

... knew he was gay, and that sexual. One of Garrison's assistants was six feet four and had shock-colored hair. He described Bertrand as five feet six and had a false description to match. Moreover, he said, "they knew the last names, but never their first names."

...ing in late December 1966, nothing. Garrison was disappointed. "I forgot Shaw."⁴¹ Also in December, "for background," that he had a history of a bloody assassination and an army quietly assigned several journalists. In 1967, *Life's* Richard Billingsley and the mysterious Clay Bertrand told him, "His real name is Clay Bertrand." ⁴³

...d to file public papers to expose. Reporters for the New Orleans papers, which listed the office's address. The *States-Item* broke the story, reporters from more than a dozen district attorney's office. The police told them, Garrison was a god-fearing man who had the power of subpoena that protected him from libel. He billed himself as the "unadvised" Garrison on the evidence in the district attorney's files;

...y New Orleans residents formed a committee to finance Garrison's investigations. He requested funds. Between February and March 1967, he received \$77,000 (Warren Rogers, "The Garrison Case," *Playboy*, 6, 1969, p. 58). Today, the impostor, with the inherent possibility of a conviction, is a violation of the American

with William Turner, of *Ramparts*, he compiled information for an "official history" of the case.⁴⁴ Edward Jay Epstein and Jones Harris, a New York buff, also had access to all the files, as well as to Ferrie's belongings.⁴⁵ Penn Jones, with Allan Chapman, who believed a worldwide conspiracy of intellectuals controlled the television networks, reported on developments in Texas. Harold Weisberg pored over the Warren Commission volumes, while Raymond Marcus and Richard Sprague concentrated on the films and photographs taken at Dealey Plaza (the Zapruder film was not yet available). Vincent Salandria, Richard Popkin, and comedian Mort Sahl gave general advice. William Gurvich, Garrison's chief investigator, later said, "His true investigative staff . . . [when] I was with him were not the police officers, but the authors of the books that are critical of the Warren Report."⁴⁶ Garrison dubbed himself "the wagon boss of the buffs."⁴⁷

Once the investigation was public, Garrison began to put more pressure on Ferrie, calling in more of his associates for questioning. When he learned that Ferrie had known ex-FBI agent Guy Banister (who died of a heart attack in 1964), he extended the probe toward Banister and the anti-Castro Cubans. So far, Garrison had found only one person willing to testify. He was David Lewis, a shipping clerk who claimed to have seen Oswald, Ferrie, Banister, and anti-Castro activist Carlos Quiroga at a meeting in New Orleans. The only problem was that Lewis was adamant it was in early 1962, when Oswald either was in Russia or had just returned to Texas.⁴⁸ But Garrison was so desperate to build a case

*When Garrison's investigation ended ignominiously several years later, most of his supporters backed away from him. Some, like Harold Weisberg and Edward Epstein, even condemned him. However, in the beginning, most were convinced Garrison was on the right track. "The case has been solved," said Popkin (Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 111). Weisberg wrote, "He and his staff are dedicated, and sincere and, I am convinced from my own work, right" (Weisberg letter to editor, *Playboy*, October 18, 1967). Lane boosted both himself and Garrison, saying, "Besides Jim Garrison, I am perhaps the only person in the world who knows the identity of the assassins" (Bob Katz, "Mark Lane Fingers the Dead," *Mother Jones*, August, 1979, p. 27). Closer to the trial, Lane predicted, "When it is presented in court it will shake this country as it has never been shaken before" (UPI).

22. Brener, *op. cit.*, p. 45.
23. FBI internal memorandum report, to SAC New Orleans, re: David Ferrie, 1964.
24. Interview with Hubie Badeaux, March 24, 1992.
25. U.S. Secret Service report, New Orleans, December 13, 1963, file CO-2-34,030, p. 5. (HSCA JFK Document 003840).
26. James Phelan, *Scandals, Scamps and Scoundrels: The Casebook of an Investigative Reporter* (New York: Random House, 1982), p. 147.
27. Interview with Alvin Beauboeuf, March 15, 1992.
28. Phelan, *op. cit.*, p. 148.
29. Letter from Eva Grant to Edward Wegmann, Esq., March 16, 1968.
30. Phelan, *op. cit.*, p. 148.
31. Testimony of Frederick O'Sullivan, WC Vol. VIII, p. 30.
32. *Ibid.*, pp. 326, 328.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 331.
34. *Ibid.*
35. *Ibid.*, pp. 332, 334.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 335.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 333.
38. Interview with Milton Brener, January 22, 1993.
39. "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison," NBC News, Part 2, June 19, 1967.
40. Aynesworth, "The Garrison Goosechase."
41. Epstein, *Counterplot* (New York: Viking Press, 1988), p. 51.
42. Blakey, *Fatal Hour*, p. 51.
43. Richard N. Billings, "Garrison and the JFK Plot," *Long Island Press*, May 15, 1968.
44. Epstein, *Counterplot*, p. 76.
45. Anson, "They've Killed the President!," p. 111.
46. Gurvich conference with Edward Wegmann, August 29, 1967, Tape 2, unpublished transcript, p. 10.
47. Blakey, *Final Hour*, p. 49.
48. Statement of David Lewis, district attorney's files, month undated, 1966.
49. Interview with Al Beauboeuf, March 15, 1992.
50. "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison," NBC News, Part 2, June 19, 1967.
51. Hugh Aynesworth, "The JFK 'Conspiracy,'" *Newsweek*, May 15, 1967, p. 38.
52. Interview with Alvin Beauboeuf, March 15, 1992; "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison," NBC News, Part 2, June 19, 1967.
53. Interview with Gordon Novel by Salvatore Panzeca and Robert Wilson, April 16 and April 17, 1967.
54. *Ibid.*