

Section ~~#8~~

119

F B I

Date: 3/13/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Handwritten notes:*  
2/2/67  
12/2/67

On 3/11/67 [redacted] Dallas, Texas, telephone [redacted] telephonically advised SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT that as a result of publicity concerning the investigation by District Attorney JAMES C. GARRISON at New Orleans, he felt he should report the following:

HALLMARK stated his mother, [redacted], who resides with him at the above address, formerly worked in the building across the street from the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination. He stated that he has, in the past, heard his mother and other women who worked in the same building with her, make statements that they saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together in this building on 11/21/63, the day before the assassination.

[redacted] stated he had never reported the above information before because he had discounted it "as woman talk" but felt he should report same at the present time in view of the GARRISON investigation.

[redacted] requested that in the event his mother was interviewed that such interview be conducted at her residence and not at her employment.

A search of the Dallas indices concerning captioned case does not reflect any record of [redacted]

No investigation was conducted, UACB. **REG-72** **9873**

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New Orleans (89-69)
- 2 - Dallas

Approved: RPG:jeg  
(7) Special Agent in Charge

*Handwritten:* C.C. Wick  
C.C. Rosen

*Handwritten:* Sent 3/16/67  
EX 109

112 MAR 21 1967  
*Handwritten:* SIX

3/16/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) REC-72

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 4813

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

EX-103

*J. P. [unclear]*  
*P. [unclear]*  
*B. [unclear]*

Reference is made to Dallas airtel 3/13/67 concerning information furnished by [redacted]. He indicated his mother [redacted] formerly worked in the building across the street from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and his mother and other women who worked in the same building with her made statements they saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby together in this building on 11/21/63, the day before the assassination.

Since this information has no bearing on the investigation being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, Dallas is instructed to immediately locate and interview [redacted] regarding her comments. Also identify and interview other women who may have knowledge of this situation and run this matter out thoroughly.

The results of your interviews are to be incorporated into appropriate letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination at the Bureau.

KMR:dcs  
(5) *dcs*

*W.B. [unclear]*

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAILED 2  
MAR 16 1967  
COMM-FBI 3 1967

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

TELETYPE UNIT



FBI

Date: 3/15/67

~~REC-59~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	<u>    </u>
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

**ENCLOSURE**

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
- 1 - New Orleans

JTS:jab  
(6)

REC-59

62-109060-4814

5 MAR 20 1967

*[Handwritten signature]*

59 MAR 2 1967

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**OSWALD**

**WIDOW  
THROWS**

**DOUBT ON**

**RUSSO'S**

**STORY**

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
States-Item

Date: 3-15-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

4811 (1)



Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie were roommates in New Orleans two months before President John F. Kennedy was slain, a key witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination testified today. But in Dallas, Oswald's ~~staid~~ <sup>staid</sup> cast doubt on the story.

Perry B. Russo, who yesterday electrified the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw by testifying that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plotted JFK's death in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963,

today said Oswald and Ferrie were rooming together at that time.

Earlier in his testimony today, Russo said that he once was under psychiatric treatment for more than a year.

~~Mrs. Marina Porter~~, the ex-wife of Oswald who has remarried since his death, said in Dallas she has not heard of Ferrie, Clay Shaw, or Clay Bertrand. **MARINA**

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the sole assassin of Kennedy. He was killed two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby, who died this January of cancer.

FERRIE, A NEW ORLEANS PILOT AND PRIVATE investigator, was named by Russo in yesterday's testimony as a key figure in the plot. He was found dead here Feb. 22.

Shaw was arrested March 1 and booked with criminal conspiracy in a plot to slay the President. ~~The current~~

hearing in Criminal District Court is to determine whether there is ~~enough~~ <sup>enough</sup> evidence to hold him for trial.

In today's testimony Russo, a 25-year-old Baton Rouge insurance man, was questioned closely by defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond on details of the party in Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. in September, 1963, at which Russo says the assassination was plotted.

Dymond asked Russo if a person by the name of Leyton Martens was Ferrie's roommate at that time.

Russo answered, "No, sir."

"What was the name of the roommate?"

"The roommate at the Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment was Leon Oswald," said Russo.

Russo, in earlier testimony, said Oswald was introduced to him as "Leon." But he identified pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald as the "Leon Oswald" whom he knew.

"WHAT YEAR ARE WE TALKING about?" asked Dymond.

"1963."

"What month?"

"September."

In answer to a question, Russo said he saw Oswald at the apartment three or four times. When asked when he last saw him there, he answered:

"In the middle of October or late September."

The former Marina Oswald, now Mrs. Kenneth Porter, said Garrison has never contacted her during his probe.

Russo testified yesterday that Oswald and Ferrie were talking in Ferrie's apartment and Oswald described trouble with his wife.

Russo quoted Ferrie as telling Oswald, "Don't worry, I'll handle it." *Clay L. Shaw*

**RUSSO YESTERDAY IDENTIFIED SHAW AS THE** ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~knew~~ <sup>knew</sup> as "Clem Bertrand" in the apartment. Earlier, Garrison had said Shaw used "Clay Bertrand" as an alias. Shaw has said he never used either name.

Under cross-examination today, Russo said he underwent the psychiatric treatment from October of 1959 until late 1960 or early 1961.

The questions about Russo's treatment by a psychiatrist were part of a line of questioning aimed at attacking the credibility of the witness. The questions were put by Dymond.

Dymond said he could show that Russo has made contradictory statements.

Other witnesses on the stand this morning included:

James Kenney, agency director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which employs Russo. He identified records of the firm pertaining to the witness.

Endicott Batchelder, registrar at Tulane University, who identified some student records of his office. Russo once attended Tulane.

Dean A. E. Papale of the Loyola University School of Law, which Russo also attended.

Frank J. Stass, 51, of 400 Faye ave., Metairie, the registrar at Loyola.

Subpoenas also went out today to television stations WDSU and WVUE, for taped interviews with Russo.

The three-judge panel handling the case includes senior Judge Bernard J. Bagert and Judges Matthew S. Brianiff and Malcolm V. O'Hara.

The hearing, which opened yesterday, represents the first time since the President was slain on Nov. 22, 1963, that any aspect of the case has gone before a court of law. The previous investigation was made by the Warren Commission, a special body appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Garrison maintains that a New Orleans-based conspiracy plotted the President's death. Shaw's arrest on March 1 was the first since the States-Item revealed on Feb. 17 in an exclusive story that the probe was under way.

Shaw entered the courtroom at 9:30 a. m. with his lawyers. He stood by the defense table conferring with them.

The DA's chief investigator, William Gurvich, was the first member of the prosecution team to enter the courtroom, almost a half-hour before start of the 10 a. m. hearing. Garrison and Russo appeared promptly at 10.

ORLEANS PARISH Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta was also on hand early, conferring with Garrison and his assistants. He has been called by the state as an expert witness.

The judges took the bench at 10:15 a. m.

Garrison was wearing a light green suit with a green tie and Russo was clad in a conservative brown suit and tie. Gurvich was less somberly dressed in a navy blue blazer and a yellow shirt.

SEVERAL NEW procedures were added this morning to the process of admitting newsmen and spectators into the crowded courtroom.

Police detectives and two female policemen were stationed within the foyer of the courtroom frisking persons as they entered.

In addition, several criminal sheriff deputies were added to the large group of guards in and around the courtroom.

Mrs. Nina Sulzer, secretary to Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., said changes in procedures for admitting newsmen were made to speed up the process.

Shortly after 10:15 Judge Bagert asked if the state and defense were ready to proceed.

IN THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS, Heyd reported that his office had returns on all three subpoenas issued by Shaw's attorneys yesterday.

They went to Loyola and Tulane universities, where Russo went to school, and to the Equitable Life Assurance Co., where he works.

Dymond then filed application for two more subpoenas for immediate return. He then asked that Dean Papale be called to testify.

At this point Judge Bagert, at the request of Dymond, ordered all witnesses out of the courtroom.

Before Dean Papale took the stand, Thomas Rayer, Loyola University attorney, asked the court to order the university to "remove all records on Mr. Russo and place them in my custody as attorney for the university."

HE THEN OFFERED AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING the records to the court.

He requested that the records be removed as a "precaution to assure the court that none of the contents of the record would be divulged outside the court or would be lost."

Rayer said a number of people have been to the university to look at the records.

Dymond then began questioning Dean Papale. His line of questioning was aimed at establishing that the records turned over to the court were those of Russo. He went through a similar procedure with Stass.

Russo then took the stand for his first questioning by the defense.

Dymond questioned Russo closely as to his belief in God. Russo said, "I don't consider my conceptions of God more peculiar than anyone else's."

When Dymond persisted, Judge Bagert said:

"This is not a catechism class. Let's move on out of this area."

Dymond then questioned Russo about his family background, his number of brothers and sisters and whether his

parents had ever been married to persons besides each other. Russo said he didn't know, but his father might have been.

Russo testified that his mother died in 1963, and that he has a brother named Edwin. He said he was supporting his grandmother, who lives in Mississippi.

Dymond questioned Russo at length on these family matters until Assistant DA James L. Alcock jumped to his feet and objected, saying he saw no point to the line of questioning.

Dymond told the judge that the line of questioning bears on the credibility of the witness. He said he could furnish evidence that Russo has made contradictory statements.

After some dispute as to whether Russo had ever claimed his grandmother as a dependent, Dymond dropped the bombshell of the morning testimony. He asked:

"Did you ever have any psychiatric treatment?"

"Yes, sir," Russo said.

"When?"

"In 1959 . . . mid-1960, or maybe it was late 1960.

"It consisted of treatment and consultations and covered a period of one and a half or two years," Russo said.

HE THEN SAID THE TREATMENT BEGAN in October, 1959, and ended in late 1960 or early 1961. Asked whether he had visited a psychiatrist since, Russo said:

"When my mother died, I went back for a visit."

He said he went "whenever I felt like I wanted to talk about my past life."

As Dymond took up a new line of questioning, Russo said he first met David William Ferrie in 1960 or 1961.

He said he and Ferrie met through a mutual friend named Al Landry.

In response to a question, Russo denied that he was threatened with expulsion from McDonogh High School because he did not believe in God.

He said he didn't remember whether the issue ever came up.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS GRADUATED from McDonogh in 1959 and entered Tulane University, where he studied for two years. Asked what the occasion was of his leaving Tulane, Russo said:

3



"My father told me I was going to Loyola."

Dymond asked:

"Were you ever accused of giving false testimony at any proceeding while you were in college?"

"No, sir, I never have," Russo answered quickly. Asked if he were sure, he replied:

"Yes, I am sure. I never gave false testimony anywhere."

Returning to questions about Ferrie, Dymond asked where Russo was introduced to him.

Russo related an incident in which Landry had reportedly left home. Russo said he talked to Landry's parents and told them that "if there were anyone who could alienate Dave and Al, I felt I could."

The witness said he subsequently was invited to Ferrie's home in Kenner by Landry. He said he went with a group of friends, one of whom he identified as "Peterson."

Asked when he last saw Peterson, Russo said:

"In Mr. Garrison's office."

"Oh, so he was there, too?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, sir," said Russo.

Earlier today, extra security precautions were ordered for the courthouse after threatening telephone calls were received.

One man described by police as an ex-convict from Michigan was arrested and booked with making threatening phone calls.

Heyd would not say what his extra security measures were, on the ground that this would serve to tip off potential troublemakers.

Arrested yesterday was James R. Liscombe, 30, of 708 1/2 Bourbon. Police identified him as a musician for a Bourbon st. night club.

Heyd said the ex-convict telephoned his former warden in Jackson, Mich., and said he was brooding and "intended to make national headlines in New Orleans."

HE WAS ARRESTED at his apartment and booked with making threatening telephone calls after the Michigan prison official notified local police.

There were reports that Liscombe was seen in the crowd at the Criminal District Court building yesterday jostling newsmen, but this could not be confirmed.

His prison term in Michigan was for vandalism, Heyd said.

Heyd added there were other phone calls to various persons involved in the case, and Judge Bageft asked for the extra precautions.

SHAW ARRIVED at the court building at 9:30 a. m. today in a car driven by Dymond. Despite efforts to keep his arrival secret, he was besieged by newsmen and photographers before being escorted inside by Heyd and his deputies.

Shaw visited his home at 1313 Dauphine briefly about 8:25 a. m. He apparently had spent the night elsewhere. From there, he went to the National Bank of Commerce Building with his other attorneys, Edward F. and William Wegmann. Their law office is on the 10th floor of that building.

In contrast, the arrival of the other key figure in the case, Russo, went almost unnoticed at the courthouse this morning.

RUSSO WALKED into the Broad st. entrance at 8:37 and went up the stairs to the DA's office. No photographers were on hand, and only a handful of newsmen.

Yesterday's hearing was recessed unexpectedly early in the afternoon at the suggestion of the prosecution and with the concurrence of the defense after Shaw's attorneys asked that personnel records on Russo be subpoenaed.

A relaxed and sun-tanned Garrison turned his "mystery witness" over to defense at-

torneys for cross-examination early yesterday afternoon.

SHAW WAS arrested March 1 and booked with criminal conspiracy in the President's death. He has never been charged, however.

The community leader and former director of the International Trade Mart has stoutly maintained that he is innocent.

The identity of Russo had been a closely guarded secret until he was called to the witness stand yesterday.

Garrison, who appeared at the hearing with a sunburned face, was asked how it happened by a friend.

"I was interviewing a witness in the sun and I got so wrapped up in what I was doing that I stayed in the sun too long.

William Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, was asked if the defendant would take the stand in a possible defense effort to disprove the state's allegations. He said the defense had not yet made a decision.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Got Psychiatric Care, Russo Tells Hearing

Perry R. Russo, District Attorney Jim Garrison's mystery informant who yesterday named Clay L. Shaw as one of the men who allegedly conspired in New Orleans to kill President John F. Kennedy, returned to the witness stand today for cross-examination by defense attorneys for Shaw.

Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond handled the question-

ing of the 25-year-old Baton Rouge insurance salesman. He began:

"DO YOU BELIEVE IN God?" Russo answered quickly with a question of his own, "How do you define God?"

Dymond asked, "How do YOU define God, you're on the witness stand?"

"God is everything," said Russo, "the Entity of the Universe, me, you, everything."

DYMOND SAID, "YOU TOOK AN oath to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and how do you define truth?"

"I think I would be telling the truth to the best as I knew it under penalty of the law."

"Under penalty of God?" Dymond asked.

"God is everything," said Russo. "He is you, me, everything. I consider my oath a promise to God, to myself, to everyone in this room."

RUSSO SAID HE HAD read and discussed God with Loyola professors. "I don't consider my conceptions of God more peculiar than anyone else's."

Dymond: "Do you go to church, Mr. Russo?"

Answer: "When I need to talk out something, I talk to ministers and priests . . . I've had no occasion to talk to a rabbi yet . . . people who listen . . . preferably in the con-

fines of a church."

Dymond asked, "Do you believe it is a sin to lie?"

"Yes," he said, "I think it would be a sin to God and to my friends and everyone."

DYMOND then asked a question which Russo said he did not understand.

The defense attorney's question referred to Russo's "very little be-

derstand the question and Judge Bernard J. Bagert quickly said he did not understand either.

"This is not a catechism class, let's move on out of this area," said the judge.

DYMOND asked Russo his birth date.

Russo said, "May 14, 1941."

He said his father is named Francis Raymond Russo and his mother's maiden name was Morie Kimbrell.

"How many other children did your parents have?" asked Dymond.

"A sister who died when I was four and her name was Frances, and a brother named Edwin."

DYMOND asked if his parents were married only once and to each other. Russo said he had a feeling his father was married before but he did not know.

Russo said his parents were never very close, as "I can recollect." His mother is dead.

He said his mother and father argued a lot and that his mother fussed about his father's working late and his resources. He said he heard arguments about the previous marriage, which, he said, he could find no records of.

ASKED BY Dymond if the previous marriage produced any children, he said he liked to think there were no children.

He said he has only one brother, who is 28, was born here, is working with Boeing and Chrysler ("I think") and is studying for his doctorate at Louisiana State University. He has a master's degree from Tulane and he needed some teaching hours in order to get his doctorate.

"Is your father living?" "Yes, sir, my mother died in 1963."

Russo was asked if his father was supporting his mother, and he said yes. The problem was always one of money, said Russo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 3-15-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

4814



"You didn't support your mother, did you?" queried Dymond.

RUSO said if he had money on him and she wanted it, she could have it.

"I didn't support her," he added.

Asked if his brother is self-

supporting, Russo said he thinks he gets some money from LSU and "maybe from Boeing and Chrysler," said Russo.

"Are you supporting anyone?" Russo was asked.

He said, "My grandmother in Mississippi."

His mother inherited some family property in Mississippi when her father died, and when his mother died, he inherited the property, said Russo.

"I NEVER did understand the law, but I signed some papers that any money that grandmother gets from these properties will go to her, not to me."

Dymond: "Money you could get, you gave to your grandmother?"

"I turn the property money over to her once a year and I assume that since I was an heir to this property the money would come to me."

"Is this property in your name?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know. I do not know the law in this area. I think I came into my mother's share."

DYMOND: "Have you ever given your grandmother any money toward her support?"

"I've given her five or ten dollars now and then."

"How often?"

"If I have money and they need help, I give it to my family and friends whenever I can help."

At this point Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock jumped to his feet and told the judge

that he objected to the line of questioning and that he could see no point in it.

DYMOND told the judge the questions are a part of his cross-examination and that he could furnish evidence that the witness has made contradictory statements and that this line of questioning bears on the witness' credibility.

Judge Bagert had earlier sustained the state's objection but, following Dymond's remarks, he went into a huddle with the other two judges.

WHEN THE brief conference was ended, Judge Bagert restated that the objection raised by the state was sustained.

Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions to the court's ruling and explained his reason for filing the bill was that when the credibility of a witness is vital, the defense on cross-examination has a right to elicit prior contradictory statements by the witness.

Dymond then showed the witness a document which he marked D-19 and told the witness this purported to be his personnel and employment record.

ADDRESSING his remarks to Russo, Dymond asserted, "I now direct your attention to a pamphlet contained within this folder which purports to be a personal history, and in particular I call your attention to page 7 of that pamphlet.

"I now ask you whether or not the handwriting contained herein is your handwriting."

ANSWER: "No, sir, it is not mine."

Question: "Was the information contained therein supplied by you?"

The witness studied it. Alcock came up and peered over Russo's shoulder.

Judge Braniff interjected a question at this point: "What was the date on that entry?" he asked.

DYMOND replied, "August of 1966."

After the witness looked up and indicated he had completed his study of the pamphlet, Dymond asked, "Did you represent this information to be the truth?"

"The information was given by me in confidence to — (here the witness mentioned a name which sounded like Taylor Bernard). It looks like his handwriting."

QUESTION: "Was this information the truth?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "I now direct you to Page 7 of the pamphlet which asks how many adults exclusive of wife were dependent on you for support and the answer given was one partially — is that the information you gave?"

"No, sir," replied Russo.

"DID YOU not give information that you supported one adult," Russo was asked. The state objected to the question on the grounds of relevancy.

There followed an argument between Dymond and district attorney's representatives over the line of questioning.

When questioning resumed, Russo testified that when he filled out the personal history pamphlet for the insurance firm, he was asked about support he rendered to his grandmother.

RUSO said he told his employer he offered help to her when he could. Russo said he was asked if she could be claimed as a dependent. He said she was not a dependent and could not be claimed as such "because it would not be fair to the government."

"Did you or did you not claim her as a dependent?" asked Dymond.

"No sir," replied Russo.

Dymond resumed his cross-examination after shuffling through some papers.

Dymond suddenly asked:

"Did you ever have any psychiatric treatment?"

"Yes, sir," Russo said.

"When?"

"In 1959 . . . mid 1960 or, maybe it was late 1960."

"What did the treatment consist of and how long a period did it cover?"

"It consisted of treatment and consultations and covered a period of one and a half or two years."

Dymond asked specifically when the treatment began.

RUSO answered, "About October of 1959."

"When did it end?"

"It terminated in late or early 1961, I don't remember exactly," said Russo.

"What other visits did you pay to a psychiatrist since that time?"

"When my mother died, I went back for a visit."

"Whenever you were under great stress in other words, you went to a psychiatrist, is that correct?"

"NO, SIR, I wouldn't evaluate it that way."

"How would you evaluate it, then?"

"Well, whenever I felt like I wanted to talk about my past life."

"When was the last time you went to a psychiatrist?"

"Around October or September of 1965."

"You did not consult a psychiatrist in 1966?"

"I'm not willing to say that as such — in other words, I talked to a psychiatrist on the telephone."



"CAN YOU state that you have not consulted with any psychiatrist during the current year, 1967?"

Russo replied, "What do you mean? With any doctor? I have lots of friends, some of whom are doctors and I've talked to them."

Dymond explained, "Any time, any doctor."

"I'VE TALKED TO a psychiatrist about social things, not necessarily medical problems. What is the line of demarcation?"

"In other words, you have had no professional consultations?"

"No, sir," said Russo.

Finished with this line of questioning, Dymond switched to an apparent examination of the witness' early childhood.

"What neighborhood were you born in?"

An objection was raised by

Asst. Dist. Atty. Alvin Oser, who complained the questioning had gone too far afield.

Dymond defended his right to question the witness about his boyhood saying, "We're entitled to know all about this man. We didn't even know he was going to be a witness until he was called into court. We have a right to find out about him."

After a judicial huddle, Judge Bagert ordered the objection be sustained.

DYMOND took another bill of exceptions here.

Dymond queried, "Did you ever attend McDonogh High School?"

"Yes, sir. In 1956 through 1959."

"Did you know David Ferrie when you were in high school?"

"I don't think so," said Russo.

"When did you first meet him?"

"IN 1960 or 1961," said Russo.

"Who introduced you to him?"

Russo answered, "A friend of mine named Al Landry."

"Mr. Russo, is it not true that you were threatened with expulsion at McDonogh High School because of expressions you made that you did not believe in God?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't members of the faculty discuss with you statements that you did not believe in God?"

"I THINK the faculty at McDonogh could better answer that question. I don't remember."

"Were you accused by anyone of making such statements?"

"By whom do you mean?" asked Russo.

"By anyone," said Dymond.

"I don't remember," said Russo.

HERE DYMOND shook his head incredulously, "Mr. Russo, are you telling me that you don't remember something like that? Do you deny it?"

"I don't deny it or admit it."

"Did you graduate from McDonogh," asked Dymond.

"Yes, sir," said Russo.

"When?"

"In May or June of 1959."

"How old were you then?"

"Eighteen," said Russo, "or nineteen."

"What did you do then?"

"I ENTERED Tulane."

"The college of arts and sciences?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long did you matriculate at Tulane?"

"Two years. 1959 to 1960 and 1960 to 1961."

"Among the student body, did you have any close friends?" Dymond asked.

"I had many friends," replied Russo.

"CAN YOU name some of them?"

At this point Russo paused in reflection and then offered names which sounded like "Ronald N. Aquin . . . Jess Schoendorff . . . He's a doctor . . . And I had others."

"Are you able to name any more?"

Russo thought for a while and then said, "No, I am not able."

"What was the occasion of your leaving Tulane?"

"MY FATHER told me I was going to go to Loyola," said Russo.

"Were you ever accused of giving false testimony at any proceeding while you were in college?"

Russo answered, "No, sir, I never have."

Dymond asked, "You are sure you never did give false testimony?"

"Yes, I am sure. I never gave false testimony anywhere."

"DID YOU ever take a political science course?"

"That was my major."

"What other courses did you take?"

At this point, assistant DA Alcock objected, claiming that the line of questioning was irrelevant.

Dymond retaliated that in as much as the college transcripts were not entered yet as evidence, the defense has a perfect right to question Russo about the courses he took in college.

JUDGE Braniff interjected at this point, and said the line of questioning had nothing to do with the attack on the credibility of the witness. Dymond quickly asked, "Are you say-

ing that this witness' credibility is not at stake here?"

Judge Bagert said the defense counsel could ask him specifically if the witness took courses in Geometry II or English I or other such courses. He ordered Alcock's objection sustained, to which ruling Dymond reserved another bill of exceptions.

Dymond resumed his cross-examination of Russo asking, "did you meet David Ferrie during the time you were at Tulane?"

"I don't remember. It was either the first or second year, about 1960."

"How did you meet him?"

"Through Al Landry."

"DO YOU know where Al Landry lives?"

"I know the house, but not the street."

"Do you know what section it's in?"

"Gentilly," said Russo.

Asked where the introduction took place, Russo related an incident in which Landry had reportedly left home. Russo said he talked to Landry's parents and told them that if there were "anyone who can alienate Dave and Al, I felt I could."

THE WITNESS said he subsequently met Landry who had invited him to Ferrie's place in Kenner.

"What general area of Kenner?"

"I couldn't tell."

"How did you get there?"

"By car. There was a bunch of us in the car," said Russo.

"Who was in the car," asked Dymond.

OSER objected here but the court overruled his objection.

Russo answered, "Al was in the car and two or three friends."

"Who were these friends? What were their names?"

"Del Marquand . . . Peter Peterson, that's 'Lefty' . . . and one of my cousins."



WHAT was the cousin's name?"

"I don't remember."

"Who is this fellow Marquad?"

"It's not a fellow, it's a woman."

Russo said her first name is "Adele . . . A.D.E.L.E.," he spelled it out.

"Is she a local woman?"

"Yes, sir," said Russo.

"Where does she live?"

"I'M NOT sure, somewhere on St. Claude."

"Is that her married name?"

"Yes, sir, she's married now. Her maiden name was Laporte."

"Do you know where on St. Claude she lives?"

"I believe around St. Claude and Desire."

"How about Peterson . . . this fellow 'Lefty'?"

"He moves around pretty much, and I'm not sure right now."

"When did you see him last?"

"In Mr. Garrison's office."

"OH, SO he was there, too?"

"Yes, sir."

Dymond then paused and studied a few notes he had made, looked up at the witness and said, "So you and your cousin and Adele Marquad and this fellow Peterson all went to Ferrie's place together. What kind of car was it?"

"A 1959 Plymouth if it was my car."

"What do you mean if it was your car?"

"It might have been Lefty's," said Russo. "I don't remember whose car we used."

"ALL RIGHT. If it were Lefty's, what kind of car would it have been?"

"A 1949 or 1950 Ford."

"When you arrived at Ferrie's house, who was there?"

"David Ferrie and a bunch of boys."

"How many?"

"Oh . . . about 10 or 12."

"Do you remember any of them by name?"

"By their first names."

AT THIS point Judge Bagert was informed that the court reporters, Mrs. Pat Champagne and Julian Levy, requested a brief recess as they were tiring.

Judge Bagert said a recess for lunch would be called.

Mrs. Champagne is the regular reporter for Judge Bagert, and Levy is the reporter for Judge O'Hara's court.

Dymond started off this afternoon's cross-examination with questions about the attitude of Ferrie toward Russo.

"You earlier testified you alienated David Ferrie," Dymond asked.

"YES, SIR," was the reply.

"As a result . . . isn't it a fact that there was a threat

on your life by David Ferrie?"

Russo explained the circumstances involving a dispute with Ferrie on a street in the French Quarter involving a friend of Ferrie's.

Ferrie had wanted to talk to a friend by the name of Al without Russo present, he testified. Russo said he objected to this.

He quoted Ferrie as saying, "I'm going to get you for it."

Dymond asked Russo if he considered this as a threat on his (Russo's) life.

RUSSO replied he did at first, "But after subsequent meetings I said, 'no,' to myself. I no longer interpreted it as overt antagonism against me."

He said at the time Ferrie made the remark he believed that both he and Ferrie were upset.

Russo was asked by Dymond how he interpreted the words right now.

"NOW I interpret it that it was not a threat on my life."

"When did your change of opinion take place?" Dymond asked.

At this point there was an objection from the prosecution attorneys, but after Dymond said his line of questioning had relevance and was allowed to continue.

Russo testified his change of feeling about the remark took place "over a period of maybe three or four months. By the beginning of 1965 my opinion had changed."

DYMOND, getting to the reason for his questioning, quoted from an interview with reporter Jim Kemp of WDSU-TV made in Baton Rouge Feb. 24, 1967.

He quoted from the interview to the effect that Russo said that "Dave Ferrie made a personal threat on my life . . ."

Dymond pointed out that, although Russo testified that he no longer considered Ferrie's remarks a threat on his life in 1965, he said in the Feb. 24 interview that there was a threat.

Russo testified, "On Feb. 24 I said that at one time David Ferrie had threatened my life."

Dymond then moved on to another line of questioning.

He recalled that Russo had said he had an unwritten invitation to Ferrie's home and that Ferrie had an unwritten invitation to visit Russo's home.

AFTER ASKING Russo to identify photos of Ferrie's duplex on Louisiana ave. pkwy., he asked:

"Approximately how many visits did you make to Ferrie's apartment?"

"Maybe 30 or 40," Russo replied.

"Did you go there prior to the year 1963," Dymond asked.

Russo replied he had a "strong feeling" he had.

Russo was asked if he had been in the apartment in 1962. He replied he did not know.

Russo testified Ferrie came to his house 10 or 15 times.

In answer to other questions, Russo testified that at "the very beginning of our relationship" he went to Ferrie's Kenner home with several friends whom he identified as Lefty Peterson, a girl by the name of Maybell, and another friend, Al Landry.

"THERE WAS a Civil Air Patrol meeting going on, or took place as soon as we got there," said Russo.

"Did you see any jungle warfare being practiced?" Dymond asked.

When Russo's reply was ambiguous to the defense attorney, he asked the question again.

"Not that I remember. No," said Russo.

Dymond asked Russo if he was introduced to any people at the house and Russo replied he might have been introduced to Ferrie's mother.

"Could one of those persons whom you were introduced to have been Leyton Martens?" asked Dymond.

"I DON'T know Leyton Martens," was the reply.

"Were you aware that Ferrie had a roommate living with him on Louisiana ave. pkwy.?" Dymond asked.

Then he asked, "Could it have been Leyton Martens?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"What was the roommate's name?" the attorney asked.

"FERRIE'S roommate at Louisiana ave. pkwy . . . Leon Oswald," Russo replied.

"What year are we talking about?"

"1963."

Russo identified two persons he said went to the mid-September party at Ferrie's Louisiana ave. pkwy. home



where he said the conspiracy plot ~~took~~ shape.

One was Lefty Peterson and the other Sandra Moffett, said Russo.

HE COULD not remember the others although 10 persons went to the party in two or three cars, all of them his friends, he continued.

Russo was unable to tell Dymond exactly where the Moffett girl lived but said it was in a house near Tulane and Broad.

He said he could point out the house but he could not give the address. He said she was from Alabama.

Dymond said to Russo, "You have picked out a man you identified as Clay Bertrand and described his clothing at that party, did you not?"

"Yes."

"How could you pick him out and describe his clothing as a maroon coat and a white shirt when you cannot remember the others?"

RUSO said the man in the clothes described was out of context with the apartment of Ferrie. Everything there was in disorder, said Russo.

Russo said Ferrie was unusual, a spectacular man who

entertained you with what he said or with ~~what he was~~ wearing.

Russo said there were several persons in dungarees and fatigues at the party. He could not describe the clothing of the party guests any further. Some of the guests were Spanish, he said.

Russo said that the reason he remained at the apartment with Oswald, Ferrie and Bertrand was because he didn't have a ride home. He said the party dissolved and he had no way of getting home, and he assumed Ferrie would drive him home.

Russo was asked if he knew Louis Blane and Russo said no.

DYMOND asked if he knew Joe Kenney, a "man of many ~~tricks~~."

Russo said he knew a musician whose name, he believes, was Kenney. He played two horns at one time, Russo said. He was very entertaining in night clubs but he was not at the party, Russo said.

Dymond asked Russo if Ferrie had threatened his life at one time, as Russo had testified earlier today.

Russo said, "I had alienated David Ferrie and as a result of the alienation what I thought was ~~a threat on my~~ life was issued by Ferrie."



CLAY L. SHAW, right, is accompanied by attorneys as he walks through the Parish Prison yard on his way to Criminal Court this morning.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

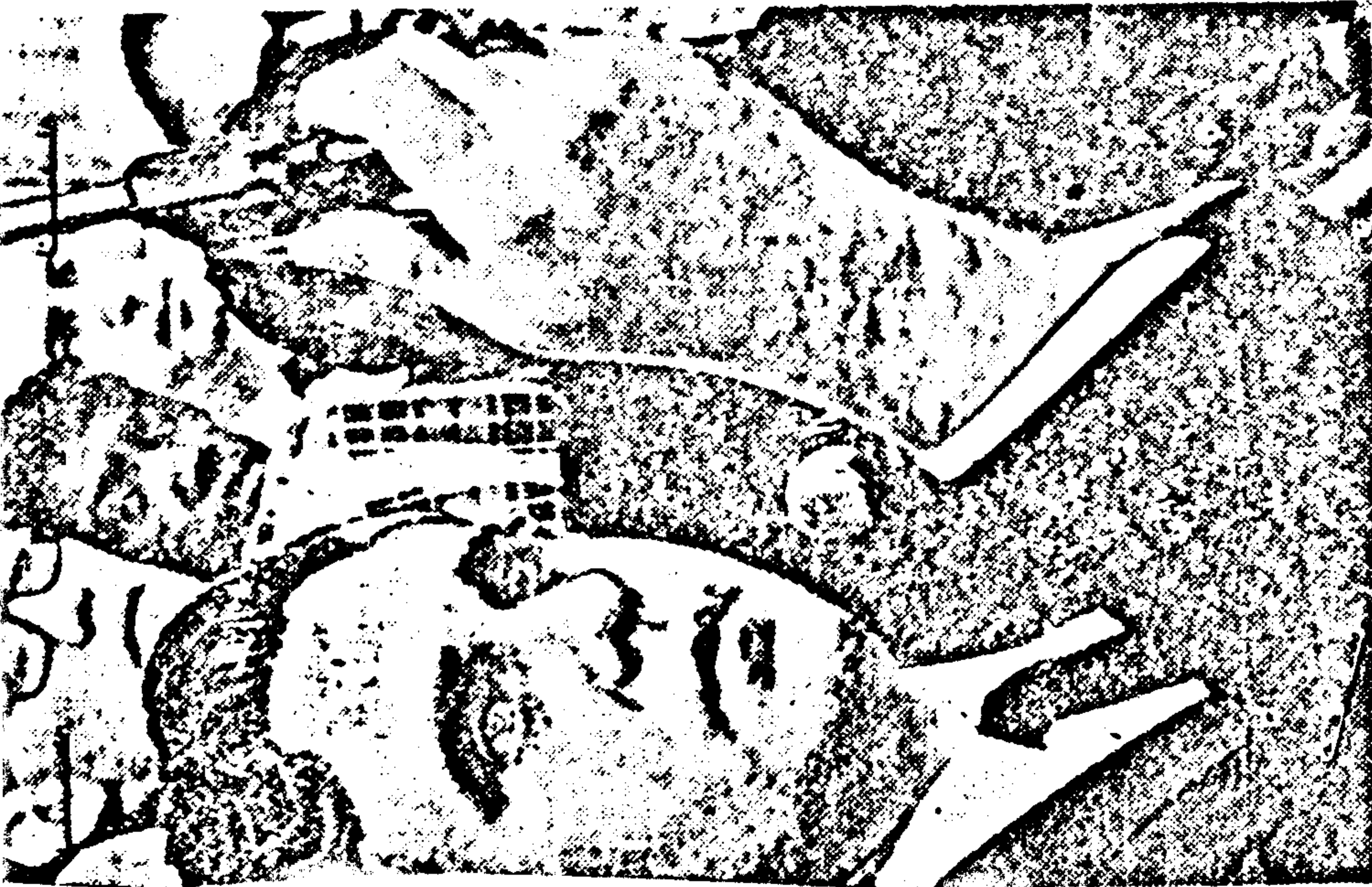


<sup>States-Item photo.</sup>  
DEAN A. E. PAPALE, right, of the Loyola University School of Law, FRANK J. STASS, following Papale, Loyola registrar, and attorney Thomas Ray leave Criminal Courts building after the law dean testified at the conspiracy hearing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item



CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS A. HEYD JR. displays pistol found near Criminal Courts bldg.

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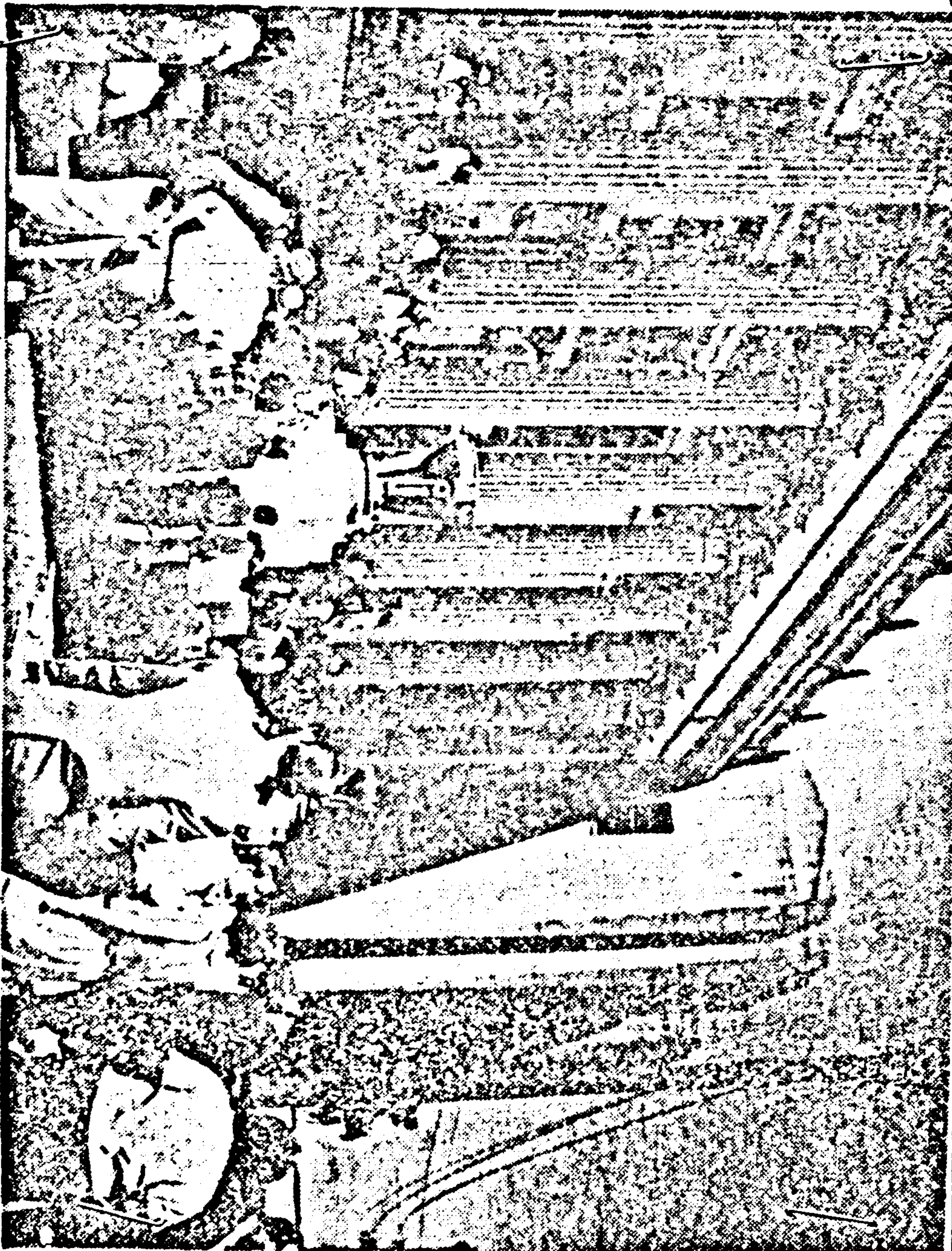
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEWSMEN, CURIOUS SPECTATORS CROWN STEPS OF CRIMINAL COURTS BLDG. - States-Item Photo.



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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New Orleans  
States-Item

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4814



FBI

Date: 3/15/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	<i>RC</i>
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~REC-51~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING  
 OO: DALLAS

*Ritzbach*

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
- 1 - New Orleans

JTS:jab  
(6)

EX-102

REC-51

62-109060-4815

MAR 20 1967

*Handwritten signature*

*E*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

59 MAR 24 1967 Special Agent in Charge



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Only Shaw's Eyes Betray Emotion

Heat Hones Tensions at 'Plot' Hearing

By ROSEMARY JAMES

It was hot. Even before the hearing got under way, you knew it was going to be hot.

You could conjure up an image of what it was going to be like inside Section H of Criminal District Court before you ever gained entrance. . . Like the inside of a sardine can—a tight squeeze and sticky.

IT WAS HOT in the halls. It was hot on the steps outside. And it was going to get hotter.

The heat was on in more ways than one yesterday at the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, the respected, retired New Orleans business-~~man~~ accused of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The perspiration dampened brows shirts and dresses as a result of more than a hot March day and little or no air-conditioning.

THE TENSION that makes sweat was there; you felt it yourself and saw it at work on others.

Outside, on the wide steps leading to the courthouse entrance, a throng of cameramen, their coats already off, wiped their faces with wilted handkerchiefs, smoked, cracked jokes and complained about the heat. Inside, all the time their eyes were on guard searching for a subject to focus with their cameras. Occasionally, a television

interview or a still photograph of a minor figure in the proceeding would be set up against a backdrop of newsmen and the columned entrance, the only saving grace of the dingy old stone building.

DOTTED AMONG the clusters of working press were spectators who obviously had no hope of getting inside the courtroom. . . several women in slacks and shorts. . . a woman with her hair screwed up tight in curlers. . . a woman in a house dress carrying a tiny baby. . . a middle-aged man with a Brownie taking a picture of his wife, who had an airline zipper bag slung over her shoulder. . . several excited, giggling teenagers. . . courthouse regulars taking in the spectacle and generally chewing the fat. . . laborers in work clothes playing hooky.

Later, a hawker with multi-colored, bunny-shaped balloons showed up, newsmen rested sprawling on the grass or sitting on the steps, courthouse employes brought out their brown bags for lunch.

The heat, the picnickers, the Duke's mixture of people, the excitement. . . It could have been the scene of a summer political rally in any Southern town. . . Except for the waiting, the anticipation, the big question mark hanging there.

INSIDE, REPORTERS ambled down the marble hall, past the coffee stand, up the stairs and past the newly installed telephones, past the newly installed big brass letters spelling JIM GARRISON,

down the hall past Section H and down the stairs again, stopping here and there to interview another reporter or just to chat.

Spectators with assured passes to the courtroom exuded delight over their good fortune, while those with sort of tentative passes just waited and those with no passes at all complained about the size of the courtroom.

The cameramen saw him first. They saw Clay Shaw and his attorneys coming and they began to move while Shaw was still walking through the Tulane ave. traffic.

BY THE TIME Shaw reached the curb, he and his attorneys were at the center of a churning mob of newsmen. Deputies accompanying him had to shout repeatedly, "Move Back, Move Back!"

Shaw, with not a comment, with not a smile, moved up the stairs through a human corridor. At the entrance, cameramen fell back. No cameras were allowed in the building. Shaw and his attorneys were ushered into an elevator for the short ride to the second floor while reporters raced up the stairs in time to catch him entering the courtroom.

He carried a large book under his arm and casually puffed on a cigarette.

THE COOL dignity of this man, whose physical appearance can only be described as startlingly attractive, remained intact. Only his eyes betrayed any sign of emotion. They revealed pain.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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4815

By the time Shaw entered the courtroom, most of the lucky reporters and spectators were in their assigned seats.

The second grand entrance of the day was made moments later by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who startled the world when he said that he solved the Kennedy assassination.

**HE DISARMED** the crowd of reporters yesterday with his deep-red, sensitive-looking sunburn and peeling nose. Garrison said he had been questioning a witness out in the sun and got so interested he forgot about the time.

Garrison appeared confident, if not jolly, and the giant strode through the crowd with his size 14 feet pacing off the steps at an easy gait.

Inside the courtroom it seemed cool at first. It seemed cool until you sat down and sat there for a while, arm to arm, nine bodies to a short bench. Then, it got stuffy and, then it got oppressive.

**AT ONE POINT** during the morning, Judge Bernard J. Bagert asked if the air conditioning was working.

The question of comfort was more on the mind during the earlier part of yesterday's session, however. After a brief recess, the moment came.

The identity of Garrison's mystery informant was revealed. Perry Raymond Russo, an insurance salesman from Baton Rouge. He began his testimony and the pace of the pencils and pens picked up, racing for every word.

**HE KNEW** David Ferrie, Leon Oswald and Clem Bertrand, he said. At a party he said he heard them plot to kill the President.

When he identified Clay Shaw as the man he knew as Clem Bertrand, he was calm. Garrison was calm. Shaw was calm, he eyes glued on his accuser.

A woman began to get pale. She was about to faint. She was grabbed by strong arms and rushed out of the courtroom, where she collapsed, choking. Coroner Dr. Nicholas P. Chetta administered smelling salts.

**INSIDE THE** pencils scratched frantically as Russo told his story. Shaw kept his eyes on Russo and he smoked. Russo remained calm, but he talked fast and it was hard to understand him at times.

And Garrison continued his questions and his words were clearly heard.

**THE QUESTIONS** were interrupted by long-legs debates over hearsay.

And then it was time for the lunch recess. The reporters and spectators emerged from the tightly guarded room, some with puzzled expressions, some smiling, some looking stunned, and those outside wondered what had happened.

Then a mad dash for telephones. One reporter pulled a muscle racing down the marble floor.

**STORIES WERE** being phoned and telecast all over the world.

After the race to get the news out first, reporters and spectators washed down unappetizing sandwiches with

soft drinks and coffee and jabbered to other reporters and spectators.

Those who had been inside rehashed among themselves or related to those less fortunate.

TV newsmen wiped their faces and combed their hair and spruced up a bit for their audiences.

**FOR A MOMENT** the tension seemed to disappear.

Something had happened, after all.

As the time neared for the afternoon session, though, you could hear, from group to group, the questions beginning again.

"WILL HE stand up as a witness?"

"Can the defense find a flaw?"

"Why did he wait so long to tell his story?"

In the afternoon, Russo took the stand again. He answered the questions easily again and he talked too fast again and had to be stopped and slowed down so that everyone present could hear him report his story again.

**GARRISON WAS** still calm and his voice was still the most clearly understood of the lot.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond touched off a moment of humorous relief with his handling of an exhibit, a rifle. Judge Bagert questioned, "Have you verified that thing is unloaded, Mr. Dymond?"

Clay Shaw continued to stare at the witness and he continued to smoke.

And it continued to be hot.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

New Orleans States-Item

**DA Probe Fund Givers Threatened**

Threatening telephone calls have been reported by members of the organization which is backing District Atty. Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Joseph M. Rault Jr., one of the organizers of the group known as "Truth and Consequences," said the calls could have been from cranks, "but we've got a lot of nuts."

He did not say how many members had been called or what the threats were.

Rault and about 50 New Orleans businessmen, including key organizers Willard E. Robertson and Cecil H. Shilstone,

have agreed to put up about \$100 a month for at least three months to finance the Garrison investigation.

Rault, who has known Garrison for 18 years, said he did not know how large the total contribution is, but "the money and checks are still coming in."

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62-109000-4815

**BACKGROUND OF KEY WITNESS**

# 'Perry's Telling the Truth,' Older Russo Brother Says

By BILL LYNCH  
(States-Item Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—"I do believe he is telling the truth," the brother of Perry Raymond Russo said here today.

Edwin Russo, 28, engineering instructor at Louisiana State University, was commenting on the sudden burst of spotlight on his younger brother, who yesterday was unfolded as District Attorney Jim Garrison's star witness in the New Orleans Kennedy assassination probe.

RUSSO said he was at a meeting of David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw when they plotted the murder of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

In Baton Rouge earlier, Perry Russo had stated flatly he had never met Oswald. He had been vague and general about his association with Ferrie.

NOTING the contradiction, his brother Edwin said, "It is hard to believe because there are apparent contradictions. But I believe he is telling the truth."

Edwin said he had never been close to his brother because of the three-year age gap.

But he described him as an intelligent person even though he made slightly better than C average grades in Our Lady Star of Sea elementary school, Colton Junior High and McDonogh High School. Edwin said Perry entered Tulane in 1959 and finished at Loyola in 1964 with a degree in political science. He said that his father, a Catholic, wanted his son to change to Loyola.

"HE DID pay the bills," Edwin said of his father.

Young Russo was born in New Orleans May 14, 1941,

and lived mostly in the Gentilly section.

He was interested in sports, particularly baseball and basketball. For a time, he even coached baseball at the St. Leo Catholic Youth Organization.

Although his parents were Catholic, "I don't guess he's really connected with any religion," Edwin said of his brother.

HIS FATHER, Francis, lives at 4607 Elysian Fields. He is a machinist at Champion Piston Rings Service. Perry's mother died in 1963. He also had a sister, who died at 12 in 1947 of polio.

Edwin lived at home until 1961 when he left to get married. He is now the father of three children.

Perry left home in 1966 and moved to Baton Rouge last September to take a job as a salesman for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Prior to that time, he was employed

in a financial division of General Electric Co. Edwin said Perry was an "extremely" popular person in school and always had friends.

"HE WAS definitely one of the gang," Edwin said. "He was active in affairs in the schools. He ran for vice-president in high school, and he got 400 votes, and the next man got 70 votes."

Edwin said Perry has studied some law and insurance courses at LSU.

He said his younger brother had never mentioned anything to him about the alleged plot, but added he had not seen him to talk for any length in quite a while.

"It was before Christmas," he said pointing to an unopened package lying on a table in their living room. "That's his Christmas present waiting there for him."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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NOTED



PERRY lives in a one-story frame duplex on a twisting, busy street crowded with college students.

With him lives a 20-year-old LSU student, Steve Derby, who has made the baseball team but whose association with Russo is somewhat vague.

Derby, interviewed between innings on the LSU baseball field, first described himself as Russo's stepbrother and then amended it to say he was a cousin.

"WE JUST call ourselves brtohers," he said. However, Edwin Russo said his brother and Derby are not related at all. Just friends. Derby said he has known Russo for the past five years and about four years ago saved Russo's live while swimming in Lake Pontchartrain.

He said Russo has talked to him some about the investigation in New Orleans. "They gave him truth serum and hypnotized him," he said. "It was like always being asleep and waking him up all the time and asking him questions," he said Russo told him.

Derby said Russo had a number of girl friends in New Orleans, but few in Baton Rouge. "A couple of them flunked out," he added.

A NEIGHBOR, Mrs. Elinore Durand, who lives in the other side of the duplex, said both young men appeared to be nice persons. She said they frequently had parties on Friday nights ~~that lasted~~ until 2 a. m. or so, but they were not rowdy.

She said the parties were

mixed and they would play records ~~and dance~~. "The walls are very thin here," she said.

Perry Russo occasionally would use her phone, she said, since he didn't have one. "I would say he is not much of a big talker," she concluded.

THE MAN for whom Perry Russo works in Baton Rouge, Taylor Bernard, district manager of the insurance company, said his firm had run a routine investigation on Russo before employing him.

He described Russo as one of his better salesmen among his new employes.

"He has a willingness to work, to plan, to schedule his time," he said. "He has done a good job here."

Bernard said he would have no qualms about his coming back to work.

"I think he is a reliable person," he said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
States-Item

# Pistol Discovered at ~~Shaw~~ Parking Site for Hearing

A small, foreign-made pistol was found Sunday hidden behind the wheel of a truck at a service station where Clay Shaw and his attorneys parked their car yesterday to appear in Criminal Court on Shaw's murder conspiracy hearing.

The gun was loaded and within easy access to anyone moving in the station entrance.

Since its discovery, L. M. Magruder, owner and operator of the station, said a tall, slim, unidentified man has twice been seen walking across the apron of the station in the vicinity of the pistol's hiding place.

Magruder said the pistol, made in Germany, apparently was placed carefully behind the wheel of the truck, which had not been in use for some time.

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(6)



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# TIGHTEN HEARING GUARD AFTER PHONE THREATS

## Ex-Convict Is Booked on Call Count

Extra security precautions were taken today at Criminal District Court after threatening telephone calls were received at the scene of the tension-charged hearing on Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's assassination conspiracy against Clay L. Shaw.

One man, whom police described as an ex-convict from Michigan, was arrested and booked with

making threatening phone calls.

Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd would not say what his extra security measure en-

tailed on the grounds that this would serve to tip off the troublemakers.

Continuing today was the preliminary hearing to determine whether Garrison has sufficient evidence to try Clay L. Shaw for conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

SHAW'S DEFENSE attorneys got their turn at bat today, with the DA's star witness, Perry R. Russo, their prime target.

Russo, a 25-year-old Baton Rouge insurance agent, yesterday dramatically identi-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans  
States-Item

Date: 3-15-67  
Edition: Red Comet  
Author:  
Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

62-1071060-4815  
ENCLOSURE



fied Shaw as "Clem Bertrand," a man he said met with David Ferrie and a "Leon" Oswald in September, 1963, to discuss the assassination of the President. Lee Harvey Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the Kennedy assassin.

**ARRESTED YESTERDAY** was James R. Liscombe, 30, 708½ Bourbon. Police said he was seen in the crowd on the courthouse steps, pushing newsmen around and jostling bystanders.

Police said he telephoned parish prison officials and said he was brooding and "intended to make national headlines in New Orleans."

Heyd said there were other phone calls to various persons involved in the case, and extra precautions were taken because of "anticipated trouble."

**YESTERDAY'S HEARING** recessed unexpectedly early in the afternoon at the suggestion of the prosecution with the concurrence of the defense after Shaw's attorneys asked that personnel records on Russo be subpoenaed.

Subpoenaed by the defense were:

Frank J. Stass, 51, 400 Faye ave., Metairie, the registrar at Loyola University, where Russo studied law.

Endicott A. Batchelder, the registrar at Tulane University, where Russo did some undergraduate work.

James J. Kenney, personnel manager for Equitable Life Assurance, the firm

which employs Russo in Baton Rouge.

A relaxed and sun-tanned Garrison turned his "mystery witness" over to defense attorneys for cross-examination early yesterday afternoon.

Emphasizing his questions with the motion of a pipe held in his right hand, Garrison led his witness through a nar-

ration of meetings with Ferrie and, finally, to a description of the meeting at Ferrie's apartment when Russo said the conspiracy was plotted.

**THE CLIMAX** came at approximately 12:45 when Russo, a calm, dark-eyed man, left the witness chair and, at Garrison's request, placed his hand over the head of Shaw.

Russo had been asked to identify Shaw and Clem Bertrand, the man who had allegedly plotted with Lee Harvey Oswald in David Ferrie's apartment to kill the President.

Earlier, Russo had identified Oswald, the man the Warren Commission concluded acted alone in assassinating the President, from pictures shown him by Garrison.

He had made the same picture identification of Ferrie, placing them in Ferrie's apartment with him in September of 1963.

**KENNEDY WAS** shot to

death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Shaw, who stoically chain-smoked through the hours of testimony yesterday, emerged from the Criminal Courts Building about 3 p. m. with his attorneys and deputies from the criminal sheriff's office.

He was met by an international corps of reporters and cameramen who swarmed with him across Tulane ave. and did not disband until Shaw drove away from a parking lot.

**SHAW WAS** arrested March 1 and booked with criminal conspiracy in the President's death. He has never been charged, however.

The community leader and former director of the International Trade Mart has stoutly maintained that he is innocent.

The identity of Russo had been a closely guarded secret until he was called to the witness stand yesterday.

Russo, who has been active in Republican politics and is a baseball fan, testified before a three-judge Criminal District Court panel consisting of Bernard J. Bagert, Matthew S. Braniff and Malcolm V. O'Hara.

**YESTERDAY'S OPENING** of the hearing was the first major showdown in the case which has drawn worldwide attention since the States-Item revealed that the probe was under way on Feb. 17.

Russo told the court that "somewhere around the middle of September, 1963," he went to Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. "where there seemed to be some sort of party in progress."

He said there were 10 people in the apartment when he first arrived, but as the night wore on the number was reduced to four—himself, Ferrie, Oswald and Bertrand, whom he later identified as Shaw.

**AT FIRST, HE** said Bertrand and Oswald questioned his presence at the session, but he said Ferrie vouched for him. Russo said he had known Ferrie since 1960.

It was at about this point that Garrison first asked Russo to identify Shaw as the man in the room. Russo pointed at Shaw.

Of the assassination talk, Russo testified that "Dave Ferrie began the conversation, pacing back and forth as he talked."

He said Ferrie stressed "diversification" in a plot to kill the President. Russo said Ferrie stressed the fact that "any assassination attempt would have to use diversionary tactics."

**HE SAID FERRIE** used three fingers of his hand to

stress that "there would have to be a minimum of three people involved."

"Two of the people would shoot diversionary shots and the third . . . would shoot the 'good' shot," Russo quoted Ferrie as saying.

He said one of the three would have to be the "scapegoat."

Asked by Garrison to elaborate on this Russo said, "If there were three people, one of them would have to be sacrificed."

**THROUGHOUT THE** questioning, Garrison continued to ask Russo to identify Shaw as one of the men who took part in the discussion.

Russo said the three also talked about guns and how to exit from the assassination scene.

"Ferrie was the pilot . . . He said they could either go to Mexico or they could fly direct to Cuba. He talked about the risks of flying to Cuba."

He said Bertrand argued that once the shot was fired, the world would know, and the assassins would not be able to get out.

**RUSSO TESTIFIED** that in the discussion about escape it was decided that "Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Oswald and Mr. Bertrand would be in the public eye."

Russo said Ferrie said something about making a speech at Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond.

Russo quoted Bertrand as saying that, "If this is the alternative, I will go on a business trip for my company."

He said the man he knew as Bertrand told the group he would go to the West Coast.

**FOLLOWING A** recess in the hearing, Russo came back



with more testimony.

He told the court he had seen Oswald two other times, both times in Ferrie's apartment.

On one occasion, Russo said Oswald was cleaning or polishing a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight on it.

Garrison then introduced a rifle with a telescopic sight and asked Russo to tell the court in what ways the gun differed or was the same as the one he saw Oswald holding. Russo said the stock and telescopic sight were different.

**RUSSO SAID** that at another time, he went to Ferrie's apartment and found Ferrie and Oswald in a heated discussion. Russo said he immediately left.

The witness also linked Ferrie and a man he identified again as Shaw on another occasion.

He said he went to a service station which was either owned or managed by Ferrie. While he was there, Russo said Ferrie sat in a car occupied by Shaw and talked to him.

**RUSSO DESCRIBED** the vehicle as a white sports car.

A battery of defense attorneys, led by F. Irvin Dymond, objected repeatedly to what they said was hearsay testimony not admissible in the hearing.

At one time the argument was joined in by all three judges, the defense attorneys and the prosecution.

At the start of the hearing, the state introduced five expert witnesses.

They are Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner; Dr. Edmond A. Fatter, a private physician; Det. Frank Haywood, a police officer; John Reilly, a photographer assigned to the Police Bureau of Identification, and Peter Schuster, an investigator-photographer for the coroner's office.

**ASST. DIST. ATTY.** Alvin Oser led the questioning of the expert witnesses.

Schuster told the court he took photos at Ferrie's apartment on Feb. 22, the day Ferrie died.

He was questioned about a number of pictures by both the prosecution and defense.

Later, some of the pictures were used by Garrison in his questioning of Russo.

Reilly also testified that he photographed the death scene.

**AT 11:25 A. M.,** Judge Bagert recessed court.

Garrison, who appeared at the hearing with a sunburned face, was asked how it happened by a friend.

"I was interviewing a witness in the sun and I got so wrapped up in what I was doing that I stayed in the sun too long.

William Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, was asked if the defendant would take the stand in a possible defense effort to disprove the state's allegations. He said the defense had not yet made a decision.



**ENDICOTT A. BATCHELDER**



**FRANK J. STASS**



**PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO**

Says he overheard plot.





CLAY SHAW LEAVES COURTHOUSE WITH DEPUTY SAVERIO LOYACANO

—States-Item photo.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**PIE DUFOUR'S *A La Mode***

**Garrison Probe Ranks with Top Conversation Pieces of History**

There can be little doubt that the Garrison investigation has provided New Orleans with one of its greatest conversation pieces in its history.

Leaving out such events shared with the rest of the country as the Armistice in 1918 or Pearl Harbor or VJ Day and concentrating on events centered in New Orleans, very few incidents have seized public interest — and concern — over the years as has the district attorney's startling probe.

I would hazard the guess, without being able to prove it, that only four or five local events in more than 100 years commanded the public attention to a similar degree.

If one could turn the clock back to 1862, as Flag Officer David G. Farragut prepared to launch his Union naval attack on New Orleans, he would find himself in a city in the grip of excitement. This excitement grew into anxiety as Forts Jackson and St. Philip came under direct attack in April and when word reached the city that Farragut's fleet had passed the forts, panic took over. But during the days before disaster the single topic of conversation in New Orleans must have been built around the burning question: "Will the forts stop Farragut?"

A dozen years later, in 1874, New Orleans had another incident that captured popular attention and which doubtless was discussed over and over on the street, in offices, over coffee, in the homes, just as the Garrison bombshell has been discussed here in recent weeks.

This incident, of course, was the defeat by the White Leaguers of the Metropolitan Police of the Carpetbaggers in the pitched battle on Sept. 14 at the foot of Canal st.

Another sizzling conversation piece was the famous disputed election of 1876, when Louisiana had two governors and government — the Dem-



PIE DUFOUR

ocratic regime of Francis T. Nicholls and the Republican regime of S. B. Packard and two electoral college returns, one for the Democrat Tilden and the other for the Republican Hayes in the disputed presidential

election. Surely New Orleans hummed and buzzed with charges, rumors, comments, even as today with the Garrison operation.

I doubt if public interest, curiosity or concern was aroused to such an extent again until the Mafia killing of Chief of Police Dave Hennessey in October, 1890. This was followed by a trial and the lynching of 11 Italians by a mob headed by leading citizens of New Orleans who felt justice had gone astray.

In trying to dip back into the past for events that must have set New Orleans agog with talk and excitement, I can't think of anything to match the Garrison investigation in my experience, the cumulative activities of Earl Long, excepted. Back into the 1920s a cause celebre in music and social spheres of New Orleans came when a group of ladies, sponsoring a fund for rebuilding the Old French Opera House, brought suit against the late Robert Hayne Tarrant, then a dashing impresario, to account for several thousand dollars raised at a benefit which he had produced for the ladies. The case was followed closely by many, for it had opera buffe aspects, but certainly it didn't cut across all social and economic lines as does the Garrison affair.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 3-15-67  
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Author:  
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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or  
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O. 11

Being Investigated

4215

ENCLOSURE

REC-72

FBI

Date: 3/15/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (RUC)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

*inf*

On 3/14/67, [redacted] Investigator, Solicitor's Office, Escambia County, Fla., advised that he was contacted on that date by [redacted], Pensacola, Fla. [redacted] related that he is a truck driver and about one week earlier he was driving a truck in Opp, Alabama, and was wearing a truck driver's uniform similar to a police uniform. While wearing this uniform he was approached by an individual who said he was tired of running and wanted to give himself up as he knew something about the presidential assassination investigation being conducted in New Orleans and also that he had killed his own brother. [redacted] pointed out that he was not a police officer and asked the individual for identification. This man identified himself as [redacted] who lived at Heath, Alabama, and said he was presently employed painting the High School in Opp, Alabama. [redacted] at first discounted this information but felt it was his duty to pass along this conversation.

*E*

[redacted] advised the FBI on 3/14/67, that her husband already had departed Pensacola, and wasn't available for recontact immediately.

- ③ - Bureau
  - 1 - Dallas (Info)
  - 2 - Mobile
  - 1 - New Orleans (Info)
  - 1 - Jacksonville
- HWG:lbb  
(8)

*NR RECEIVED  
MAY 15 1967  
INDICES REC-72  
NR Jacksonville  
Kul*

*62-109060-4816*

*Letter to SACQ  
3-20-67  
KMP:JH  
12 MAR 17 1967*

**E.O. 12812**

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



JK 89-10

Mobile should await Bureau's instructions relative to identifying and interviewing [REDACTED] regarding his knowledge of the assassination plot and his statement regarding the killing of his own brother and advise interested offices.

3-20-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Raupach

airtel

REC-72

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4816

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11-22-63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

ReJKairtel 3-15-67.

For the information of receiving offices, there was no record in the Bureau files nor was there any record in the Bureau fugitive indices concerning [redacted] whose residence was furnished as Heath, Alabama.

Mobile is not to contact [redacted] regarding his alleged information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy; however, should he voluntarily contact you regarding any information in his possession, it should be accepted.

Mobile should insure that local authorities are advised of [redacted] location and the alleged information he has regarding the killing of his own brother.

- 1 - Dallas (info)
- 1 - New Orleans (info)
- 1 - Jacksonville (info)

KIR:dls  
(8)

MAILED 4  
MAR 2 1967  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Information was received from Jacksonville that one [redacted] had contacted a truck driver who was wearing a uniform similar in appearance to a police officer. [redacted] in effect, said he was tired of running and wanted to give himself up, as he knew something about the Presidential Assassination being conducted in New Orleans and also that he had killed his

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

61 MAR 24 1967

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

See note continued page two  
[Handwritten initials and signatures]



own brother. [REDACTED] indicated he was employed painting a high school, in Opp, Alabama. The Solicitor's Office, Escambia County, Florida, has this information; however, local authorities in the Mobile Division should be made aware of [REDACTED] so they can conduct any investigation necessary regarding an alleged violation under state jurisdiction.

FBI

Date:

3/15/67

REC-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of LHM  
suitable for dissemination dated and captioned as above;  
2 copies furnished Dallas; 1 copy each for Denver and  
New Orleans for information purposes.

No investigation being conducted regarding the  
above matter.

- 3-Bureau (Enc-6)
- 2-Dallas (Enc-2)
- 1-Denver (Enc-1)(Info)
- 1-New Orleans (Enc-1)(Info)
- 1-San Antonio
- RRB:iat
- (8)

*1 cc of LHM to USSS, AG's  
Yeagley, Sanders, + Vinson  
3-20-67 KMR:dce*

*E*  
ENCLOSURE

REC-64

EX-103

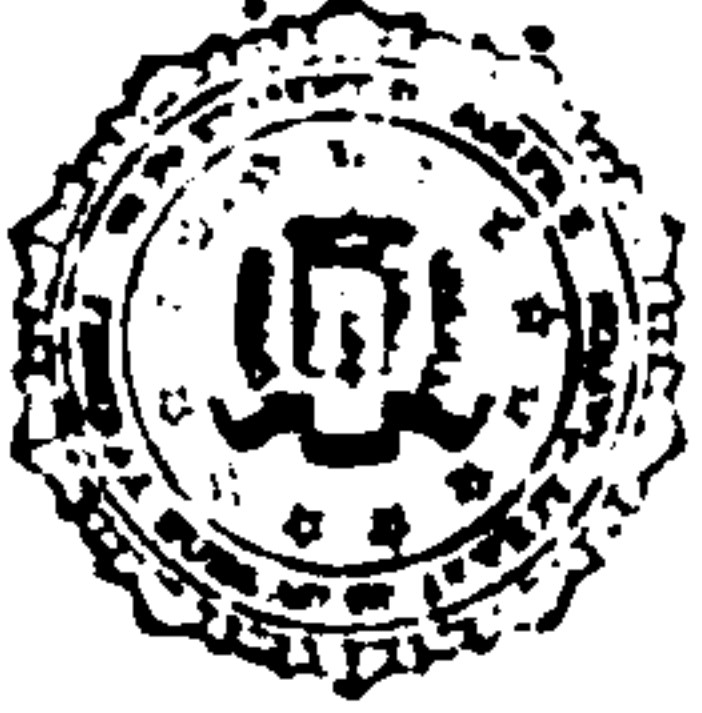
*62 10/11/67 4817*

MAR 17 1967

*Rahman  
5/10/67*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas  
March 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[REDACTED] USAGT G-4 Section,  
Fort Hood, Texas, on March 14, 1967, appeared at the Office  
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Killeen, Texas,  
and furnished to Special Agent Edwin B. Jones and Special  
Agent Randall R. Byrd the following information:

On or about February 22, 1967, while on leave in  
the Indianapolis, Indiana, area, Sergeant Horan said he read  
in a newspaper that one Jack Carter had been identified as  
an individual who had been associated with Lee Harvey Oswald  
when the two of them had worked together as painters.

[REDACTED] thought that the Jack Carter he  
read about may be connected with the firm known as the  
Lloyd Beck Masonry Company, Denver, Colorado, in operation  
during 1961 and 1962. Horan said this firm is now nonexistent  
but at the time it operated, Lloyd Beck, Chris Grek, Mr. Esser,  
and Jack Carter were all associates within the company.

Information concerning this firm came to the  
attention of Sergeant Horan through his wife, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Arvada, Colorado,  
who was employed during 1961 and part of 1962 as a secretary  
in the Lloyd Beck Masonry Company.

[REDACTED] is identified by [REDACTED] as  
the son of Dave Beck, Maritime Union Official on the West  
Coast and added that Lloyd Beck was reported killed in 1962  
in Algeria, North Africa, and is now buried in Seattle,  
Washington.

[REDACTED] said he was furnishing this informa-  
tion based on suspicions that the Jack Carter mentioned in  
the newspaper article may be the same person his wife was  
associated with in 1962 while she was employed with the  
Lloyd Beck Masonry Company.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

62 11 11 - 4817  
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[REDACTED] told her husband that she could easily discern if the two were the same individual by viewing a photograph of the Jack Carter referred to in the newspaper article.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas  
March 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

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Sergeant Horan thought that the Jack Carter he read about may be connected with the firm known as the Lloyd Beck Masonry Company, Denver, Colorado, in operation during 1961 and 1962. Horan said this firm is now nonexistent but at the time it operated, Lloyd Beck, Chris Grek, Mr. Esser, and Jack Carter were all associates within the company.

Information concerning this firm came to the attention of Sergeant Horan through his wife, Churelle E. Horan, nee Casey, 6199 Wadsworth Boulevard, Arvada, Colorado, who was employed during 1961 and part of 1962 as a secretary in the Lloyd Beck Masonry Company.

Lloyd Beck is identified by Sergeant Horan as the son of Dave Beck, Maritime Union Official on the West Coast and added that Lloyd Beck was reported killed in 1962 in Algeria, North Africa, and is now buried in Seattle, Washington.

Sergeant Horan said he was furnishing this information based on suspicions that the Jack Carter mentioned in the newspaper article may be the same person his wife was associated with in 1962 while she was employed with the Lloyd Beck Masonry Company.

FBI

Date: 3/15/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Wick
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen *Rosen*
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 -  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO-CONCERNING  
 OO: DALLAS

*Rosen*

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

**ENCLOSURE**

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 6)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
- 1 - New Orleans

*62-109060-4818*

REC 33

72 MAR 20 1967

JTS:jab  
(6)

*5*  
*6-11-67*

61 APR 4 1967

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Received Psychiatric Treatment For Over Year, Russo Testifies DA Witness Quizzed on Credibility

Perry D. Russo, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's star witness in his attempt to hold Clay L. Shaw on a conspiracy charge, testified today that he once was under psychiatric treatment for more than a year. Under cross-examination by Shaw's attorneys, Russo said he had psychiatric treatment from October of 1959 until late 1960 or

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

NEW ORLEANS  
STATES-ITEM

Date: 3-15-67  
Edition: Red Flash

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

4818

Russo, who has testified that Shaw plotted the death of President John F. Kennedy with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, was on the stand for most of the morning session of the hearing in Criminal District Court.

The court action is a preliminary hearing on Garrison's charge that Shaw violated the state's criminal conspiracy law with a plot to kill Kennedy.

**A THREE-JUDGE PANEL MUST DECIDE WHETHER Garrison has enough evidence to support a formal charge and a subsequent trial.**

Russo, a 25-year-old Baton Rouge insurance agent, yesterday dramatically identified Shaw as "Clem Bertrand," a man he said met with Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in

September, 1963, to discuss the assassination of the President. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the Kennedy assassin.

The questions about Russo's treatment by a psychiatrist were part of a line of questioning aimed at attacking the credibility of the witness. The questions were put by defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond.

Dymond said he could show that Russo has made contradictory statements.

Other witnesses on the stand this morning included: James Kenney, agency director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which employs Russo. He identified records of the firm pertaining to the witness.

Endicott Batchelder, registrar at Tulane University, who identified some student records of his office. Russo once attended Tulane.

Dean A. E. Papale of the Loyola University School of Law, which Russo also attended.

Frank J. Stass, 51, of 400 Faye ave., Metairie, the registrar at Loyola.

Subpoenas also went out today to television stations WDSU and WVUE, for taped interviews with Russo.

The three-judge panel handling the case includes senior Judge Bernard J. Bagert and Judges Matthew S. Braniff and Malcolm V. O'Hara.

The hearing, which opened yesterday, represents the first time since the President was slain on Nov. 22, 1963, that any aspect of the case has gone before a court of law. The previous investigation was made by the Warren Commission, a special body appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Garrison maintains that a New Orleans-based conspiracy plotted the President's death. Shaw's arrest on March 1

was the first since the States-Item revealed on Feb. 17 in an exclusive story that the probe was under way.

Shaw entered the courtroom at 9:30 a. m. with his lawyers. He stood by the defense table conferring with them.

The DA's chief investigator, William Gurvich, was the first member of the prosecution team to enter the courtroom, almost a half-hour before start of the 10 a. m. hearing. Garrison and Russo appeared promptly at 10.

ORLEANS PARISH Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta was also on hand early, conferring with Garrison and his assistants. He has been called by the state as an expert witness.

The judges took the bench at 10:15 a. m.

Garrison was wearing a light green suit with a green tie and Russo was clad in a conservative brown suit and tie. Gurvich was less somberly dressed in a navy blue blazer and a yellow shirt.

SEVERAL NEW procedures were added this morning to the process of admitting newsmen and spectators into the crowded courtroom.

Police detectives and two female policemen were stationed within the foyer of the courtroom frisking persons as they entered.

In addition, several criminal sheriff deputies were added to the large group of guards in and around the courtroom.

Mrs. Nina Sulzer, secretary to Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., said changes in procedures for admitting newsmen were made to speed up the process.

Shortly after 10:15 Judge Bagert asked if the state and defense were ready to proceed.

IN THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS, Heyd reported that his office had returns on all three subpoenas issued by Shaw's attorneys yesterday.

They went to Loyola and Tulane universities, where Russo went to school, and to the Equitable Life Assurance Co., where he works.

Dymond then filed application for two more subpoenas for immediate return. He then asked that Dean Papale be called to testify.

At this point Judge Bagert, at the request of Dymond, ordered all witnesses out of the courtroom.

Before Dean Papale took the stand, Thomas Rayer, Loyola University attorney, asked the court to order the university to "remove all records on Mr. Russo and place them in my custody as attorney for the university."

HE THEN OFFERED AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING the records to the court.

He requested that the records be removed as a "precaution to assure the court that none of the contents of the record would be divulged outside the court or would be lost."

Rayer said a number of people have been to the university to look at the records.

Dymond then began questioning Dean Papale. His line of questioning was aimed at establishing legally that the records turned over to the court were those of Russo. He went through a similar procedure with Stass.

Russo then took the stand for his first questioning by the defense.

Dymond questioned Russo closely as to his belief in God. Russo said, "I don't consider my conceptions of God more peculiar than anyone else's."

When Dymond persisted, Judge Bagert said: "This is not a catechism class. Let's move out of this area."



Dymond then questioned Russo about his family background, his number of brothers and sisters and whether his parents had ever been married to persons besides each other. Russo said he didn't know, but his father might have been.

Russo testified that his mother died in 1963, and that he has a brother named Edwin. He said he was supporting his grandmother, who lives in Mississippi.

Dymond questioned Russo at length on these family matters until Assistant DA James L. Alcock jumped to his feet and objected, saying he saw no point to the line of questioning.

Dymond told the judge that the line of questioning bears on the credibility of the witness. He said he could furnish evidence that Russo has made contradictory statements.

Earlier today, extra security precautions were ordered for the courthouse after threatening telephone calls were received.

One man described by police as an ex-convict from Michigan was arrested and booked with making threatening phone calls.

Heyd would not say what his extra security measures were, on the ground that this would serve to tip off potential troublemakers.

Arrested yesterday was James R. Liscombe, 30, of 708½ Bourbon. Police identified him as a musician for a Bourbon st. night club.

Heyd said the ex-convict telephoned his former warden in Jackson, Mich. and said he was brooding and "intended to make national headlines in New Orleans."

**HE WAS ARRESTED** at his apartment and booked with making threatening telephone calls after the Michigan prison official notified local police.

There were reports that Liscombe was seen in the crowd at the Criminal District Court building yesterday jostling newsmen, but this could not be confirmed.

His prison term in Michigan was for vandalism, Heyd said.

Heyd added there were other phone calls to various persons involved in the case, and Judge Bagert asked for the extra precautions.

**SHAW ARRIVED** at the court building at 9:30 a. m. today in a car driven by Dymond. Despite efforts to keep

his arrival secret, he was besieged by newsmen and photographers before being escorted inside by Heyd and his deputies.

Shaw visited his home at 1313 Dauphine briefly about 8:25 a. m. He apparently had spent the night elsewhere. From there, he went to the National Bank of Commerce Building with his other attorneys, Edward F. and William Wegmann. Their law

office is on the 10th floor of that building.

In contrast, the arrival of the other key figure in the case, Russo, went almost unnoticed at the courthouse this morning.

**RUSSO WALKED** into the Broad st. entrance at 8:37 and went up the stairs to the DA's office. No photographers were on hand, and only a handful of newsmen.

Yesterday's hearing was recessed unexpectedly early in the afternoon at the suggestion of the prosecution and with the concurrence of the defense after Shaw's attorneys asked that personnel records on Russo be subpoenaed.

A relaxed and sun-tanned Garrison turned his "mystery witness" over to defense attorneys for cross-examination early yesterday afternoon.

Emphasizing his questions with the motion of a pipe held in his right hand, Garrison led his witness through a narration of meetings with Ferrie and, finally, to a description of the meeting at Ferrie's apartment when Russo said the conspiracy was plotted.

**THE CLIMAX** came at approximately 12:45 when Russo, a calm, dark-eyed man, left the witness chair and, at Garrison's request, placed his hand over the head of Shaw.

Russo had been asked to identify Shaw as Clem Bertrand, the man who had allegedly plotted with Oswald

in Ferrie's apartment to kill the President.

Earlier, Russo had identified Oswald from pictures shown him by Garrison.

He had made the same picture identification of Ferrie, placing them in Ferrie's apartment with him in September of 1963.

**SHAW WAS** arrested March 1 and booked with criminal conspiracy in the President's death. He has never been charged, however.

The community leader and former director of the International Trade Mart has stoutly maintained that he is innocent.

The identity of Russo had been a closely guarded secret until he was called to the witness stand yesterday.

Russo told the court that "somewhere around the middle of September, 1963," he went to Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. "where there seemed to be some sort of party in progress."

He said there were 10 people in the apartment when he first arrived, but as the night wore on the number was reduced to four—himself, Ferrie, Oswald and Bertrand, whom he later identified as Shaw.

**AT FIRST, HE** said Bertrand and Oswald questioned his presence at the session, but he said Ferrie vouched for him. Russo said he had known Ferrie since 1960.

It was at about this point that Garrison first asked Russo to identify Shaw as the man in the room. Russo pointed at Shaw.

Of the assassination talk, Russo testified that "Dave Ferrie began the conversation, pacing back and forth as he talked."

He said Ferrie stressed "diversification" in a plot to kill the President. Russo said Ferrie stressed the fact that "any assassination attempt would have to use diversionary tactics."

**HE SAID FERRIE** used three fingers of his hand to stress that "there would have to be a minimum of three people involved."

"Two of the people would shoot diversionary shots and the third . . . would shoot the 'good' shot," Russo quoted Ferrie as saying.

He said one of the three would have to be the "scapegoat."

Asked by Garrison to elaborate on this Russo said, "If there were three people, one of them would have to be sacrificed."

**THROUGHOUT THE** questioning, Garrison continued to ask Russo to identify Shaw as one of the men who took part in the discussion.

Russo said the three also talked about guns and how to exit from the assassination scene.



"Ferrie was the pilot . . . He said they could either go to Mexico or they could fly direct to Cuba. He talked about the risks of flying to Cuba."

He said Bertrand argued that once the shot was fired, the world would know, and the assassins would not be able to get out.

**RUSSO TESTIFIED** that in the discussion about escape it was decided that "Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Oswald and Mr. Bertrand would be in the public eye."

Russo said Ferrie said something about making a speech at Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond.

Russo quoted Bertrand as saying that, "If this is the alternative, I will go on a business trip for my company."

He said the man he knew as Bertrand told the group he would go to the West Coast

**FOLLOWING** A recess in the hearing, Russo came back with more testimony.

He told the court he had seen Oswald two other times, both times in Ferrie's apartment.

On one occasion, Russo said Oswald was cleaning or polishing a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight on it.

Garrison then introduced a rifle with a telescopic sight and asked Russo to tell the court in what ways the gun differed or was the same as the one he saw Oswald holding. Russo said the stock and telescopic sight were different.

**RUSSO SAID** that at another time, he went to Ferrie's apartment and found Ferrie and Oswald in a heated discussion. Russo said he immediately left.

The witness also linked Ferrie and a man he identified again as Shaw on another occasion.

He said he went to a service station which was either owned or managed by Ferrie. While he was there, Russo said Ferrie sat in a car occupied by Shaw and talked to him.

**RUSSO DESCRIBED** the vehicle as a white sports car.

A battery of defense attorneys, led by Dymond, objected repeatedly to what they said was hearsay testimony not admissible in the hearing.

At one time the argument was joined in by all three judges, the defense attorneys and the prosecution.

Garrison, who appeared at the hearing with a sunburned face, was asked how it happened by a friend.

"I was interviewing a witness in the sun and I got so wrapped up in what I was doing that I stayed in the sun too long.

William Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, was asked if the defendant would take the stand in a possible defense effort to disprove the state's allegations. He said the defense had not yet made a decision.



**ENDICOTT A. BATCHELDER**  
Tulane registrar



**FRANK J. STASS**  
Loyola registrar



—States-Item Photo.  
**PERRY R. RUSSO**  
Cross-examined today.





—States-Item photos by James W. Guillet.

**CLAY L. SHAW STOPS BY RESIDENCE AT 1313 DAUPHINE TO PICK UP MAIL**  
en route to second day of preliminary hearing on assassination probe



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Find Pistol at Shaw Parking Site

A small, foreign-made pistol was found Sunday hidden behind the wheel of a truck at a service station where Clay Shaw and his attorneys parked their car yesterday to appear in Criminal Court on Shaw's murder conspiracy hearing.

The gun was loaded and within easy access to anyone moving in the station entrance.

Since its discovery, L. M. Magruder, owner and operator of the station, said a tall, slim, unidentified man has twice been seen walking across the apron of the station in the vicinity of the pistol's hiding place.

Magruder said the pistol, made in Germany, apparently was placed carefully behind the wheel of the truck, which had not been in use for some time.



*—States-Item photo.*  
A MAN CHECKS THE SPOT behind a truck wheel where a foreign-made pistol was found across the street from the Criminal Courts building, back-ground.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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New Orleans  
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62-119060-4118

ENCLOSURE



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**'DO YOU BELIEVE IN GOD?'**

# Russo Is Quizzed Closely On Beliefs, Background

Perry R. Russo, District Attorney Jim Garrison's mystery informant who yesterday named Clay L. Shaw as one of the men who allegedly conspired in New Orleans to kill President John F. Kennedy, returned to the witness stand today for cross-examination by defense attorneys for Shaw. Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond handled the questioning of the 25-year-old Baton Rouge insurance salesman. He began:

**"DO YOU believe in God?"**

Russo answered quickly with a question of his own, "How do you define God?"

Dymond asked, "How do YOU define God, you're on the witness stand?"

"God is everything," said Russo, "the Entity of the Universe, me, you, evcrything."

DYMOND said, "You took an oath to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and how do you define truth?"

"I think I would be telling the truth to the best as I knew it under penalty of the law."

"Under penalty of God?"

Dymond asked

"God is everything," said Russo. "He is you, me, everything. I consider my oath a promise to God, to myself, to everyone in this room."

RUSO said he had read and discussed God with Loyola professors. "I don't consider my conceptions of God more peculiar than anyone else's."

Dymond: "Do you go to church, Mr. Russo?"

Answer: "When I need to talk out something, I talk to ministers and priests . . .

I've had no occasion to talk to a rabbi or people who listen . . . preferably in the confines of a church."

Dymond asked, "Do you believe it is a sin to lie?"

"Yes," he said, "I think it would be a sin to God and to my friends and everyone."

DYMOND then asked a question which Russo said he did not understand.

The defense attorney's question referred to Russo's "very little belief in God."

Russo said he did not understand the question and Judge Bernard J. Bagert quickly said he did not understand either.

"This is not a catechism

class, let's move on out of this area," said the judge.

DYMOND asked Russo his birth date.

Russo said, "May 14, 1941."

He said his father is named Francis Raymond Russo and his mother's maiden name was Morie Kimbrell.

"How many other children did your parents have?" asked Dymond.

"A sister who died when I was four and her name was Frances, and a brother named Edwin."

DYMOND asked if his parents were married only once and to each other. Russo said he had a feeling his father was married before but he did not know.

Russo said his parents were never very close, as "I can

recollect." His mother is dead.

He said his mother and father argued a lot and that his mother fussed about his father's working late and his resources. He said he heard arguments about the previous marriage, which, he said, he could find no records of.

ASKED BY Dymond if the previous marriage produced any children, he said he liked

to think there were no children.

He said he has only one brother, who is 28, was born here, is working with Boeing and Chrysler ("I think") and is studying for his doctorate at Louisiana State University. He has a master's degree from Tulane and he needed some teaching hours in order to get his doctorate.

"Is your father living?"

"Yes, sir, my mother died in 1963."

Russo was asked if his father was supporting his mother, and he said yes. The problem was always one of money, said Russo.

"You didn't support your mother, did you?" queried Dymond.

RUSO said if he had money on him and she wanted it, she could have it.

"I didn't support her," he added.

Asked if his brother is self-supporting, Russo said he thinks he gets some money from LSU and "maybe from Boeing and Chrysler," said Russo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

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ENCLOSURE

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"Are you supporting anyone?" Russo asked.

He said, "My grandmother in Mississippi."

His mother inherited some family property in Mississippi when her father died, and when his mother died, he inherited the property, said Russo.

"I NEVER did understand the law, but I signed some papers that any money that grandmother gets from these properties will go to her, not to me."

Dymond: "Money you could get, you gave to your grandmother?"

"I turn the property money over to her once a year and I assume that since I was an heir to this property the money would come to me."

"Is this property in your name?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know. I do not know the law in this area. I think I came into my mother's share."

DYMOND: "Have you ever given your grandmother any money toward her support?"

"I've given her five or ten dollars now and then."

"How often?"

"If I have money and they need help, I give it to my

family and friends whenever I can help."

At this point Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock jumped to his feet and told the judge that he objected to the line of questioning and that he could see no point in it.

DYMOND told the judge the questions are a part of his cross-examination and that he could furnish evidence that the witness has made contradictory statements and that this line of questioning bears on the witness' credibility.

Dymond said he could show the witness had made contradictory statements which would bear on the witness' credibility and on the case.

Judge Bagert had earlier sustained the state's objection but, following Dymond's remarks, he went into a huddle with the other two judges.

WHEN THE brief conference was ended, Judge Bagert restated that the objection raised by the state was sustained.

Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions to the court's ruling and explained his reason for filing the bill was that when the credibility of a witness is vital, the defense on cross-examination has a right to elicit prior contradictory statements by the witness.

Dymond then showed the witness a document which he marked D-19 and told the witness this purported to be his personnel and employment record.

ADDRESSING his remarks to Russo, Dymond asserted, "I now direct your attention to a pamphlet contained within this folder which purports to be a personal history, and in particular I call your attention to page 7 of that pamphlet.

"I now ask you whether or not the handwriting contained herein is your handwriting."

ANSWER: "No, sir, it is not mine."

Question: "Was the information contained therein supplied by you?"

The witness studied it. Alcock came up and peered over Russo's shoulder.

Judge Braniff interjected a question at this point: "What was the date on that entry?" he asked.

DYMOND replied, "August of 1966."

After the witness looked up and indicated he had completed his study of the pamphlet, Dymond asked, "Did you represent this information to be the truth?"

"The information was given by me in confidence to — (here the witness mentioned a name which sounded like Taylor Bernard). It looks like his handwriting."

QUESTION: "Was this information the truth?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "I now direct you to Page 7 of the pamphlet which asks how many adults exclusive of wife were dependent on you for support and the answer given was one partially. Is that the in-

formation you gave?"

"No, sir," replied Russo.

"DID YOU not give information that you supported one adult," Russo was asked. The state objected to the question on the grounds of relevancy.

There followed an argument between Dymond and district attorney's representatives over the line of questioning.

When questioning resumed, Russo testified that when he filled out the personal history pamphlet for the insurance firm, he was asked about support he rendered to his grandmother.

RUSSO said he told his employer he offered help to her when he could. Russo said he was asked if she could be claimed as a dependent. He said she was not a dependent and could not be claimed as such "because it would not be fair to the government."

"Did you or did you not claim her as a dependent?" asked Dymond.

"No sir," replied Russo.

Dymond resumed his cross-examination after shuffling through some papers.

Dymond suddenly asked: "Did you ever have any psychiatric treatment?"

"Yes, sir," Russo said.

"When?"

"In 1959 . . . mid 1960 or, maybe it was late 1960."

"What did the treatment consist of and how long a period did it cover?"

"It consisted of treatment and consultations and covered a period of one and a half or two years."

Dymond asked specifically when the treatment began.

RUSSO answered, "About October of 1959."

"When did it end?"

"It terminated in late or early 1961, I don't remember exactly," said Russo.

"What other visits did you pay to a psychiatrist since that time?"

"When my mother died, I went back for a visit."

"Whenever you were under great stress in other words, you went to a psychiatrist, is that correct?"



"NO, SIR, I wouldn't evaluate it that way."

"How would you evaluate it, then?"

"Well, whenever I felt like I wanted to talk about my past life."

"When was the last time you went to a psychiatrist?"

"Around October or September of 1965."

"You did not consult a psychiatrist in 1966?"

"I'm not willing to say that as such. In other words, I talked to a psychiatrist on the telephone."

"CAN YOU state that you have not consulted with any psychiatrist during the current year, 1967?"

Russo replied, "What do you mean? With any doctor? I have lots of friends, some of whom are doctors and I've talked to them."

Dymond explained, "Any time, any doctor."

"I'VE TALKED TO a psychiatrist about social things, not necessarily medical problems. What is the line of demarcation?"

"In other words, you have had no professional consultations?"

"No, sir," said Russo.

Finished with this line of questioning, Dymond switched to an apparent examination of the witness' early childhood.

"What neighborhood were you born in?"

An objection was raised by Asst. Dist. Atty. Alvin Oser, who complained the questioning had gone too far afield.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Loyola Dean Testifies on Russo Record

Dean A. E. Papale of the Loyola University School of Law was the first witness today as the conspiracy hearing for Clay L. Shaw entered its second day in Criminal District Court.

The questioning of Dean Papale was begun by defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond.

Q—Are you the dean of the Loyola Law School?

A—I am.

Q—WERE YOU served with a subpoena, or was the university served with a subpoena served by this court?

A—A subpoena was shown to me in my office in the School of Law.

Q—Dean Papale, are you here in response to that subpoena?

A—I am, sir.

Q—I show you what purports to be a record of the Loyola Law School on Perry Raymond Russo . . . I ask you to peruse the record and if you can identify it . . .

DEAN PAPALE identified the record as that of Russo.

Dymond went through the same procedure with Frank J. Stass, Loyola registrar.

Stass identified himself and the record shown him as that of Russo.



DEAN A. E. PAPALE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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ENCLOSURE



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Garrison Got  
Tan in Nevada**

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison got his deep suntan during a week-long stay in Las Vegas, it was reported Tuesday.

The Las Vegas Review-Journal said it learned Garrison, who is conducting an investigation into an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, spent a week in Las Vegas.

Garrison checked into the Sands Hotel March 4 using the name of Robinson, the newspaper said, and checked out March 11.

He showed up in New Orleans Tuesday for a hearing before a three-judge panel. Newsmen said he was deeply tanned.

The Review-Journal quoted a source as saying: "He might have been here for a rest, but his phone bill was about \$125."

There have been reports here

that Jack Ruby, convicted of killing Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, had many gambling friends in Las Vegas and that Ruby had visited here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

The Times-Picayune  
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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**BACKGROUND OF KEY WITNESS****'Perry's Telling the Truth,'  
Older Russo Brother Says**By **BILL LYNCH**  
(States-Item Bureau)**BATON ROUGE**—"I do believe he is telling the truth," the brother of Perry Raymond Russo said here today.

Edwin Russo, 28, engineering instructor at Louisiana State University, was commenting on the sudden burst of spotlight on his younger brother, who yesterday was unfolded as District Attorney Jim Garrison's star witness in the New Orleans Kennedy assassination probe.

RUSSO said he was at a meeting of David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw when they plotted the murder of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

In Baton Rouge earlier, Perry Russo had stated flatly he had never met Oswald. He had been vague and general about his association with Ferrie.

NOTING the contradiction, his brother Edwin said, "It is hard to believe because there are apparent contradictions. But I believe he is telling the truth."

Edwin said he had never been close to his brother because of the three-year age gap.

But he described him as an intelligent person even though he made slightly better than C average grades in Our Lady Star of Sea elementary school, Colton Junior High and McDonogh High School. Edwin said Perry entered Tulane in 1959 and finished at Loyola in 1964 with a degree in political science. He said that his father, a Catholic, wanted his son to change to Loyola.

**"HE DID** pay the bills," Edwin said of his father.

Young Russo was born in New Orleans May 14, 1941, and lived mostly in the Gentilly section.

He was interested in sports, particularly baseball and bas-

ketball. For a time, he even coached baseball at the St. Leo Catholic Youth Organization.

Although his parents were Catholic, "I don't guess he's really connected with any religion," Edwin said of his brother.

**HIS FATHER, Francis,** lives at 4607 Elysian Fields. He is a machinist at Champion Piston Rings Service. Perry's mother died in 1963. He also had a sister, who died at 12 in 1947 of polio.

Edwin lived at home until 1961 when he left to get married. He is now the father of three children.

Perry left home in 1966 and moved to Baton Rouge last September to take a job as a salesman for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Prior to that time, he was employed in a financial division of General Electric Co. Edwin said Perry was an "extremely" popular person in school and always had friends.

**"HE WAS** definitely one of the gang," Edwin said. "He was active in affairs in the

schools. He ran for vice-president in high school, and he got 400 votes, and the next man got 70 votes."

Edwin said Perry has studied some law and insurance courses at LSU.

He said his younger brother had never mentioned anything to him about the alleged plot, but added he had not seen him to talk for any length in quite a while.

"It was before Christmas," he said pointing to an unopened package lying on a table in their living room. "That's his Christmas present waiting there for him."

PERRY lives in a one-story frame duplex on a twisting, busy street crowded with college students.

With him lives a 20-year-old LSU student, Steve Derby, who has made the baseball team but whose association with Russo is somewhat vague.

Derby, interviewed between innings on the LSU baseball field, first described himself as Russo's stepbrother and then amended it to say he was a cousin.

**"WE JUST** call ourselves brothers," he said. However, Edwin Russo said his brother and Derby are not related at all. Just friends. Derby said he has known Russo for the past five years and about four years ago saved Russo's life while swimming in Lake Pontchartrain.

He said Russo has talked to him some about the investigation in New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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"They gave him truth serum and hypnotized him," he said. "It was like always being asleep and waking him up all the time and asking him questions," he said Russo told him.

Derby said Russo had a number of girl friends in New Orleans, but few in Baton Rouge. "A couple of them flunked out," he added.

A NEIGHBOR, Mrs. Elinore Durand, who lives in the other side of the duplex, said both young men appeared to be nice persons. She said they

frequently had parties on Friday nights that lasted until 2 a. m. or so, but they were not rowdy.

She said the parties were mixed and they would play records and dance. "The walls are very thin here," she said.

Perry Russo occasionally would use her phone, she said, since he didn't have one. "I would say he is not much of a big talker," she concluded.

THE MAN for whom Perry Russo works in Baton Rouge, Taylor Bernard, district manager of the insurance company, said his firm had run a routine investigation on Russo before employing him.

He described Russo as one of his better salesmen among his new employes.

"He has a willingness to work, to plan, to schedule his time," he said. "He has done a good job here."

Bernard said he would have no qualms about his coming back to work.

"I think he is a reliable person," he said.

FBI

Date: 3/16/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

REC-35

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies, for the Dallas Office two (2) copies, and for the San Francisco Office one (1) copy for information, of an LHM which is self explanatory.

Files of the Seattle Office reflect no information identifiable with \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. It is noted the signature on this communication is indecipherable.

Copies of enclosed LHM are being made available locally to FD-342 to United States Secret Service, OSI, NIS, and MIG.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (REG)
  - 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (REG)
  - 1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (REG)
  - 1 - Seattle
- KCH:lpt  
(7)

REC-35 X-103

MAR 18 1967

*E.C. Wick*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

59 MAR 24 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_