoid references to David Ferrie and Lee Oswald.

in Havana for eight days at McVillie's expense. There he boasted to acquaintances that he was "in with both sides"; the supporters of Castro as well as their opponents. In September he made an overnight trip to Havana for reasons that have never been disclosed. Earlier in the year, Ruby had been a middleman in an attempt to sell surplus jeeps to Castro. Whom Ruby was representing has never been revealed. He has also been identified as a "dog-man" in gun-running activities involving Cuban exiles.

The Warren Report acknowledges Ruby's friendships with gamblers and his "association with people with criminal records." His two night-spots, the Carousel and Las Vegas Clubs, were run on a cash basis; his financial records: virtually non-existent.

Ruby was a violent man. The Warren Commission heard testimony that he had "brutally beaten at least 25 different persons either as a result of a personal encounter or because they were causing disturbances in his club; the normal pattern is for Ruby to attack his victim without warning." The Dallas Police Department, whom Ruby assiduously cultivated as friends, discouraged the victims from bringing charges. One of Ruby's employees at the Carousel Club has

stated, "I don't think there is a cop in Dallas who doesn't know Jack Ruby. He practically lived at that station. They lived in his place. From the lowest patrolman on the beat. He is a real fanatic on that, anyway." Ruby's friendship with the police made him a perfect "tip-off man" between the underworld and the Dallas police. It also gave him access to Oswald that few besides the press could possibly have had.

Ruby spent the weekend of the assassination on the telephone and hanging around the police and press. In order to pick up information on Oswald's scheduled transfer from Dallas Police Headquarters to the County Jail, he had no expectations of escaping after his shooting of Oswald, but this gambit was the last chance for the conspirators to reach Oswald and silence him. Besides, as an underworld hireling it would seem that he had no choice but to carry out his orders.

Ruby died in prison on January 4, 1967. His hope that he would be treated leniently for avenging the President's death or that he could plead temporary insanity did not bear fruit. At the end, he was insisting that he was part of a conspiracy. But the Warren Report had already established that he was not, so no one in power would listen.

Ferrie, upon his return, accused Garrison of "renting his apartment" after Martin Luther King's assassination. Ferrie has been organized on any of a number of charges pending against Ferrie.

Date 11/27/63

2-17

2 Of greater interest than Ferris's opinion of the Bay of Pigs was his involvement in it.

3 This is a strong opinion about Cuba. Why don't the interrogators press further on Ferris's concern with Cuba. Why don't they ask him if he has been involved in any way with anti-Castroites.

4 Throughout the second and third paragraphs, the interrogators seem more concerned with Ferris's political opinions than with his political activities.

5 The only reason for asking this question would be if Ferris's library card were found among Oswald's possessions. If so, how did it get there?

6 The library card that Ferris flashes expired six months earlier. If Oswald had Ferris's card it would be very suspicious, suspicious enough for the Warren Commission to investigate and rebuke, if possible. Nowhere in the Report is this library card mentioned.

7 By the date of this interrogation, November 27, 1963, Ferris himself has testified about his motor trip to Houston and Galveston. Why ask about the planet? Why not ask about the trip?

DAVID WITTENBERG FERRIS was interviewed at his residence, 1207 West 12th Street, Dallas, Texas. He did not have to make a statement; that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law and he had the right to the advice of an attorney.

FERRIS stated that at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, he was very embarrassed and concerned over the lack of air cover provided the Cubans who were engaged in the invasion and that he generally was not speaking in the press and that he was not in private. He stated that he does not recall specifically what he said in making these criticisms and might have used an off-hand or colloquial expression. He ought to be sorry to express this but he has never made any statement that President KENNEDY should be killed with the intention that this be done and has never at any time outlined or formulated any plans or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it.

FERRIS stated that when it came to serious discussions, when the question of impeachment of President KENNEDY arose, he opposed any impeachment proceedings. FERRIS said that within one year prior to the first Russian Project and the Defense Program. He said he had a sharp critical of any President riding in an open car and had made the statement that anyone could hide in the bushes and shoot a President. FERRIS said that he was not a member of the Citizens for President KENNEDY because he is a liberal and strongly believes in President KENNEDY's CIVIL RIGHTS Program and Fiscal Program.

FERRIS stated he has never loaned his library card to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that his library card, to the best of his recollection has not been out of his possession since it was issued to him. He exhibited the New Orleans Public Library card # H.L. 1047 bearing the stamped lettering N.R. - P.D. in the upper left hand corner. FERRIS said the letters N.R. mean non-resident, and the letters P.D. mean paid. He related that at the time he obtained this library card, he was living in Metairie, Louisiana and had to pay for the assurance of the card. The library card shows it was issued in the name of Dr. DAVID FERRIS, 331 Atherton Drive, and expiration date is shown as March 13, 1963.

FERRIS stated he has no recollection of knowing or having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the CIVIL AIR PATROL or in any business or social capacity.

FERRIS stated he has never owned a telescope, sight, a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight, and does not know how to use one. He also said he has never instructed LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone else in the use of American made or foreign made rifles or firearms.

FERRIS said that while in the CIVIL AIR PATROL he assisted in firearms instruction at CIVIL AIR PATROL BYRONAGE for range safety only.

FERRIS claimed he has owned a Stinson 150 blue and white, single engine, four passenger monoplane, registration number 82983K and that this plane has not been airworthy since the license expired in the spring of 1962. FERRIS stated he has never flown LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Dallas, Texas or any other town in Texas at any time. He said that the only airplane he would have access to would be the rental planes. On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

SA's ERNEST C. WALL, JR. & DAVID WITTENBERG
by SA's THEODORE B. VITACEN
Date dictated 11/27/63
This document is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Ferris,

Breck Wall and Joe Peterson

Talk to the F.B.I.

Continuation Exhibit No. 1565
New December 6, 1963

ERNEST WALL, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised he, and JOE PETERSON, are entertainers and are presently producing and starring in a play, "Bottom Up" at the JACK HILL in Dallas Adolphus Hotel. WALL advised he first met BRECK WALL in Dallas Adolphus Hotel at the age of 19 in 1960, the exact date not recalled. RUBY and PETERSON did appear in a show at the Sovereign Club, Dallas, Texas, in the spring of 1963. WALL and PETERSON would have in a show for 30 days at the Sovereign Club. RUBY was contacted by WALL to draw up a contract. RUBY would not discuss any contract at the time.

One day after the contract discussion, WALL and PETERSON had an offer to produce and star in the musical "Mamma Mia" at the Century Room at the Adolphus Hotel for a National Amuse Company. They were to receive \$2,500 for this show. WALL intended to release WALL and PETERSON for the production of "Mamma Mia" for WALL and PETERSON. PETERSON did produce and work in the show and they received information that RUBY and the AMY split the \$2,500 between them and WALL and PETERSON did not receive any money at all.

On the evening after the one night show at the Century Room, WALL went to RUBY's office in the coronal club across from the Adolphus Hotel. WALL approached RUBY in the presence of the 30 days that they had produced and starred in the show. WALL asked RUBY for pay for the show produced and starred in at the Century Room. WALL stated that RUBY was very angry because he wanted money and hit him in the mouth, knocking out one tooth. WALL ran down the stairs and back to the Adolphus Hotel. Several days later, PETERSON and RUBY returned and apologized to WALL and PETERSON and sleep through the night. WALL could furnish no information as to close associates of RUBY. WALL advised that when he had learned from newspapers and television, he was that he had learned from newspapers and television, he would advise RUBY would associate with a person or OSWALD's associates.

12/6/63 Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1599
by Special Agent WILLIAM C. GIBSON Date dictated 12/6/63
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1566

According to both men in testimony given to the Warren Commission, they were questioned only once by the FBI.

The report is dated December 6, 12 days after RUBY shot Oswald. Why does it take the FBI so long to question Wall and Peterson?

The report is concerned solely with Wall and Peterson's past business relations with RUBY. Were they not even asked if they had any contact with RUBY either before or on the weekend following the President's assassination?

Are we to assume from this report that there is no connection between the FBI investigation in New Orleans and the one in Dallas? Ferris was first questioned about his trip to Galveston on Monday November 25th. Why weren't Wall and Peterson Peterson asked about their sudden trip to Galveston?

What about RUBY's telephone call to Wall in Galveston on the evening before RUBY shot Oswald?

What about the logical question as to whether they had any contact with Ferris, Baubouff or Coffey in Galveston?

Garrison's investigation, 1964 to 1969

WITH THE PUBLICATION of the Warren Report in September, 1964, Garrison's fear that it would not thoroughly evaluate the events in New Orleans was borne out.

Garrison and the press: at his second press conference on February 20, 1967, Garrison barred all reporters from the two New Orleans newspapers. The Statesmen and the Times, however, were permitted. Previous Friday, hiding at an assassination investigation, Garrison refused to go ahead with the news conference until the local press was ejected from the room. The national media were thus given notice that Garrison had no complete respect for reporters.

Garrison continued his concerted effort to turn every friend he had in the news business against him. One by one, Gene Roberts of the New York Times, Nigel Aynsworth of Newsweek, David Sanders Ewing Post, and finally Ed Bradley of the New Yorker turned against Garrison and his investigation. Garrison's "interviews" and "evidence" were (rightly) judged to be largely without foundation. There was little investigative digging. Garrison had succeeded in getting the press off his back.

The D.A. soon after blamed NBC's local reporter, Jim Kirtley, by calling him a "blackout" on network news coverage. The investigation until its TV special on June 19, when several cowboys and others who had volunteered information to Garrison publicly recanted.

"The key to the whole case is through the looking glass. Black is white, white is black. I don't want to be cryptic, but that's the way it is."—Jim Garrison.

Russia, France, England, and other foreign countries.

Why did Ferrie throw himself into the limelight? He, like so many others who would speak up later, was well aware that Garrison could not fight public news media. He was attempting to discredit the investigation before Garrison could present his case; however, this attempt boomeranged and he found himself hounded by reporters. He then told the press that he was conducting his own investigation of a possible New Orleans conspiracy—which only brought him in more deeply. Three days after he had first spoken out, Ferrie was a nervous wreck. He sought sanctuary in the Fortshippen Motel; it has never been reported whom he allowed to visit with him there. After three days, on February 21, he returned to his own apartment. He was found dead there on Wednesday, February 22. The coroner ruled it a natural death due to a brain hemorrhage; Garrison called it an apparent suicide.

A few days later a former associate of Ferrie, Perry Russo, contacted Garrison and stated that he would be willing to testify in court concerning his knowledge of Ferrie, Oswald, and New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw, and their roles in the investigation by calling it "a big joke." He stated that Garrison had pegged him as a get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to assassinate President Kennedy. By this time New Orleans was being flooded with reporters from the national news media as well as correspondents from

pre-trial hearing two weeks later without having to expose the heart of his case either to Shaw or to the public.

At the pre-trial grand-jury hearing (March 14-17) Perry Russo testified that he had attended a party at Ferrie's apartment at which Ferrie, Oswald, and "Clay Bertrand" (whom he identified as Clay Shaw) discussed plans for the assassination. A peripheral witness and convicted heroin addict, Vernon Bundy, testified that during the summer of 1963 he witnessed Oswald and Shaw conversing on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain while he—Bundy—was sitting nearby preparing to inject heroin into his arm. During these proceedings, the three-judge state court ruled that the Warren Commission Report was "heinous" and therefore inadmissible as evidence. The court's final decision was that Garrison had presented enough evidence to indict Shaw.

Shaw then tried to stall by appealing to federal court for an injunction against Garrison. On May 27, 1967, two weeks before he was scheduled to stand trial (already postponed for six months because of "too much pre-trial publicity"), Shaw filed suit in federal district court accusing Garrison of having violated his civil rights. His motion included the statement that the Warren Report was a valid document which should be admissible as evidence in all courts, and went on to charge Garrison with prosecuting him as an excuse to obtain a judicial forum in which to discredit the Warren Report and its findings. On August 13, 1968, a three-judge federal panel denied Shaw's motion and he appealed to the Supreme Court, adding the charge that Garrison and his staff were "conducting a reign of terror by the misuse and abuse of the public offices which they hold." On December 8, 1968, this appeal was denied by the Supreme Court, thus exhausting all of Shaw's legal means of

avoiding trial. On January 21, 1969, Clay Shaw will stand trial in Louisiana State Criminal Court for conspiring with David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, and others to assassinate President Kennedy. D.A. Garrison will reveal the body of evidence against Shaw at this time.

Beginning in late 1966, when Garrison started questioning prime suspects, he knew that there would be strenuous efforts both to discredit his investigation and to prevent him, legally and extra-legally, from ever bringing his case to court. Shortly after Shaw was questioned in December, 1966, William Gurvitch, a prominent New Orleans investigator, voluntarily offered his services to Garrison without recompense. He offered the D.A. a color television as a sign of his good faith. Gurvitch's reasons for joining the investigative staff are unclear. He stated, in the course of an interview with us, that though he had never read the Warren Report he believed it to be correct in its conclusions. Garrison put Gurvitch to work on routine matters. On March 1, 1967, Garrison had Gurvitch, who by this time was calling himself Garrison's "chief investigator," make the formal announcement to the press of Shaw's arrest.

Although Gurvitch never had access to the evidence against Shaw, he strenuously opposed his indictment. On June 27, 1967, he removed himself from Garrison's staff, explaining that he was "sick" when he heard that Clay Shaw was to be arrested but he "stayed on the job to learn the whole story." Gurvitch's resignation came amidst a flourish of publicity intended, according to Gurvitch, to "force Garrison to abandon his case." He informed the press that he had become "disgusted with the investigation when Shaw was arrested" that he had "grave misgivings," and that "finally I decided it had gone too far." To give credence to his faith in Shaw and his disen-

"We're of Clay Shaw's relatives would compel him in a state court with the evidence we have against him."—Jim Garrison.

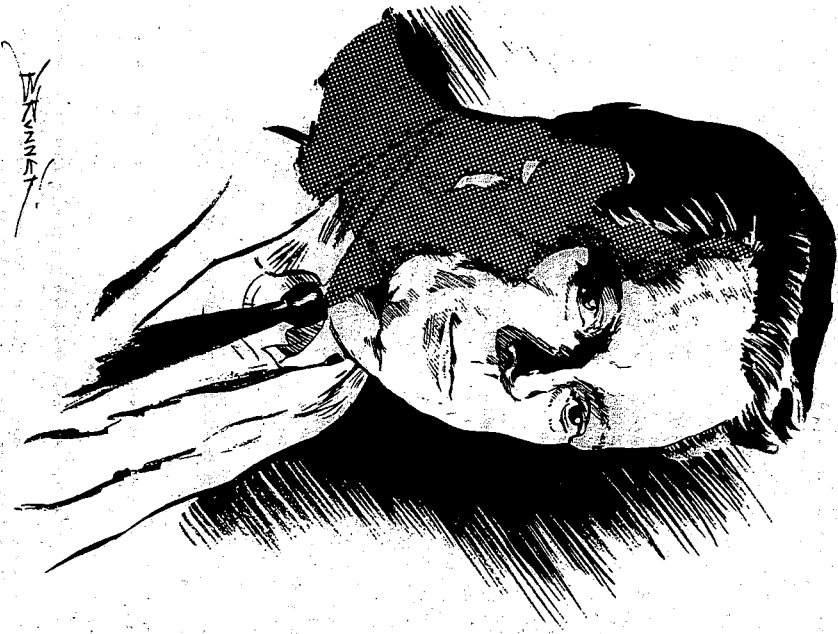
Shaw did not indicate a complete lack of interest in the case. He was present at the press conference on March 16, 1967, Russo was asked if any Spanish-speaking individuals were present at the meeting. Russo replied that there were two men or children. Shaw was quick to supply the correct spelling of the latter. That same day, after the court adjourned, the defense filed subpoena for Gerald Haines for interview. Haines, however, was unable to locate either of them.

Garrison has told us that the Shaw maneuver in getting a three judge federal panel to "interfere with another court while a case is in progress, is a first in the history of the state of Louisiana. The panelist Shaw had allowed him to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court—which also ruled against him.

Garrison is accusing Shaw of taking part in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy, not of conspiring with the men who actually killed Kennedy.

"... we have made no critical or derogatory statements concerning Mr. Shaw. From the time he was charged, my office has been fair to him and none of his rights have been violated even inferentially...."—Jim Garrison.

"Garrison...knew that there would be strenuous efforts both to discredit him and to prevent him...from ever bringing his case to court."



chantment with Garrison, Gutvich soon afterward turned up in the New York City office of Senator Robert Kennedy. He had come, he told the press, to inform the late President's brother that "there was no substance to Garrison's inquiries." He also wired the New Orleans grand jury that he was "prepared to give evidence of travesties of justice on the part of the D.A. in the case of *La v. Clay Shaw*."

Garrison

On February 17, 1967, the New Orleans *States-Item* published the first word that Jim Garrison was investigating conspiracies in New Orleans to assassinate President Kennedy. Reporters, assassination buffs, Warren Report experts—critics and enthusiasts alike—flooded to New Orleans to examine what the tall, lanky 47-year old District Attorney had uncovered. Garrison, who had been quietly making his investigation since 1964 and had already collected most of his evidence and solved the heart of his case, suddenly became a controversial national figure.

Garrison was elected to the D. A.'s office in 1961 as a dark horse candidate. He made headlines both with attacks on the local judiciary and with spectacular crack-downs on "vice" in the Latin Quarter. His knowledge of the New Orleans gay scene that resulted from these raids was to prove important in his subsequent investigation into the assassination plots.

Garrison was involved in the Kennedy assassination investigations from the very beginning. The evening the President was shot, Garrison's office received a tip about Oswald's activities in New Orleans. Garrison arrested a number of suspects, including David William Ferré, and was the first to question them. He then turned them over to the federal authorities for further interrogation. When the federal investigation was completed and the Warren Report published, Garrison found that it did not cover what he already knew had taken place in New Orleans, both prior to and during the assassination

On June 29, 1967, the grand jury heard Garrison's critics, Gutvich and a psychotic paranoid. He is heard "no evidence that would confirm the allegations made by critics of Mr. Garrison's office," but Gutvich was not deterred. On July 17, he released the results of a privately administered lie-detector test which showed, he said, that he had told the

weekend. He also felt that the federal investigation into Oswald's New Orleans activities was suspiciously inadequate. With a small starting staff, all of whom have remained on the case continuously, he reviewed his files on the people involved, and quietly began asking questions.

Garrison's investigation led him into a bizarre series of connecting links from the homosexual community, the paramilitary right wing, the anti-Castro Cuban community, the Mafia, to important segments of the business community. It also led him into conflict with the federal government and agencies such as the FBI and CIA. Secrecy became essential. At one point his investigative staff was infiltrated by a private investigator with sympathies toward Clay Shaw and full confidence in the Warren Report. To keep his investigation out of the public eye, Garrison went to some wealthy young businessmen who organized a group called Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., and pledged money to keep the investigation going.

When the news of his investigation became public, Garrison was forced to change his tactics. To protect his case, he began making outlandish charges, ridiculous statements, and contradictory accusations. He opened what he said were his "secret files" to inquiring reporters and volunteered important clues. The press found that his "secret file" contained nothing and his clues led nowhere. Whatever Garrison did make public was irrelevant or distasteful, aimed at keeping his oppo-

"I would give up my life before throwing in the sponge on the Shaw case. I would discover any Federal decision which would require me to close the matter."
—Jim Garrison.

As a result of his investigation, Garrison has gone through some important political changes. Except for the fact that he was intelligent, well-read, and an expert at chess, Garrison was a routine and ordinary ambitious politician, wedded to moderate Establishment views on most issues. While black leaders in New Orleans considered him a "fair" D. A., he did nothing to support their cause. He cracked down on vice and on homosexuals but also fought attempts to censor such books as James Baldwin's *Another Country*. He supported the war in Vietnam until his investigation brushed up against the arrogance, corruption, incompetence, and dishonesty that characterized governmental agencies. He also became an outspoken foe of big, impersonal government and bureaucracy.

Should he win convictions on the basis of this investigation, Garrison will become a politician of national importance. What his positions are on specific issues are unknown. But he holds a perspective of the U.S. government that no other politician and even few of his critics have had. Garrison has seen first hand the seamy side of American politics. He has fought it, exposed it, and overcome. For this reason alone, Garrison's politics must be viewed as being above the ordinary.

David Chandler of Uta, looking for a sensational story, might be tapping Garrison's telephone. (Gordon Novel, who was Garrison's anti-forensic expert at the time, had already checked and found no taps.) Garrison also, according to Chandler, on the FBI to secure a midnight Orleans, using a water pistol loaded with red paper to alarm the officer on duty. Chandler of course was invited along, but then for some reason, the invasion was snatched. Chandler and Uta soon lost interest in the Garrison investigation.

"You would think out of all the New York newspapers and magazines, one would say, 'We're going to tell the story. We're going to get you, get your editorial job.'—Jim Garrison."

"Newspapers don't print retractions—they print handouts."—Jim Garrison.

truth when he said Garrison's case was "a fraud." The publicity that Garrison enjoyed as a result of his public criticisms helped discredit the investigation in the press. But Garrison, not being able to take Garrison's allegations seriously, personally charged that Garrison had stolen a secret file from his office. He threatened to file suit for \$19, the value of the paper and ink contained in the file, but never took action in this matter.

THE N.B.C. SPECIAL

NBC producer Walter Sheridan put together a bitter TV attack that was aired on June 19, 1967. The testimony presented by the three witnesses in the TV special extends the lengths to which the media went to discredit Garrison.

Miguel Torres is a narcotics addict who was serving a seven-year sentence in Angola State Prison for burglary. Garrison had had him transferred to the Orleans Parish Jail in order for him to testify before the grand jury. Torres had provided Garrison with sworn depositions regarding a meeting he had witnessed among Shaw, Sergio Atencio Smith, Emilio Santana, and other Cuban exiles on the 1300 block of Danphie Street—the same block as Shaw's residence. Torres also gave Garrison information concerning a meeting between Jack Ruby and Santana. Now, in an interview taped in the jail, Torres was claiming that Garrison had offered him his freedom, \$75 worth of heroin, and a vacation in Florida in exchange for his incriminating testimony.

A second convict, John "The Baptist" Candler, whom Garrison had successfully prosecuted for simple burglary in February, 1967, told the TV audience that Garrison had promised him his freedom if he would break into Shaw's home and plant some incriminating evidence. Candler also insisted that one of his prisoners had confided that his testimony regarding an Oswald-Shaw meeting at Lake Pontchartrain had been fabricated.

The third witness, Fred Leemans, managed a New Orleans turkist bath which, he said, was often frequented by "Clay Bertrand," Oswald, and some "gay Mexicans." He could identify Bertrand as Clay Shaw. According to Leemans' televised

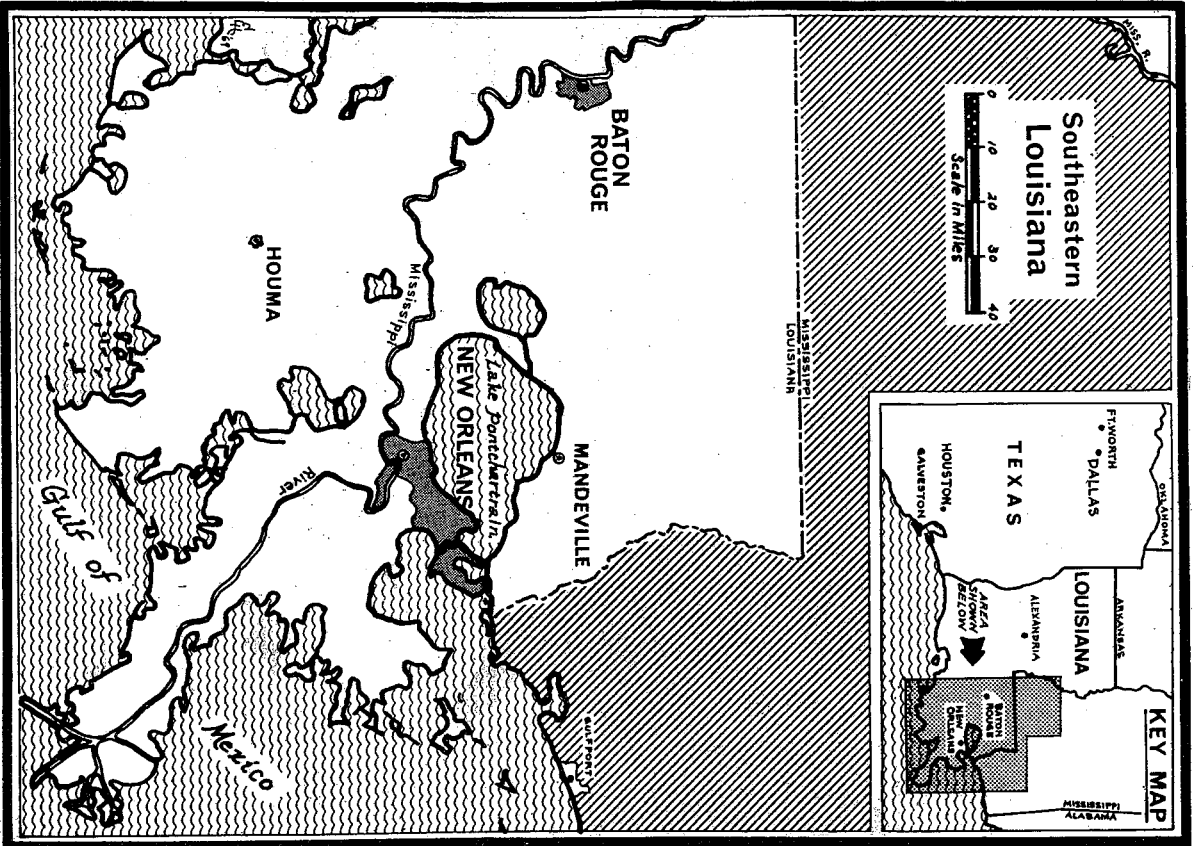
story, Garrison had attempted to bribe him for his testimony. Garrison's story was that Leemans had come to him and demanded payment for his "evidence." Garrison, however, neither trusted nor needed Leemans' testimony. At any rate, having reached a national audience and, in all probability, having finally received recompense for his story, Leemans was never heard from again.

Torres and Candler both made subsequent appearances before the New Orleans grand jury. Torres repeated his original testimony, no mention was made in the press of the accusations of bribery he had made and no charges were made against Torres for his part. Candler, however, was not so lucky. When confronted with his televised testimony by the grand jury, Candler pleaded the fifth, and was charged with contempt of court.

Garrison became even more convinced that he would have to protect important witnesses from various outside pressures. The extremes to which he went to accomplish this are best exemplified by the stories of Alvin Beauboef and Gordon Novel.

Alvin Beauboef was Ferris's roommate and companion during the time that the conspiracy was alleged to have taken place, and he had accompanied Ferris on the trips to Houston and Galveston on the weekend of the assassination. Certainly, his testimony would be invaluable. In the May 5, 1967, issue of *Newsweek*, Beauboef charged Garrison with having offered him money and a job in exchange for testimony incriminating Shaw. According to Beauboef, Lynn Lolsel (a Garrison assistant) made the original offer and agreed to repeat the offer in front of Beauboef's attorney, Hugh Exonious, also the attorney for Ferris's estate. Exonious made a tape of the second offer, and Beauboef went to the press with the complete story, making it seem that he was an uncooperative witness—one whom the defense could trust.

For his part, Garrison had had Beauboef sign a statement saying that Lolsel's offers did not constitute a bribe. Though he could have possibly had Beauboef indicted on the charge of accessory after the fact, he has not done so. He has obviously



In the summer of 1961, a munitions depot in Houma, Louisiana (40 miles to the south of New Orleans) was burglarized, allegedly by an Orleans-area man known as David Ferris Gordon. Novel, Layton Martens, Sergio Arcecha Smith, and others of conspiring in Orleans Parish to commit this burglary. On April 17, 1961, the grand jury issued warrants for the arrest of Novel, Gordon, Smith, Martens and Smith fought extradition. However, Layton Martens was tried and convicted of perjury for his testimony regarding the part in the Houma burglary. Smith has been indicted for the same burglary. The Houma burglary must be seen as a peripheral issue used by Garrison as a legal bludgeon in the case. It also establishes a Ferris Gordon, Martens conspiracy to commit this burglary in a common anti-Castro enterprise.

After perusing Garrison with much of the information about the Houma burglary, Novel later claimed that Garrison had developed a plan to kidnap Ferris in order to break the statements his investigation had apparently reached. Ferris was to be secured with an airplane and taken to Congress. Novel was quoted as having said to congressmen that he would return to New Orleans so that it wouldn't appear on his office purchase records, after Garrison had read about the idea in one of the books about the CIA.

preferred to leave Beaubout alone, and to allow him to maintain the image of being uncooperative. After the taping episode, Beaubout obtained a new lawyer, Burton Klein, formerly a Garrison aide. Klein took his case at the same time he took Miguel Torres case—after Torres had made his televised anti-Garrison statements, but before he had testified before the grand jury.

The case of Gordon Novel is far more complex. Novel is an important material witness who has been involved with the Cosa Nostra, the Cuban exiles, the anti-communist-right wing, and, by his own insistence, the CIA. Among his many talents is electronic bugging (and de-bugging), and he has worked on the staffs both of Louisiana Governor McKeithen and of Garrison. Novel left Garrison's employ before Shaw was arrested, apparently having told Garrison all he knew about the individuals in the case. As a friendly and important witness, however, Novel had to be protected by being made to look unfriendly and uncooperative.

The game began on March 23, 1967, when Garrison subpoenaed Novel to appear before the grand jury. Novel could not be found, so Garrison issued a warrant for his arrest as a material witness. Novel showed up at a motel in McLean, Virginia—near the headquarters of the CIA—and released the results of a lie-detector test which he had "passed". He then turned up in Ohio, sitting on March 28 that Garrison's case was "a big fraud" and challenging Garrison himself to take a lie-detector test. On March 30 Garrison had Novel indicted for conspiracy to commit "simple burglary" at Houma, Louisiana. Since Houma is outside of Orleans Parish, Garrison could charge the participants only with conspiring within his jurisdiction. These included Ferris, Layton Martens, Sergio Arcecha Smith, and others. Certainly, he was less interested at this point in bringing criminals to justice than in obtaining some legal leverage on Smith and Novel.

On April 1, Novel was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, and on the 8th he stated that he would return to New Orleans if Garrison would not question him on the alleged Kennedy

assassination plot. Garrison turned down the deal, and both sides continued to make charges and counter-charges, some of them patently absurd—such as Novel's claim that, during a meeting with Garrison on February 21, Garrison had asked him to shoot David Ferris with an airplane dart. From Novel's statements it seems obvious that he is Garrison's enemy and is unwilling to turn state's evidence. Novel further strengthened his image as an uncooperative witness by insisting that he was employed by the CIA during 1963 and is therefore unable to testify to the events of that time.

In May, the game reached its peak when Novel sued Garrison and his financial backers, Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., for \$50 million; Garrison filed extradition papers in Ohio to have Novel return to New Orleans to give testimony. On May 28, Governor Rhodes of Ohio stated that the extradition papers were filed out incorrectly, and refused to ship Novel to New Orleans. On June 8 Novel withdrew his suit against Garrison because he would have had to travel to New Orleans to make the deposition. No new extradition papers were filed, and Novel trucked away in Ohio until October, when he traveled to Baton Rouge—on the condition that Garrison would not arrest him—to testify before the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury concerning Cosa Nostra influences in the state government.

On February 17, 1968, Garrison again subpoenaed Novel, this time in relation to his case against Eugene Bradley. But Novel remained safe in Ohio, and Garrison made no attempt to extradite him. Novel has, like Beaubout, maintained a strong anti-Garrison position. Garrison is taking no further chances with his witness. According to the New Orleans States-Tribune he does not plan to subpoena any witnesses for the forthcoming trial of Clay Shaw, but will have all witnesses on call. In this way, the defense will not know whom Garrison has lined up to testify against them. Alvin Beaubout and Gordon Novel may suddenly show up in New Orleans in time to testify in behalf of Jim Garrison in the case against Clay Shaw.

Dean Andrews talks to the Warren Commission

On July 21, 1964, Wesley J. Leibel, an attorney for the Warren Commission, interrogated Dean Adams Andrews. Excerpts of the questioning concerning Clay Bertrand appear below.

Readers should note that on November 23, 1963 Andrews had been questioned by the FBI. He told them much the same story he told Leibel but as Andrews notes, the "Febbee" preferred to believe that his testimony concerning "Clay Bertrand" was fiction. One of the FBI men who questioned him was Regis Kennedy, whose duties included keeping tabs on the Cuban exile activity at 544 Camp St. In his report on his questioning of Andrews, written on December 3, 1963, Kennedy wrote:

Mr. Andrews repeated at the end of the interview that this entire incident could have been dreamed by him in view of the physical condition he was in at that time.

On the basis of testimony like this, the Warren Commission decided that a thorough investigation into Oswald's activities in New Orleans was not warranted.

Wesley J. Leibel asking questions:

Mr. Leibel: Did there come a time after the assassination when you had some further involvement with Oswald, or at least an apparent involvement with Oswald, as I understand it?

Mr. Andrews: No, nothing at all with Oswald. I was in Hotel Dieu, and the phone rang and a voice I recognized as Clay Bertrand asked me if I would go to Dallas and Houston—I think—Dallas, I guess, whether it was that this boy was being held—and defend him. I told him I was sick in the hospital. If I couldn't go, I would find somebody that could go.

Mr. Andrews: I had seen Clay Bertrand once some time ago, probably

a couple of years. He's the one who calls in behalf of gay kids normally, either to obtain bond or parole for them. I would assume that he was the one that originally sent Oswald and the gay kids these Mexicans, to the office because I had never seen those people before at all. They were just walk-ins.

Mr. Leibel: You say that you think you saw Clay Bertrand some time about two years prior to the time you received this telephone call that you just told us about?

Mr. Andrews: Yes, he is mostly a voice on the phone.

Mr. Leibel: Was Bertrand ever in the office with Oswald?

Mr. Andrews: Not that I remember. Mr. Leibel: Do you have a picture in your mind of this Clay Bertrand?

Mr. Andrews: Oh, I ran up on that rat about six weeks ago and he spooked, ran in the street. I would have beat him with a chain if I had caught him.

Mr. Leibel: Let me ask you this: When I was down here in April, before I talked to you about this thing, and I was going to take your deposition at that time, but we didn't make arrangements, in your continuing discussions with the FBI, you finally came to the conclusion that Clay Bertrand was a figment of your imagination?

Mr. Andrews: That's what the Febbees put on. I know that the two Febbees are going to put these people on the street looking, and I can't find the guy, and I am not going to tie up all the agents on something that isn't solid. I told them, "Why the hell you want, that I am nuts. I don't care." They were running on the time factor, and the hills were stook up, plenty to get it, get it, get it. I couldn't give it to them. I have been playing cops and robbers with them. You can tell when the steam is on. They are on you like the plague. They never leave. They are like cancer. Eternal.

Mr. Leibel: That was the description of the situation?

Mr. Andrews: It was my decision if they were to stay there. If I decide yes, they stay. If I decide no, they go. So I told them, "Close your file and go some place else." That's the real reason why it was done. I don't know what they wrote in the report, but that's the real reason.

Mr. Leibel: Now subsequent to that time, however, you actually ran into Clay Bertrand in the street?

Mr. Andrews: About six weeks ago. I am trying to think of the name of this bar. That's where this rascal burns out. I was trying to get past him so I could get a nickel in the phone and call the Febbees or John Rice, but he saw me and spooked and ran. I haven't seen him since.

Mr. Leibel: Did you talk to him that day?

Mr. Andrews: No; if I would have got close enough to talk to him, I would have grabbed him.

Mr. Leibel: What does this guy look like?

Mr. Andrews: He is about 5 feet, 8 inches. Got sandy hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion. Must weigh about 165, 170, 175. He really took off, the rascal.

Mr. Leibel: He recognized you?

Mr. Andrews: He had to because if he would have let me get to that phone and make the call, he would be in custody.

Mr. Leibel: You wanted to get hold of this guy and make him available to the FBI for interview, or Mr. Rice of the Secret Service?

Mr. Andrews: What I wanted to do and should have done is crack him in the head with a bottle, but I figured I would be a good, law-abiding citizen and call them and let them grab him, but I made the biggest mistake of the century. I should have grabbed him right there. I probably will never find him again. He has been bugging me ever since this happened.

Mr. Leibel: Now before you ran into Clay Bertrand in the street on

this day, did you have a notion in your mind what he looked like?

Mr. Andrews: I had seen him before one time to recognize him.

Mr. Liebeler: When you saw him that day, he appeared to you as he had before when you recognized him?

Mr. Andrews: He hasn't changed any appearance, I don't think. Maybe a little fatter, maybe a little skinner.

Mr. Liebeler: Now I have a rather lengthy report of an interview that Mr. Kennedy had with you on December 5, 1963, in which he reports you as stating that you had a mental picture of Clay Bertrand as being approximately 6 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches in height, brown hair, and well dressed.

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Liebeler: Now this description is different, at least in terms of height of the man, than the one you have just given us of Clay Bertrand.

Mr. Andrews: But, you know, I don't play Boy Scouts and measure them, I have only seen this fellow twice in my life. I don't think there is that much in the description. There may be some to some artist, but to me, there isn't that much difference. Might be for you all.

Mr. Liebeler: I think you said he was 5 feet 8 inches before.

Mr. Andrews: Well, I can't give you any better because this time I was looking for the fellow, he was sitting down. I am just estimating. You meet a guy 2 years ago, you meet him, period.

Mr. Liebeler: Which time was he sitting down?

Mr. Andrews: He was standing up first time.

Mr. Liebeler: I thought you met him on the street the second time when you—

Mr. Andrews: No, he was in a bar room.

Mr. Liebeler: He was sitting in a bar when you saw him six weeks ago?

Mr. Andrews: A table at the right.

hand side. I go there every now and then spooking for him.

Mr. Liebeler: What's the name of the bar you saw him in that day, do you remember?

Mr. Andrews: Cosmo's used to be. Little freaky joint.

Mr. Liebeler: Well, now, if you didn't see him standing up on that day—

Mr. Andrews: No.

Mr. Liebeler: So that you didn't have any basis on which to change your mental picture of this man in regard to his height from the first one that you had?

Mr. Andrews: No.

Mr. Liebeler: I am at a loss to understand why you told Agent Kennedy I to 6 feet 2 and how you have told us that he was 5 feet 8 when at no time did you see the man standing up.

Mr. Andrews: Because, I guess, the first time—and I am guessing now—

Mr. Liebeler: Is this fellow a homosexual, do you say?

Mr. Andrews: Biseexual. What they call a swinging cat.

Mr. Liebeler: And you haven't seen him at any time since that day?

Mr. Andrews: I haven't seen him since.

Mr. Liebeler: Now have you had your office searched for any records relating to Clay Bertrand?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Liebeler: Have you found anything?

Mr. Andrews: No, nothing.

Mr. Liebeler: Has this fellow Bertrand sent you business in the past?

Mr. Andrews: Prior to—I guess the last time would be February of 1963.

Mr. Liebeler: And mostly he refers, I think you said, these gay kids, is that right?

Mr. Andrews: Right.

Mr. Liebeler: Does Clay Bertrand owe you money?

Mr. Andrews: Yes, I ain't looking for

him for that, I want to find out why he called on behalf of this boy after the President was assassinated.

Mr. Liebeler: How come Bertrand owes you money?

Mr. Andrews: I have done some legal work that he has failed to pay the office for.

Mr. Liebeler: When was that?

Mr. Andrews: That's in a period of years that I have—like you are Bertrand. You call up and ask me to go down and get Mr. X out. If Mr. X doesn't pay on those kind of calls, Bertrand has a guarantee for the payment of appearance. One or two of these kids had skipped. I had to go pay the penalty, which was a lot of trouble.

Mr. Liebeler: You were going to hold Bertrand for that?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Liebeler: Did Oswald appear to you to be gay?

Mr. Andrews: You can't tell. I couldn't say, he swang with the kids. He didn't swish, but birds of a feather flock together. I don't know any squares that run with them. They may go down to look.

From the released testimony given by Andrews to the New Orleans Grand Jury about how he met "Bertrand" in response to a question about Shaw's height:

"I see him on TV. He is a tall cat—I don't believe the person I know as Clay Bertrand is as tall as him. I don't know. I can't say yes, and I can't say no. As God is my judge, I have to go back to the same thing I am telling you—I go to a fog wedding reception—and he is standing and he is well dressed—I don't measure the guy... On Shaw's voice: 'I can't say positively... the voice I recall is somewhat similar to this cat's voice... deep, cultured, well-educated voice—he don't talk like...'

"..The first public official to free a man legally accused with the crime of unlawful conspiracy to assassinate President John Kennedy.."

The Bradley Case

DEAR EUGENE BRADLEY IS the second living man to be accused of conspiring to murder President Kennedy. On November 8, 1968, Governor Ronald Reagan decided to deny the State of Louisiana a request to extradite Bradley from North Hollywood, Cal. The ruling came approximately eleven months after the indictment was filed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Bradley's attorney, former FBI agent George Jensen, presented the Warren Report as evidence in defense of Bradley at his extradition hearing, basing his argument on the Commission's findings that Oswald was the lone assassin and there was no conspiracy. Jensen said that if California decided to extradite Bradley, it would in effect be questioning "the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and all the investigative agencies of the U.S. Government."

Garrison's case against Bradley can be released only in part at this time, to avoid public presentation of information which might be considered prejudicial to Clay Shaw's trial. If, as he expects, Garrison convicts Clay Shaw, he will again request Bradley's extradition.

In addition to the Bradley conspiracy case, Garrison will be charging at least two other individuals with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, based on evidence which will be released in the Shaw trial.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune sprang a news leak on December 22, 1967, that Bradley had worked at the New Orleans Laketfront Airport in 1963, and might have been employed by the Scott Flying Service. That company has since gone out of existence.

Bradley, in a privately administered polygraph test, the results of which he released on January 5, 1968, asked himself: "Were you ever in New Orleans at the Scott Airport prior to 1967?" He answered in the negative.

This is misleading. There never was a "Scott Airport."

Through associates of Bradley at that time and by circulating Bradley's photo among former employees of the Laketfront Airport, Garrison states that he has proof of Bradley's conspiratorial activities, from August 1 through November 22, 1963.

Bradley, known to the FBI as a professional militant anti-communist, and money raiser for anti-Castro and anti-Kennedy campaigns, was questioned by the FBI shortly after the assassination. Bradley announced that the FBI "was looking for another Gene Bradley," and said no more.

In the five years since the assassination, neither the FBI nor Bradley has produced a hint of a second Bradley.

Garrison has never said that Bradley at all times during the conspiracy period used his own name.

In the self-administered polygraph test, Bradley denied knowing three dead men: Oswald, Ferris, and Ruby. Garrison in his subpoenas and in his public comments has never named the "others" with whom Bradley conspired. Oswald, Ferris, and Ruby are never named.

Those involved in the alleged plot with Bradley, as well as those who

"Play your story low until really late. Try to sneak the story through unnoticed, or they will stop it."
-Jim Garrison

How to copy a

"SECRET" file...

There are now over 100 copies of Garrison's "top secret" file being passed around the country. *Life*, *Look*, *Saturday Evening Post*, the *New York Times*, and dozens of other publications have their own, and regularly receive addenda on new "secret" developments. But you don't have to be a national publication, merely follow any of the suggestions listed below, and you, too, can be in on Garrison's activities.

Contact any of the major news media, or almost any published

Warren Report critic

This may not work, because they have probably forgotten where they put it. Someone at the news desk may tell you that they throw away everything they receive from the New Orleans D.A.'s office, because it's all "worthless." Don't bother asking what they've done to check the facts—the answer is, nothing.

Contact Jim Garrison or one of his top aides

This, too, may not work; they're liable to tell you they can't put their hands on the secret file at the moment, but it must be around somewhere. However, if you're persistent, chances are you'll be given a

confidential tip of "major importance."

You might call William Gurvich who "worked" for Garrison for six months and lifted a few copies.

Garrison, fearful the file might fall into the wrong hands, sued Gurvich for \$19 (the cost of the paper and typing time), then dropped the suit when he realized Gurvich had photostatic copies, the precise value of which might be difficult to determine.

If you're looking for even bigger things, like a glimpse

of the "secret evidence" you might have to go to New Orleans. The trip will be worth your while, if only for the chance to see the whips, a black cape, and a notepad containing the famous Odum Post Office number.

Now, don't be too obvious. Perhaps you could use the same ploy as Edward Jay Epstein, contributor to the *New Yorker* and recent addition to the Harvard teaching staff. Call Garrison from the airport and tell him you're writing an article about the case. Ask for a luncheon date that very afternoon. Chances are, two aides (there's always a witness present) or maybe even Garrison

himself will find time for a "confidential" briefing. Allow Garrison to do most of the talking; who does the sound like George Orwell? H.L. Menckner? Mark Lane? or Harold Weisberg? While you're still wondering, he'll disclose the new "major development" he discovered that morning. (He's well aware that you didn't come just to hear the stuff he's already given to the other inter-

viewers.) Stop him before he gets into the new secrets, and let him know you won't leave town without checking his evidence. He'll accept the challenge.

Don't be dismayed if, during your careful examination of the "evidence," it appears that no one on Garrison's staff has yet gone through it. Explain to Garrison that, if Epstein could discover the Odum P.O./Osward link, you can come up with something equally challenging.

If you're lucky, you'll be appointed special-secretary-investigator on the spot, in charge of evaluating clues the rest of the staff has overlooked. Perhaps, after you've exposed Garrison for failing to follow up on your leads, and then for drawing the wrong conclusions from your discoveries, the *New Yorker* will print your story, too.

What to watch for:

...THE WARREN REPORT WILL

BE DISCREDITED.."

The Warren Commission

Garrison has documented what nearly everybody has felt: the Warren Commission failed in its task. What happens to Chief Justice Warren? The other members of the commission, including such political figures as Senators Cooper and Russell, Congressman Boggs, and Ford, bleggs Allen Dulles, and John McGlothy? The Dept. of Justice? The lawyers and investigators? Watch one or more of the Warren Commission investigators publicly disassociate himself from the Report's conclusions. Assuming the case proceeds with some order, the Warren Report will be discredited by the press as Garrison's case unfolds and the inadequacy of the FBI investigation becomes apparent.

The CIA

A lot of CIA money was available to the Cuban exiles in 1963. Many of the regulars at 544 Camp Street had CIA contact. There has been considerable indication that Oswald, Ruby, Ferris, and others have at one time or another been CIA operators. Will Garrison bring this out? IMPOR-TANT!: Don't expect an overall CIA exposure as a result of the Garrison case. Most of the contacts were of the lowest level. The point that may come out is not that the CIA was involved in the conspiracy, to assassinate the President, but that the CIA has very little control over its operators and agents.

Surprise Witnesses

Garrison has given out the names of some people who can connect Oswald with Shaw, Ferris, and Ruby, but has not yet disclosed the heart of his case. At Shaw's preliminary hearing, Perry Russo was a surprise voluntary witness. Reinterview—Garrison has kept close watch on the homosexual scene in New Orleans. Watch for testimony of Ferris's former boyfriend, many of whom became his political confidantes as well. The following may appear to give testimony as surprise minor witnesses: J. N. Dauvenhou, Ricardo Davis, Joe Frenkel, Alberto Fowler, Clyde Johnson, Orlando Piedra Luis, Rabel, Sue Blake, Guy Gabaldon, Joseph Hummel, R. Narvaez—and dozens of "gay Lathes and Mexicanos."

The FBI

Regis Kennedy, and Warren deBruyere are two FBI men who kept tabs on the anti-Castro activities at 544 Camp Street. They knew of the Ferris-Oswald connection, if not of the conspiracy. Although both have been subpoenaed to appear before the New Orleans grand jury, they have refused to testify. Will Garrison call them to the stand? If so, will they testify? Their testimony could greatly embarrass the FBI, which tried to sweep the whole New Orleans investigation of the Warren Commission under the rug. Will the FBI disown its two Grand? How will J. Edgar Hoover react to this one?

Testimony of Gordon Novel

Novel has created a self-image as an opponent of Garrison. But at one time he was the D.A.'s electronics expert. Novel is a maternalist with knowledge of the Cosa Nostra, Cuban exiles such as Sergio Acecchia Smith, the right-wingers, and possibly the CIA.

Testimony of Alvin Beaubout

Ferris's former roommate has also attempted to portray himself as an opponent of Garrison. He may give key testimony about Garrison's trip to Houston and Galveston on the weekend of the assassination.

Legal Acronymy

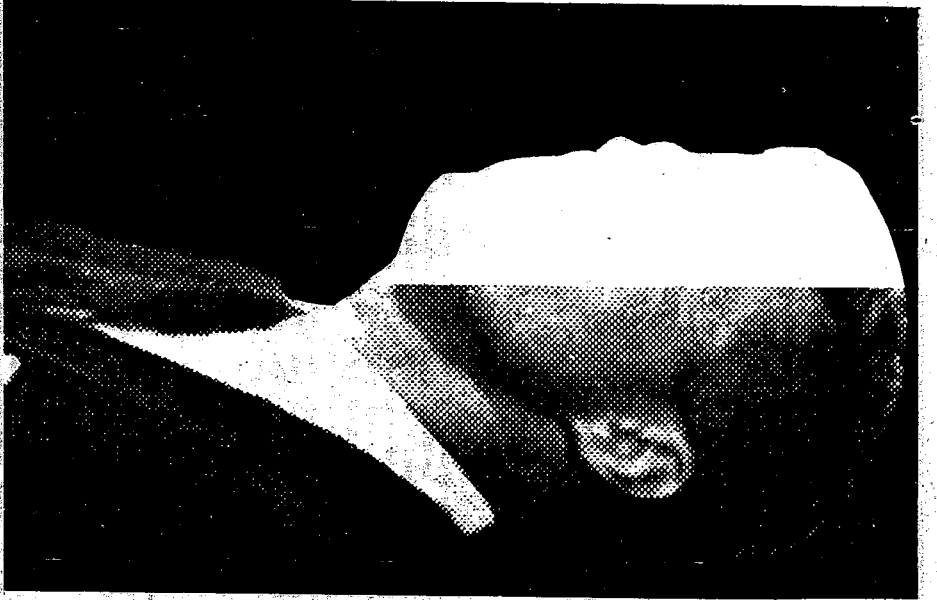
Bitter exchanges in and out of court. Watch for charges of mental incompetence and sexual perversion hurled by both sides.

Garrison

Watch his political career. And he's completely unpredictable. In interviews with us he expressed a special concern over "fascism" in the United States, both of the overt militarist nature and of the more subtle mind-control powers of big government.

The Press

The press, disguised by Garrison's meaningless "exclusives," has been giving his case only the most minor coverage. Watch the story move from page 80 to page 1 of the *New York Times* as the trial develops.



Who's who in the Garrison case

JAMES C. ALCOCK: assistant D.A. in Garrison's office, deeply involved in the assassination investigation.

DEAN ADAMS ANDREWS, JR.: see profile, page 15.

GUY BANISTER: ex-FBI agent, who ran his own detective agency which employed Ferrrie, David

Lewis and Jack S. Martin. He worked closely with exile Cubans and right wing anti-communists.

ALVIN BEAUBOEUFF: roommate of David Ferrrie who accompanied him on the trip to Houston and Galveston on the weekend following President Kennedy's assassination.

THOMAS BECKHAM: associate of Ferrrie in Cuban exile activities, member of the Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America.

"CLAY BERTRAND" & "CLEM BERTRAND": aliases used by Clay Shaw.

EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY: see page 39.

MILTON BRENNER: attorney who represents Layton Martens & William Gurvich.

CARLOS BRINGUER: Cuban exile who "attacked" Oswald when he was distributing Fair Play for Cuba leaflets.

MORRIS BROWNLEE: friend of David Ferrrie and member of the Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America.

VERNON BUNDY: testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he saw Oswald and Shaw conversing together during the summer of 1963.

JULIAN BUSNEDO: close friend of Sergio Ataracha Smith who knew Ferrrie and was questioned by Garrison.

JOHN THE BAPTIST CANCLER: claimed on NBC television special that Garrison asked him to burglarize Shaw's house and that Bundy told him he had lied in his testimony on Shaw.

TOMMY CLARK: friend of David Ferrrie who Dean Andrews, Jr., paroled on Ferrrie's request.

MELVIN COFFEY: friend of Ferrrie who accompanied him to Houston and Galveston on the weekend following the assassination.

WILLIAM DALZELL: an associate of Banister and an incorporator of the militant anti-Castro organization, Friends of Democratic Cuba (FDC).

EUGENE C. DAVIS: French Quarter bartender whom Andrews identified as "Clay Bertrand."

WARREN DEBRUYERS: FBI agent who kept tabs on Cuban exiles and right wingers at 544 Camp Street. He was transferred to Dallas at the time Oswald moved there and back to New Orleans after Oswald died.

ELADIO DEL VALLE: ex-Batista aide who reportedly paid Ferrrie for missions against Cuba.

F. IRVIN DYMOND: chief defense attorney for Clay Shaw, defeated by Garrison in race for D.A. in 1961.

HUGH B. EXNICIOS: attorney for Ferrrie's estate and, briefly, for Alvin Beaubouff.

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE: see profile, page 11.

JIM GARRISON: see profile, page 33.

JOHN O. GEORGE: friend of Ferrrie and Morris Brownlee who has been questioned by Garrison.

MANUEL GARCIA GONZALES: the full name of a person which was completed by Shaw's attorney's after Perry Russo said that a man by the name of Manuel was present at the conspiratorial session which he witnessed.

MAX GONZALES: court clerk who worked with Garrison on the Ferrrie investigation.

WILLIAM GURVICH: private investigator who volunteered to help Garrison and then turned against him.

LOREN EUGENE HALL: anti-Castro activist, associate of Bradley, subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness.

LAWRENCE HOWARD, JR.: anti-Castro activist, associate of Loren Hall, subpoenaed by Garrison as a material witness.

LEON HUBERT: former Orleans Parish D.A. whom Garrison worked for as an assistant D.A. during the 1950's. He specialized on the Jack Ruby investigation for the Warren Commission.

JOHN IRION: knew Ferrrie in the Civil Air Patrol.

LOUIS IVON: Garrison's chief investigator.

JIMMIE JAMES JOHNSON: youth who discovered Ferrrie's body on February 22, 1967.

REGIS KENNEDY: FBI agent who kept watch on anti-Castro activity in New Orleans.

HERMAN KOHLMAN: Garrison's assistant D.A. who was "ipped off" by Jack S. Martin about Ferrrie's role in the assassination.

AL LANDRY: friend of Perry Russo and David Ferrrie.

FRED LEBMANS: claimed to have seen Shaw and Oswald at his Turkish Bath house, also alleged that Garrison offered him a bribe.

JAMES LEWALLEN: former roommate of David Ferrrie.

DAVID F. LEWIS: formerly worked for Banister, claims to know five people involved in the conspiracy.

WESLEY J. LIEBLER: Warren Commission staff attorney who handled the New Orleans investigation.

CARLOS MARCELLO: see profile, page 23.

DANTE MARACCHINI: friend of Ferrie who worked with Oswald at William B. Reily Co.

LAYTON MARTENS: former roommate of Ferrie, indicted for perjury with regard to the Houma burglary case.

JACK S. MARTIN: private investigator, associate of Ferrie, who tipped D.A. office about Ferrie's activities on the night of Friday, November 22, 1963.

MIKE McLANEY: formerly major figure in gambling in Cuba. Anti-Castroites trained on his brother's land in Lascombe, La.

LEWIS J. McWILLIE: formerly gambler in Cuba, friend of Jack Ruby.

SANDRA MOFFET: denies Russo's testimony that she accompanied him to Ferrie's apartment on night conspiracy was being discussed.

GORDON NOVEL: former Garrison aid who was an associate of Ferrie and involved in the Houma burglary.

ALVIN V. OSER: executive assistant D.A. on Garrison's staff.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD: see profile, page 19.

JOE PETERSON: accompanied Brek Wall to Galveston on November 24, 1963.

GEORGE HAZZA II: attorney for Lewallen and Marazhin, long time friend of Ferrie who later worked on Garrison's staff. He died in an aircrash in March of 1967.

CARLOS QUIROGA: associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith, organizer of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans in 1960. Raised money and trained troops in preparation of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

JOSEPH RAULT, JR.: oilman, founder of Truth and Consequences.

CHUCK ROLLAND: proprietor of Writeland Skating Rink in Houston.

WILLARD ROBERTSON: Businessman and co-founder of Truth and Consequences, an organization started by sympathetic businessmen to fund Garrison's investigation after it was revealed that Garrison was using public funds to dispatch his investigators on trips outside New Orleans.

JACK RUBY: see profile, page 27.

PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO: testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he was at a party at which Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw conspired to assassinate Kennedy.

EMILIO SANTANA: Cuban exile questioned by Garrison.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA: assistant D.A. on Garrison's staff, first to question Russo.

CLAY SHAW: see profile, page 6.

KERRY THORNTLEY: served in the Marines with Oswald. Indicted by Garrison for perjury with regard to knowing Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Charges were never pressed. He now writes for the underground press.

MIGUEL TORRES: Cuban exile who testified about Ruby-Santana-Shaw connections. He accused Garrison of trying to bribe him.

JUAN VALDES: Cuban exile questioned by Garrison, testimony never released.

ANGEL VAGA: Cuban exile questioned by Garrison, testimony never released.

EDWARD VOEBAL: classmate of Oswald in junior high school.

BRECK WALL: associate of Jack Ruby who traveled from Dallas to Galveston the same night Ferrie went from Houston to Galveston. He spoke with Ruby the night before Oswald was shot.

HUGH WARD: an associate of Guy Banister.

EDWARD AND WILLIAM WEGMANN: defense attorneys for Clay Shaw.

SAM MONK ZELDEN: lawyer associated with Dean Andrews, Jr. Andrews requested him to defend Oswald in his stead.

When's when

NOVEMBER 22, 1963: Kennedy is assassinated.

NOVEMBER 24, 1963: Oswald is killed by Ruby.

NOVEMBER 25, 1963: Garrison arrests and questions Ferrie, Beaubouf, Coffey, and Layton Martens.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1963: FBI launches New Orleans investigation: Shaw, Coffey, Gill, Ferrie, Beaubouf, Martens, Andrews, Martin

are among those interrogated. Garrison is apprised of results of interrogation.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1964: Warren Commission submits Report to President Johnson. Report concentrates on events in Dallas; ignores New Orleans leads.

FALL, 1964: Without fanfare, Garrison reopens his investigation into events in New Orleans leading up to the Kennedy assassination.

NOVEMBER, 1966: This is the date Garrison uses as the "official" beginning of his investigation. Actually, he has been working on the investigation for almost three years and has questioned many of its important figures.

DECEMBER, 1966: William Gurvich joins Garrison's investigative staff. (Clay Shaw has already been interrogated.)

FEBRUARY 17, 1967: New Orleans States-Tribune publishes Garrison's investigation for the first time.

FEBRUARY 22, 1967: Ferrie is found dead. Garrison describes him as "one of history's most important individuals."

MARCH 1, 1967: Clay Shaw is arrested and charged with "conspiring with Ferrie, Oswald, and others" to assassinate President Kennedy.

MARCH 14 - 17, 1967: Shaw's preliminary hearing is held. State produces two witnesses, Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy. State court panel of three judges rules that there is enough evidence to try Shaw.

APRIL 1, 1967: Gordon Novel and Sergio Arcacha Smith are charged with conspiring with Ferrie and others to commit simple burglary in Houma, La., August, 1961. Smith, who lives in Texas, and Novel, who has fled to Ohio, successfully fight extradition.

APRIL 6, 1967: Layton Martens, a former roommate of Ferrie, is indicted for perjury on testimony he gave relating to 1961 Houma burglary.

MAY 15, 1967: Alvin Beaubouf becomes the first potential material witness to accuse Garrison's office of attempted bribery.

JUNE 19, 1967: Fred Leeman, Miguel Torres, and John Cancher make charges against Garrison on NBC.

JUNE 27, 1967: Gurvich resigns from Garrison's staff and charges that there is "no truth" to Garrison's conspiracy allegations.

A New Orleans grand jury begins a two-day hearing into the charges against Garrison, and finds no evidence to confirm the allegations which have been made against the D.A. and his assassination investigation.

JULY 13, 1967: John Cancher refuses to confirm or deny the statements he made on NBC and is found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced.

AUGUST 14, 1967: Dean A. Andrews Jr. is convicted on three counts of perjury based on statements he made to a grand jury about Clay Bertrand, Clay Shaw, and David Ferrie.

OCTOBER 17, 1967: Shaw trial set for January, 1968, after judge grants six-month continuance because of adverse publicity.

DECEMBER 20, 1967: Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, an employee of Dr. Carl McIntire, is charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

FEBRUARY 16, 1968: Allen Dulles, director of CIA until September, 1961, is subpoenaed. He refuses to testify.

FEBRUARY 17, 1968: Novel is re-subpoenaed and information is given that he had been associating with E. E. Bradley.

MARCH 31, 1968: Bradley is granted six-month continuance in his fight against extradition.

APRIL 6, 1967: Kerry Thornley, Oswald's ex-Marine buddy, is charged with perjury after testifying he did not know Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Charges are not pressed.

JUNE 4, 1968: A three-judge federal panel begins deliberation on Shaw's request for a permanent injunction to prevent Garrison from prosecuting him. He accuses Garrison of violating his civil rights and asks that the Warren Report be declared valid and admissible as evidence. A state court had ruled it "hearsay" and inadmissible as evidence.

JULY 23, 1968: The federal court denies Shaw's motion of an injunction. He will appeal to U.S. Supreme Court.

NOVEMBER 8, 1968: Governor Reagan refuses to extradite Bradley.

DECEMBER 9, 1968: U.S. Supreme Court refuses to prohibit Garrison from prosecuting Shaw.

DECEMBER 11, 1968: Garrison sets the Shaw trial date for January 21, 1969.

DECEMBER 20, 1968: Defense attorneys for Shaw announce that he is ready to stand trial.

PINKIES

KOPP, the BLACK KNIGHT and LESTER IN

PANDORA'S BOX



WHAT'S A PANDORA'S BOX?



GRAB HOLD!

WHICH MIGHTY?



BOX



BOX

A PANDORA'S BOX IS WHEN YOU OPEN IT, HEADS ROLL, EMPIRES CRUMBLE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT TREMBLES IN ITS BOOTS FOR FEAR THE TRUTH WILL COME OUT AND TUMBLE THE MIGHTY FROM THEIR SEATS OF POWER. SEE?

HOW THE DEVIL D'YOU EXPECT ME TO KNOW UNTIL WE'VE OPENED IT? CUT THE FOOLISH QUESTIONS AND TAKE HOLD!

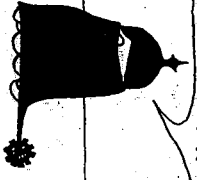
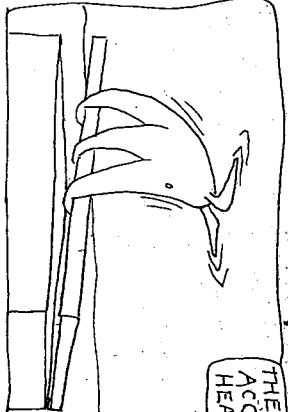
ALL RIGHT, BUT I WONDER IF...



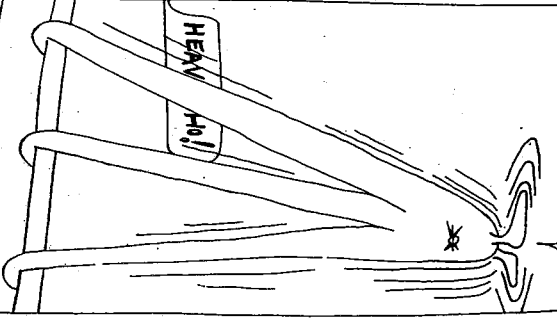
PLEASE LEAVE THE WONDERING TO ME, YOU TAKE CARE OF THE GRABBING DEPARTMENTS



THERE'S NOTHING THAT CAN'T BE ACCOMPLISHED ONCE YOU GET YOUR HEADS TOGETHER. HEAVE!



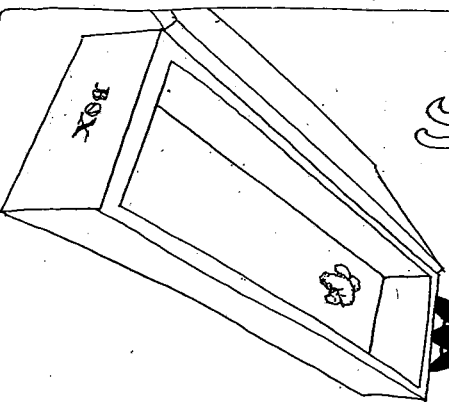
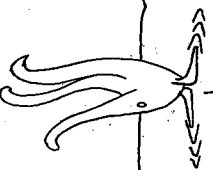
I'M HEAVING!



HEAVY HO!!

DID THE TRUTH COME OUT?

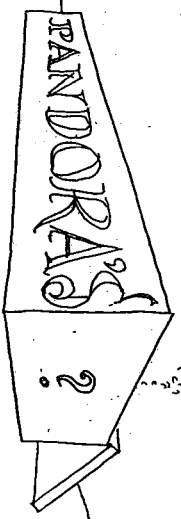
SHUTUP!



BOX

THERE MUST BE OTHER BOXES...

WILL THEY MAKE EMPIRES CRUMBLE?



PANDORA'S ?

continuing Karl Thawman and H.L. Mark Trail

© 1969 Sid Thawman

changes

GENEVA REPORT

First let me apologize for being such a lousy correspondent. The only excuse I can offer is that I've been very busy—which isn't very good, I'm afraid. I'm writing now not so much as your Switzerland correspondent, but rather to fill you in on some of the things that have been happening in this small piece of Europe I inhabit.

First things first. My Munich experience, which Paul asked me to write about ages ago, did not end up with a long prison sentence, as you may have heard from the not-to-be-trusted media (even WEAI had me down for six months). In actual fact it was only one month, and that was suspended. They added on, however, their latest trick to suppress radical activities: a two-year probationary period. All told, I spent less than a week in German jails.

I arrived in Munich on a Friday, with a batch of leaflets I'd mimeographed the night before and 1,000 copies of the latest RITA (Resisters Inside The Army) newsletter. I checked into a cheap hotel for the night, and then, since it was too late for the War Resisters International office to be open, I went out to make the rounds of the local GIs hangouts, in hopes of spotting some sympathetic soldiers and working out plans in my mind for the next day's coup on McGraw—the largest army base in the area.

Later that night, back at my hotel, I experienced something which has since made me think more about my anarchist/pacifist beliefs than all my demagoguing and jangling back in the States rolled into one. A drunken homosexual started beating at my door—and I mean beating. Communication was difficult, since he knew no English and I no German. He did speak a little French, though, enough to make it clear that I wanted no part of what he wanted. I found myself fingering my staple gun until I realized what I was doing. I had to think fast—all the GIs in the world wouldn't get me out of this situation, and the door wasn't going to hold forever. So I went for a salt shaker I'd brought with me, and emptied it into my hand. I hoped that he was drunk enough so that if he



A cloud of gloom hangs over the heads of these skin doctors when they discover that the dimple cream they invented has fallen into the hands of David Eisenhower.

cartoon: Paul Pealnik

did break in, I could throw the salt in his face and run like hell. Fortunately he was even more drunk, and collapsed outside the door. Thinking I might be a trick, I didn't go out to see how he was.

Next morning he was gone. I went to the airport to pick up my "accomplice," as the police later called her. Kathy is a 20-year-old apolitical girl who goes to a Catholic college in the U.S. I had met her in Geneva through mutual, nonpolitical friends, a month before. I told her about my plans to invade an American army base and asked, half jokingly, if she would like to join me. To my surprise, she thought the idea was groovy. Kathy travels a lot—or should I say, "travels." Her father is with a large airline, and therefore she could go anywhere in the world free of charge. Unfortunately, when her father read about his daughter being in some German jail and not in Italy with her girlfriend, he took away her wings. But I digress.

Within three hours of my picking up Kathy, we were both busted, but not before collating and stapling 1,000 leaflets in the base's canteen, and distributing over half of them to our friends in Kahl. The MPs turned us over to the German police, after making sure I wasn't associated with their organization. It seems the Germans have a law against encouraging NATO troops to desert. Through I told my judge, through my police interpreter, that we weren't encouraging desertion—only sabotage and resistance from within—the hung the rap on us anyway. It's just as well, though, if we'd gotten off scot-free, my faith in anarchism might have been irrevocably shattered.

This year I've had half a dozen American deserters staying with me on and off Switzerland, neutral country troops to desert. Not even my German judge would say that Switzerland has these laws about residency and work permits, you see. And if you work without first getting the official Swiss bureaucratic permission, well, that's liable to put some poor Swiss bloke out of a job. So, wait for your official

It is an age of Ur-Lone Rangers orbiting the moon, encapsulated hopelessly together. It is the last days of Rome; days of bread earned at meaningless (if not worse) tasks of cruises somehow without joy; a time of contradiction in which the leaderless are led by self-professed non-leaders; when we speak of love because we know how large is our anger; a time of seeking reality and, finding it, drugging ourselves to avoid what we have found. Aristotle is condemned; his notions of cause and effect are quaint but over-30. Hanot was not bombed, not a single Indonesian slaughtered, not one, until the *New York Times* got there. Nothing ever really happens unless CBS relays the event via the airwaves.

That conspiracies occur, I have no doubt. That the assassination of John Kennedy was very likely the product of such a plot, I am inclined to believe. The obvious desire on the part of the Warren Commission to "cool it" is well documented by the Commission itself. Mr. Garrison may indeed demonstrate an actual plot involving Oswald, Ruby, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, E. Eugene Bradley, and the Mafia, among others, and including the tacit but clear approval of the "military-industrial complex." If so, he will have satisfied our craving for answers.

But it must be noted that we shall have achieved this satisfaction at a cost. The conspiracy laws constitute the most heinous weapons at the command of the state. Such statutes are, historically, the prime methods by which voices of dissent have been silenced. The earliest I.W.W. organizers were jailed under such laws, the Rosenbergs were electrocuted after conviction of "conspiring to commit espionage" on the testimony of two alleged fellow conspirators Morton Sobell, tried at the same time, remains in federal prison to this day, convicted on similar testimony, but manifestly innocent, and a few of the latest victims are Doctor Benjamin Spock, The Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Mitchell Goodman, and Michael Ferber, convicted not of a crime, but *conspiracy* to commit one. (The Great God Conspiracy is now so accepted that the last three are facing jail for *conspiring in public*, which ought to inspire a public outcry over the offense to English usage by such ivy-tower scholars as cannot be bothered by more injustices.)

Space does not permit even a cursory listing of the more prominent instances of civil-liberties eroded by use of these laws, but the technique by which many thousands of lives have been ruined is so well established that every law school might teach it, except that it is so easily learned "on the job" (as an assistant D.A.).

An individual already under arrest or even awaiting sentence for another charge is promised leniency in return for "cooperation." He is then listed in the indictment as a co-conspirator. Occasionally, this witness's perjury is skillfully suborned. More often, the "co-conspirator" names others in order to save his own skin. These are the "cheep" cases, cases in which the object is to maintain the D.A.'s "balancing average" of convictions. In either event, the case is usually buttressed by testimony to the effect that the co-conspirators have been seen in "association," that is, plotting their plot in some restaurant or other; one plotter has sent another to visit a third. In short, guilt by association.

Of course, this sort of thing is done only by the bad guys. You and I are made of less paranoid stuff. Right? Not so. We treat the master as if it had a head. Since it does not, we come on like St. George, only to discover we are, in reality, Don Quixote.

— Sid H.

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Sample of handbill distributed by Oswald in New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

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