

who killed
JOHN F. KENNEDY

does Garrison know?

EXCLUSIVE!

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on the
JFK conspiracy

complete guide to the
CLAYSHAW TRIAL

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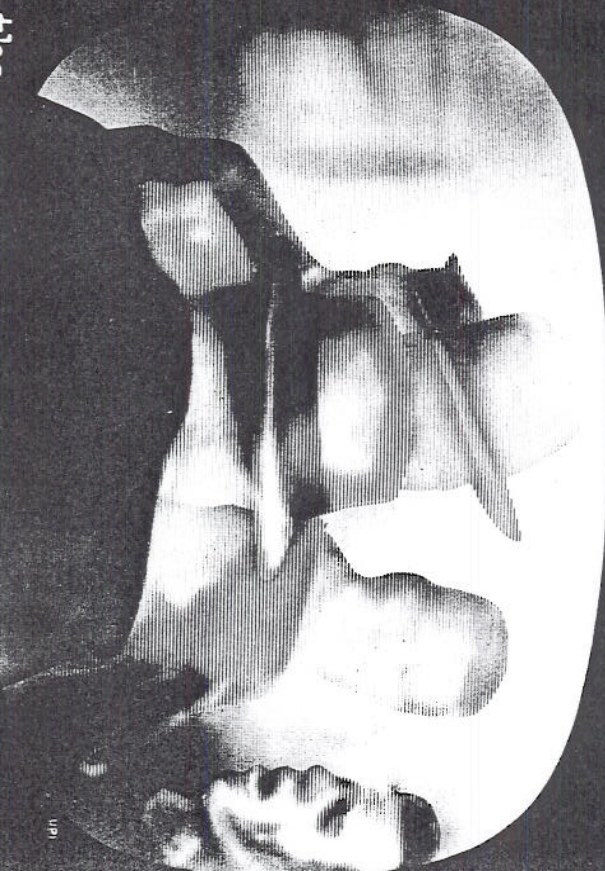
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Sample of handbill distributed by Oswald in New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

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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.

EXCLUSIVE:

New Orleans in the early 1960's

All Jim Garrison quotes were obtained in exclusive interviews.

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 raucous Bourbon Street, its honky-tonk 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

"Where are the men in the country? They amount, which presupposes a month." —Jim Garrison.

If you find yourself confused a chronology of events, which appears on pages 42-43, and more index appear on pages 12, 25, 35.

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. 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. Further-

Ever 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 conducted by individuals in New Orleans.

Garrison has said that it is impos-

ible 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 this publication rights to WIN and the War Resisters League, a publication and an organization searching for peace and truth in our time. Because we, too, are searching.

Sandy Hochberg
James T. Valliere
("Special Editors")

able to begin to unravel the events which took place in Dallas on the weekend of the assassination unless the conspiracies and the planning which took place in New Orleans are clearly understood. The incident to the assassination is not to be found in Dallas, but rather in New Orleans. This is the major difference between Garrison's investigation and the FBI, Secret Service inquiries, and the Warren Commission Report and the Dallas Critics. Their investigations all began and ended in Dallas and dealt almost exclusively with events in Dallas. Garrison began and conducted his

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, Adlai Stevenson presided over an investigation in New Orleans. In an investigation in November and December of 1963, but that on "the evidence found before the Shaw" and that was asked if Shaw "was checked out and found clear?" He replied, "That's right."

That raises several questions. Why was Shaw investigated about the assassination of President Kennedy? He questioned by the Warren Commission? Why did such a high official in the federal government say that Shaw was "cleared" the day following Garrison's charge? The Washington Post reported that when an official in the Justice Department was asked if Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand were the "same person" the month after Clark's original statement, the Justice Department released a statement which stated: "The Attorney General has advised that the investigation of the Warren Commission, indicating need to investigate Mr. Shaw. They added that 'No evidence was found that Clay Shaw was ever called into the Bertrand investigation 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 1956, 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 Fort 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 the investment losses alone are 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 Law 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 nearly 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.

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

handled their cases and got them bailed out or probed.

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 Ferrer's apartment in September, 1963, when plans for the assassination were discussed. But the Ferrer-Oswald-Shaw connection is known to many out of Ferrer's apartment and life.

On March 1, 1967, Garrison charged Shaw, along with Ferrer, 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 complicity.

gracious elegance in a restored carriage house at 1313 Dauphine Street in the French Quarter. One of his interests has been the restoration of old houses in this historic section of New Orleans. He also writes plays, loves opera and the symphony, and attends most of New Orleans' cultural events.

To the New Orleans homosexual community, Clay Shaw is known as "Clay Bertrand," a wealthy man to whom they can turn when they need legal help. When Shaw was arrested by Garrison in March, 1967, the D.A.'s men found, among his papers and possessions, "one chain, five leather whips, one black gown, one black net hat, and pieces of leather."

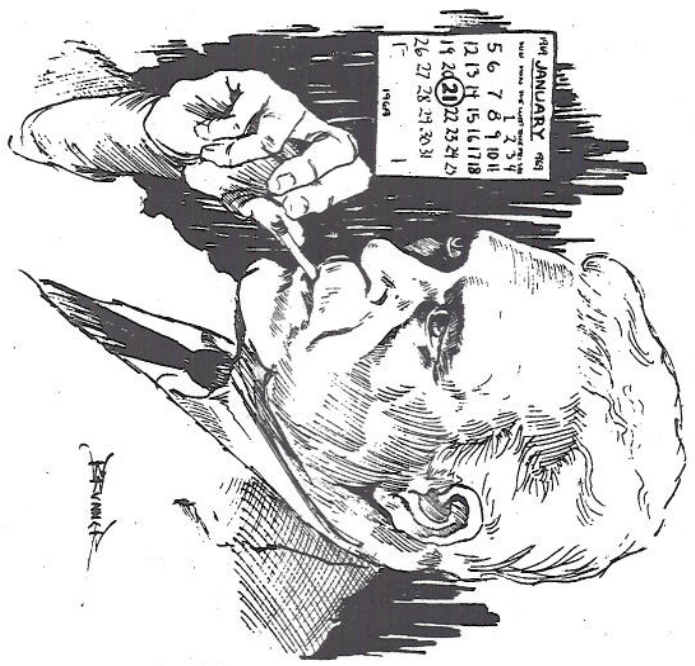
(Shaw has claimed that these were parts of his Mardi Gras costume.) Under his attempts to keep vice under control in New Orleans, District Attorney Garrison made periodic sweeps of the "gay scene." The young men who were imprisoned in these police operations turned to Bertrand for help. Invariably, he sent them to lawyer Dean Andrews, who

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



Biographical portrait: Frank Dunner

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 Gay 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 344 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 Houma, 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 McLanary, 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 Arcuchia Smith, Emilio Santana, Miguel Torres, Carlos Outroga, 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 "Clay Bertrand" (Shaw). Before his suspension as Assistant D. A. of Jefferson Parish, Andrews did Ferrie the favor of "holc press-quiting" (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, 1964, he was arrested in Jefferson 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, Alvin Bannoef, George Piazza, Jr., Layton Martin, James Lawallen, Donald Doory, 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 the young male friends is well established. Perry Russo has testified that he met Ferrie on the anguished wailing of the parents of Al Landry; he stated that he told Landry's mother "that if anyone could 'alleviate' 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 "patric and tortured creature, a genuinely 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. Stranam 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 oddball 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.

"I have never had a case reported because we used improper methods."—Jim Garrison.

"My, how 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, up to kill, anything as despicable as a conspiracy."—David W. Ferrite

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, through 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 clean-ups.

To quote from the Warren Report:
Q. 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 clients,' so we didn't maintain the 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 with the 544 Camp Street address—the address, it will be remembered, of a conglomerate 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 regulars saw Oswald with Ferrite and address on numerous occasions at this address. Some of the witnesses have already revealed parts of their asso-

ciation 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. Kelly Company, a block and a half from 544 Camp Street. One of his co-workers was Danie Marchini, who left Kelly'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 Oswald 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: "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." Except for his brief employment with Ruby,

"On July 29, 1963 at Garrison's request, the New Orleans Police Department rechecked the apartment which Shaw stayed at the time of his arrest. At the top of this document Shaw's name was typewritten followed by the words 'Alma Clay Bertrand,' which was crossed out 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 habits. From a study of Oswald's bookshelves we learned 1984 is the favorite book."

"Upon moving to New Orleans on April 24, 1963, Oswald's employment was with the Shell Oil Company. He and his wife and child at the home of a friend, Mrs. Ruth Paine, of Irving, Tex. In New Orleans he obtained work as a greaser and oiler for the Boeing Company. For the month of July 1963, he worked at an apartment. Oswald asked his wife to join him. Mrs. Paine brought Oswald's family to New Orleans. Oswald and his wife could only get work as a greaser and oiler for the Boeing Company. Oswald told his wife and Mrs. Paine that he was working as a commercial photographer. He lost his job on July 19, 1963, because his work was not satisfactory. 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 membership was a hindrance to his discharge."—Warren Report.

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

Garrison had been asked many times for the identities of Kennedy's actual assassin. Never once to evade a direct question, he has in various media announced that the assassin was:

- 4 Communist Plot
- 4 Fidelist Plot
- 4 Cuban Agent Whig Plot
- 4 Cuban Agent Establishment Plot
- 4 Plot Masterminded by John Foster Dulles

Key: The Work of At Least 14 Third Immediately after the Assassination and Retained as Soon as Oswald was Picked up by the FBI.

If Garrison keeping the actual identities of the assassin 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 on the assassination 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 tipped 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' Castro agent.

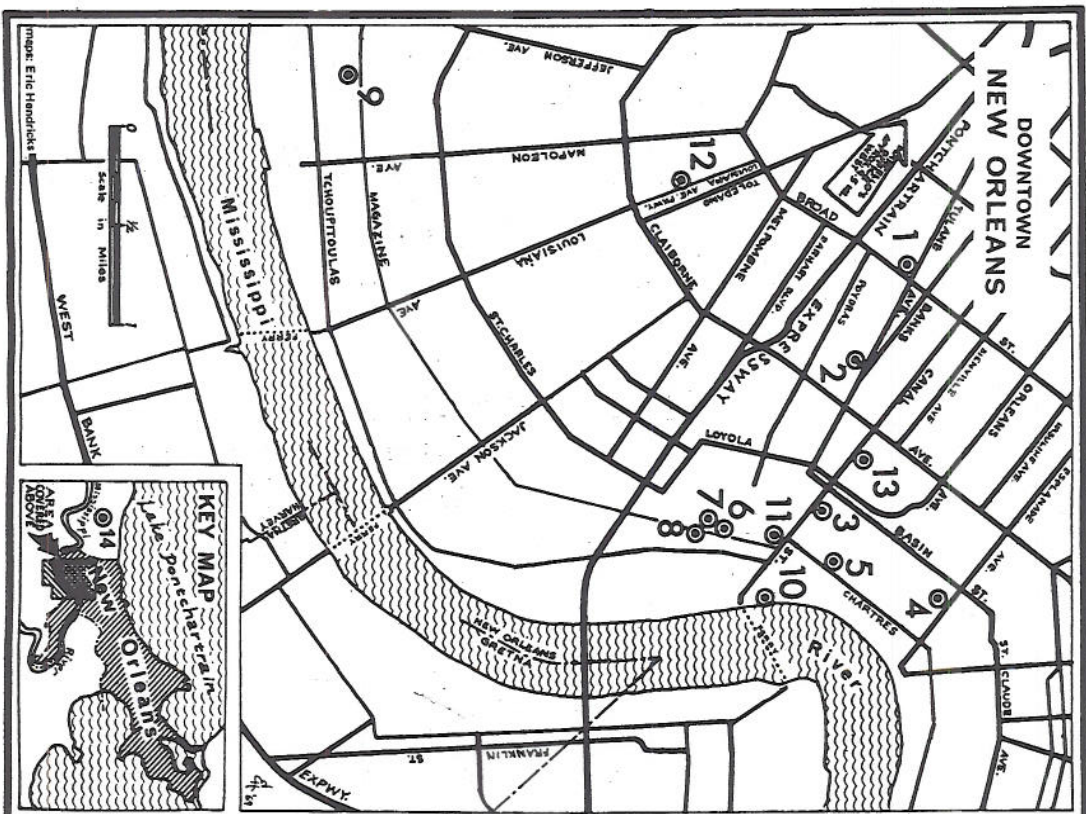
Oswald's other pro-Communist activities were likewise obviously phony and of little help to him. He had made a considerable effort to be known as a friend of the U.S. Communist Party. He continuously sent unsolicited letters concerning his FPCC activities to that organization, and to Gus Hall and Arnold 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 *Militant*, 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 a 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: Fartle, Marcello and Gill were here on November 22, 1963. Shaw appealed here for federal relief against Garrison but his request was rejected.
6. FBI and CIA offices
7. 544 CAMP STREET.
8. WILLIAM B. RELLY CO., a coffee processing plant, where Oswald worked.
9. OSWALD lived here at 4905 MAGAZINE
10. Bienville Street Wurf where Oswald picked up the USS WASP.
11. The location of the INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART building in 1963. Shaw was its director. Oswald banded out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets here during the summer of 1963.
12. David Fartle's residence where Garrison has charged that Shaw, Fartle, Oswald and others conspired to assassinate President Kennedy.
13. 700 Block of CANAL where Oswald and Binquiner 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 were rarely had sexual relations, and that Oswald was not a man. She also told Mrs. Prime [her handmaid 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 (1955-57), 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 cadre 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 gifted 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 ADIZ, 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, nevertheless, 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 defected to 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. Reilly Company, he was unemployed. His handmaid states that he spent his days "job hunting," though later the Report states, "although apparently making some effort to obtain another job, again 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

Martin and Ferrie had both worked as investigators for the Guy Banister Dierkes law firm. Banister was also a member of the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, of which Ferrie was a bishop.

"I believe it would be fruitless to look for an accomplice," David Ferrie, asked whether Oswald had any accomplices.

"I believe it would be fruitless to look for an accomplice," David Ferrie, asked whether Oswald had any accomplices.

UN SHOTS suddenly, shook-
ingly disrupt President Ken-
nedy's motorcade as it is pro-
ceeding down Elm Street toward the
triple underpass at Dealey Plaza. The
President and Texas Governor Con-
radly are rushed to Parkland Memo-
rial Hospital. The President is pro-
nounced dead.

Lee Harvey Oswald is
apprehended by Dallas police and
charged with the murders of Pres-
ident 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 testi-
fy 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. With
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 March-
10's behalf. Twice during October,
Ferrie flew to Guatemala to do inves-
tigative 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 Madison Drey, 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. Further-
more, 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 dan-
gerous for Ferrie; the Whitehand Ice
Skating Rink in Houston—50 miles
from Dallas—is designated as the best
available communications point. Fer-
rie is to wait by the pay telephone at
the rink for further instructions.
Before leaving, Ferrie telephones
Chuck Roland, Whitehand owner,
and informs him that he is coming
from New Orleans to do some skat-
ing and would like a skating sched-
ule.

Early Friday evening Ferrie leaves
New Orleans on the 350-mile drive to
Houston. He is accompanied by two
of his boyfriends: his 19-year-old
roommate Alvin Beaubout, and
26-year-old Melvin Coffey. They are
driving a 1961 light blue Comet sta-
tion wagon with Louisiana plates
784-895. They drive through a tor-
rential 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. Mar-
tin telephones Garrison's assistant
Frank Kohnan and informs him
that Ferrie and Oswald had planned
the assassination, that Ferrie had
taught Oswald how to shoot, and
that Ferrie had left New Orleans to
be Oswald's "back-up pilot."

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 Hou-
ston, 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 Beaubout
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
Whitehand Ice Skating Rink. They
arrive between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m.,
spend their time at the pay phones,

and do no skating. According to FBI
documents:
"Mr. Ferrie had a short general
discussion with Mr. Kohnan,
but at no time did they discuss
the cost of equipping or opera-
ting an ice skating rink. Mr.
Ferrie stated to Mr. Roland
that he and his companions
would be in and out of the rink
during the weekend. This is the
last time Mr. Roland saw
Ferrie and his companions."

At the rink, Ferrie receives one tele-
phone 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 inter-
tion 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. Henry 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 contin-
ues to make phone calls, and finds
out that Oswald is scheduled to be
removed to the County Jail on Sun-
day morning.

**"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 Brock 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 Beauvois 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 Allen Spector 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 shoots 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 Buterson 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 Beauvois's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferris calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been coming New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferris to stay out of town that night, until arrangements can be made to handle the situation. Ferris subsequently

Atorney Philip Buterson was able to help to Wall and Peterson in several ways. Grant while she was questioned by the Warren Commission regarding her knowledge of Brock Wall and Ferris.

"Let me say this into the record. I am sure the Commission knows Brock Wall is at the Adolphus Hotel here, and I know he closed down because of the assassination and went down to Galveston to visit his parents. And Jack called Brock Wall at his home in Dallas and he was there any time between 11:00 and 11:30 p.m. when Jack was charged with the murder. I helped 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, and I wanted to see if I could help in any way."

Buterson 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 murder in Galveston, the news media in Houston later told Chuck Roland that he was interviewed in Galveston. Ferris's legal wife, in Marcello's legal wife, was a companion of Ferris at the time of the shooting. He could later tell Garrison that he went to Galveston that week, and that he had an other hunting gear.

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, jukebox and vending machine corporations, a splashing 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 overthrowing 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-

nedy 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 Marston, 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 conspiracy.

DAVID FERRIE
NOVEMBER 22 - 24, 1963

FRIDAY EVENING
 Ferrie and his roommate Alvin Beauboeuf 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 Winterland Skating Rink. Ferrie will wait for a call at the pay phone.

EARLY EVENING: Ferrie, Beauboeuf 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

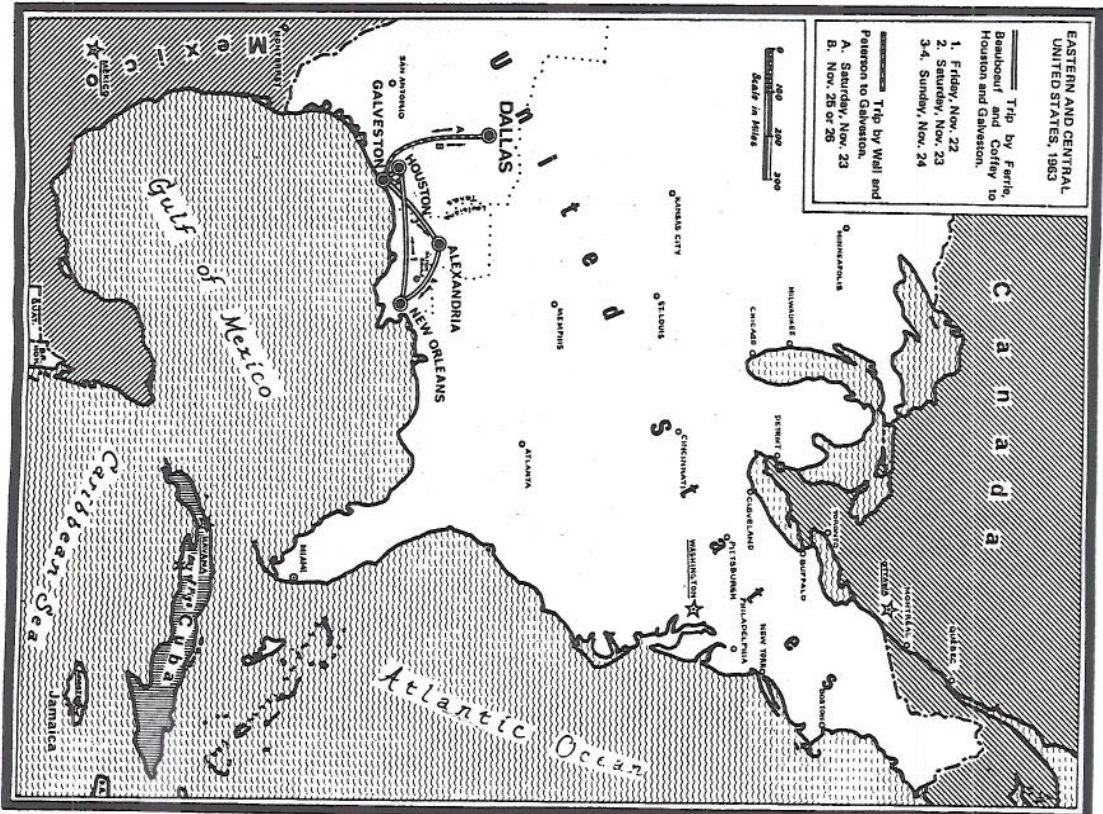
FRIDAY EVENING:
 Ruby closes his Club. Breck Wall cancels the musical comedy act (Bottom's Up) which he heads at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas.

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

SATURDAY
 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.

SUNDAY
 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, Lydon 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 conspirators. 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 Central 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 because public knowledge, but before the details were revealed, Melvin Belli, then Ruby's attorney, stated that Ruby "had actively 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 McWhille, who had gambling interests in Cuba before Castro shot him down in January, 1961. In August, 1959, Ruby visited McWhille

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 tip. 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 McWhille'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 "bagman" 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 nightspots, 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

Ferrie, upon his return, accused Garrison of "yanking his government" after McWhille was so complete that a "bill" for him have been organized on any of a large number of charges pending against Ferrie.

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 henchman it would seem that he had no choice but to carry out his orders.

Ruby died in prison on January 4, 1967. The 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.

2 Of greater interest than Ferrie'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 Ferrie'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 Ferrie's political opinions than with his political activities.

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

6 The library card that Ferrie flashes expired six months earlier. If Oswald had Ferrie'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, Ferrie, himself, has testified about his motor trip to Houston and Galveston. Why ask about the plane? Why not ask about

Date 11/27/63

O 0-107-1

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE was interviewed at his residence, 829 1/2 Westheimer Road, Houston, Texas, on November 27, 1963. He was advised he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he made would be used in evidence, and he had the right to the advice of an attorney.

FERRIE stated that at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion he was in the United States. He was concerned over the lack of air cover provided the Cuban who were engaged in the invasion and that he severely criticized President JOHN F. KENNEDY both in public and in private. He stated that he was not in the United States at the time of the invasion and that he had an off-hand or colloquial expression "he ought to be hung" to express his feelings concerning the Cuban situation. He stated that he was not in the United States at the time President KENNEDY should be killed with the intention that this be done and has never at any time outlined or formulated any plan or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it.

FERRIE stated that when it came to serious discussions, when the question of impeachment of President KENNEDY arose he opposed any impeachment proceedings. He stated that he was not in the United States at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion and that he had an off-hand or colloquial expression "he ought to be hung" to express his feelings concerning the Cuban situation. He stated that he was not in the United States at the time President KENNEDY should be killed with the intention that this be done and has never at any time outlined or formulated any plan or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it.

FERRIE stated he has never loaned his library card to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other person at any time and that he has never seen the card. He stated that he has not been out of his possession since it was loaned to him. He exhibited New Orleans Public Library card # W.L. 1474 bearing the stamp "Lending to Mr. L. H. Oswald, 1474 Westchester, New Orleans, La. 70116, March 13, 1963." FERRIE said the address is, "New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 insurance of the card. The library card shows it was issued in the name of Dr. DAVID FERRIE 33 Spring Drive, and expiration date is shown as March 13, 1963.

FERRIE 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. FERRIE stated he has never owned a telescopic 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.

FERRIE said that while in the CIVIL Air Patrol he assisted in firearms instruction at the CIVIL Air Patrol for range safety only. FERRIE claimed he has owned a Stearns 150 Blue and white airplane, a Stearns 150 Blue and white airplane number 899K and that this plane has been licensed and the license expired in the spring of 1962. FERRIE 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 rental planes.

SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR., E. and THEODORE K. VATTER, by Special Agent DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, Houston, Texas, on 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana, File # NO 89-69

11/27/63

Ferrie, Breck Wall and Joe Peterson talk to the F.B.I.

Continuation Exhibit No. 1565

December 6, 1963

ERNEST WALL, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised he and JOE PETERSON, Dallas, Texas, were present at the Century Room in the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, on December 6, 1963. WALL advised he first met BRECK WALL and JOE PETERSON approximately four years ago at the Vegas Club in Dallas. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON and made a deal for WALL and PETERSON to produce and appear in a show at the downtown Club, Dallas, Texas. The agreement was that WALL and PETERSON would have in a show for 30 days at the downtown Club. WALL and PETERSON were to do up a contract. ERNEST WALL did not discuss any contract at the time.

One day after the business discussion, WALL and PETERSON had an offer to produce and star in a one night show at the Century Room at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. ERNEST WALL advised he was not in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer.

On the morning after the one night show at the Century Room, WALL went to ERNEST WALL's office. WALL advised he was not in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer. WALL and PETERSON were in Dallas at the time WALL and PETERSON had the offer.

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? Ferrie 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 Ferrie, Deamboult or Coffey in Galveston?

Garrison's investigation, 1964 to 1969

Garrison and the press: at the second press conference on February 20, 1967, Garrison barred all reporters from the two New Orleans newspapers. The attorney's previous Friday harangue at an assassination investigation, Garrison refused to go ahead with the news conference until the local press understood that Garrison had given notice that Garrison had less than complete respect for reporters.

Garrison continued his concerted effort to turn every friend he had in the city into an enemy. He had in the Gene Roberts of the New York Times, Hugh Ayerworth of Newsweek, David Chandler of Life, James Phelan of the New York Times, and the New York Herald Tribune. He had turned against Garrison and his investigation, Garrison's "interviews" and "evidence" were fought by judges to be largely without foundation. There was little investigative digging. Garrison had succeeded in getting the press off his back. A soon after he had NBC's local reporter Jim Mitchell by calling him a "hard head." NBC, in turn, virtually blacked out network news coverage of the investigation until its TV special on June 10, 1967. The New York Times had volunteered information to Garrison publicly requested.

"The key to the whole case is through the looking glass. Black is white, white is black, and news is news." - Jim Garrison.

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.

Having questioned Dave Ferrie and others during the weekend of the assassination, Garrison had been suspicious. At that time it appeared that there had indeed been a conspiracy; by the fall of 1966 it appears he had largely completed an investigation into events in his city which tied into an assassination plot. By the 1966 he no longer had to fear tipping off prime suspects as to his intentions. In October he questioned Anderwas, and in December, Shaw and Ferrie.

During this period his investigators, cleaning up loose ends, were dispatched to Miami, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, and Dallas. It was Garrison's filing of expense vouchers for these trips which first brought public attention to his investigation: the New Orleans press first revealed news of this on February 17, 1967. On the following day, Garrison admitted that his probe was underway, but as yet had neither named nor charged any suspects. On this same day, David Ferrie, who had been questioned by Garrison, voluntarily linked himself to 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

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 backfired 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 Torrance Hotel; it has never been revealed 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 businessmen Clay Shaw, and their roles in conspiracies to assassinate President Kennedy. Another volunteer witness at this time was Vernon Bundy. Although Bundy's and Russo's testimonies were unnecessary to Garrison's claim of an already airtight case against Shaw, they did provide him with enough evidence to charge Shaw on March 1 and bring him to a

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 "Clem 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 conferring 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 "hearsay" 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 21, 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 Garrison's motion and he appeared 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 Gurvich, 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. Gurvich'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 Gurvich to work on routine matters. On March 1, 1967 Garrison had Gurvich, who by this time was calling himself Garrison's "chief investigator," make the formal announcement to the press of Shaw's arrest.

Although Gurvich 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." Gurvich's resignation came amidst a flourish of publicity intended, according to Gurvich, 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 dissen-

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GURVICH

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"We've of Clay Shaw's relatives would confer him in a state court with the Garrison. We have against him." - Jim Garrison.

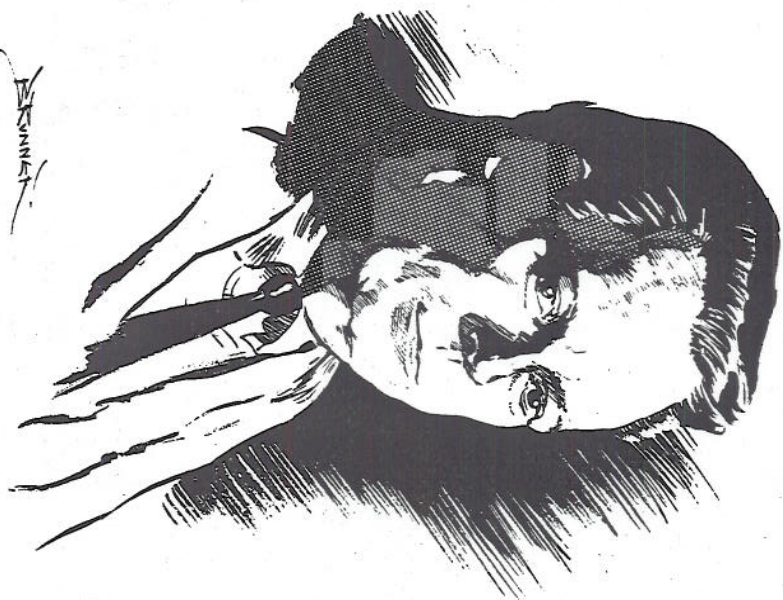
Shaw did not indicate a complete lack of knowledge which Russo confirmed. Under cross-examination by Shaw's attorney, E. Ivan Dymond, on March 16, 1967, Russo was asked if any Spanish-speaking person had been in the room with him. Russo replied that there were two - a man named Manuel, and another named Julian or Julian. Shaw was quick to supply the last names of these two people as well as the same day after the court adjourned, the defense filed subpoenas for Garcia Manuel Gonzalez, and Julian Buzeno. The defense, however, was unable to locate either of them.

Garrison has told us that the Shaw manager 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 greater Shaw but allowed him to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court - which also ruled against him.

Garrison is accusing Shaw of making 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. Garrison. He has been fair to him and none of the 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."



chamtion with Garrison, Gurvich 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 *L.A. 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—flocked 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 Ferrie, and was the first to question them. He then turned them over to the federal authorities for further investigation. 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. Gurvich called Garrison "an unmitigated liar and a psychotic paranoid. He is nuts." The jurors decided they had heard "no evidence that would confirm the allegations made by critics of Mr. Garrison's office," but Gurvich 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 quickly 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 diversionary, aimed at keeping his oppo-

"I would give up my life before throwing in the sponge on the Shaw case. I would remain on Federal decision until I would finally try to close the matter."
—Jim Garrison.

nents and the press from learning what evidence he really had. This evidence will be disclosed for the first time beginning on January 21, 1969, when Clay Shaw stands trial for conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

As a result of his investigation, Garrison has gone through some important political changes. Except well-read, and an expert at chess, Garrison was a routine and ordinarily ambitious politician, wedded to moderate Establishment views on most issues. While black leaders in New Orleans considered him a "far" 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 office have had. Garrison has seen first hand the squalid 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.

Douglas Chandler of Life, looking for a sensational angle, was told by Garrison that the F.B.I. might be tapping his telephone. (Gordon Noel, who was Garrison's anti-gestapoing expert at the time, Garrison also, according to Chandler, "made plans to execute a midnight raid" on the F.B.I. field office in New Orleans using a water pistol loaded with ink.) Chandler of course was invited along, but then for some reason, the invasion was cancelled. Chandler and Life soon lost interest in the Garrison investigation.

"You would think out of all the New York newspapers and magazines, one would say, 'We are going to tell the story.' In New York, publishing I guess you're sold out by the time you get your first editorial job." —Jim Garrison.

"Managers don't print extractions—they print headlines." —Jim Garrison.

truth when he said Garrison's case was "a fraud." The publicity that Gurvich enjoyed as a result of his public criticisms helped discredit the investigation in the press. But Garrison, not being able to take Gurvich's allegations seriously, personally changed that Gurvich 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 exemplifies 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 Arcacha Smith, Emilio Santana, and other Cuban exiles on the 1300 block of Dupphine 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 prison-mates had confided that his testimony regarding an Oswald-Shaw meeting at Lake Pontchartrain had been fabricated.

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

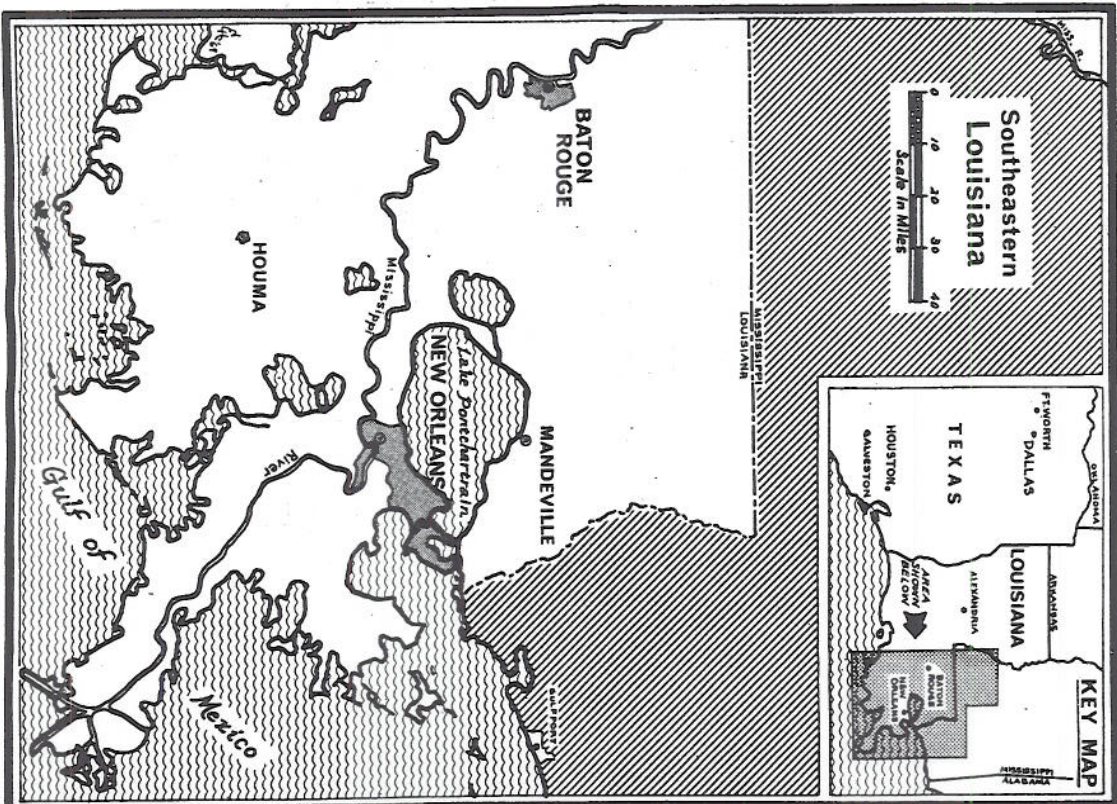
story, Garrison had attempted to bribe him for his testimony. Garrison's story was that Leeman had come to him and demanded payment for his "evidence." Garrison, however, neither trusted nor needed Leeman's testimony. At any rate, having reached a national audience and, in all probability, having finally received recompense for his story, Leeman 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 Beaubouef and Gordon Noel.

Alvin Beaubouef 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*, Beaubouef charged Garrison with having offered him money and a job in exchange for testimony incriminating Shaw. According to Beaubouef, Lynn Lobel (a Garrison assistant) made the original offer and agreed to repeat the offer in front of Beaubouef's attorney, Hugh Exnicious, also the attorney for Ferris's estate. Exnicious made a tape of the second offer, and Beaubouef 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 Beaubouef sign a statement saying that Lobel's offers did not constitute a bribe. Though he could have possibly had Beaubouef indicate on the charge of accessory after the fact, he has not done so. He has obviously



Dean Andrews talks to the Warren Commission

On July 21, 1964, Wesley J. Lebleber, 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 25, 1963 Andrews had been questioned by the FBI. He told them much the same story he told Lebleber but as Andrews notes, the "Feesbes" 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. Lebleber asking questions:

Mr. Lebleber: 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, wherever it was that they 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. Lebleber: 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. Lebleber: Was Bertrand ever in the office with Oswald?

Mr. Andrews: Not that I remember. Mr. Lebleber: 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 been him with a chain if I had caught him.

Mr. Lebleber: 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 imaginations?

Mr. Andrews: That's what the Feesbes 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, "Write what you want, that I am nuts, I don't care." They were running on the time factor, and the hills were shook 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.

preferred to leave Beaubourg alone, and to allow him to maintain the image of being uncooperative. After the taping episode Beaubourg 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 MacLean, 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, stating 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 Ferrite, Layton Martens, Sergio Arcacha 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 Ferrite 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 tucked 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 Beaubourg, maintained a strong anti-Garrison position.

Garrison is taking no further chances with his witnesses. Accordingly to the New Orleans States-Term 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 Beaubourg 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.

In the summer of 1961, a multi-million dump in Houma, Louisiana (40 miles to the southwest of New Orleans) was burglarized, allegedly by anti-Castro Cubans. Garrison has accused David Ferrite, Gordon Smith, and others of conspiring in Orleans Parish to commit this burglary. On April 1, 1967, Garrison issued warrants for the arrest of Ferrite, Smith, and others and have not been brought to trial, however. Layton Martens was tried and convicted of perjury for his testimony regarding the charges leveled against Novel and Smith. The charges leveled against Novel and Smith have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to induct them on the press or to the defense bar. The charges leveled against Novel and Smith have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to induct them on the press or to the defense bar. The charges leveled against Novel and Smith have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to induct them on the press or to the defense bar.

The Houma burglary must be seen as a peripheral issue used by Garrison as a legal tactic to protect his case. It also establishes a Ferrite-Smith-Novel-Garrison conspiracy against anti-Castro enterprises.

After probing Garrison with much of the information about the Houma raid, Novel later claimed that Garrison had developed a plan to kidnap Ferrite in order to break the insurance. Ferrite's investigation with an airplane dart, injected with sodium pentothal, and forced to confess. Novel was quoted as having said, "Garrison said that I wouldn't appear on his office purchase records," after Garrison "had read about the lies in one of the books about the CIA."

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. Lebelier: When you saw him that day, he appeared to you as the 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. Lebelier: 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. Lebelier: 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.

Mr. Lebelier: 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. Lebelier: Which time was he sitting down?

Mr. Andrews: He was standing up first time.

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

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

Mr. Lebelier: 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 speaking for him.

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

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

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

Mr. Andrews: No.

Mr. Lebelier: 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. Lebelier: I am at a loss to understand why you told Agent Kennedy on December 5 that he was 6 feet 1 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—sexual, do you say?

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Lebelier: Have you found anything?

Mr. Andrews: No; nothing.

Mr. Lebelier: Has this fellow Bertrand sent you business in the past last time would be February of 1963.

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

Mr. Andrews: Right.

Mr. Lebelier: Does Clay Bertrand owe you money?

Mr. Andrews: Yes; I am'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. Lebelier: How come Bertrand owes you money?

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

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

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Lebelier: 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 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 big 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

DCAR 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's 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 the 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 changing 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 sprung a news leak on December 22, 1967, that Bradley had worked at the New Orleans Lakefront 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 Lakefront 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, Ferrie, and Ruby. Garrison in his subpoenas and in his public comments has never named the "others" with whom Bradley conspired. Oswald, Ferrie, and Ruby were never named.

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

have supplied Garrison with his leads into the plot, are not mentioned in the polygraph.

Bradley did not ask himself if he knew Gordon Novel, Loren Hall, Carlos Marcello, or any of the hundreds of militants throughout the southwest who knew much of his activities.

Garrison has accused Bradley of conspiring with "others" between August 1 and November 22, 1963; he has not stated that the entire conspiracy took place in New Orleans.

Bradley's conflicting stories about his whereabouts before and during the assassination are irrelevant.

Garrison has never said that Bradley was in New Orleans during the entire period of the conspiracy.

Garrison has never revealed the names of the individuals in New Orleans, Dallas, and elsewhere who represented Bradley during various stages of the alleged plot. Garrison's interest in Bradley's case stems from the fact that many of these (not all) lived in his parish during the period of the conspiracy.

Note: Garrison has at all times wanted fully to protect Clay Shaw's legal rights, and had hoped to complete the Shaw case before presenting the Bradley case. However, the extensive legal and other maneuvering by Shaw prevented an orderly start of the case, and news leaks about Bradley (not from Garrison's office) began appearing in the press. Legal authorities not involved with the case who have studied Garrison's extradition papers believe they are sufficient to have Bradley returned to New Orleans. Garrison has been, as throughout the Shaw case, meticulous in not introducing any evidence which could be construed as prejudicial to Shaw, Bradley, or any other individuals who will be brought to trial.

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

-Jim Garrison

How to cop 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 Garvich who "worked" for Garrison for six months and lifted a few copies. Garrison, fearful the file might fall into the wrong hands, sued Garvich for \$19 (the cost of the paper and typing time), then dropped the suit when he realized Garvich 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 five whips, a black cape, and a notebook 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 he sound like—George Orwell? H.L. Menckel? Mark Lane? or Harold Weisberg? While you're still wondering, he'll disclose the new "major development." He discovered that didn't come just to hear the stuff he's already given to the other interviewers.)

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 F.O./Oswald link, you can come up with something equally challenging. If you're lucky, you'll be appointed special-secret-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 disclosures, 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, bigwigs Allen Dulles and John McCloy? The Dept. of Justice? The lawyers and investigators? Watch one or more of the Warren Commission investigations publicly disassociate themselves 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.

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? **HMPOR-TANK!** 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 operatives and agents.

Surprise Witnesses

Garrison has given out the names of some people who can connect Oswald with Shaw, Ferris, and Ruby, but he has not yet disclosed the heart of his case. Al Shaw's preliminary hearing, Ferris Ruxess was a surprise voluntary witness. Remember—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. Dammhour, Ricardo Davis, Joe Frederick, Alberto Fowler, Clyde Johnson, Orlando Fredra, Luis Rabe, Sue Blake, Guy Gabalour, Joseph Hummel, K. Narvez—and dozens of "gay Latinos and Mexicans."

Regis Kennedy and Warren deBruyns 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 G-men? How will J. Edgar Hoover react to this one?

The FBI

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 militaristic nature and of the more subtle mind-control powers of big government.

The Press

The press, disgusted 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.

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 material witness with knowledge of the Cosa Nostra, Cuban exiles such as Sergio Arechua Smith, the right-wingers, and possibly the CIA.

Testimony of Alvin Beaubien

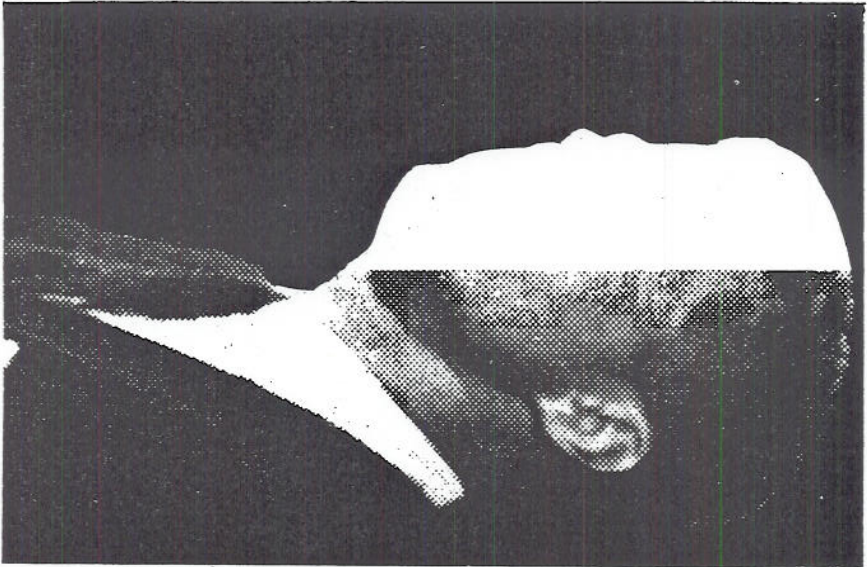
Ferris's former roommate has also attempted to portray himself as an opponent of Garrison. He may give key testimony about Ferris's trip to Houston and Calveston on the weekend of the assassination.

Legal Acrobatics

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 militaristic nature and of the more subtle mind-control powers of big government.



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

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- 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 Gurevich.
- CARLOS BRINGUIER:** Cuban exile who "attacked" Oswald when he was distributing Fair Play for Cuba letters.
- MORRIS BROWNLIE:** 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 Arcacha Smith who knew Ferrrie and was questioned by Garrison.
- JOHN THE BAPTIST CANCELIER:** 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 DEBRUEYS:** FBI agent who kept tabs on Cuban exiles and right wingers at 514 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. EXINCICIOS:** attorney for Ferrrie's estate and, briefly, for Alvin Beaubouef.
- DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE:** see profile, page 11.
- JIM GARRISON:** see profile, page 33.
- JOHN O. GEORGE:** friend of Ferrrie and Morris Brownlie 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 GUREVICH:** 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 HUBBERT:** 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 tipped 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 Carrison 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.

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CARLOS MARCELLO: see profile, page 23.

DANTE MARACCHINI: friend of Ferrie who worked with Oswald at William B. Rely 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 PIAZZA II: attorney for Lewallen and Marchant, long time friend of Ferrie who later worked on Garrison's staff. He died in an air crash in March of 1967.

CARLOS QUIROGA: associate of Sergio Arcecha 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 Winterland 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 THORNLEY: 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 YAGA: 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, Beauboeuf, Coffey, and Layton Martens.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1963: FBI handles New Orleans investigation: Shaw, Coffey, Gill, Ferrie, Beauboeuf, 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 his important figures.

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

FEBRUARY 17, 1967: New Orleans States-Item 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 Arcecha 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 Beauboeuf becomes the first potential material witness to accuse Garrison's office of attempted bribery.

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

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

JULY 13, 1967: John Candler 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.

THINKINGS

KOPP, the BLACK KNIGHT and LESTER IN

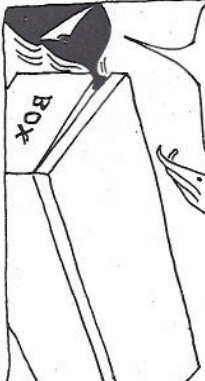


WHAT'S A PANDORA'S BOX?

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?



GRAB HOLD! WHICH MIGHTY?



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

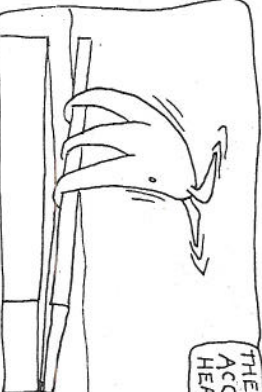


ALL RIGHT, BUT I WONDER, IF...

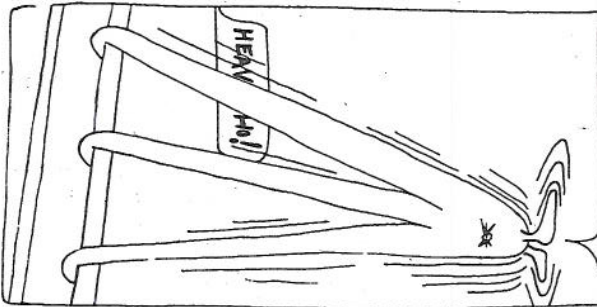
PLEASE LEAVE THE WONDERING TO ME, YOU TAKE CARE OF THE GRABBING DEPARTMENT.



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

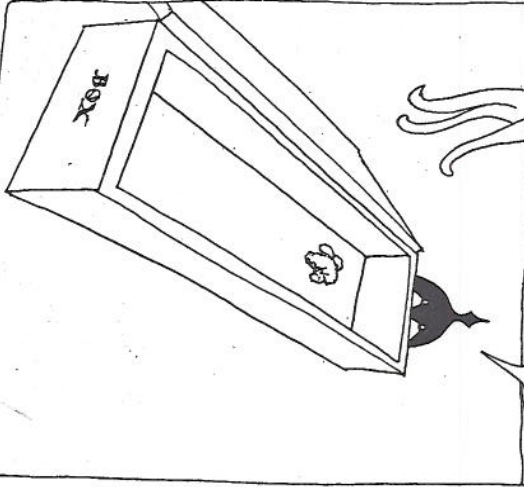


I'M HEAVING!



DID THE TRUTH COME OUT?

SHUTUP!



THERE MUST BE OTHER BOXES...

WILL THEY MAKE EMPIRES CRUMBLE?



continuing Karl Thawman and H.I. Matrik

© 1969 Sid Thawman

changes

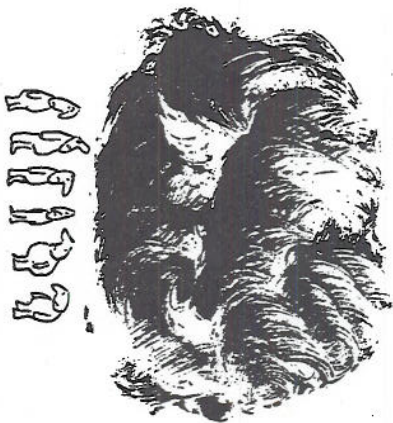
GENEVA REPORT

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 WBAI had me down for six months). In actual fact it was only one month, and that was suspended. They added on, however, their latest gimmick 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 RITTA (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 GI hangouts, in hopes of spotting some sympathetic soldiers and working out plans in my mind for the next day's camp 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 demonstrations and jailing back in the States rolled into one. A drunken homosexual started beating at my door—and I mean *beating*. Communist door was difficult, since he knew no English and 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 Ganchi 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 pimple cream they invented has fallen into the hands of David Eisenhower.

continued Paul Park

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 it 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 "accomplices," as the police later called her. Kathy is a 20-year-old political 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 collaring and stepping 1,000 leaflets in the base's canteen, and distributing over half of them to our friends in khaki. The MP's 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. Though I told my judge, through my police interpreter, that we weren't encouraging desertion—only sabotage and resistance from within—he 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 that it is, doesn't encourage NATO 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 Un-Lone Rangers orbiting the moon, encapsulated hopefully together. It is the last days of Rome; days of bread earned at meaningless (if not worse) tasks; of circuits somnolent without joy; a time of contradiction in which the handiworks 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, dragging ourselves to avoid what we have found. Aristotle is confounded; his notions of cause and effect are quaint but over-30. Hiroshi was not bombed, not a single Indonesian slaughtered, not one, until the *New York Times* gas, there. Nothing ever really happens unless CBS refutes 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 "good 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 test 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 barbarous 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 Fisher, convicted not of a crime, but complicity 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 mere 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 "cheap" cases, cases in which the object is to maintain the D.A.'s "battering 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; or else, 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 monster 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.

permit, it's only fair. One ungrateful deserter decided after a few months of waiting that he'd get a job anyway. He was fined 100 francs for his efforts. This is rather discouraging, especially since thousands of Czechoslovakian refugees not only get work permits in a matter of hours, but also jobs, housing, language instruction, etc., etc. Some neutrally!

Deserters are a strange breed. They come in all sizes and forms. Politically they range from Trotskyite converts to scared apolitical kids. Some of the nicest guys you'd ever hope to meet are deserters; also, some of the not-so-nice. Jim, I think most people would agree, falls into the latter category. He stayed here about a month before going back into the army. While in Geneva, he did nothing but draw pictures of tanks and talk about the sports cars he was going to buy when he became rich. His hero, he told me one day, was Al Capone. I told him about the time I was picking the IRS office in Madison, Wisconsin, when some counter pickets came along with placards reading, "Al Capone didn't pay taxes either." I guess that goes to show you there's a little good to be found in every man. You had to look hard to find it in Jim, however.

At the other end of the spectrum, you'll find Bill. Bill joined the Navy to beat the draft and stay out of Vietnam. When he read about the four *Intrepid* sailors who deserted, it set him to thinking, and he jumped ship shortly thereafter. Since then, he's been reading everything political he can get his hands on, until now he's probably better read than most people who have been in the movement for years. His readings have brought him around to the closest thing I've seen to a pacifist among the deserters. He left a short while ago for Sweden, after several months in Switzerland. His Vietnamese fiancée will be following him there, as soon as he can find a place for them to stay. I received a very optimistic letter from him the other day, which was heartening after his bitter disappointment with Switzerland.

It seems from all reports that Sweden is about the only bearable place for an American deserter to be these days. There still are several hangings on in Paris, but with one exception, all those I know are unemployed. I'm

aware of only two remaining in Switzerland. Sweden, meanwhile, has given asylum to more than 100 GI's on "humanitarian" grounds. Once you get asylum there, the welfare state takes over and assists with housing, medical care, language instruction, education and/or a job, as well as a small weekly allowance for essentials. Through it's not luxurious living by any means, it's far the best Europe has to offer.

—Ken Knudsen

FIRST WAR PROTEST IN PORTUGAL

The first organized protest action in fascist Portugal against that country's eight-year-old colonial war in Africa took the form of a five-hour, post-New Year's eve peace vigil in Lisbon's Church of Sao Domingos.

Permission to hold the vigil following the regular midnight mass was obtained by a group of artists, students and prominent Catholic laymen who cited the Pope's proclamation of New Year's as a "Day of Peace." Police tried to discourage attendance but did not move to break up the vigil. Some 150 persons had attended, sitting in a circle in the nave of the enormous unheated church, and listening to speakers denouncing the colonialist war. At the vigil's conclusion at 5:30 a.m., they adopted a statement opposing all wars "from Vietnam to Portuguese Africa" and pledging to "work concretely for peace." —J.P.

ALTERNATIVE CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN

In Sweden, there was in 1968 a seed plant, and the plant that grew up was called Christmas-Now. Over the whole country, in most towns, there were groups formed, groups who intended to make this Christmas different.

The all grew out of the idea of doing something that would change the commercialized Xmas, with all the eat-eat and buy-buy-buy... The groups wanted to make us ready care for those who become more alone than ever during this "family-feast." Also to care for those who in this so-called social-parade, Sweden, have to sleep in doorways. An alternative Christmas Aid for everyone. In most places the groups got grants

of money from the authorities and often places in which to arrange meetings. Private businessmen gave their share, and there was no problem in finding people willing to help make arrangements.

Everything was free at the meetings. Christmas traditions were avoided except for some food. Instead there were discussions, songs, chess and other games for those who preferred—there was something for everyone. Everyone could come; and many did. It was like a great family. It turned out so well that no one could be disappointed. The whole idea was to be human, and everyone was.

Everything turned out so happily that they will probably be repeated next year at Christmas and for other festivals. In many places this year the arrangements continued for the days of the New Year Feast. In Stockholm, there are now discussions with the authorities on what to do with the street-sleepers who are still in the "arrangement house" (a school, this year) they were allowed to stay for more and more days, since no one could say no. And the street-sleepers are not willing to go back to the streets, nor to the hotels and shelters of the authorities, which are not as much fun. The debates with the authorities continue on the radio and in the newspapers. It seems that, as one of the planners said, we have begun not only an Alternative Christmas, but also an Alternative Society. (But today nothing is clear, except the fact that the street sleepers must be out before school starts.) —Anders Johansson, Sile, Sweden

BAD CONDUCT SPELLS OUT

David Kopf, the GI who burned his Air Force identification card in support of P.V.C. Bill Braxfield at the City College of New York sanctuary, was court-martialed on Dec. 20. He was found guilty of two charges, AWOL and escape from Sheppard AFB. He was sentenced to six months at hard labor with forfeiture of two-thirds pay for that time, loss of stripes, and a *bad conduct discharge*, which Dave called "a groovy yellow parchment that spells O.U.T." Dave appears to be in excellent mental and physical health. —Lenny Brody

RAPPING RESISTANCE IN EUROPE

[The following is an account by an American in France who has spent considerable time with the French government deserter, the contributor "has asked to remain anonymous."

The resister was very young, called for induction in late summer, and having chosen to leave the country, he comes from a small Southern town, and says his parents had no politics when he was young. When he became old enough to think about politics, the morality he had been taught by his parents forced him to leftist conclusions. When he confronted his parents with his reasoning, he says, they agreed with his logic. At any rate, he agreed, because at least for the time being he has both moral and financial support from home. He had only a year of college, and hopes to continue his schooling in Europe. He is currently quite happy with his existence—at least outwardly.

The deserter, on the other hand, seems unhappy—though, again, this is a personal impression. He, too, is bright. He had enlisted in the army when the draft notice came, then, however, he decided to desert. He had discovered that he has no support at all

having turned against the Vietnam war, he deserted from Germany into France after being ordered to Vietnam. Here he knows no one except for the contacts he has made through the deserter's group. He may finally have a job—but, if so, at very low pay (as is true of the average French worker). He knows little French. Like other deserters "tolerated" in France, he must renew his residence permit quite frequently—and the government, of course, need not give any reason for suddenly rescinding it. He has no money, and no doubt feels a certain lingering of the stigma normally associated with desertion. He expresses confidence that the U.S. will extend an amnesty to deserters in three years or so, and he seems to let his future hang fire on that basis. Presumably, he will someday face the unlikelihood of an amnesty, by that time he will hopefully have adjusted better to his foreign environment and be more willing to accept it. He is friendly, clearly sincere, and articulate. Still, I cannot help sensing a lonely isolation in his position, and while I did not probe, I would not be surprised to discover that he has no support at all

Remember Paris Last May?



The posters that capture the spirit of the French Student Rebellion—the Rebellion that brought the DeGaulle Government to its knees—are here!

They're exact reproductions of the impossible-to-get artwork designed and printed by the Rebel Students as they held the Theatre Odéon and the Sorbonne last May in Paris.

This Collector's set includes six full-color posters, each one 23 by 29 inches, on heavy, beautifully textured stock.

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Name _____
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 Please send _____ sets of the French Student Posters.
 Find \$ _____ (\$11 per set) enclosed.

from the U.S. He grew up in the North. He describes his family as conservative—at best. One family member is a pro-Wallace polemicman who firmly believes in balancing heads as a legitimate and necessary police measure in the face of demonstrations.

Another resister I met was already living here when he got his induction notice, and simply did not go back, although he is still maneuvering with his local board. He has lived in Europe for a few years, and is quite adjusted to life here, although, obviously, he would like to be able to return to the U.S. at some future date. He has little money, but is in good spirits, and may try to continue his education over here. He has accumulated, little by little, not quite two years of formal college education.

Deserters in France desperately need money, especially since French supporters are so scarce now. Checks may be sent to the following: Vidal-Naquet, Compte cheque-postale no. 3855, Paris, FRANCE. Checks should be made out to M. Vidal-Naquet.

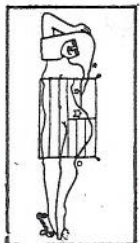
DEMONSTRATING FOR BIAFRA IN SAN FRANCISCO

Our concern being with human lives, action to halt the horror of genocide in Biafra was long overdue. WRL West obtained good up-to-date information from the Nigeria-Biafra clearing house in New York, and made contact with the local relief group, the United Friends of Biafra. It seemed to me that we had to deal with the causes of the slaughter rather than the effects, though the latter is of course very necessary action. The fact is, though, that even if all the necessary relief funds could be raised, less than one-tenth of them could get through while the war was in progress. The political complexities of the war are great, and also rather remote, especially since the U.S. role for once is less than that of at least four other nations. (This is not to ignore, however, that the U.S. failure to actively push for a cease-fire is in itself a definite complicity to genocide.) From the various political roles involved, that of Great Britain seems clearly to be predominant. Her "divide and conquer" policies of old colonial days, her use of the more malleable Northern potentates in neo-colonial days, her

great. Shell-BP, Unilever, and other industrial interests, her arms supplies, her failure to use influence as leader of the Commonwealth for peace: all this and more highlighted her responsibility. So it was decided to have a picket line outside the British consulate in San Francisco on December 20.

From the WRL in San Francisco we informed about 2,000 people of the demonstration in a mailing which described the war and the horrendous starvation rate. A second mailing to 350 of the 2,000 included a more detailed explanation of the reasons for the protest and urged people to show up for a planning meeting and for the demonstration itself. The planning meeting was to insure that the demonstration would be very clearly nonviolent in nature.

In addition, 300 posters went up around the Bay area in bookstores, on campuses, and other "activist" centers.



1. Sunny (horizontal)
2. Seal (black, round)
3. Inevitable (vertical)

The posters we've been answering your letters with are now available for your own use—write your printers for prices, your congressman, your friend—\$87/100. With endorsement on heavy white stock. Order from WIN, 5 Beakman St., NYC 10038.

Announcements were made on two radio stations and I was able to plug the event for half an hour on TV on the morning of the 20th.

We picketed from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; our signs had **BRITAIN HELPS TO MURDER 25,000 EACH DAY IN BIAFRA** on one side, and a photograph of a Biafran victim on the other. There were never more than eight (EIGHT) people there. Maybe 15 showed up altogether. We went through the usual motions of protest with passersby, delivering a protest letter, rapping to pass. It was very cold and one TV crew came mainly to film this small bunch of freaks bawling the elements to protest—the cause was of minor interest to them.

The protest letter contained the following: "The British government must demand an immediate cease fire on both sides. The cease fire must be immediate and unconditional. They must demand the Federal Army lift its blockade of relief routes into Biafra. They must cease all arms supplies to the Federal government."

This was received with the usual British cool, politeness, smiling gestures—in short, the almost convincing facade which they have developed over 500 years in the role of "liberal" oppressors. Their U.S. counter part is generally much more honest, albeit unwittingly so. The question remains: how the hell do we awaken the conscience of those around us to the horror of 25,000 PEOPLE STARVING TO DEATH EACH DAY?

Obviously, the fact that these people are black is a primary cause of concern. Imagine what would happen if people were dying at such a rate in any white country. Contrast the international emergency procedures when a couple of hundred whites were in danger of their lives in Staleyville.

The "radical" left assumes some strange postures—nay, contortions—over this war, perhaps because the U.S.S.R. supports Nigeria. They jargonize about who are the most capitalist of the various sides, and will not see the dead Nigerian and Biafran, as victims of oppression, Russian, British, French and Chinese. The Black Panthers switch their alliances easily weak in a most uncharacteristic display of fence-sitting.

Quite a few people do give relief/charity/conscience money. Very,

very few will do more than pull a long face and say "It's good that someone is concerned about this..."

I've had to act with all that we have in us to put an end to this war. There are more people dying there than in Vietnam and the Middle East combined. (25,000 people dying there today, in fact.) Prime Minister Wilson has acknowledged that he cannot hold out against public pressure against this war. We must make him stop arms supplies, force Nigeria back to the conference table, feed the starving. If people starve there tomorrow, it is because you and I have not acted well enough today.

—Pdu R. Wesley

WHERE HAVE ALL THE VIGILS GONE?

City Hall in Stamford, Conn., is at the crossroads of the two main streets. In front is a raised terrace separated from the sidewalk by seven steps, a rather dramatic location. From the terrace you see the big, open square formed by the crossroads, and the buildings facing on it.

In spring, 1967, a number of respectable citizens—a minister, some schoolteachers, Friends, and a number of others—decided to start a weekly vigil for peace at City Hall. I attended the vigil during the first few weeks. Several things about it bothered me. We were certainly visible up on the terrace, but our height seemed to remove us from the people walking by. The organizers had decided the vigil should be silent; also removing us from people. The organizers seemed a bit scared, and overly concerned about appearances. Not that I wasn't scared myself, but it was the public at large that worried me, not the other people at the vigil.

After I left Connecticut, the vigil continued to be listed on the back cover of WIN, but I supposed it had disintegrated. A week or two later I was surprised to return in December, 1968, and find it still going!

It was smaller than before, 20 as against about 40, and half of us now were teenagers. Someone had made a huge sign, showing the "week's toll" (127), like the highway casualty figures that are posted in some towns. Silence was still the rule, but no one seemed to mind when the teenagers

People seemed to accept us more than before. At least, almost everyone accepted a leaflet. As the traffic light turned, 20 or 30 people at a time would cross the street and pass the steps. If the first person doesn't accept a leaflet, the others won't either. But in Stamford it didn't seem to matter. Several times the first person refused and the second accepted.

As I watched from the terrace, I could guess quite accurately who would accept a leaflet. Almost all black people accepted them. Low-income white women accepted them. Children accepted them. The two main classes of refusers were white men, prosperous in a small way, wearing hard-set faces. But there were also white high school students, faces strained in conflict, who refused leaflets. They may accept in another half year, I thought, if the vigil continues.

I used to write quite a few leaflets myself, once upon a time. I tried hard to arrange my words in the most convincing manner. Then I became disillusioned. My leaflets didn't seem to be making any instant converts. Leaflets were too manipulative, I decided; word of mouth was better because it was more personal.

Now I find myself changing my mind again. Giving a leaflet is a positive act because it shows people that we want to approach them individually as well as facing them in a line upon the terrace. That, at least, is my theory. But let me speak now as a participant. As I stand and watch it, I am pleased to see people accept leaflets. If they just walk by, a sea of ambiguous faces, I don't know what they think of us. If they accept a leaflet, at least they are not rejecting us. And this is especially true after a year and a half when the vigil started, you could think that a person might take his leaflet home and read it, only

to tear it up in rage. Now people have had a year and a half to build up their hostility—and they are still accepting leaflets.

One of the leaflets told how peasants in Vietnam are hurt by our soldiers. I found myself thinking, "Wouldn't it be a better leaflet if, at the end, it recommended some course of action against the war?"

But perhaps the important thing about a vigil is that it is not a call to action, at least, not to any specific action. It is simply a statement of fact; the fact that people oppose the war. And the statement is that much stronger for the vigil's having lasted a year and a half.

—Eric Prokosh

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION RISING IN GERMANY

"More West Germans dropped out of the army as conscientious objectors in 1968 than in the preceding 10 years," wrote Ralph Blumenthal in a *New York Times* feature story December 29.

This includes some 3300 young men who applied for CO status—and in most cases obtained it from the boards of examiners—and the many thousands who simply have taken refuge in West Berlin, from which West German military authorities are barred because of the city's occupation status.

A recent magazine article, quoting Defense Ministry sources, put the number of draft-eligible Germans in West Germany at 15,000. As for the 3300 CO applicants, the figure contrasts with the totals of 871 in 1967 and 418 in 1966.

The article also quotes a defense spokesman as reporting a sharp increase in "sabotage and obstructionism" within the armed forces involving mostly loosening of wheel bolts and removal of vehicle parts.

"Young men who for one reason or another have declined to serve...

represent a striking shift in public opinion here in 30 years, from pride in the military uniform to indifference to or scorn for it," Blumenthal comments.

—J.P.

RABBINICAL STUDENT RESISTS IN CINCINNATI

On Dec. 4, Jeff Halper, a student at Hebrew Union College, turned in his draft card to the SSS by mailing it back to his local board. Other than the fact that he is the third in three weeks to become a resister here in Cincinnati (we had two other people, Jeff Mohlman and Gordon Gogel, who burned their cards on Nov. 14), he is the first rabbinical student ever to do this!

The chapel service where he made his statement was an especially moving experience because he had the support and encouragement of the President of the College and the entire faculty. And we are very proud to have Jeff as a part of the Cincinnati Resistance (which now numbers five—two others of our brothers are already in prison, Jim Wessner in Lewisburg and Dan Bromley in Ashland), so maybe you all could tell the rest of the world that there is a rabbinical student who is a resister.

—Mary Lettice

INSIDE OUTER SPACE

Have seen oasis earth, her gates very beautiful even in winter arriving at relatively quick rate of thrust minutely corrected by pitch yaw roll gentle engine, dilute sea in royal blue curvilinear vucatan ear conjuring hemispheres where there is no space but ye gates, I'm getting you OK looking good the taste of space your tongue connects—d'you read me?

Robert Vas Dias
December, 1968

These men are keeping a burning tally of hot bodies dumped in the world!



books

Terror in the Name of God (The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors) by Simna Holt, published by Crown, should be of great interest to members of the Resistance and the New Left, who may be exploring the frontiers of organized resistance and considering the possibilities of "non-violent terrorism."

It is a report on the 60-year battle waged by the Doukhobor communities of Saskatchewan and British Columbia against individual registration of home-land ownership, Canadian Citizenship, registration of births and marriages, compulsory state schooling, and registration under the military conscription laws during World War I. Although the Doukhobors were exempt from military service as members of a recognized pacifist sect, they resisted registration, as they had resisted all claims of Canadian state sovereignty since their arrival there from Russia in 1899.

It should be particularly useful for us to analyze the effects of the confused and indiscriminate mixture of non-violent and violent tactics employed by the Doukhobors in their struggle. Beyond the simple refusal to comply with state demands, their methods of protest included cross-country marches, nude demonstrations, hunger strikes, and the physical destruction of property (their own, state, and private) by burning and

bombing—a tradition which had its beginnings in Russia with the burning of icons and guns.

Lack of clarity and consistency as to objectives and methods severely vitiated the effectiveness which might have been expected, given the dedication and persistence of the Doukhobor resistance.

Mrs. Holt estimates there was a total of 1,112 deportations, burnings, and bombings, over the past half-century. She attributes 20 deaths to these activities; nine in the bombing assassination of an early Doukhobor leader; several more were killed by the premature explosion of their own imperfect devices; so there were few, if any fatalities among innocent victims of the protest burnings and bombings, which indicates that the "sacrificed" burners and bombers explicitly directed their violent protest against physical property and not against lives. The solidarity and mutual support of the community, in the face of powerful pressures toward disintegration and assimilation, should impress us deeply, considering the primitive development of solidarity within our own movement. Hundreds of Doukhobors pulled up stakes, marched 400 miles, and camped for several years outside the Agassiz Mountain Prison where more than 700 of their brethren were being held on bombing and arson convictions.

It is most revealing to see the struggle from the perspective of Mrs. Holt, a *Vancouver Sun* reporter. After

years of covering "the Doukhobor problem," she remains so biased against them that she never questions the legitimacy of the government's demand for submission to all the claims of Canadian law. —Karl Meyer

AVOIDING THE FLU

There is no reason why the movement has to come down with the flu just when the establishment does.

For a long time, people have tried to prevent colds with large doses of Vitamin C, but results have been uncertain. One reason for the failure, however, seems to be that the vitamin pills which are artificially manufactured are not the real thing.

Natural Vitamin C can be obtained from health food stores either in form of pills or as "Rose Hips tea."

To prevent a cold or flu from developing, I have used Rose Hips Tea but have eaten the Rose Hips rather than making tea, because boiling water destroys Vitamin C. It is necessary to eat about one tablespoon of Rose Hips (not the seeds) within a few hours after cold symptoms are first noticed. The tea is as much as you feel like during the next 24 to 48 hours. My own experience and that of others has been 100% successful, whenever the Rose Hips are taken within four hours of the first symptoms appearing.

Rose Hips are the seed pod of the rose and contain a higher concentration of Vitamin C than almost any other food. —*Art Rosenblum (LNS)*

this is a confrontation between a browe win topr (left) and a handcore non-subscriber (right). You wouldn't want a win topr confronting you, would you? subscribe NOW



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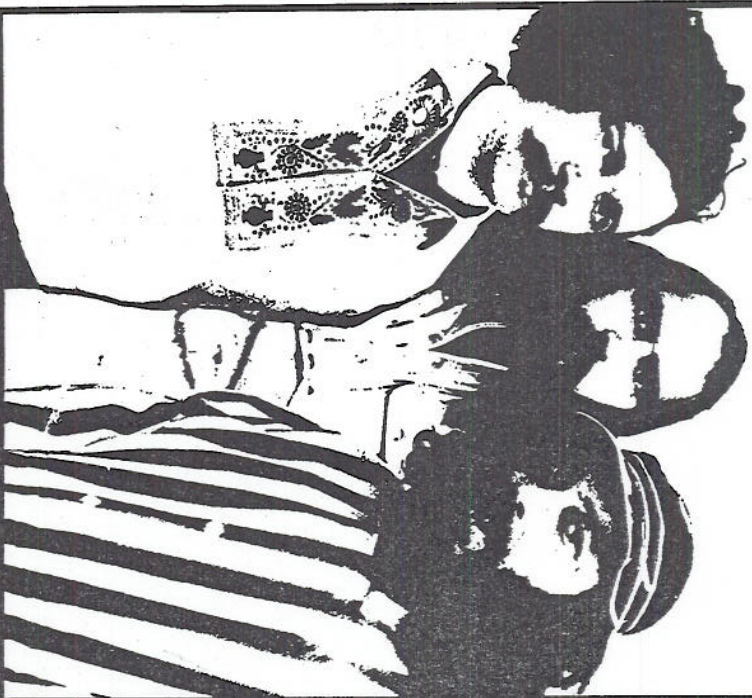
Paul Goodman's book, **DRAWING THE LINE**

or

a Groovy Peace Packet (assortment of strange things we happen to have around the office)

Payment is enclosed so send me an extra issue because I was so nice as to save Steven the trouble of billing me.

THE FUGGS



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classifieds

ANTI-WAR pendant-buffet-poster-postcard—limited edition, card-poster-patch—etc. Wholesale to all Free 11-page catalogue featuring fund-raising ideas, proceeds for your literature table. 25 cents brings it all mail. **FREE SPEECH INC.**, 28 St. Marks Pl., NYC 10003.

COLLEGE STUDENTS—WIN needs campus groups on distributing and corresponding. Turn on your campus. Write Cindy, c/o WIN.

Leaded rubber glass peace pendants on leather straps. Lovingly handcrafted. \$3 perpend. **PENDANTS**, 1109 West Vine St., Mt. Vernon, Ohio 43004.

REFRIGERATOR NEEDED—NYC peace-crew needs a refrigerator **DESPERATELY**. Do you know someone who might be able to donate one (e.g. your super)? Call Meyer at 227-0975, noon—8:30pm. Can pay up.

HUSTLE POSTERS in your down time. Make brand for your cause. No obligations. Send for your free poster kit: **Great National Product**, Box 427, Weyzata, Minn. 55391.

(Do It Day)

HOW TO COMMIT REVOLUTION IN CORPORATE AMERICA, by G. Donhoff—a practical guide: 50 cents. **CHE LIVES** by Regis Debery, illustrated: 75 cents. Order from **Emmabell Books**, c/o E. Cole, 988 Embarcadero Del Norte, Colma, Calif. 94017. (Calif. res. add 9% tax.)

If you are seriously considering the possibility of coming to Canada in lieu of military or prison, the **Hellfire Committee** to Aid You Objectors can offer help. Unless the Fall is right on your heels, please write us at 1600 Walnut St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, telling us what your situation is before you come up.

National newsletter lists jobs for social change. Sample free. donation appreciated. **VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE**, 2010 B Street, Hayward, Calif. 94541.

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Please run the following ad in consecutive issues of **WIN**. I enclose \$_____

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GREEN REVOLUTION, a monthly newsletter, on-to-the-liners, do-it-yourselfers, free exchange how-to-do-it information on survival and a good life. \$4 a year from **HEATH-COTE SCHOOL OF LIVING**, Rt. 1, Freedom, Md. 21053.

Wanted: \$6000 Apt. in Rent-Controlled Building. Around \$250, uptown, NYC preferred. SF-4-730.

GIANT POSTERS Day - G10



Send \$1.50 for poster—AND our catalogue of more than 500 other posters—to: **PeaceUnity Posters**, 74 Fifth Avenue, NYC 10011

ROCK & REVOLUTION SPACED OUT

The second part of the Rascal Rap promised for this issue will appear in the February 15 issue, due to contributors beyond my control.

—Meyer V.

literature

EINSTEIN ON PEACE. Edited by Otto Nathan, WRL treasurer, and Heinz Norden, this 682-page paperback includes everything the world-renowned scientist wrote about peace. \$2.95.

CONSCRIPTION—A WORLD SURVEY, and resistance to it. Compiled by Dewey Prasad and Tony Smythe. Issued by the War Resisters International. \$2.25.

WE WON'T GO. The Vietnam war objectors tell why. In an anthology compiled by Alice Lynd. \$1.95.

STUDENT REVOLTS—THE NEW LEFT IN WEST GERMANY. A 40-page pamphlet by F. C. Hummel, published by the WRL. \$65.

CONSCIENCE IN AMERICA. A 444-page documentary history of conscientious objection from 1757-1987, edited by Lillian Schissel. (paperback) \$2.75.

WRL TAPES. A descriptive brochure, free.

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MANUAL FOR DRAFT-AGE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA. An 87-page pamphlet issued by the Toronto Anti-Draft Program. (paperback) \$2.00.



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organized by you when the clubs, annuals, or are down? Part II so that the movement is based on friendship? Part I that in fact why we're continually talking to our friends and missing the new opportunities for outreach? Well, out in the countryside we'd better make friends of our neighbors because, in the present, "stranger" is virtually a synonym for "enemy."

Memorable (to) back amongst our real friends in the back-of-the-land movement, the priority fight now seems to be to create a couple of centers where new in-coming communers can get themselves together. Not to physically gather; that's easy. But to begin relating to each other in a give and take (communal) spirit.

So how about it, first things first? During January and February of 1989 I'll be on leave from the School of Living, traveling on the West Coast to bring together the necessary ingredients for the first Community Historical Center.

The motto for all this should be, of course, "Why protest—escape!"

Paul Statton
1320 20th St.
Rock Island, Ill.

PEACE POSTCARDS

Designed to mail to "our" reps in Washington (and other places, like Chicago and San Francisco)—packets include several suggested political figures, with addresses. Bright yellow and orange. 6/8.50, 12/\$1.00 (plus 3% tax in Mass.).

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