



CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO
DECLASSIFICATION AND/OR
RELEASE OF CIA INFORMATION
IN THIS DOCUMENT

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL

*News clipping from New York City
"Open City" February 1967
15-22*

New Orleans in the early 1960's

NEW ORLEANS, the Crescent City, queen of the Mississippi, famed for its creole cooking, as the birthplace of jazz, for its Mardi Gras and its French Quarter—the Vieux Carre—with raucous Bourbon Street, its honkytonk nightlife giving it a permanent glossy fame. New Orleans: a city of 727,000, still in many ways a small town, where anybody who is not a nobody knows everybody who is anybody and one's business connections determine one's social connections and vice-versa—except, of course, in the seamier 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
[Continued on Page 4]

Clay Shaw is finally on trial for conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy five years ago in Dallas. Open City is a bit surprised the case finally did come to trial, some two years after Shaw's indictment. We have been extremely sceptical about the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Shaw. Now the facts are finally beginning to be presented publicly...and the public can judge for themselves. This week we received copies of a WIN special issue on the Garrison theory, together by Sandy Hochberg and James T. Valliere, two independent and highly professional reporters who put out a paper called "Special Editions." The material presented in this issue of Open City was prepared by Hochberg and Valliere of a month investigation of the Garrison position, an investigation of his thinking, partly on the theory that much of the conflicting material released to the mass media was simply a smoke screen to protect the REAL information Garrison present in court. We'll see in the next few weeks if Hochberg and Valliere are correct in this supposition. Their material with great care and fairness. Judge for yourself. [All the following data is copyrighted by "Special Editions."]

Nov. 22, 1963 to Nov. 25, 1963

GUN SHOTS suddenly, shockingly disrupt President Kennedy's motorcade as it is proceeding down Elm Street toward the triple underpass at Dealey Plaza. The President and Texas Governor Connally are rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital.
1:00 pm: The President is pronounced dead.

1:50 pm: Lee Harvey Oswald is apprehended by Dallas police and charged with the murders of President Kennedy and Dallas patrolman J.D. Tippit.

On this same day, Clay Shaw is in San Francisco on a "business trip." Perry Russo, for one, will later testify at Clay Shaw's pre-trial hearing before a New Orleans grand jury that, during the discussions between

Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw about the planned assassination, Ferrie had said those involved should "be in the public eye" that day, and Shaw had said "he could go on a business trip for his company to the West Coast."

Ferrie too is in the public eye, at least until late in the afternoon. 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 Marcello's behalf. Twice during October, Ferrie flew to Guatemala to do investigative work for Marcello on this case. Dean Andrews Jr. (who, it will be remembered, is also Oswald's New Orleans attorney) is unable to attend the hearing as he is hospitalized at

[Continued on Page 12]

Garrison invest 1964

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 late 1966 he no longer had to fear tipping off prime suspects as to his intentions. In October he questioned Andrews, and in December, Shaw and Ferrie.

[Continued on Page 13]

During 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 late 1966 he no longer had to fear tipping off prime suspects as to his intentions. In October he questioned Andrews, and in December, Shaw and Ferrie.

Open City 2/15-22/69

...my and come to trial...some two years after Shaw's indictment. We have been extremely sceptical about the validity of District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Shaw. Now the facts are finally beginning to be presented publicly and a public...can judge for themselves. This week we received copies of a WIN special issue on the Garrison theory put to- indy Hochberg and James T. Valliere, two independent and highly professional reporters who put out a publication al Editions." The material presented in this issue of Open City was prepared by Hochberg and Valliere after a nine- tigation of the Garrison position...an investigation of his thinking...partly on the theory that much of the obviously aterial released to the mass media was simply a smoke screen to protect the REAL information Garrison planned to irt. We'll see in the next few weeks if Hochberg and Valliere are correct in this supposition. Their material is prepared re and fairness. Judge for yourself. [All the following data is copyrighted by "Special Editions."]

What to watch for:

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, bigwig Allen Dulles and John McCloy? The Dept. of Justice? The lawyers and investigators? Watch one or more of the Warren Commission investigators publicly disassociate himself from the Report's conclusions. Assuming the case proceeds with some order, the Warren Report will be discredited by the press as Garrison's case unfolds and the inadequacy of the FBI investigation becomes apparent.

The CIA

A lot of CIA money was available to the Cuban exiles in 1963. Many of the regulars at 544 Camp Street had CIA contact. There has been considerable indication that Oswald, Ruby, Ferrie, and others have at one time or another been CIA operatives. Will Garrison bring this out? IMPORTANT: 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 [Continued on Page 12]

Garrison's investigation, 1964 to 1969

WITH THE PUBLICATION of the Warren Report in September, 1964, Garrison's fear that it would not thoroughly evaluate the events in New Orleans was borne out. 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 late 1966 he no longer had to fear tipping off prime suspects as to his intentions. In October he questioned Andrews, and in December, Shaw and Ferrie.

[Continued on Page 13]

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 the 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

1963
5, 1963

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 Marcello's behalf. Twice during October Ferrie flew to Guatemala to do investigative work for Marcello on this case. Dean Andrews Jr. (who, it will be remembered, is also Oswald's New Orleans attorney) is unable to attend the hearing, as he is hospitalized at [Continued on Page 12]

22/69

rownie is playing the steel guitar. He slows down to let everybody know that this is natural - the blues that is! So beautiful that it became very deep and personal. It did everything but turn back the time as they sang.

-by QUITTMAN CADDELL



OPEN CITY

4369 Melrose

L. A., Calif. 90029

\$5 a year

over-seas \$7.08

name _____

address _____

city _____

state _____ zip _____

New York and the one in Chicago was automatically reversed.

Lenny's problem with the law was that he believed in it. He had a fantasy he used to speak of and which is in his book, "The Essential Lenny Bruce" [Ballantine], about a party they would all give him some time, all the cops and the lawyers and the DAs and the judges because "Lenny, you never lost faith in the law, you always believed in it." He did believe, with all his heart. He believed that if only he could get the cops and the DAs and the judges to obey the law he would be saved. That's what made him a bad lawyer.

He would walk out on stage sometimes with the transcript of his New York trial [he does it in the film, the only performance he ever made] and discuss its hundreds of errors, the inconsistencies and the fact that he was always getting busted because some cop went to see him perform and then went to court and testified what Lenny had said and the cop "did my act lousy."

"I found out in New York that I was judged by people who never saw my show," Lenny said. They reduced his show to paper and then read it to the Grand Jury. "My art is public speaking and the cop did my act and he's not a good comic!"

Nelson Algren, in a brilliant talk, once told how, after he had written "Man With the Golden Arm" he was praised by all the critics. Then he wrote "A Walk on the Wild Side" and they panned him. "They discovered I wasn't kidding," he explained. They had also discovered his importance.

Lenny was greeted by everybody at first, except an assortment of prudes, as a great comic satirist but then he began to be more of a serious satirist and they couldn't take it. A society which can tolerate the TV serial of bombings in Viet Nam, the female impersonations of Milton Berle, the sadism of Mayor Daley and Joe Pyne and the rest of the scenery along Desolation Row couldn't take Lenny Bruce. He hit too close to home.

So they did the thing they always do when the voice of protest penetrates too deeply. They killed him. Those whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad. They kept saying they had made Lenny mad but they really hadn't. They just insisted he must be mad to continue fighting. They drove him to demoniacal concentration on his fight. They made him into Joseph K. in Kafka's "The Trial," blindly and determinedly struggling to get before the right judge. At the end of "The Trial" Kafka wrote "Where was the Judge whom he had never seen? Where was the High Court to which he had never penetrated?"

esty, In a town where the top columnist, Her power Walter Winchell alone ever exercised in a can city, Lenny told him to his face from the stage of 300 people that he was chickenshit.

The outrage against Lenny was caused by his by his unerring instinct. He touched everyone of outgrew night clubs. He took on the whole so classes of law students attended his performance he did the Berkeley concert, the audience was doyers, professors, poets and authors. All by him advance notice, he drew 2000 people to that 1 more than any other comic could have done, I

For a long time it was clear that Bruce essential and a religious symbol rather than a comed surprising that his posters are displayed on the faithful and now and then in their windows like of Jesus in the Latin American ghettos.

He was afraid of the younger generation, we could not communicate with them knowing how sophisticates out of six-year-old girls. But the of long-haired rebels picked up on him at the some at his Berkeley concert and he had more w the Fillmore a few months later. And now he has tus of a myth and a martyr with them that the p Malcolm Boyd convince TIME that they have.

Lenny didn't have to say the controversial wo ny. Religions, Inc. and Comic at the Palladium classic American satires as long as we exist. But those words, taking from them by his use their m do harm to anyone but him. He used them and with them or without them. More than funny. He er and the greatest thing he ever taught, from w osophy grows, is that there is only what is. And ical and somehow dramatically perfect that he same time insist on the reality of the legal dream, what, in the law, ought to be. The "what is" of tl in inequity and chicanery and legal fictions. Ler buy that. He insisted that the law be taken seri was his trouble.

A library of Lenny Bruce tapes would raise the potential of the national school system to a con gree. They should all be made available. This is concert, the first Bruce full concert performance purged.

[This essay is from LENNY BRUCE, the Berk [Bizarre 2S-6329] a two LP unexpurgated record Bruce at the Berkeley Community Theater, Spring 12, 1965, and is released here with the permission of Records.]

one and the one in Chicago was automatically reversed. Why's problem with the law was that he believed in it. He fantasy he used to speak of and which is in his book, "Essential Lenny Bruce" [Ballantine], about a party they all give him some time, all the cops and the lawyers the DAs and the judges because "Lenny you'd never lost in the law, you always believed in it." He did believe, all his heart. He believed that if only he could get the and the DAs and the judges to obey the law he would be. That's what made him a bad lawyer.

He would walk out on stage sometimes with the transcript of the New York trial [he does it in the film, the only performance he ever made] and discuss its hundreds of errors, the inconsistencies and the fact that he was always getting busted. He would see some cop went to see him perform and then went to and testified what Lenny had said and the cop "did my duty."

He found out in New York that I was judged by people who saw my show," Lenny said. They reduced his show to and then read it to the Grand Jury. "My art is public and the cop did my act and he's not a good comic!" Nelson Algren, in a brilliant talk, once told how, after he written "Man With the Golden Arm" he was praised by all critics. Then he wrote "A Walk on the Wild Side" and they ed him. "They discovered I wasn't kidding," he explained. They had also discovered his importance.

Lenny was greeted by everybody at first, except an assortment of prudes, as a great comic satirist but then he began to ore of a serious satirist and they couldn't take it. A so which can tolerate the TV serial of bombings in Viet the female impersonations of Milton Berle, the sadism of r Daley and Joe Pyne and the rest of the scenery along lation Row couldn't take Lenny Bruce. He hit too close me!

they did the thing they always do when the voice of pro- penetrates too deeply. They killed him. Those whom the would destroy, they first make mad. They kept saying had made Lenny mad but they really hadn't. They just ed he must be mad to continue fighting. They drove him moniacal concentration on his fight. They made him into h K. in Kafka's "The Trial," blindly and determinedly ing to get before the right judge. At the end of "The Kafka wrote, "Where was the Judge whom he had never Where was the High Court to whom he had never pene-

esty. In a town where the top columnist, Herb Caen, has a power Walter Winchell alone ever exercised in a major American city, Lenny told him to his face from the stage in full view of 300 people that he was chickenshit.

The outrage against Lenny was caused by his honesty and by his unerring instinct. He touched everyone of us. Lenny outgrew night clubs. He took on the whole society. Entire classes of law students attended his performances. The night he did the Berkeley concert, the audience was dotted with lawyers, professors, poets and authors. All by himself, with little advance notice, he drew 2000 people to that hall, which is more than any other comic could have done, I suspect.

For a long time it was clear that Bruce essentially was religious and a religious symbol rather than a comedian. It is not surprising that his posters are displayed on the walls of the faithful and now and then in their windows like the pictures of Jesus in the Latin American ghettos.

He was afraid of the younger generation, worried that he could not communicate with them knowing how TV had made sophisticates out of six-year-old girls. But the oncoming wave of long-haired rebels picked up on him at the end. He had some at his Berkeley concert and he had more when he played the Fillmore a few months later. And now he has the true status of a myth and a martyr with them that the pretenders like Malcolm Boyd convince TIME that they have.

Lenny didn't have to say the controversial words to be funny. Religions, Inc. and Comic at the Palladium will rank as classic American satires as long as we exist. But he did use those words, taking from them by his use their magic power to do harm to anyone but him. He used them and he was funny with them or without them. More than funny. He was a teacher and the greatest thing he ever taught, from which the philosophy grows, is that there is only what is. And it's paradoxical and somehow dramatically perfect that he could at the same time insist on the reality of the legal dream, the reality of what, in the law, ought to be. The "what is" of the law is deals in inequity and chicanery and legal fictions. Lenny wouldn't buy that. He insisted that the law be taken seriously. That was his trouble.

A library of Lenny Bruce tapes would raise the educational potential of the national school system to a considerable degree. They should all be made available. This is the Berkeley concert, the first Bruce full concert performance issued unexpurgated.

[This essay is from Lenny Bruce, the Berkeley Concert (Bizarre 2S-6329) a two LP unexpurgated recording of Lenny Bruce at the Berkeley Community Theater, Sunday, December 12, 1965, and is released here with the permission of Bizarre Records.]

[Cleveland, March 14] play called "The United States Julius and Ethel Rosenberg"...Is Progressive Labor going absorb SDS "lock, stock and jock?" A group at Columbia calling itself the Sand Castle Class thinks so. "[PL's] worship of Chairman Mao - the Chinese George Wallack - shows how sick they are. To sum up, kiddies, Mao sucks." Says the pink paper press release.

With Horace

by ROBERT IGRIEGA

One of the jazz greats is in town - The Horace Silver Quintet is playing at the Lighthouse in Hermosa Beach through Sunday, Feb. 16.

Still so skinny, even after success - it seems there's nothin' but a coat hanger inside the shoulders of that jacket. Silver makes the piano talk, makes it reminisce about New York's *Serenade for a Soul Sister*, *Song for My Father*, *Cape Verde Blues* - the subject is always New York after dark, a New York with money, a New York that's as far away as Brazil, even you're there. Silver admits it, New York is his town. He got his start in the forties and early fifties, jamming in Harlem Minton's and the Paradise Club, and now he's got the brea and the Big Apple's his.

His musing, swinging jazz says the Apple is a little bitter. Open City's Nafeestur Rahman, jazzman and onetime boxer once said that boxing and dancing felt the same - "like fighting." "The native's relaxation takes precisely the form of muscular orgy," wrote the black revolutionary psychiatrist Frantz Fanon, "in which the most acute aggressivity and the most compelling violence are canalized, transformed, and conjured away. Symbolic killings, fantastic rides, imaginary mass murders - must be brought out. The evil humors are undammed, and flow away as with a din of molten lava."

The street brother digs the din of molten lava from Jam Brown. His older brother, who set out to find his own swam country and "made it," sits in St. Albans, Liemert Park, or Bredwin Hills - and knows something's missing. Horace Silver's music talks for him.

Hype or Charity?

by MIKE HODEL

Is the City of the Angels persecuting two organizations dedicated to helping kids or has it acted to stop a pair of hypes? These questions are a result of the City Social Services Department's crackdown on the Diggers and the Do It Now Foundation, and the revocation of their fund-raising permits.

The department revoked the cards following an investigation which turned up information such as the fact that the book-keeping in each case was indecipherable and it appeared the groups were in the words of the Social Services Department, "one-man organizations with inadequate and unreliable records with no evidence of any charitable program."

The Diggers Creative Society provides crash pads and food for kids at no cost. Their program is run by Paul Johnson. The Do It Now Foundation is mounting an anti-speed campaign dedicated to halting the use of methedrine. It is headed by Herb Ed.

The investigator from the Social Service Department told Open City that "Those organizations are needed - they fulfill a need which is important. But these groups must have proper balance."

The investigation of the Diggers turned up charges that the organizational by-laws were not actually in force, and the investigator called some of the people who are on file with potential crash pads for Digger clients. At one place, the investigator was told his TV set had been stolen after he had made a donation to the Diggers.

One person who had crashed kids from the Diggers said that he hadn't been checked by the Diggers for the four months he was involved with them. Yet Johnson told the investigator that all potential crash pads are checked out.

Open City tried to locate Johnson, but with no luck. Neighbors told us that he had left the week before. The Social Services investigator said the Department wrote Johnson a letter asking the permit was revoked and he had 48 hours to return. When three days went by with no card from the Diggers, the Department turned it over to the City Attorney. Johnson showed up at the City Hall and told them the permit was in the mail and should arrive Monday.

Elliot Mintz, radio personality and Diggers Creative Society president, told Open City that, by its very nature, the Diggers "defies the very concept of a regulatory agency" in regard to such things as financial statements and by-laws. He expressed confidence in Johnson and said the two-year-old pro-

jectors for the organization was not providing proper guidance, the agent said.

Impetus for the investigation of Do It Now came from a report last November that Reed had tried to pay a \$1500 deposit on the Sports Arena for a benefit. The Sports Arena policy requires a 15% deposit in front for any non-commercial venture to use its facilities. A routine check by the Sports Arena to see if the Foundation had taken out a Social Service permit proved negative. This aroused the agency's curiosity. This led to the investigation and the revocation.

A Do It Now Foundation spokesman told Open City that the organization had no comment on the case, but would attempt to comply with the Social Service Department regulations for a permit.

There is no question that both groups have contributed to the well-being of the city. The Diggers provided food and shelter to thousands of people who otherwise would have had none. The Do It Now Foundation's anti-speed campaign, with such people as Grace Slick of the Jefferson Airplane, may or may not be reducing the number of people who shoot speed. But it is a serious attempt to help mitigate a serious problem, and the work of the number of volunteers in the program, like those in the Diggers, the Free Clinic and other such organizations, is invaluable.

But proper management of the books, of the administration of the organizations is also invaluable so that they can continue to do their job of helping people. That's why they're there. Isn't it?

Mrs. Wright

by ROBERT IGRIEGA

Mrs. Margaret Wright, one of the most widely-known black spokesmen in the South Los Angeles black community announced last week she was resigning as Chairman of the United Parents Council "because of the threats that have been made on my life."

In a statement released to the press Mrs. Wright said threats started "after the Black Alternative announced its opposition to the Brotherhood Crusade." The Black Alternative is a coalition of groups, including the Parents Council, Black Students Alliance, SNCC, and the Malcolm X Education, that recently pulled out of the Los Angeles Black Congress. The Brotherhood Crusade is a Black Congress funding campaign which expects to get \$3 million from the Federal government, to be spent on various community projects. Speaking for the Black Alternative at the time of the Mrs. Wright publicly denounced the leadership of the Congress and the Brotherhood Crusade for misappropriating funds and for failing to represent the people of the black community.

Although Mrs. Wright says she did not recognize the making the telephone threats, other persons in the black community have ascribed them to Ron Karenga's US organization, a member of the Black Congress. "I wasn't too concerned," says Mrs. Wright, "until I received the threatening phone call the same day the students were killed at UCLA." [On the same day, UCLA students Bunchy Carter and John Huggins, both active Ministers of the Black Panther Party, were shot down.]



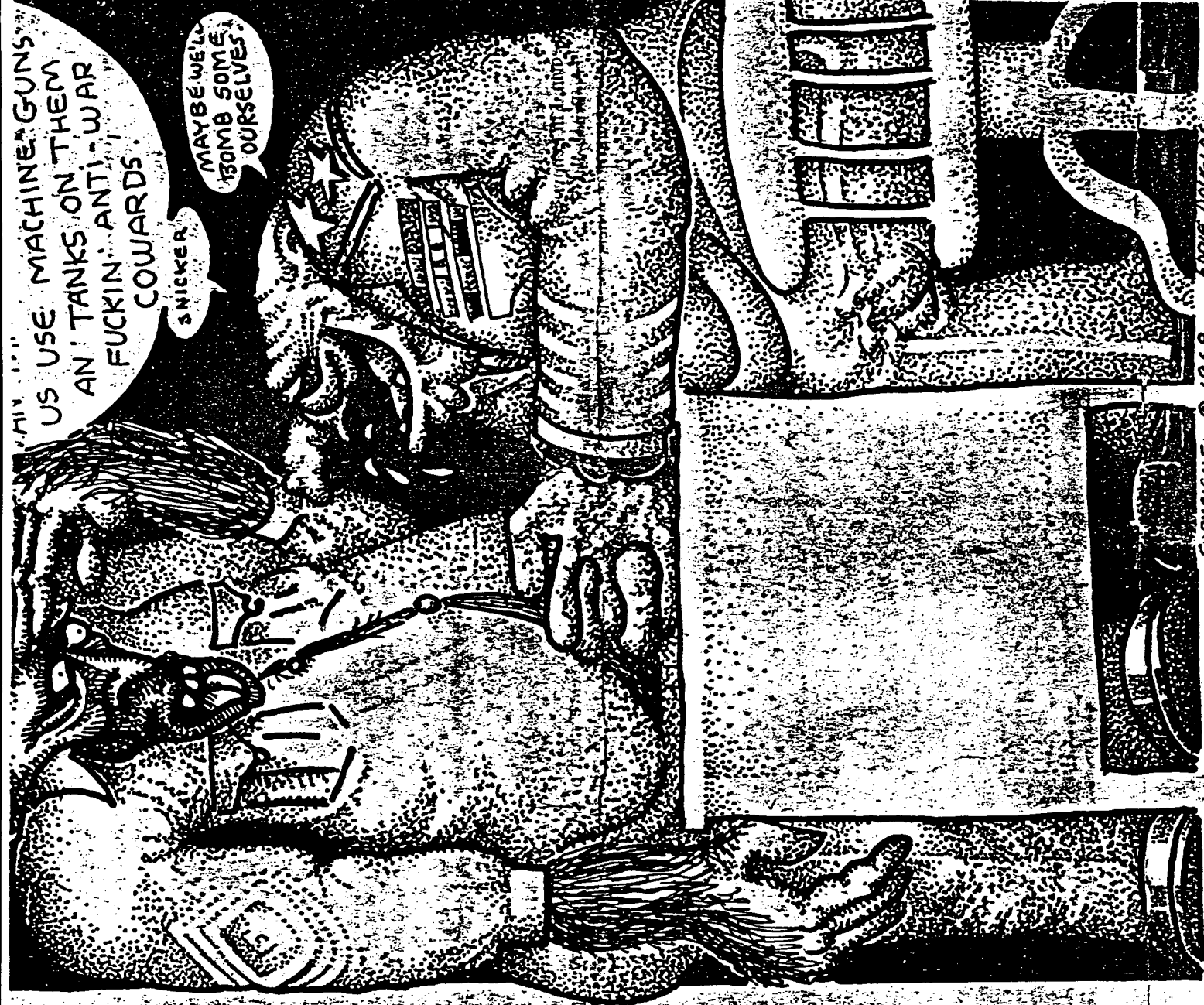
CUT THE GUARD ON ALL
OF OUR FACILITIES-MORE
OF THEM BOMBINGS WILL
STIR UP THE GOOD AMERICAN
AND MAYBE THEY'LL LET
US USE MACHINE GUNS
AND TANKS ON THEM
ANTI-WAR

Elliot Mintz, radio personality and Diggers Creative Society president, told Open City that, by its very nature, the Diggers "defies the very concept of a regulatory agency" in regard to such things as financial statements and by-laws. He expressed confidence in Johnson and said the two-year-old project was designed to "fulfill two basic human needs - food and shelter" and that it had done this.

Questioned about the Board of Directors role in the Diggers, he said each person on the Board had been chosen to fill a specific need. He helped out as a PR man since he had influence in the media. He admitted that the board hadn't met regularly of late, but said he had been in daily contact with Johnson until the Diggers phone was taken out. He hadn't heard from Johnson since the permit revocation but was sure that he would be in touch and that he would have an explanation. Elliot suggested the revocation might be part of a persecution move by the Establishment against many underground organizations. His examples included such things as the Sunset Park clubs closing last year, the recent Shrine busts, Greenpeace's Cleo Knight getting convicted two weeks ago and now legal harassment of the Diggers and Do It Now.

The Social Service investigation in the case of the Do It Now Foundation turned up much the same thing as it had in the Diggers. They found inadequate bookkeeping so bad that "our files were lost," the investigation said and the Board of Directors

was atomized and



US USE MACHINE GUNS
AN TANKS ON THEM
FUCKIN' ANTI-WAR
COWARDS.

SNICKER

MAYBE WE'LL
BOMB SOME
OURSELVES.

Gay Ladies

Lesbianism is "in" - or at least it seems so for film makers. Recently the movie-going public has been bombarded with a number of films dealing with the once taboo subject. Some have been merely exploitation and others have been miserably awful and boring. Claude Chabrol's "Les Biches" is an exception.

Chabrol has managed to bring to the screen an artistic statement that is truly a movie-going pleasure. Rather than show the techniques of lesbian lovemaking or preaching its pros and cons, Chabrol simply tells a story. And he tells it with style and values that go way beneath the surface.

Genevieve Audran [Berlin Festival Winner for Best Actress, also Chabrol's wife] plays a rich lesbian who picks up a young girl [played by Jacqueline Sassard] who is earning her money by chalking does ("les biches") on Paris sidewalks. The young girl is promptly seduced by Miss Audran in a scene refreshingly simple and extremely effective. The two women go off to Miss Audran's house in St. Tropez. The house is equipped with two obnoxious free-living male homosexuals who immediately start getting bitchy with Miss Sassard. A young architect [Jean-Louis Trintignant] completes the picture. He first sleeps with Miss Sassard and then finds himself in Miss Audran's bed on a more permanent basis. Everyone seems to understand and on the surface are as nice as can be expected to each other. But underlying is a slow, eating away at the heart of the matter.

The road to human destruction is handled beautifully. It is calm and cool that you are almost unaware of the deterioration that has been taking place before your eyes until the very end.

"Les Biches" is a total experience, artistic, personal and intellectual. It will be re-released city-wide soon.

by MICHELLE TRUFFAUT

S.F. State Teachers' Position

Prof. Daniel Knatt, a past president of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 1352, San Francisco State College, came to Los Angeles to meet the media and try to explain the position of the striking teachers at S.F. State.

"We feel that the true story of what has happened at San Francisco State, and why it has happened, has not yet been fully brought out," Dr. Knatt told the sparsely assembled newsmen. "The public statements made by our acting President [Dr. Hayakawa] and other political leaders have been thoroughly misleading. They do not recognize the root of the trouble and they do not propose any real cure to prevent it from happening again."

"Dr. Hayakawa, in some of his more euphoric moments, has said that the AFT strike has contributed to violence at SF State. This is untrue. There were sporadic acts of violence before we struck. There have been no classroom disruptions since we struck, even at the classes that are still operating. 20 to 30 percent of the total, and they have only about half of their students present."

"In fact, that is one of the reasons we struck, to prevent the college from becoming a battlefield. We are honoring what we feel to be our professional obligations, to try to prevent violence by creating a situation in which peaceful protest can lead to a peaceful resolution of problems."

Prof. Knatt told the newsmen that conditions at SF State are "appalling." The campus was originally intended to hold 10,000 students, there are 19,000 enrolled now.

He said the conditions at SF State exist for two reasons. "Tight fiscal control by the Trustees, who refuse to give us any flexibility at all and which has voted repeatedly against any plans to enlarge or modernize the buildings. The other factor is that the Trustees themselves are archaic. They are on a system of absolute centralization of power. The result is that the college has no authority to make any innovation, no matter how badly needed, no certainty that our promises will be honored."

-MIKE HODEL



©1968 BILL NEWMAN



but ol' Gramp was gone!



He changed upon a passing stranger...





COPYRIGHT © 1968 EDDIE DOUGLAS

S.F. State Teachers' Position

niel Knatt, a past president of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 1352, San Francisco State College, came to meet the media and try to explain the position of teachers at S.F. State.

that the true story of what has happened at San Francisco State and why it has happened, has not yet been fully told," Dr. Knatt told the sparsely assembled newsmedia. "The statements made by our acting President [Dr. Hayakawa] and other political leaders have been thoroughly misleading. They do not recognize the root of the trouble and they do not want any real cure to prevent it from happening again."

Dr. Knatt said that the AFT strike has contributed to violence at SF State. "There were sporadic acts of violence before we struck. There have been no classroom disruptions since we struck. The classes that are still operating, 20 to 30 percent of them, they have only about half of their students present."

"In fact, that is one of the reasons we struck, to prevent that college from becoming a battlefield. We are honoring what we feel to be our professional obligations, to try to prevent violence, by creating a situation in which peaceful protest can lead to a peaceful resolution of problems."

Prof. Knatt told the newsmen that conditions at SF State are "appalling." The campus was originally intended to hold 9,000 students, there are 19,000 enrolled now.

He said the conditions at SF State exist for two reasons: "Tight fiscal control by the Trustees, who refuse to give the faculty any flexibility at all and which has voted repeatedly against any plans to enlarge or modernize the buildings. The second factor is that the Trustees themselves are archaic. They operate on a system of absolute centralization of power. The result is our college has no authority to make any innovation, no matter how badly needed, no certainty that our promises will be honored."

MIKE HODEL

Minister of Education of the Panther Party.

After the murders at UCLA the Panthers announced at a press conference that they had given the names of the four suspected US assassins to the police. They also accused US of working as an agent of the police. The Panthers have been criticized for this by some blacks, and we asked Mrs. Wright her thoughts.

"I don't think the Panthers were doing this because they couldn't take care of business themselves if they wanted to," she replied. "I think this was supposed to show up the police for what they were."

We asked her what would become of the United Parents Council, and what her own plans for the future were. She said the Council, a coalition of about 40 "little school groups," would decide soon whether to continue as a council, or to go back to being autonomous groups.

As for herself, "After six years of this constant confrontation - and I'm not a young woman - I'm going to rest."

"Then I'm going to go back to organizing the grass roots."



FUNTIME FOLLIES

Featuring **OL' GRAMP**

As you remember from last time, ARTHUR woke up on the can to discover he had grown tits (big ones), long hair and a big ass... Arthur called for help...

© 1968 BILL MEERKENS



continued next time!
BILL MEERKENS

New Orleans: Early 60's

[Continued from Page 1]

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

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

By mid-1960, diplomacy, economic pressures, and a blockade having failed to sway Cuba, the press began advocating U.S. military intervention as the only effective means of reorienting Cuba. New Orleans, with its acute sensitivity to Latin Ameri-

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 the President's Commission on Law Enforcement as the Cosa Nostra "leader in New Orleans."

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

THE CUBAN EXILES

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

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 guerilla training within its borders in order to launch military attacks against another country.

Cuban exile activities in New Orleans were particularly intense. In December 1960, the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (CDRF) was organized by Sergio Arcacha Smith and others, largely among supporters of Cuba's fallen dictator Fulgencio Batista. The CDRF played a leading role in training guerillas throughout Louisiana, in mounting terrorist raids against Cuba, as well as in planning and execution of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Smith, as 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

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 Ferrie. It was known that his principal employer was Cosa Nostra chief Carlos Marcello, but he also undertook special assignments for Banister as a private investigator. Ferrie, who worked closely with the anti-Castroes at 544 Camp Street, admitted that he was one of the pilots actively involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion. With the invasion's failure, and the subsequent demise of the Batista CDRF, both Ferrie 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 guerilla cause, including Dr. Carl McIntire's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, whose southern and southwestern activities were coordinated by E. Eugene Bradley, later charged by Garrison as a conspirator in a plot to assassinate the President (see page 39). The existence of Castro fueled right-wing groups and gave them more militant members; a specific military target within striking distance. Right-wing groups moving in and out of organizations like the Minutemen as free lance warriors rather than members of specific groups found a welcome in the guerilla bands and private

armies. Castro and the often in the Texas Castro training buying arms a of me aerial bazooka actual against In anti-co ing in cial go tially time, Navy, aiding and co zing an By clo activiti federa encour The tion wi CIA pla Pigs inv ure of embarr ministrati ral silitan militan politi of 196 and a d

Garrison

Garrison

in the guerrilla bands and private



Orleans to assassinate President Kennedy. Garrison was investigating conspiracies in New Orleans. Garrison published the word that Jim Garrison was investigating conspiracies in New Orleans. Garrison published the word that Jim Garrison was investigating conspiracies in New Orleans.

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-Bastista factions. Both groups appeared to enjoy tacit CIA support to function in violation of 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 organization. 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

ANOTHER TRIAL DEVELOPS IN L.A. LIKE S. SIRHAN'S

Five attorneys representing a quintet charged with the murder of an L.A. police officer last May have lost the first round of their battle against the Los Angeles Grand Jury. Last week, the court hearing the case of the five defendants overruled a defense motion to quash the grand jury indictment. The story, as carried in the current issue of the Los Angeles Sentinel, says the defense attack on the Grand Jury was parallel with that of the defense in the Sirhan Sirhan case. And, so far both have met with the same result - failure. In both cases, writes the Sentinel, the defense attorneys are based on socio-economic factors.

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 counterparts in the U.S., 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 migration 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 the Mob pulled out of Cuba each

advocating U.S. military intervention as the only effective means of reconquering Cuba. New Orleans, with its acute sensitivity to Latin American affairs, was especially sympathetic to this demand and hospitable to those activists like the Mafia, the Cuban exiles, the militant anti-Communist right wing, and their allies in the FBI and CIA, who would carry out the mission. 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 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

STAFF

4369 Melrose Ave. L.A. 90029
NO. 1-4560

Managing Editor: Mike Model
Senior Editor: Bob Garcia
News Editor: Robert Ortega
Advertising: Joan Fernandez
Art Director: Larry Gaynor
Chief Woods: Katunka
Information Editor: John Wilcock
Circulation: Bill Eldon
Demotions Expert: George McGough
Classified & Calendar: Derek Lerner
Staff Photographer: Al Gilien

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Art Director
Chief Wozzie
International Editor
Circulation
Demolitions Expert
Classified & Calendar
Staff Photographer

Harriet Painter
Larry Gaynor
Katushka
John Wilcock
Bill Eldns
George McGough
Derek Lamar
Al Gillen

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Charles Bukowski, Peter Zenger, Jerry Hopkin, Jerry Rubin, Richard Whitehall, Ralph Gleason, Antonio Lamb, Jack Kessel, James Martin

SELFLESS, PHARLASS STAFF

Tony Auth, Jessie Uhler, Bob Benavides, Tim, Flora Greenhill, Yvonne, Garlon, Hugh, Rohns, Jervis Hill, Morris Kight, Marcia Silverstein, Dusty Rhodes, Len Richmond, Dan Halcomb, and all the others who helped to make this a week.

Second Class Postage paid at Los Angeles.
Published weekly. Subscriptions \$5 per year in the U.S., \$7.86 elsewhere. In the world. First Class or Air Mail rates upon request. Unpublished manuscripts and artwork cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope. Open City Loves You!!!

Member UPS, LNS

der of an L.A. police officer last May have lost the first round of their battle against the Los Angeles Grand Jury.

Last week, the court hearing the case of the five defendants overruled a defense motion to quash the grand jury indictment.

The story, as carried in the current issue of the Los Angeles Sentinel, says the defense attack on the Grand Jury system is parallel with that of the defense in the Sirhan Sirhan case. And so far both have met with the same result - failure.

In both cases, writes the Sentinel, the defense attorneys argue that the jury selection is based on socio-economic factors that tend to discriminate against minority citizens.

Grand juries are selected from a list of names submitted by each of the 123 Superior Court judges in the County. Each is allowed to submit two names. Then 23 names are selected in a drawing. The new 1969 Grand jury has four minority members, believed by most attorneys to be tokenism aimed at forestalling future objections.

The persons selected to serve on trial juries are taken from voter registration lists. In the past, however, jury panels have had few, if any, blacks, Mexican-Americans or Orientals. In fact, in some Superior Court districts, such as Santa Monica, Van Nuys and Pasadena, it has been rare to find minorities represented at all.

Attorneys think this is because when voters are selected to serve they must take a written examination. Since minorities have traditionally been denied equal educational opportunities, they have not been able to pass the test, and are eliminated.

Attorneys argue that this system discriminates against minority citizens and does not allow for a truly representative cross-section of citizens to serve as jurors.

In the case of the five charged with shooting police officer Oscar Joel Bryant last May 13th, when the judge in the case, Charles Woodmanson, overruled the motion to quash the indictment, selection of a jury began. The final selection of the jury and the taking of testimony is expected to take at least two months.

In the event of a conviction of the five, appeals are expected to be based on the challenge of the jury system.

The five allegedly killed officer Bryant when he tried to halt a robbery of a women's dress shop on south Western Ave.

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 crackdowns 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 interrogation. When the federal investigation was completed and the Warren Report published, Garrison found that it did not cover what he already knew had taken place in New Orleans, both prior to and during the assassination.

ZIG-ZAG
BAIL BONDS



6612 D. Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood, California 90028
Telephone: [213] 466-9571

FREE CLINIC - JOB CO-OP

Urgent! - Jobs needed in the Hollywood area for boys with long hair.

Temporary Permanent Anything
Call 939-2402 or 938-9141

Organ
And Amp
Repairs
WHILE YOU WAIT
\$7.50 MOST JOBS
Guaranteed to
stay fixed
West Coast
Services
462-8683

Castro organizations.

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

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

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

CIA and FBI involvement was gradually discontinued, but surveillance of anti-Castro activity by these groups was intensified. Halting the military activities of the anti-Castroites, however, was impossible. These activities had become too widespread and the government could not risk the resulting civil strife from any attempt to end paramilitary activity through force. More-over, the "liberation" of Cuba remained government policy. Although an occasional training camp was raided by federal authorities, guerrilla training and gun-running went on as before—but now without apparent CIA financial and organizational assistance.

New Orleans was a center for such paramilitary activity even after the Bay of Pigs. FBI agents Regis Kennedy and Warren DeBruyns were assigned to keep watch on the activities of the right wing and anti-Castro Cubans at 544 Camp Street.

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 that

NOTHER TRIAL DEVELOPS in L.A. KE S. SIRHAN'S

attorneys representing a quintet charged with the murder of an L.A. police officer last May have lost the first round battle against the Los Angeles Grand Jury.

Week, the court hearing the case of the five defendants rejected a defense motion to quash the grand jury indictment story, as carried in the current issue of the Los Angeles

with the defense attack on the Grand Jury system. In the Sirhan Sirhan case, as far both have ended with the same result - failure. Both cases, writes the Sentinel, the defense attorneys argue that the jury selection is based on socio-economic factors and to discriminate against minority citizens.

and juries are selected from a list of names submitted by the 133 Superior Court judges in the County. Each is asked to submit two names. Then 23 names are selected in a group. The new 1969 Grand jury has four minority members. The new 1969 Grand jury has four minority members. The new 1969 Grand jury has four minority members.

persons selected to serve on trial juries are taken from voter registration lists. In the past, however, jury panels have



On January 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

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

Garrison's investigation led him into a bizarre series of connecting links from the homosexual community, the paramilitary right wing, the anti-Castro Cuban community, the Mafia, to important segments of the business community. It also led him

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 for the fact that he was intelligent, well-read, and an expert at chess, Garrison was a routine and ordinarily ambitious politician, wedded to moderate Establishment views on

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

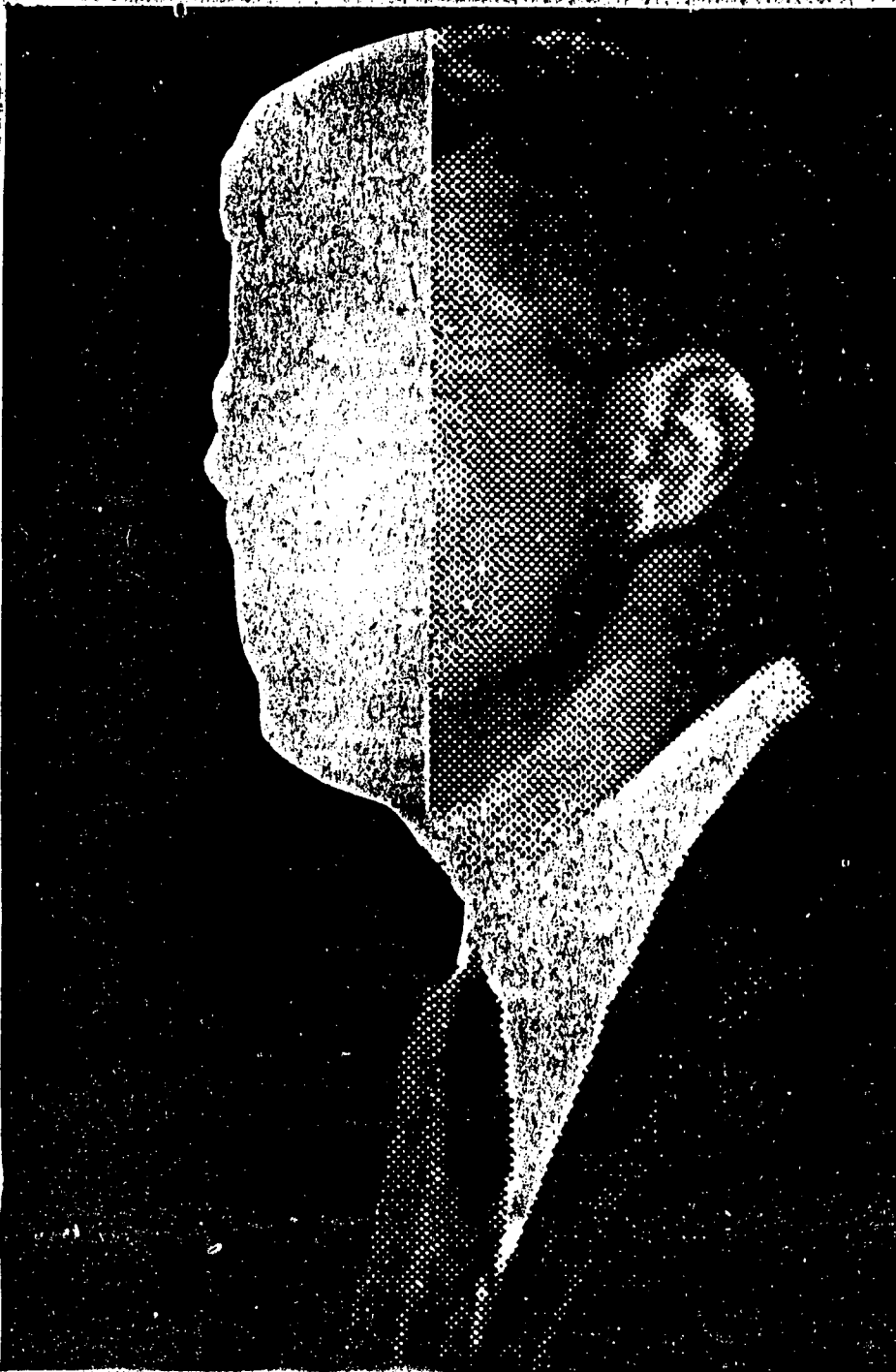
Garrison's investigation led him into a bizarre series of connecting links from the homosexual community, the paramilitary right wing, the anti-Castro Cuban community, the Mafia, to important segments of the business community. It also led him into conflict with the federal government and agencies such as the FBI and CIA. Secrecy became essential.

At one point his investigative staff was infiltrated by a private investigator with sympathies toward Clay Shaw and full confidence in the Warren Report. To keep his investigation out of the public eye, Garrison went to some wealthy young busi-

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 for the fact that he was intelligent, 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 "fair"

D. A., he did nothing to support their cause. He cracked down on vice and on homosexuals but also fought attempts to censor such books as James Baldwin's *Another Country*. He supported the war in Vietnam until his investigation brushed up against the arrogance, corruption,



When's when

NOVEMBER 22, 1963: Kennedy is assassinated

NOVEMBER 24, 1963: Oswald is killed by Rub

NOVEMBER 25, 1963: Garrison arrests and
Ferrie, Beauboeuf, Coffey, and
Martens.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1963: FBI laun-
Orleans investigation: Shaw, Co
Ferrie, Beauboeuf, Martens, Andre
are among those interrogated. (appraised of results of interrogation

SEPTEMBER 24, 1964: Warren Commissio
Report to President Johnson. Rep
trates on events in Dallas; ignores N
leads.

FALL, 1964: Without fanfare, Garrison
investigation into events in New O
ing up to the Kennedy assassination

NOVEMBER, 1966: This is the date Garrison
"official" beginning of his in
Actually, he has been working on
gation for almost three years an
tioned many of its important figur

DECEMBER, 1966: William Gurlich joins
investigative staff. (Clay Shaw
been interrogated.)

FEBRUARY 17, 1967: New Orleans States-
cizes Garrison's investigation fo
time.

FEBRUARY 22, 1967: Ferrie is found dea
describes him as "one of his
important individuals."

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

MARCH 14-17, 1967: Shaw's preliminary hea

Who's who in the Garrison case

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

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

THOMAS BERKHAM: 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.

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

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

MORRIS BROWNLEE: 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 CANDLER: claimed on NBC

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

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

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

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

JOHN IRION: knew Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol.

LOUIS VON: 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 LAMARY: 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.

"conspiring with Ferrie, Oswald, and others to assassinate President Kennedy."

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

GEORGE MAZZA II: attorney for Lewallen and M. long time friend of Ferrie who worked on Garrison's staff. He died in an air crash in May of 1967.

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

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

CHUCK ROLLAND: proprietor of Winterland S. in Houston.

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

PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO: testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he was at a party at 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.

KERRY THORNLEY: served in the Marines with Oswald, indicted by Garrison for perjury with respect to knowing Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Charges were never pressed. He now writes 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.

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 CANTLER: 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 week-end 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 544 Camp Street. He was transferred to Dallas at the time Oswald moved there and back to New Orleans after Oswald died.

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

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

HUGH B. ENICIOS: attorney for Ferrie's estate and, briefly, for Alvin Beauboeuf.

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

MANUEL GARCIA GONZALES: the full name of a person which was completed by Shaw's attorney.

AL LANNERY: friend of Perry Russo and David Ferrie.

FRED LEBMANS: claimed to have seen Shaw and Oswald at his Turkish Bath house, also alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy.

JAMES LEWALLEN: former roommate of David Ferrie.

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

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

DANTE M. LACHINI: friend of Ferrie who worked with Oswald at William B. Reilly Co.

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

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

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

LEWIS 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 W. OSER: executive assistant D.A. on Garrison's staff.

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

the underground press.

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

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

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

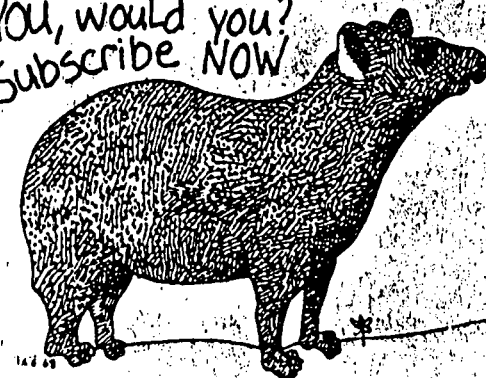
EDWARD VOEBAL: classmate of Oswald in junior high school.

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

EDWARD AND WILLIAM WEGMANN: defense attorneys for Clay Shaw.

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

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



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 launches 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 its important figures.

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

FEBRUARY 17, 1967: New Orleans *States-Item* publicizes 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

WHY JIM GARRISON IS HARD TO BELIEVE

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

*A Communist Plot
A Fascist Plot
A Cuban Right Wing Plot
A Southwest Oil-Establishment Plot
A Plot Masterminded by John Foster Dulles*

The Work of At Least 14 Hired Killers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

GEORGE MAZZA II: attorney for Lewallen and Marachi, 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 Arcacha Smith, organizer of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front in New Orleans in 1960. Raised money and trained troops in preparation of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

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

CHUCK ROLLAND: proprietor of 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.

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.

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.

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

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

JUNE 27, 1967: Gurvich resigns from Garrison's staff and charges that there is "no truth" to Garrison's conspiracy allegations. A New Orleans grand jury begins a two-day hearing into the charges against Garrison, and finds no evidence to confirm the allegations which have been made against the D.A. and his assassination investigation.

JULY 13, 1967: John Cancler 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 pressing

ney's after Perry Russo said that a man by the name of Manuel was present at the conspiratorial session which he witnessed.

SALES: court clerk who worked with Garrison on the Ferrie investigation.

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

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

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

ROBERT: 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.

ON: knew Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol.

ON: Garrison's chief investigator.

AMES JOHNSON: youth who discovered Ferrie's body on February 22, 1967.

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

KOHLMAN: Garrison's assistant D.A. who was tipped off by Jack S. Martin about Ferrie's role in the assassination.

LY: friend of Perry Russo and David Ferrie.

EMANS: claimed to have seen Shaw and Oswald at his Turkish Bath House also alleged that Garrison offered him a bribe.

HALLEN: former roommate of David Ferrie.

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

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

RACHINI: friend of Ferrie who worked with Oswald at William B. Reilly Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 WAGA: Cuban exile questioned by Garrison, testimony never released.

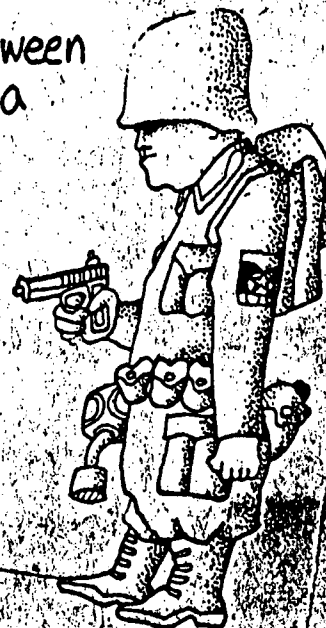
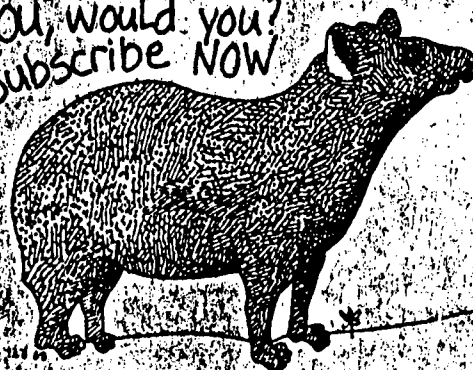
EDWARD VOEBAL: classmate of Oswald in junior high school.

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

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.

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



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.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

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

☐ Bill me \$5 for a full year's (21 issues) 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 Susan the trouble of billing me.

Garrison's investigation, 1964 to 1969

[Continued from page 11]

had pegged him as a getaway 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 boomeranged and he found himself hounded by reporters. He then told the press that he was conducting his own investigation of a possible New Orleans conspiracy which only brought him in more deeply. Three days after he had first spoken out, Ferrie was a nervous wreck. He sought sanctuary in the Fontainebleau Motel; it has never been revealed whom he allowed to visit with him there. After three days, on February 24, he returned to his own apartment. He was found dead there on Monday, February 25. The coroner ruled a natural death due to a heart attack. Garrison called it a murder.

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

by the Supreme Court, thus exhausting all of Shaw's legal means of avoiding trial. On January 21, 1969, Clay Shaw was tried in Louisiana State Criminal Court for conspiring with David Reppie, Lee Harvey Oswald, and others to assassinate President Kennedy. D.A. Garrison will reveal the body of evidence against Shaw at this time.

GURVICH

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 tried, but he stayed on the job for the whole story. Gurvich's

Harrie

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

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

Much of Ferrie's business at 544 Camp Street was as a liaison man between the Coast Mafia 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 brought new munitions into Cuba and new munitions 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 McLaney, whose brother Mike had made millions of dollars in gambling interests in Havana.

Novel, David Lewis, and numerous others whose identities have not yet been made public by Garrison, Gar. Oswald's intellectual mentor and gun, so that when the younger man joined the Marines at the age of 16 after having dropped out of school after the ninth grade, he was interested in Marxism and foreign affairs, and had an inquiring and intellectual mind. Because of Ferrie's alleged homosexuality (and possibly his own), Oswald felt compelled never to make his friendship with Ferrie public; neither his mother, nor, later, his wife, ever heard of the man.

Ferrie has been described by Garrison as a "pathetic and tortured creature," a genuinely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell. Ferrie's eccentric and inquiring mind often masked his more serious involvement with the Mafia and the paramilitary right wing. Completely naked (he passed on false-eyebrows and a toupee), with a face like a bird, Ferrie's closest resemblance was to the evil Dr. Strangelove of the old Captain Marvel comic books. He listed himself in the New Orleans directory as a "psychologist," but his interests took him far afield into hypnosis, religion, philosophy, and the physical sciences. He once kept his apartment filled with white mice as he worked on a cure for cancer. He was a self-appointed bishop of a small odd-ball religious sect called the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which included in its membership Jack S. Martin and Tom Beckham, who figure elsewhere in the Garrison investigation. When Ferrie's apartment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the big 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, field telephones, and radio equipment for both transmitting and receiving.

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

Ferrie has been described by Garrison as a "pathetic and tortured creature," a genuinely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell. Ferrie's eccentric and inquiring mind often masked his more serious involvement with the Mafia and the paramilitary right wing. Completely naked (he passed on false-eyebrows and a toupee), with a face like a bird, Ferrie's closest resemblance was to the evil Dr. Strangelove of the old Captain Marvel comic books. He listed himself in the New Orleans directory as a "psychologist," but his interests took him far afield into hypnosis, religion, philosophy, and the physical sciences. He once kept his apartment filled with white mice as he worked on a cure for cancer. He was a self-appointed bishop of a small odd-ball religious sect called the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which included in its membership Jack S. Martin and Tom Beckham, who figure elsewhere in the Garrison investigation. When Ferrie's apartment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the big 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, field telephones, and radio equipment for both transmitting and receiving.

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

Ferrie has been described by Garrison as a "pathetic and tortured creature," a genuinely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell. Ferrie's eccentric and inquiring mind often masked his more serious involvement with the Mafia and the paramilitary right wing. Completely naked (he passed on false-eyebrows and a toupee), with a face like a bird, Ferrie's closest resemblance was to the evil Dr. Strangelove of the old Captain Marvel comic books. He listed himself in the New Orleans directory as a "psychologist," but his interests took him far afield into hypnosis, religion, philosophy, and the physical sciences. He once kept his apartment filled with white mice as he worked on a cure for cancer. He was a self-appointed bishop of a small odd-ball religious sect called the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which included in its membership Jack S. Martin and Tom Beckham, who figure elsewhere in the Garrison investigation. When Ferrie's apartment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the big 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, field telephones, and radio equipment for both transmitting and receiving.

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 disengagement 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 Lee Ray Shaw."

On June 29, 1967, Gurvich 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 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 charged 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 on the matter.

iana, and was involved in the training of guerilla fighters in various locations around New Orleans. One of the camps Ferrie may have been involved in was located on the property of William McAney, 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 Arcacha Smith, Emilio Santana, Miguel Torres, Carlos Quiroga, Tom Beckham, Loren Hall, Jack Martin, Gordon

not yet been revealed by Garrison. Ferrie's hold on his young male friends is well established. Perry Russo has testified that he met Ferrie on the anguished urging of the parents of Al Landry; he stated that he told Landry's mother that if anyone could alienate Al from Ferrie, I felt I could." During this same questioning, Shaw's attorney Edward F. Weismann, claimed that "Russo" was dominated by Ferrie. Oswald, Garrison maintains, first became involved with Ferrie in 1955 when he joined the Civil Air Patrol

ment 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.

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.

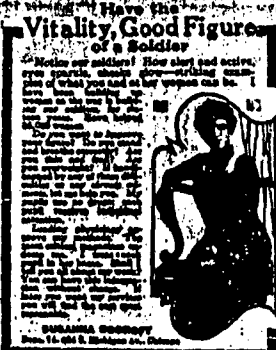
THE N.B.C. SPECIAL
N.B.C. producer Walter

Miguel Torres is a convict 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 Dauphine 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" Cancier, 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. Cancier 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 Leemans, managed a New Orleans Turkish bath

feb.
14-15-16



.dsf
21-21-21

Scherb's

BENEFIT ART SALE AT

Marcy's Gym

Heavy • 1398 SUNSET BOULEVARD • Heavy

Paintings • Ceramics • Clothing • Jewelry • Antiques

Investigation, 1964 to 1969

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

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

GURVICH

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 Gurchich, 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. Gurchich'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 Gurchich to work on routine matters. On March 1, 1967, Garrison had Gurchich, who by this time was calling himself Garrison's "chief investigator," make the formal announcement to the press of Shaw's arrest.

Although Gurchich 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." Gurchich's resignation came amidst a flourish of publicity intended, according to Gurchich, to "force Garrison to abandon



where Ferrie was a squadron commander. Apparently, Ferrie served as Oswald's intellectual mentor and guru, so that when the younger man

which, he said, was often frequented by "Clay Bertrand" Oswald, and some "gay Mexicanos." He could identify Bertrand as Clay Shaw. According to Leemans' televised story, Garrison had attempted to

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

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

Ferrie has been described by Garrison as a "pathetic and tortured creature, a genuinely brilliant map 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 (he pasted on false red eyebrows and a toupee), with a face like a bird, Ferrie's closest resemblance was to the evil Dr. Sivana 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 hypnotism, religion, philosophy, and the physical sciences. He once kept his apartment filled with white mice as he worked on a cure for cancer. He was a self-appointed bishop of a small odd-ball religious sect called the Apostolic Old Catholic Church of North America, which included in its membership Jack S. Martin and Tom Beckham, who figure elsewhere in the Garrison investigation. When Ferrie's apartment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the blue 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, bayonet, two Army Signal Corps field telephones, and radio equipment for both transmitting and receiving calls, an altar and a number of religious robes. The coroner, Dr.

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 disenchantment 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 *Lee v. Clay Shaw*."

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 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 charged 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

which, he said, was often requested by "Clay Bertrand," Oswald, and some "gay Mexicanos." He could identify Bertrand as Clay Shaw. According to Leemans' televised story, Garrison had attempted to bribe him for his testimony. Garrison's story was that Leemans had come to him and demanded payment for his "evidence". Garrison, however, neither trusted nor needed Leemans' testimony. At any rate, having reached a national audience and, in all probability, having finally received recompense for his story, Leemans was never heard from again.

Torres and Cancier 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. Cancier, however, was not so lucky. When confronted with his televised testimony by the grand jury, Cancier 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 Beauboeuf and Gordon Novel.

Alvin Beauboeuf was Ferrie's roommate and companion during the time that the conspiracy was alleged to have taken place, and he had accompanied Ferrie 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*, Beauboeuf charged Garrison with having offered him money and a job in exchange for testimony incriminating Shaw. According to Beauboeuf, Lynn Loisel (a Garrison assistant) made the original offer and agreed to repeat the offer in front of Beauboeuf's attorney, Hugh Exnicious, also the attorney for Ferrie's estate.

tive.

The game began on March 23, 1967, when Garrison subpoenaed Novel to appear before the grand jury. Novel could not be found, so Garrison issued a warrant for his arrest as a material witness. Novel showed up at a motel in McLean, Virginia—near the headquarters of the CIA—and released the results of a lie-detector test which he had "passed". He then turned up in Ohio, 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 Ferrie, 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 countercharges, 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 Ferrie with an atrophine 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

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, Garrison 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 Beauboeuf, maintained a strong anti-Garrison position.

Garrison is taking no further chances with his witnesses. According to the New Orleans States-Item 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. Advancing suddenly show up in New Orleans in time to testify in behalf of the Shaw.

having offered him money and a job in exchange for testimony incriminating Shaw. According to Beauboeuf, Lynn Loisel (a Garrison assistant) made the original offer and agreed to repeat the offer in front of Beauboeuf's attorney, Hugh Exnicious, also the attorney for Ferrie's estate. Exnicious made a tape of the second offer, and Beauboeuf went to the press with the complete story, making it seem as if he was an uncooperative witness, one whom the defense could turn.

For his part, Garrison had had Beauboeuf sign a statement saying that Loisel's offer did not constitute a bribe. Though he could have possibly had Beauboeuf indicted on the charge of accessory after the fact, he has not done so. He has obviously preferred to leave Beauboeuf alone, and to allow him to maintain the image of being uncooperative. After the taping episode, Beauboeuf 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 fight 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 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

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, an NBC producer Walter Shedd put together a brief TV special, aired on June 19, 1967, in the testimony presented by the witnesses in the TV special examination of the lengths to which the media went to discredit Garrison.

Miguel Torres is a seven-year exile 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 Araccha Smith, Emilio Smitana, and other Cuban exiles on the 1300 block of Dauphine Street, the same block, as Shaw's residence. Torres also gave Garrison information concerning a meeting between Jack Ruby and Smitana. Now, in an interview taped in the jail, Torres was claiming that Garrison had offered him his freedom in exchange for his testimony.

A second convict, John The Baptist Cacer, 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. Cacer also insisted that one of his prison mates had confided that the last memory regarding an Oswald-Shaw meeting at Lake Pontchartrain had been fabricated. The third witness, Fred Leemann, managed a New Orleans Turkish bath.

ment was searched after his death, Garrison's men found, besides the blue 100-pound practice aerial bomb, three rifles, ammunition, a flare gun, dayonet, 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.

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, an NBC producer Walter Shedd put together a brief TV special, aired on June 19, 1967, in the testimony presented by the witnesses in the TV special examination of the lengths to which the media went to discredit Garrison. Miguel Torres is a seven-year exile 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 Araccha Smith, Emilio Smitana, and other Cuban exiles on the 1300 block of Dauphine Street, the same block, as Shaw's residence. Torres also gave Garrison information concerning a meeting between Jack Ruby and Smitana. Now, in an interview taped in the jail, Torres was claiming that Garrison had offered him his freedom in exchange for his testimony. A second convict, John The Baptist Cacer, 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. Cacer also insisted that one of his prison mates had confided that the last memory regarding an Oswald-Shaw meeting at Lake Pontchartrain had been fabricated. The third witness, Fred Leemann, managed a New Orleans Turkish bath.

[Continued from Page 1]

Nov. 22, 1963 to Nov. 25, 1963

the *Watson Daily*, recuperating from an unspecified minor ailment.

Ferré, 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 Ferré into a panic. Ferré 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 rapid that the audience began walking out and the meeting was adjourned. The text of Ferré's comment about Kennedy was not printable. Furthermore, Ferré 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 Ferré, who knows Oswald best and who is thought to have "power" over his younger friend, is chosen as the most logical link to Osward. Dallas, however, is too dangerous for Ferré; the Winterland Ice Skating Rink in Houston—50 miles from Dallas—is designated as the best available communications point. Ferré is to wait by the pay telephone at the risk for further instructions. Before leaving, Ferré telephones Chuck Rolland, Winterland owner, and informs him that he is coming from New Orleans to do some skating and would like a skating scheduled.

His friends know Shaw as a man central planning problems.

and acts as a clearing house for all growth and expansion of the Port. The Trade Mart also coordinates the interests of New Orleans business that national trade policies are in the more important functions to insure expanding port facilities and, even federal assistance in maintaining and dignities, and various trade delegations, it lobbies in Washington for Latin American countries; their public relations, principally with the Port of New Orleans. Besides the port which is a conglomerate form under one roof the business community which brings together the Trade Mart brings together first as its promotional director with the International Trade Mart, 1956, he was an important figure in 1946 until his retirement in International Order of Merit medal. New Orleans can award a citizen, the Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

New Orleans can award a citizen, the International Order of Merit medal.

From 1946 until his retirement in International Order of Merit medal.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

Clay Shaw holds the highest honor Blue-eyed, silver-haired, 6'4" tall.

though notified at the time, calls the FBI to inform them of his intention to defend Oswald. On Saturday afternoon, Andrews begins making preparations for the defense; at 4:00 p.m. he calls his secretary, Miss Springer, and asks her to look for Oswald's file.

And in Dallas, Jack Ruby, is exceedingly busy on Friday night making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

making phone calls and checking

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 Buehler in Dallas, and asks him to represent Ruby.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

On Sunday morning, Ferré and his companions check out of the Driftwood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferré calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferré to stay out of town that night.

THE WARREN R

Surprise Witness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the rink for further instructions. Before leaving, Ferrie telephones Chuck Rolland, Winterland owner, and informs him that he is coming from New Orleans to do some skating and would like a skating schedule.

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 Beauboeuf, and 26-year-old Melvin Coffey. They are driving a 1963 light blue Comet station wagon with Louisiana plates 784-895. They drive through a torrential downpour that night, and arrive at the Alamotel in Houston at 4:30 a.m. on Saturday.

While Ferrie and his companions are driving to Houston, Jack S. Martin telephones Garrison's assistant Frank Kohlman 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 Alamotel in Houston, Ferrie and his companions make four telephone calls to New Orleans. As established by the FBI, the first call is made to 504-UE3-3757, the Town and Country Motel, owned by Marcello and in which he had an office. Ferrie is informed of the tips to the news media. Alvin Beauboeuf makes a collect call to his mother in Alexandria, Louisiana. Ferrie places calls to WDSU and WDSH to "explain" that he is in Houston on a pleasure trip, celebrating Marcello's court victory of the day before. He also denies Martin's allegations that

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

To the New Orleans homosexual community, Clay Shaw is known as "Clay Bertrand," a wealthy man to whom they can turn when they need legal help. When Shaw was arrested

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

Also in Dallas on Friday two very close friends of Ruby, entertainers Breck Wall and Joe Peterson, like Ruby, they agree not to work that night. Wall, as did Ruby, later testified that he "made quite a few calls" on Friday. Wall and Peterson stay in their room at the Adolphus Hotel from Friday night to Saturday afternoon. On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 5:30 p.m., Wall calls his parent's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKenna in Galveston and says that he and Peterson are leaving Dallas and would be down to stay with them later that

defend Oswald in Dallas shortly after the assassination. As Perry Russo has publicly testified, Shaw was in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, when plans for the assassination were discussed. But the Ferrie-Oswald-Shaw connection is known to many of the young men who passed in and out of Ferrie's apartment and life.

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

until arrangements can be made to handle the situation. Ferrie subsequently 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 Beauboeuf and Ferrie's other roommate Layton Martens are also apprehended by Garrison's men. Beauboeuf 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.

Ferrie, Beauboeuf, 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

tors, Garrison stated that Shaw, Oswald, and Ruby met at the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge on or about September 3, 1963 approximately between the hours of 2 p.m. and 9 p.m. This was information Garrison wanted to reserve, but disclosed it only on orders of Criminal Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on application for particulars by Clay Shaw's attorney. Ruby's association with the underworld and the anti-Castro movement has been well documented. After the Garrison investigation became public knowledge, but before the details were revealed, Melvin Belli, then Ruby's attorney, stated that Ruby "had activity in New Orleans and with Cuba, but he was just trying to ingratiate himself with a wealthy Mafia type who was involved in Las Vegas gambling activities." Ruby was a close friend of gambler Lewis McWillie, who had gambling interests in Cuba before Castro shut him down in January, 1961. In August, 1959, Ruby visited McWillie

Happy B

PAPERB

& ELECTRI

HU

Kathleen C

Huey P. N

office. Ferrie is informed of the ups to the news media. Alvin Beauboeuf makes a collect call to his mother in Alexandria, Louisiana. Ferrie places calls to WDSU and WDSH to "explain" that he is in Houston on a pleasure trip, celebrating Margello'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. and spend their time at the pay phone and do no skating. According to FBI documents:

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

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

Meanwhile, Ferrie is not the only person who is panic-stricken at the news coming out of Dallas. Clay Shaw, in San Francisco, begins to make plans for Oswald's defense. Since Shaw (using the alias "Clay Bertrand") had already lent Oswald to attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., he now decides to send Andrews to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews,

on Friday, then goes to the 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.

Ferrie 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, Ferrie, Coffey, and Beauboeuf are registering at the nearby Driftwood Motor Hotel. At 11:44 Ruby calls Wall from Dallas and a two-minute conversation follows. Wall later told the Warren Commission investigator Arlen Specter that he and Ruby had an inequous 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.

to the FBI.

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

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

Kathleen C. Huey P. N. SUNDAY Hollyv

THE NEWTON-CLEAVER DEFENSE GOI



Jean-Luc Godard's Brilliant, Controversial WEEKEND

"'Weekend' is a great original work. 'Weekend' is Godard's vision of hell and it ranks with the visions of the greatest. The vision that rises in the course of the film is

so surreally powerful that one accepts it as one accepts a lunar landscape. 'Weekend' has more depth than anything he's done before."
—Pauline Kael, New Yorker

"WEEKE
flawless
demands
HURRY!!!
"WEEKE
currentl
"Ugh
York's
prising
ten/acre

8th WE

THE
Los Feliz

1822 N. Vermont
Hollywood
NO 4-2169

THE WARREN REPORT WILL BE DISCREDITED.

[Continued from Page 1]

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

Legal Acquiescence

Bitter exchanges in and out of court. Watch for charges of mental incompetence and sexual perversion hunted 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.

in Havana for eight days at McWilliams' expense. There, he boasted to acquaintances that he was "in with both sides," the supporters of Castro as well as those of the anti-Castro faction. 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 "bag-man" in Dallas police. It also gave him access to Oswald that few besides the press could possibly have had.

Ruby spent the weekend of the

deBruvets are two FBI men who kept tabs on the anti-Castro activities at 544 Camp Street. They knew of the Ferte-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 Arcacha Smith, the right-wingers, and possibly the CIA.

Testimony of Alvin Beaubien

Ferte's former roommate has

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, Ferte, and Ruby, but he has not yet disclosed the heart of his case. At Shaw's preliminary hearing, Perry Russo was a surprise witness. Remember—Garrison has kept close watch on the homosexual scene in New Orleans. Watch for testimony of Ferte's former boyfriends, many of whom became his political confidantes as well. The following may appear to give testimony as surprise minor witnesses: J. N. Dausman; Ricardo Davis; Joe Frederici; Alberto Fowler; Clyde Johnson; Orlando Piedra; Luis Rabel; Sue Blake; Guy Gabador; Joseph Hummel; R. Narvaez—dozens of "gay, Latin and Mexican."

The FBI

Reggie Kennedy and Warren

Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, has been linked by some to the New Orleans conspiracy. In the one public disclosure of Ruby's connection with the conspiracy, Garrison stated that Shaw, Ruby 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 never given out by the Warren Commission. But the Ferte-Oswald-

Ruby

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

On Sunday morning, Ferte and his companions check out of the Driewood Motel and drive to Alexandria, Louisiana, where Beau-bien's parents live. Later that evening they return to New Orleans. At 9:30 p.m., Ferte calls Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill, who advises him that Garrison has been combining New Orleans for him. Gill advises Ferte to stay out of town that night.

A's men found, among his papers and possessions, "one chain, five leather whips, one black gown, one black net hat, and pieces of leather." (Shaw has claimed that these were parts of his Mardi Gras costume.) In his attempts to keep vice under control in New Orleans, District Attorney Garrison made periodic sweeps of the "gay scene." The young men who were imprisoned in these police operations turned to Bertrand for help. Invariably, he sent them to lawyer Dean Andrews, who handled their cases and got them bailed out or paroled.

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

... who Ruby was representing has never been revealed. He has also been identified as a "bag-man" in gun-running activities involving Cuban exiles.

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

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

to Oswald and few would see him
could possibly have had.

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

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

liar with the assassination plot? On Monday, Dean A. Andrews, who is still in the hospital, has the first of a series of interviews with FBI agents who were to question him about his associations with Oswald and "Clay Bertrand."

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

James Baldwin Huey P. Newton's Birthday SUNDAY FEB. 16 1PM Hollywood High Aud.

\$2 ADULT \$1 STUDENT

SUNSET
AT HIGHLAND

THE NEWTON-CLEAVER DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 819 S. BONNIE BRAE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90057 483-8884

Not sponsored by the LA Board of Education



Jean-Luc Godard's Brilliant, Controversial WEEKEND

"'Weekend' is a great original work. 'Weekend' is Godard's vision of hell and it ranks with the visions of the greatest. The vision that rises in the course of the film is

so surreally powerful that one accepts it as one accepts a lunar landscape. 'Weekend' has more depth than anything he's done before."
—Pauline Kael, New Yorker

HURRY!!!

8th WEEK

THE
Las Feliz

1822 N. Vermont
Hollywood
NO 4-2169

"WEEKEND is one of Godard's most impassioned personal statements. It is a series of flawless and bold innovations, any one of which expands the language of cinema. 'Weekend' demands multiple viewing."

Gene Youngblood, L.A. Free Press

"WEEKEND is without question the most brilliantly conceived and executed motion picture currently in view in L.A. I strongly recommend it."

Joel Reisner, KPFF

"Using the 1967 Drag-Queen Contest at New York's Town Hall with disarming candor and surprising warmth, the results are remarkable and often screamingly funny."

"One of the years 10 best films"
Judith Crist

the Queen

IN COLOR

