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does Garrison know?

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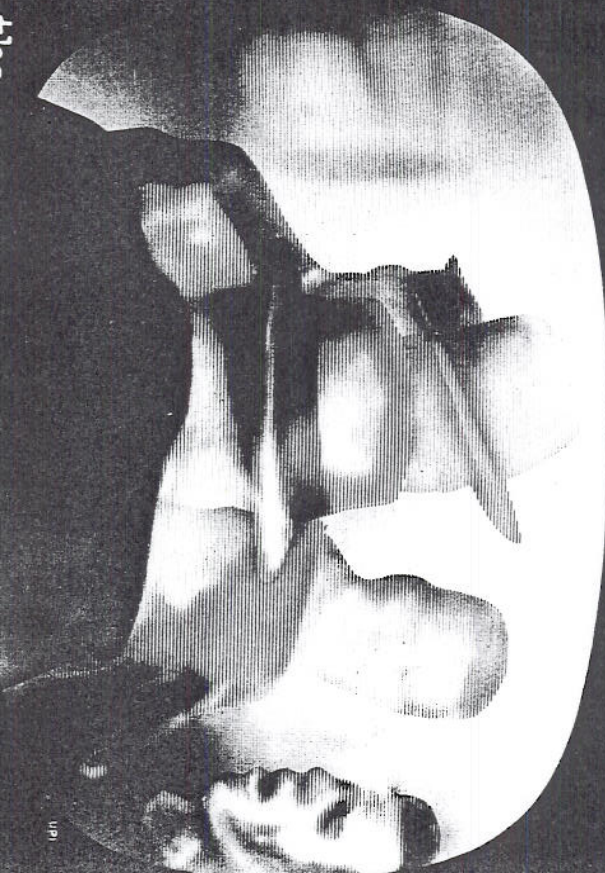
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Sample of handbill distributed by Oswald in New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

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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.

WIN

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Publishers Special Editions was organized less than a year ago as a radical alternative to established book and magazine publishers. The material published in Special Editions is of particular interest to the organizations and individuals who contribute manuscripts.

The company research presented here for the first time has been Special Editions' first venture. Here the writer-publishers were more interested in unearthing the true facts concerning Garrison's investigation than in producing something "sensational" that would "sell" to the established press. Projects currently in the works include: *Communes: The Alternative to Out-ry*, The Psychiatric Unit of the *Edinburgher*, *Edinburgher* manuscripts, suggestions, and syndicated printers and distributors. Write or call Publishers Special Editions, 208 E. 8 Street, New York, N.Y. 10009, (212) 777-0670.

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"...something else..."

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

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

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

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

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

—P.J.

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

The *Vieux Carré* is larger than Greenwich Village or the old North Beach section of San Francisco, and it is the clue to New Orleans, a city occupied by the Spanish and the French before it was finally claimed by us. The architecture shows a blending of French and Spanish. The cooking is a blend of Southern food with French skills. The Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans. The city is an international center as well as the port which originally made it possible for the American Midwest to trade with the world.

The city is built so close to water level that the *Vieux Carré* smells, at times, of the sluggish sewers; graveyards are built with the tombs on top of the ground rather than under it, for to scratch the earth is to expose the ocean. Of all the Southern cities this one has traditionally had the loosest approach between black and white, and there is something about the city which lets you know that once the sun goes down, all lines of race—and of sex—vanish in the dark and humid night.

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

—D. McK.

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, and more index appear on pages 42-43. There are also maps on pages 12, 25, 35.

NEWSPAPER AND

more, his pre-trial revelations to the press seemed to risk creating an atmosphere so prejudicial to the accused that the case might be thrown out of court. If the reporting were accurate, Garrison was a bloody fool. How could he get away with this nonsense for so long? If the reporting were inaccurate, why? What is the truth concerning this investigation?

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

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

able to 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 Dallas Commission Report and the Warren Critique. Their investigations all began and ended in Dallas and dealt almost exclusively with events in Dallas. Garrison began and conducted his

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-

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

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

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

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

No. This was an independent venture, and we wanted to be sure the story would be told just as we uncovered it. So we are giving 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")

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 case," Stevenson 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 no objection to the release of the Warren Commission report. Nothing arose indicating need to investigate Mr. Shaw." They added that "No evidence was found that Clay Shaw was ever called into the Bertrand investigation and that no 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.

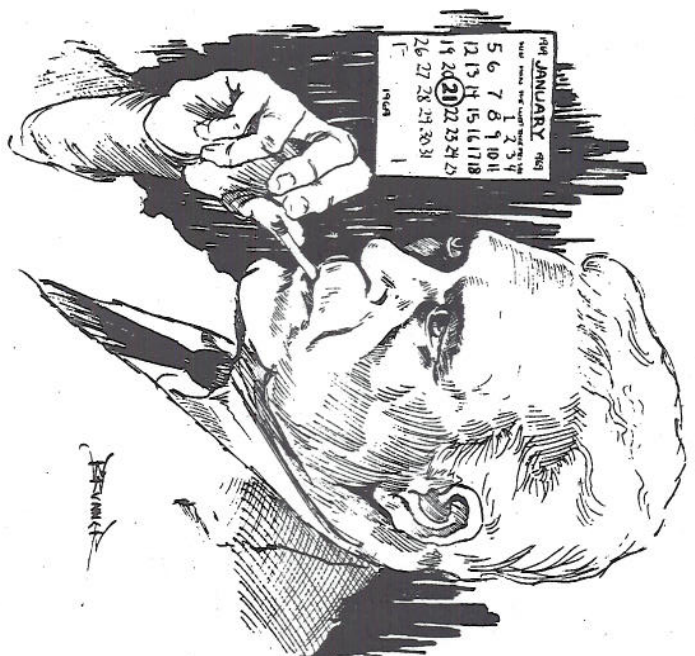
The New Orleans Cosa Nostra, bitterly anti-Castro in the early 1960's, became deeply involved in illegally supplying guns, munitions, and other war material to various Cuban exile and right-wing groups who were planning invasions.

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.



Biographical portrait: Frank Dunner

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

"The principal complaints about the anti-right wing activities of the Cuban exiles in New Orleans have been members of the Minuteman and John Birch Society. They've told Garrison they fear the Nazis. He spoke of the conspirators."

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

United States was the wave of Cuban emigres who fled from Cuba from 1959 to the present. This influx of Batista supporters and anti-Communist exiles differed in many ways from previous groups who had come to America under similar circumstances. Persons displaced as a result of World War II, for example, came to the U.S. through European resettlement camps. The process was slow and orderly, and the U.S. bore little of the burden of resettling them. The anti-Communist exiles who came to America from Eastern Europe during the 1940's and 50's were, like their World War II counterparts, easily absorbed by their ethnic counterparts already established in the U.S. They knew that the chance of their returning to their homelands was slim; they willingly came the long distance and consciously accepted the U.S. as their new home.

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

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

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

running, and guerrilla training within its borders in order to launch military attacks against another country.

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

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

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

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

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

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

The activities of the Cuban exiles and their right-wing supporters were often in violation of state, federal, and international law. By mid-1960 the Gulf Coast states from Florida to Texas were bristling with illegal anti-Castro activities: the organizing and training of private armies; the buying, selling and transporting of arms and munitions; the stockpiling of machine guns, hand grenades, aerial bombs, flame throwers, and bazookas. Even more serious was the actual handling of guerrilla raids against Cuba from the United States. In 1960, when the first wave of anti-Communist Cubans began arriving in significant numbers, was essentially "hands off Cuba." At the same time, however, the Coast Guard, Navy, CIA, and FBI were actively aiding Cubans in getting out of Cuba and cooperating with them in organ-

izing and planning raids against Cuba. By closing their eyes to the illegal activities of these anti-Castroes, the federal government was tacitly encouraging them to re-attack Cuba.

The height of the federal cooperation with the Cuban exiles was the CIA-planned and organized Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961. The failure of this action and its subsequent embarrassment to the Kennedy administration resulted in a gradual federal disengagement from the more militant anti-Castro activities. This policy was accentuated in the summer of 1963, after the Test Ban Treaty had been achieved. Overt military, CIA and FBI involvement was gradually discontinued, but surveillance of anti-Castro activity by these groups was intensified. Halting the military activities of the anti-Castroes, however, was impossible. These activities had become too widespread and the government could not risk the resulting civil strife from any attempt to end para-military activity through force. Moreover, the "liberation" of Cuba remained a government policy.

Although an occasional training camp was raided by federal authorities, guerrilla training and gun-running went on as before—but now without apparent CIA financial and organizational assistance.

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

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

"The Bay of Pigs invasion: During the early part of 1961, the CIA, supported by 1,300 Cuban exiles, tried to overthrow Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had planned both the strategy and the execution, and the Kennedy administration had the direction of the project. Within hours after the invasion was launched, it had received worldwide press coverage attributing its responsibility to the Cuban exiles.

The invasion itself proved to be a dismal failure. Even before the eight troop-laden vessels had hit the beach, they came under fire from the shore and from the air. The base of the largest ship near the beach was destroyed early in the encounter. The 169 paratroopers who were dropped inland were never able to land and were killed in the air. Those who were able to reach the shore found that they were faced by Cuban militia and bounced on their side by regular army units. The invaders were handily repulsed. The invasion was quickly quashed by Castro's MIGs, who were able to reach the shore and hunt down the invaders, and they decisively repulsed for them.

President Kennedy, fearing an all-out Cuban effort of the invasion, many Cuban exiles and their sympathizers felt that Kennedy had abandoned the men on the beach. Kennedy's hesitation at this critical juncture, Kennedy's "double-cross," as any critics would surely have recognized, was the cause of the failure of the invasion. Kennedy's "double-cross" was the result of the CIA's "double-cross" of Kennedy. Under Kennedy's direction, the CIA was obligated, following the invasion, to support the Cuban exiles in their primary enemy, because increasingly frustrated as they saw him gradually slipping further from their reach. For many, Kennedy was "double-crossing" them, and they became as great as the agents to overthrow Castro.

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

Ferrie

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

Ferrie was a skilled pilot and a private investigator. From 1954 until his death he was employed by New Orleans Mafia leader Carlos Marcello, and he also did investigative work for Marcello's lawyers Dean Andrews and G. Wray Gill, as well as for the 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 Beaubeouf, 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

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 Report was not interested. But Garrison was

NOV. 22, 1963 TO NOV. 25, 1963

Martin's Presidential was not made a federal offense until after J.F.K.'s death.

"J.F.K. was moon. He had an idea of right and wrong and wanted to rectify wrongs. He wanted to end the Cold War. It all goes back to Eisenhower's farewell address. He was a man who was going to put us into a hydrogen war." — Jim Garrison.

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

GUN 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.

1:50 pm: 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, "business trip" is
San Francisco on a "business trip" by
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 Winterland 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, Winterland 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 Alamoel 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 Alamoel in Hous-
ton, 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
Winterland 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
pm, 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 pm., 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.

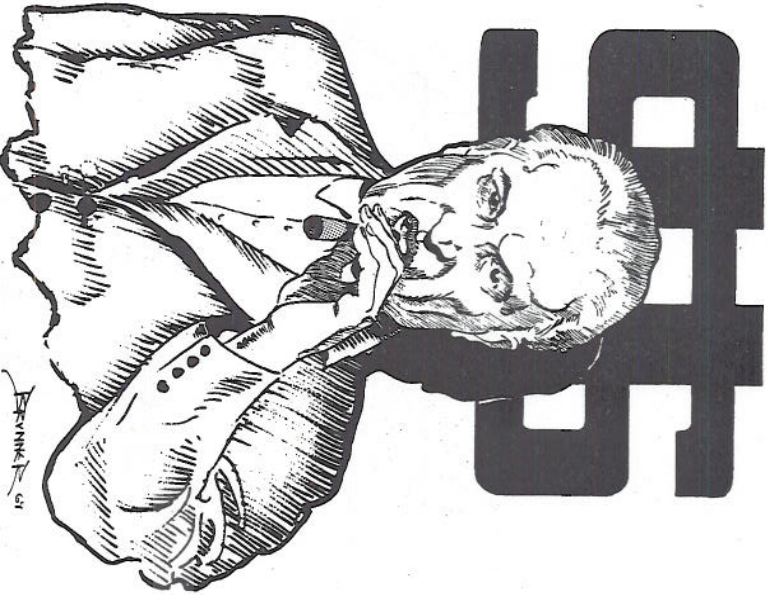
Residing in Houston at this time is
Ferrie's New Orleans companion, Sergio
Arcadia Smith.

Martin and Ferrie had both worked as
investigators for the CIO Examiner Deere-
Knox. Martin was also a member of the Apostolic Old
Catholic Church of North America, of
which Ferrie was a Bishop.

The case of the missing file: Dean
Andrews' secretary, Miss Springer, told the
Warren Commission that she was surprised she
4 pm on the day following the assassina-
tion she was asked by Andrews to locate
Oswald's file. Andrews later told the War-
ren Commission that he was surprised she
had the file on "walk-in" file Oswald. His final
testimony was that his office had been
rifled shortly after he left the hospital and
that he was unable to locate the file he
didn't keep.

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

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



Also in Dallas on Friday two very close friends of Ruby, entertainers 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 subse-

quently 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.

"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 in any way help Jack, and he told me that he talked with him the night before and he was very upset and had just seen it on television, and I wanted to see if I could help in any way."—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 skating, the news media in New Orleans reported that he was Marcello's legal witness in the possibility of purchasing the skating rink. He could later tell Garrison that he went to an expedition that was made with other right or 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 Messman, 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-

DAVID FERRIE
NOVEMBER 22 - 24, 1963

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

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

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

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

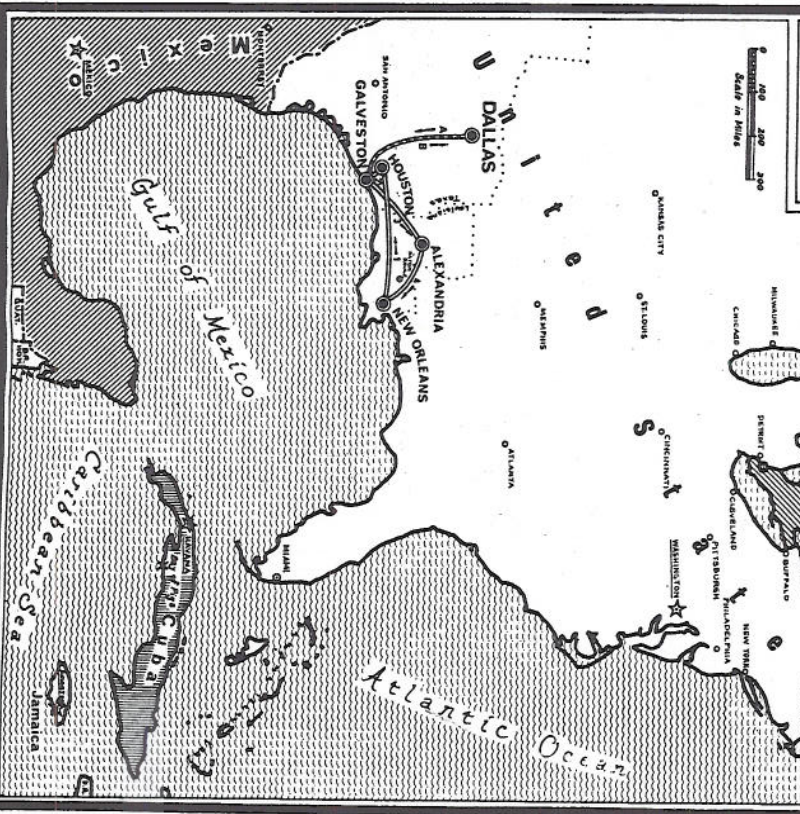
10:00 A.M.: Oswald is shot and killed by Ruby.

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.

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 "begman" 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" on 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-104-7

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE was interviewed at his residence, 829½ West 17th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 office of the Cuban Consulate in New Orleans. He was severely criticized by President JOHN F. KENNEDY both in public and in private. He stated that he was not in New Orleans at the time of the invasion, but 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 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 New Orleans at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, but 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 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 never seen the card and that he has never seen the card. He stated that he has never seen the card and that he has never seen the card.

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 claimed he has owned a Stearns 150 Blue and white sedan, a 1957 Buick Wildcat, and a 1958 Buick Wildcat. He stated that he has never loaned his car to anyone and that he has never loaned his car to anyone.

SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR., E. and THEODORE K. VATTER, by Special Agent DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE. Date dictated 11/27/63. This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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

Continuation Exhibit No. 1565

December 6, 1963

FERRIE, WALL, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised he, and JOE PETERSON, had been in the Century Club in Dallas approximately four years ago at the time of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. 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, Dallas, Texas, in a show for 30 days at the downtown club, Dallas, Texas, in a show for 30 days at the downtown club, Dallas, Texas.

One day after the business discussion, WALL and PETERSON had an offer to produce and star in a one night show at the Century Club at the Adolphus Hotel. WALL and PETERSON had an offer to produce and star in a one night show at the Century Club at the Adolphus Hotel. WALL and PETERSON had an offer to produce and star in a one night show at the Century Club at the Adolphus Hotel.

On the morning after the one night show at the Century Club, WALL went to HURRY's office, the downtown club, Dallas, Texas. WALL went to HURRY's office, the downtown club, Dallas, Texas. WALL went to HURRY's office, the downtown club, Dallas, Texas.

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 press 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 also 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 Anderes, 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

Russia, France, England, and other foreign countries.

Why did Ferrie throw himself into the limelight? He, like so many others who would speak up later, was well aware that Garrison could not fight public news media. He was attempting to discredit the investigation before Garrison could present his case; however, this attempt 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 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.

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

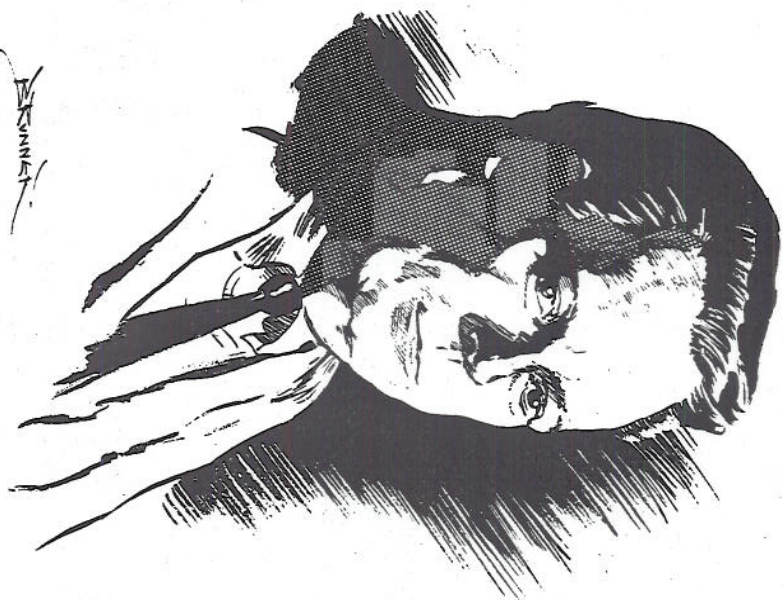
Beginning in late 1966, when Garrison started questioning prime suspects, he knew that there would be strenuous efforts both to discredit his investigation and to prevent him, legally and extra-legally, from ever bringing his case to court. Shortly after Shaw was questioned in December 1966, William 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-

Garrison has told us that the Show 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.

"...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 *Lda 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 canceled. 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

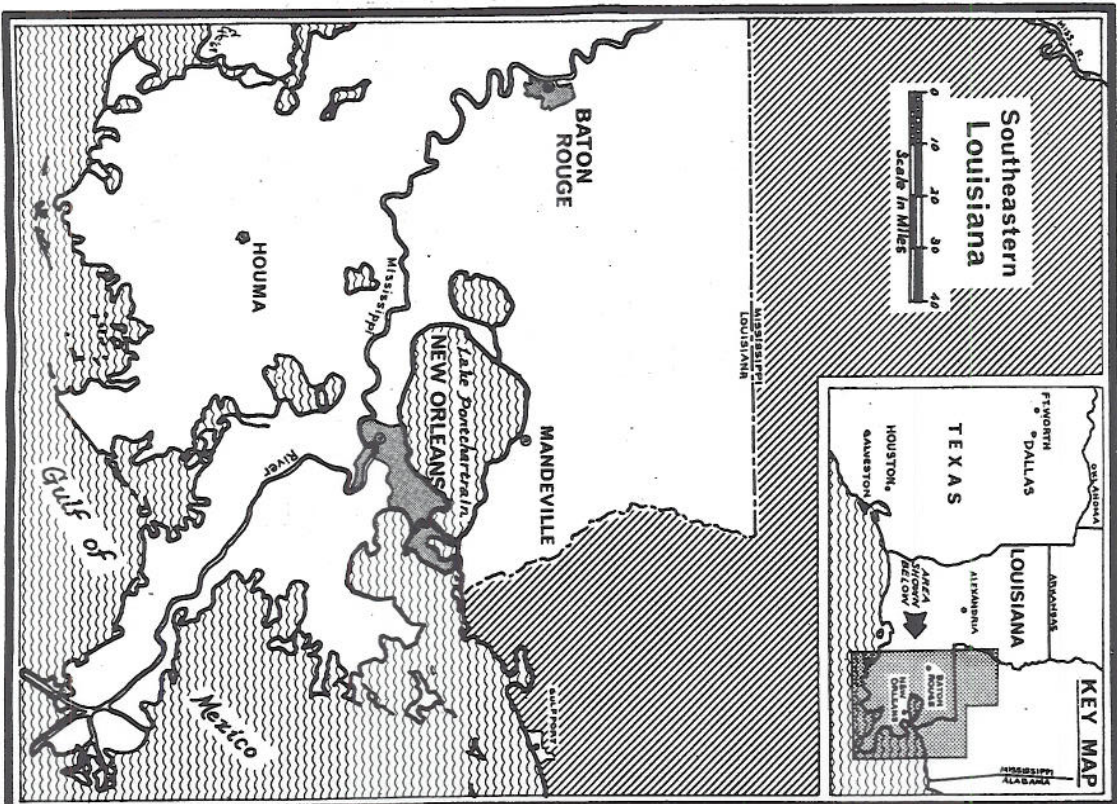
story, Garrison had attempted to bribe him for his testimony. Garrison's story was that Leeman had come to him and demanded payment for his "evidence." Garrison, however, neither trusted nor needed Leeman's testimony. At any rate, having reached a national audience and, in all probability, having finally 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 several people, including Smith, and others of conspiring in Orleans Parish to commit this burglary. On April 1, 1967, Garrison issued warrants for the arrest of several persons in Louisiana 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 have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to interfere to the press or to the defense. The charges leveled against Novel and Smith have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to interfere to the press or to the defense. The charges leveled against Novel and Smith have enabled Garrison to keep close tabs on them without having to interfere to the press or to the defense.

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-over-Smith-children conspiracy against Garrison in a common-law anti-Castro enterprise.

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 swung with the kids. He didn't swing, 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 are 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? **IMPOR-TANT!** Don't expect an overall CIA exposure as a result of the Garrison case. Most of the contacts were of the lowest level. The point that may come out is not that the CIA was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate the President, but that the CIA has very little control over its 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' witness. Remember—voluntary witness. Remember—Garrison has kept close watch on the homosexual scene in New Orleans. Watch for testimony of Ferris' 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 Pedraza Luis Rabe, Sue Blake, Guy Gabaldon, 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?

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

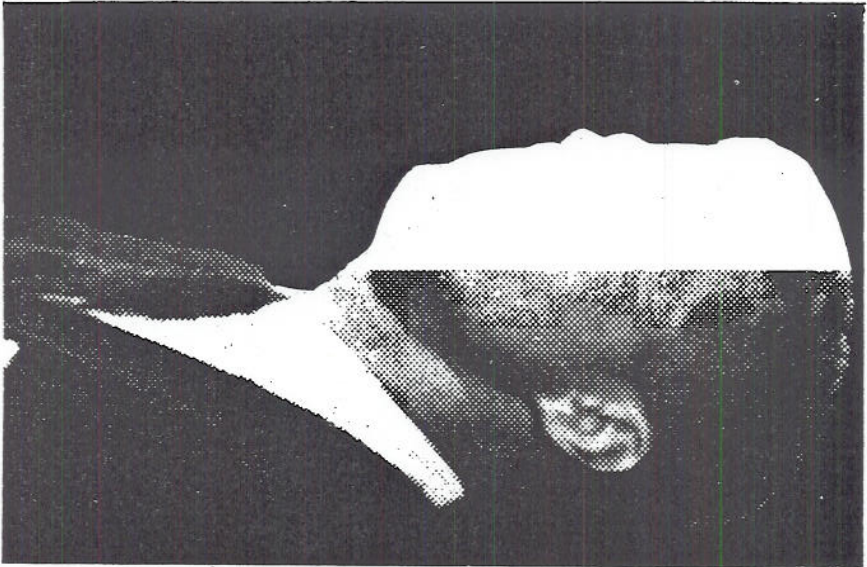
Legal Acrobatics Bitter exchanges in and out of court. Watch for charges of mental incompetence and sexual perversion hurled by both sides.

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.

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.



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 Ferrie, David

Lewis and Jack S. Martin. He worked closely with exile Cubans and right wing anti-communists.
ALVIN BEAUBOUEF: roommate of David Ferrie 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 Ferrie 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 leaflets.
- MORRIS BROWNLIE:** friend of David Ferrie 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 Ferrie 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 Ferrie who Dean Andrews, Jr., paroled on Ferrie's request.
- MELVIN COFFEY:** friend of Ferrie 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 Ferrie 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 Ferrie'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 Ferrie 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 Ferrie 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 Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol.
- LOUIS IVON:** Garrison's chief investigator.
- JIMMIE JAMES JOHNSON:** youth who discovered Ferrie'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 Ferrie's role in the assassination.
- AL LANDRY:** friend of Perry Russo and David Ferrie.
- FRED LEBMANS:** claimed to have seen Shaw and Oswald at his Turkish Bath house; also alleged that Garrison offered him a bribe.
- JAMES LEWALLEN:** former roommate of David Ferrie.
- 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 Lacombe, 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.

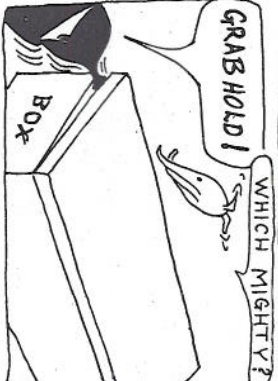
THINKINGS

KOPP, the BLACK KNIGHT and LESTER IN



WHAT'S A PANDORA'S BOX?

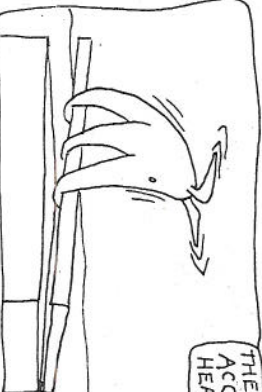
A PANDORA'S BOX IS WHEN YOU OPEN IT, HEADS ROLL, EMPIRES CRUMBLE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT TREMBLES IN ITS BOOTS FOR FEAR THE TRUTH WILL COME OUT AND TUMBLE THE MIGHTY FROM THEIR SEATS OF POWER.



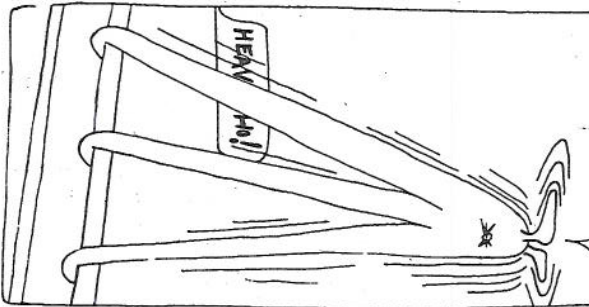
HOW THE DEVIL D' YOU EXPECT ME TO KNOW UNTIL WE'VE OPENED IT? CUT THE FOOLISH QUESTIONS AND TAKE HOLD!



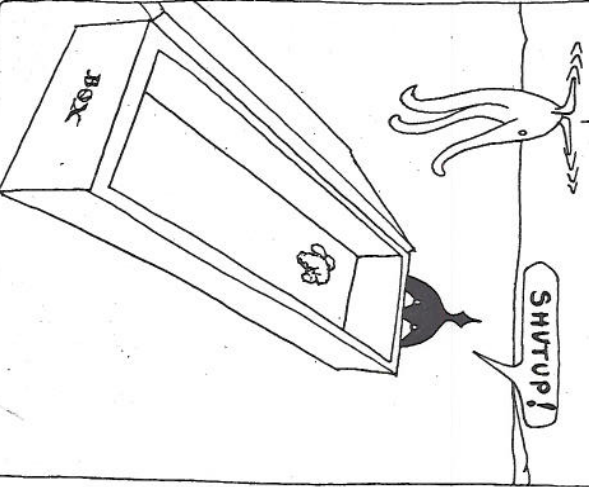
THERE'S NOTHING THAT CAN'T BE ACCOMPLISHED ONCE YOU GET YOUR HEADS TOGETHER. HEAVE!



I'M HEAVING!



DID THE TRUTH COME OUT?



THERE MUST BE OTHER BOXES...

(WILL THEY MAKE EMPIRES CRUMBLE?)



continuing Karl Thawman and H.I. Matrik

© 1969 Sid Thawman

changes

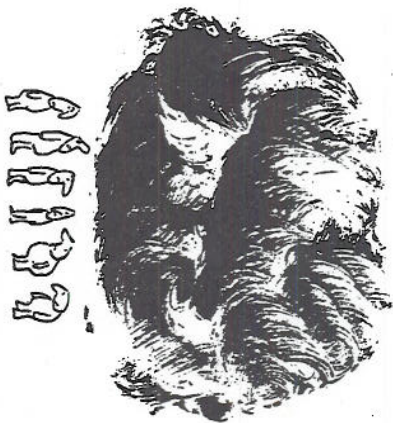
GENEVA REPORT

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 hunted has fallen into the hands of David Eisenhower.

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

continued Paul Park

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. Hawaii was not bombed, not a single Indonesian slaughtered, not one, until the *New York Times* gas, there. Nothing ever really happens unless CBS refines 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 "coo!" 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 *conspiracy* to commit one. (The Great God Conspiracy is now so accepted that the last three are facing jail for *conspiring in public*, which ought to inspire a public outcry over the offense to English usage by such ivy-tower scholars as cannot be bothered by 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.

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, 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—al 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 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 stigma normally associated with the idea of 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

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 got 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.

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

Your check or money order for \$11 will bring this spirited and striking artwork into your home. All sets sent insured and postage paid, of course.

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

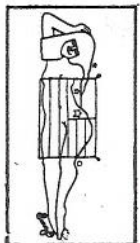
DEMONSTRATING FOR BIAFRA IN SAN FRANCISCO

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.



There is a certain kind of woman who can't be blown about religion, politics or race. For this woman, there is a certain kind of life.



- BY POPULAR DEMAND -**
1. Sunny (horizontal)
 2. Seal (black, round)
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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 WRL, 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 protesting 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.

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!

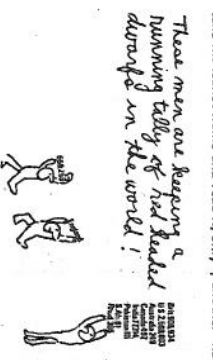
The chapel service where he made his statement was an especially moving experience because he had the support and encouragement of the President of the College and the entire faculty. And we are very proud to have Jeff as a part of the Cincinnati Resistance (which now numbers five—two others of our brothers 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 wucatan 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



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



54

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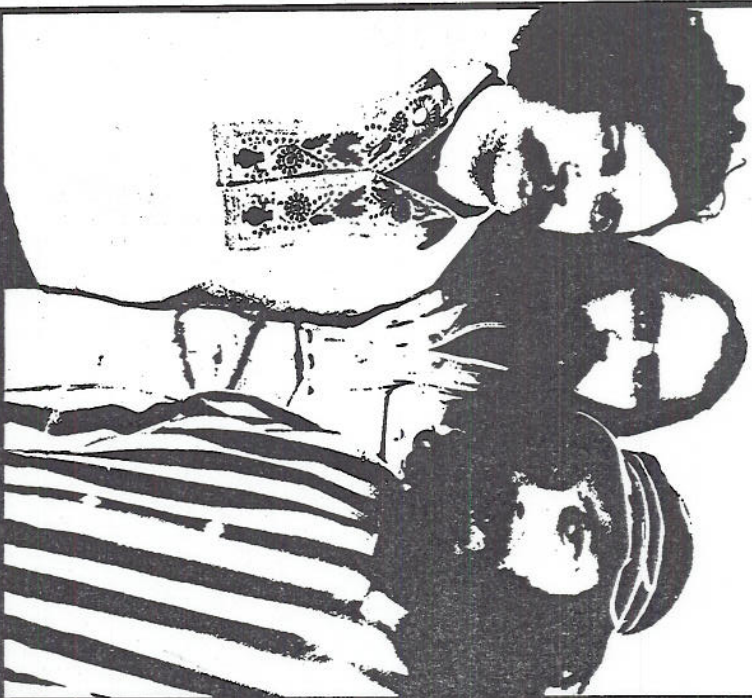
Bill me \$2 for a six-month (10 issue) introductory subscription.

Bill me \$5 for a full year's (21 issue) subscription and send free either

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



There comes a time when you have to take a stand for peace, against war for love, against hate for freedom, against blind force for sex, against puritanical fascism for me, against you



IT GRANTED INTO MY HAND, HONEST THE FUGGS \$5.00



55

making do

How to Make Zen Macrobolic Tomato Sauce

There is no such thing. But since I became a vegetarian a little over a year ago, I've kept on trying. I love spaghetti and various sauces, and I ignore my *meat* friends who tell me about how *ya*, the tomato is. I turn my mind away from the idea of what all has gone into the sort of noodles we buy in the store.

First the sauces. (It's very hard to make whole wheat noodles and I may someday get around describing the process.) The sauces are not hard. Once in a small Italian village 50 miles due north of Venice, where we lived for a very cold year, a village without a cinema but with ten bars, without a village square, without men for much of the week (for they all went off to work in the refrigerator factories and left the women to run the lovely little farms), I rode my bicycle down the unpaved road to the corner store—it like the other nine bars encompassed both a place to buy a glass of the local *nero* (the 20-litre red wine) or a *grappa* (the harsh, clear, distilled remnant of the grapes after the last pressing, at 45 lire) and a tiny sort of grocery. The women bought their pasta there. No one made pasta anymore in this tiny place—San Giovanni di Polentigo—touched as it was by prosperity for the first time since the Romans. Pasta is hard to make. The box of lasagna noodles I bought had printed on its

side the best recipe for Bolognese sauce I have ever found. I will not attempt to read it as I preballed back past the hammer and sickle signs and the graffiti over the priests' house, "Fascisti!" because the recipe was identical with the one Dot and I had just spent several weeks learning through our most dedicated contact, a law student who lived in the village and commuted weekly to Bologna, home of the world's finest meat-tomato sauce.

The secrets were—a dash of milk—no garlic—no fresh tomatoes. The tomato sauce I make now is perhaps not as good.

Pour some olive oil into a fairly large pot. Sometimes I put in some butter, too. For the hell of it. Cut up a few onions rather fine and let them saute at not too high a temperature. Cut up some garlic, and fry that, too, because the sauce is a little bland without meat. Cut up some celery and a carrot or two and throw them in, too. A dash of milk. You can sneak in a little wheat germ if you need to.

Try to use fresh tomatoes if you possibly can because they taste better, but if you must, then pour in some canned ones whenever the frying things are hot and ready to go. Make a lot at a time and keep some. Use fresh herbs to season it if they are available, otherwise dried parsley, onion, salt and pepper, of course, and simmer for as long as you can manage, but this is a fresh sort of sauce that can be done rather quickly. Sometimes I put in a couple of dashes of Tabasco sauce. This is totally outside the tradition. Grated Parmesan cheese on top. I think it is good to put a pat of butter in with the noodles first and I like some grated pepper on them before the sauce.

Fatter noodles than spaghetti are used with cheese and butter and a little pepper in a wonderful dish usually called *Tagliatelli alla Romana*. In San Francisco, when we have little money, we buy the domestic Parmesan cheese though the imported is better. We grate it and throw the noodles into a very hot bowl and mix, the cheese and butter all do the Roman waltz with their fancy gold forks and spoons. *Salsa Genovese* is easy enough and

very special. It's a green sauce, very heavy on garlic and basil. Sometimes I make a short-trait version, either in a blender or just in a frying pan, but I won't write about that. Recipes for the real thing usually are much less garlicky and bland than I like. I crush three or four cloves of garlic along with a half a cup of walnuts or pine nuts in a mortar and pestle, then add a lot of fresh basil and fresh parsley with a heavy emphasis on the basil. Dried is good but not as good as fresh, which is hard to find—even in California stores. Keep grinding and begin to drip in a little olive oil and add about half a cup or so of some stumpy, dried cheese—Romano is ideal—a little salt and pepper. Sometimes I drop in a dash of hot sauce. You won't need much of this sauce, as it is very strong.

Lasagne is easy enough for the vegetarians. A layer of noodles, mozzarella cheese, noodles, ricotta cheese, noodles, tomato sauce all through it, sprinkle in peas or zucchini squash and the Italians call it a *paccheri*, "a mess" and top it with Parmesan cheese. It's very expensive.

—Paul Obiada

NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN MAGAZINE

Published Quarterly
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Should be of interest to everyone. Its purpose are many. But it is for the Indian. Indians should read it. White guys should read it. Teachers, students, and everybody else should read it.

MANY SMOKES is published by Sun Bear, a Chippewa from White Earth Reservation, Minnesota. He and historical. Let's hear from you.

Subscriptions are \$1.50 per year. A sample copy may be had for \$36. MANY SMOKES is both up-to-date and historical. Let's hear from you.



letters

Dear Friends,

I would like to thank all of the beautiful people who have written me during the past year. I was confirmed at the Fort Lewis Stockade.

I only hope that after the Christmas season, people will continue to send mail to our brothers who are confined in our nations jails, because of their belief. While a volunteer, teacher, camp, and greetings are a valuable aid in helping our brothers keep up and live to congratulate WIN for the great work they have done toward the goal of world peace.

In love and peace,
Allen Walkowiak
HOW BTRY, 1st Sqdn., 3rd Arty.
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Dear People,
I am on the staff of the Shelter Half, a coffee house in Tacoma, Wash. We are part of the Support Our Soldiers GI coffee house project and are located near Ft. Lewis and McClellan Air Force Base. We try to provide a free atmosphere where GIs can relax and escape the militarism they are subjected to on base. We have been successful in attracting a large number of people to our coffee house as regular customers. One of the most important and popular features of the coffee house is our library. We try to counteract the barrage of military propaganda by providing literature and news of the movement for peace and social progress.

Our library is of particular importance due to the situation here in Tacoma. There are no bookstores, no libraries, and no underground newspapers were elicited from its building not long ago and an office which gave out anti-war literature was recently bombed out of business. The city council has passed an ordinance which makes it illegal to "print, publish, edit, issue, or knowingly distribute, sell, distribute or display any anti-war, anti-military, or anti-government literature in any form or in any manner." Any person who is convicted of this offense will be fined \$1000 and/or imprisoned for one year. We are encouraging or inciting the commission of any crime, breach of the peace or act of violence, or which shall tend to provoke a breach of the peace through encouraging or advocating dissent for law enforcement officers. The council admitted that this is an unconstitutional ordinance. We are now the only place in town violating this ordinance and we haven't been busted yet. When we do we'll fight it in court with the help of the ACLU.

In addition to GI there are a substantial number of students and young people reaching national fame at the Shelter Half. It is a beautiful place in the sense where it is available. Unfortunately, we are not in a financial position to be able to buy anything for the library. We are in debt, the staff works full time without pay, and it is a real hassle staying open from month to month.

letters

Dear WIN,

So the library is somewhat limited but there are a number of publications which have been given us free subscriptions. If it is at all possible we would appreciate very much if you could send us some of the following. I assure you it would be widely read by GI and the young people of Tacoma.

Thank you,
Stan Anderson
The Shelter Half
P.O. Box 244
Tacoma, Wash.

Dear WIN,
Chicago Area Draft Resistors (CADRE) is putting together an anthology on prison life to help those contemplating acts which may lead to imprisonment. I would be glad to help in any way I can. I have been in prison for a few years and I can give you some of my experiences before, during, and after prison. Accounts by families would also be welcome. We are interested in the psychological effects, as well as strictly factual accounts of prison life.

Thank,
David Greenberg
4636 Centre Av.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear WIN,
As you probably are aware, the Ottawa Committee to End the War in Vietnam is very involved in helping American refugees. I prefer this term to "Start Dodge 71," our policy in Canada. But the assist boys who come to us for help, here in Ottawa we are able to help them in many ways. We are able to help them in many ways. We are able to help them in many ways.

Could you please print this letter, and ask sympathetic people to send us donations? We are like you, struggling on a hand-to-mouth basis. Any contributions would be acknowledged most gratefully. As you know, Canada has a long tradition of giving political asylum (the underground railway) and we are endeavoring to keep that tradition alive. Help!

In peace,
Mrs. Peter J. J. J.
1400 St. Denis St.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

letters

Why was it, back in Czarist Russia, that convicted revolutionaries were usually let off lightly? (A few years earlier, older ones had been hanged toward those who threatened its existence.) The explanation, of course, is that public opinion (and even the human being) changed with enforcing the law) would not tolerate vicious treatment of revolutionaries.

Also, why wasn't there a serious right-wing terror against revolutionaries in Czarist Russia? Because the police were so corruptly organized that the people and having the police strictly "some until a serious challenge could be mounted." For our new-born baby of a revolutionary movement to provide the police is to play a baby's game of self-indulgence.

In short, although historical contradictions are prefiguring a left's big thing's becoming a thing, leading to the flight of the serious business of reaching, person by person, the millions of Americans newly (and still indefinitely) troubled about the quality of their government and of their own lives.

It is thus easy to predict that the American revolution will be a long and hard one. It will be a long and hard one. It will be a long and hard one. It will be a long and hard one.

Here are a few notes for my fellow "activists" on how to recognize for my fellow revolutionaries who will remain a cold war. Between Left and Right seems likely eventually. In light of this, I wonder what the chances are of new international communists in the countrywide seeing themselves as eventual bases for the organizing of Pasari's Unions.

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classifieds

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(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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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.

—Mayer V.

The War Resisters League (WRL) was founded in 1923 and is the American section of the War Resisters International, a worldwide pacifist movement.

The N.Y. Workshop in Nonviolence is a local New York City pacifist direct action group. General meetings open to everyone are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at 5 Beekman St. (227-6973). Workshops we bring forward across the country. Contact one in your area:

Athens Workshop in Nonviolence, 1036 Peachtree St., NE, Athens, Ga. 30606. P.O. Box 387, B.U. Station, Baton Rouge, La. 70803. Boston, MA, P.O. Box 1, Box 1978, Voluntonum, Conn. 06394 (376-9970).

Philadelphia CNVA, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 (LO 7-8770).

Portland WRL, 62 NW Mackey, Portland, Oregon 97210 (222-4642).

WRL (Western Region), 833 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif. 94117 (628-6978).

WRL of Southern Calif., 1046 N. Sweetzer, Los Angeles, Calif. 90069 (654-4911).

WIN correspondents

ALBANY: Gregory Kierzy, 689 Myrtle Ave.
ATLANTA: Denis Adelberger AMIN, 1036 Peachtree NE
BOSTON: Mark Tavin Colburn, PO Box 387, B.U. Station
CONNECTICUT: New Haven Draft Action Group—Resistance, 241 Orange St., New Haven
CHICAGO: Ruth Deer, 5503 Everett
FLORIDA: Mark Waldman, 999 NE 167 St., No. Miami Beach
FRANCE: Richard Yanowitz, 4 rue Turgot (9e), Paris
KENTUCKY: Richard Chin, 600 3rd Ave., S. Providence
LONG ISLAND: Irwin Messinger, 420 Queens Ave., North Massapequa, N.Y.
LOS ANGELES: Paul Endinger, 218 East Regent, Inglewood
MICHIGAN: James Bennett, 2118 Pauline Blvd. no. 310, Ann Arbor
MINNESOTA: David Sachs, Carlton College, Northfield
MINNEAPOLIS: Rose Labelle, 713 NE Adams
MONTREAL: Liz Pihm, 1 Place Bellavance, no. 803 Chomedey, Laval (P.Q.)
NEPAL: Paul Madnick, Peace Corps, c/o U.S. Embassy, Kathmandu
NEW JERSEY: Marc Grohman, PO Box 945, New Brunswick
NEW MEXICO: Gwen Reyes, Rt. 2, Box 128A, Santa Fe
OREGON: Judith Green, 1678 Larkspur, Eugene
PHILADELPHIA: Mark Morris, 4615 Locust St., no. 1-A
PHOENIX: Sam Ekins, 1240 W. 5th St., Tempe
ROCHESTER: Mike Markowitz, Rochester Resistance, PO Box 5715, River Campus Station
SAN FRANCISCO: Jean Pelletiere, 2030 Franklin, no. 501
SEATTLE: Sue D. Gotfried, 4811 NE 107th St.
TENNESSEE: Gary R. Williams, 122 Liberty La., Madison
TORONTO: Ruth Pincove, 3 Washington Ave.
TUCSON: Jim Giddings, 1028 E. Sixth St.
VERMONT: Marty Jazer, RFD 3, Box 160, Brattleboro
WASHINGTON, D.C.: Mike Lerock, 2714 Kirkwood Pl., no. 304, W. Hyattsville, Md.

literature

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