O.I.C. is now preparing 4,000 people

a year for new jobs.

Success has bred success. The Federal Government has given \$5,100,000 for O.I.C. centers in eight other cities, from Little Rock to Washington, D.C.—the newest was dedicated in Oklahoma City last week—while privately financed programs are under way in 16 more cities, including Los Angeles' Watts. As Sullivan points out, his methods can help all poor people, not just Negroes; in Seattle, about half of Negroes; in Seattle, about the trainees are whites, Eskimos and Japanese-Americans.

Still, the Negro has the biggest problem, and Sullivan envisions a vast array of Negro self-help economic organizations, including many more O.I.C. centers, cooperative apartment houses, shopping centers and banks. "I have protested before," he says, "and I may protested before, the says, and than protest again. But protest without progress is empty. Instead of helping people to reach the milk and honey of heaven, I'm trying to see to it that they get a little ham and eggs now."

THE ASSASSINATION

Bourbon Street Rococo

In his five-year career as an elected official, Jim Garrison, 45, the larger-than-life (6 ft. 6 in.) district attorney of New Orleans, has tilted at windmills and gin mills, chastened Bourbon Street's once-famed B-girls, scourged the judiciary and battled with the mayor. More recently, he added the Warren Commission report to his mandate. Predictably, Garrison's investigation of "several plots" to kill President Kennedy has yielded the most rococo tale yet to

emerge from that tragic day in Dallas.
Garrison, who looks like TV's Perry Mason but all too clearly writes his own scripts, announced last week that he had long since "solved" the identities of the plotters, who—said he—had launched



GARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS OFFICE A cryptic script—and his own.

their conspiracy in New Orleans. "We know," he told reporters, "what cities were involved, how it was done in the essential respects, and the individuals involved. We are going to be able to arrest every human involved," adding conspiratorially, "that is, every human involved who is still alive."

The Way It Is. Why had he made no arrests? Well, said Garrison, there was a lot of "work on details of evidence" that had yet to be done before he could be sure of obtaining convictions. Arrests might take place, he predicted, in a few months or in 30 years. "I don't mean to be cryptic," he said cryptically, "but that is the way it is." Besides that, arrests of some of the conspirators might cause the others to commit suicide, and how could he arrest a dead man?

Garrison faced that problem when one of his prime suspects, David Ferrie, 48, a onetime airline pilot, expired. The D.A., naturally enough, called it suicide and pounced upon an apparent suicide note that had been written some time before. Coroner Nicholas Chetta, however, labeled the death the result of a cerebral hemorrhage, most likely brought on by "overexcitement and hyperten-sion." Indeed, Ferrie, nervous, sick, probably homosexual—with thick ruglike pieces of fabric replacing eyebrows, lost either by accident or disease-had

known that Garrison was after him and,

said his physician, had been "disturbed and depressed."

A Bumper Crop. Garrison immediately proclaimed him "one of history's most important individuals" and said most important individuals" and said that he would have arrested him this week. The District Attorney, Ferrie had told reporters, believed that he had been the getaway pilot for Lee Harvey Oswald's co-conspirators. What was Garrison's evidence? He refused to say, but-in what must rank as one of the most brilliant non sequiturs of the year -referred to a pleasure trip that Ferrie had made to southern Texas a few hours after the assassination: "We felt that it was rather peculiar that a man would suddenly take a trip to south Texas when everybody else in the country was home watching television." In fact, a former staff member of the Warren Commission disclosed that Ferrie, whose name came up only briefly in the 26 volumes of testimony, had been thoroughly checked out, his innocence so well established that he was not mentioned in the report itself.

Whatever else it may do, the probe into the assassination has already gar-nered a bumper crop of publicity for Jim Garrison. Reporters from all over the U.S. and Europe converged on New Orleans, soon to be joined by the as-sassination buffs who have haunted Dallas for more than three years. From most indications, Garrison's whodunit casts Cubans, both pro- and anti-Castro, as the heavies. But he was not talking any more-no more, that is, than it took to keep his name in the papers.

CRIME

No. 1,000

Robert Thomas Hannah, 31, was a petty hoodlum and narcotics peddler who helped Illinois authorities trap a big-time dope pusher. Last week, his frozen body, containing six bullets, was found in the snow at the edge of a forest preserve outside Chicago. He thereby achieved a dubious fame: his murder marked the 1,000th gangster killing since the Chicago Crime Commission began keeping count in 1919. Only 13 have ended in convictions.

Return of the Strangler

For Boston and a wide swath of eastern New England, it was like the return of a nightmare. From the North Shore to the South Shore, Worcester to Charlestown, doors slammed shut, and women scurried furtively along cold, wind-swept streets. Husbands hurried home to be with their wives, and there was a run on locks—though, as authori-ties dourly admitted, the man they were after could open just about any lock in existence. Albert DeSalvo, 35, the self-confessed "Boston Strangler" and sexual felon, had escaped.

In the biggest manhunt in New England history, bloodhounds bayed through the woods around the Bridgewater State Hospital, 25 miles south of Boston, where he had been held; police, on foot, in cars and a helicopter, searched the area for DeSalvo and the two other inmates—a wife slayer and a robber—who had fled with him. The trio had used a key they made in prison to unlock their cell doors. DeSalvo's brothers were arrested and charged with being accessories after the fact; within recent months DeSalvo had transferred \$2,600 in veterans' and Social Security pay-

ments to them.

The hospital had not been designed as a prison, and the locks had not been



DeSALVO AFTER CAPTURE An uncontrollable vegetable.