

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

The state will show further, that in the latter part of August or in the early part of September, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald went to Jackson, La., a small town located not far from Baton Rouge, La. While in Jackson, he talked to witnesses in reference to his getting a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Jackson, La., and registering to vote in that parish, so as to be able to get the job. The state will introduce the witnesses who talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on this occasion.

The state will show that shortly thereafter, still in late August or early September, 1963, the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie drove into Clinton, La.--which is very close to Jackson--in a black Cadillac, parking the Cadillac near the voter registrar's office on St. Helena St. While the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, and David W. Ferrie remained in the car, Lee Harvey Oswald got out of the car and got in line with a group of people who were waiting to register.

The state will introduce witnesses who will testify that they saw the black Cadillac parked in front of the registrar's office and who will identify the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie as the individuals in that car.

The state will introduce a witness who talked to the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, on this occasion. In asking Mr. Shaw for his identification, he was told by the defendant that he (Shaw) was from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, La.

The state will introduce a witness who will identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the person he talked to in the registrar's office and who will also identify the defendant, Clay Shaw, and David W. Ferrie as the two men seated in the black Cadillac that brought Lee Harvey Oswald to Clinton, La.

The state will also introduce into evidence a photograph of a black Cadillac car that the witnesses will identify as either the same car or one identical to the one that they saw in Clinton that day.

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The evidence will show that in the month of September, 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald participated in a meeting in which plans for the murder of President John F. Kennedy were discussed and refined. This meeting took place in David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. in the city of New Orleans. Shaw (using the name of Clem Bertrand), Ferrie and Oswald (using the first name of Leon) discussed details of the conspiracy in the presence of Perry Raymond ~~Russo~~, after Ferrie gave assurance that Russo was all right. *La*

The plan brought forth was ^{*Perry Russo*} that the President would be killed with a triangulation of crossfire with at least two gunmen, but preferably three, shooting at the same time. One of the gunmen, it was indicated, might have to be sacrificed as a scapegoat or patsy to allow the other participants to make their escape. No one indicated to Oswald at the meeting that he was going to be the scapegoat and there was no indication of any awareness on his part of such an eventuality.

They also discussed alternate routes of escape, including the possibility of flying to other countries. The defendant and David Ferrie agreed that as part of the plan they would make sure they were not at the scene of the assassination. Their plan for the day of the shooting was to be engaged in a conspicuous activity in the evidence of as many people as possible. The defendant, Shaw, stated he would go to the west coast of the United States. Ferrie, not as positive about his alibi, said he thought he might make a speech at a college in Hammond, La. As the state will show, Shaw made his way to the west coast and Ferrie, after his long drive back from Texas, made his way to Hammond, Louisiana, where he slept, not in a hotel room, but on a bed in a college dormitory.

By a month after the meeting, Lee Oswald had moved into a rooming house in Dallas under an assumed name. By the following month when the time for the President's parade arrived, Oswald was on the parade route at the Texas School

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Book Depository, where a job had been found for him. By the night of Friday, November 22nd the President was dead, Ferrie was driving through a thunderstorm to Houston, Texas, and the defendant, Shaw, was out on the west coast. Lee Oswald, however, was in a Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

As to the planning--the conspiracy--our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans. It is the position of the State of Louisiana that, regardless of the power which might bring about the execution of a President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group or the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it, will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law.

And so, with David Ferrie now dead and Lee Oswald now dead, the state is bringing to trial Mr. Shaw for his role--as revealed by evidence--in participating in the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

Returning our attention to the cluttered apartment of David Ferrie: The evidence will show that Perry Russo had been a fairly close friend of David Ferrie for some time prior to the meeting between the defendant, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The evidence further will show that Perry Russo first met Lee Harvey Oswald at David Ferrie's apartment shortly before the principal meeting between the named conspirators took place. At this meeting Oswald, who was cleaning a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight, was introduced to Russo by Ferrie as Leon. Perry Russo saw Lee Harvey Oswald at Ferrie's apartment at least once after the meeting of the conspirators. On this occasion Oswald appeared to be having some difficulty with his wife and he gave Russo the impression he was leaving town.

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Russo also had seen the defendant Shaw, once before the meeting. This was at the Nashville Street wharf at the time President Kennedy was speaking there in the Spring of 1962. The defendant, Shaw, also was seen by Russo with David Ferrie subsequent to the assassination at Ferrie's service station in Jefferson Parish.

In connection with the testimony of Perry Russo, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of the defendant, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, as well as pictures of the exterior and interior of David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Parkway, and other corroborating evidence.

The evidence will further show that the defendant in accordance with the plan, and in furtherance of it, did in fact head for the West Coast of the United States-- ostensibly to make a speech--on Nov. 15, 1963. He remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, thereby establishing an alibi for himself for the day of the shooting.

The State will offer into evidence a ledger sheet of travel consultants and testimony which reflects the arrangements made by the defendant, Shaw, to go to the West Coast. This travel consultant firm--which in 1963 was located in the International Trade Mart--was the same firm which arranged for Lee Oswald to go to Europe, from which he went to Russia, several years earlier.

The state will show that Ferrie drove to Houston on the day of the assassination, departing from New Orleans on the evening of Nov. 21--some hours after the President was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed. Ferrie drove, with two young companions, through a severe storm for the ostensible purpose of going ice skating in Houston. Upon arriving in Houston, Ferrie and his companion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of the rink. Despite the

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fact that he had driven all the way from New Orleans to Houston for the purpose of ice skating, David Ferrie never put on any ice skates at all. While his young friends skated, Ferrie stood by the public pay phone as if waiting for a call.

The evidence will further show that earlier, after Lee Oswald's departure from New Orleans, he took a short trip to Mexico and then made his way to Dallas. On Oct. 14, 1963, he rented a room at 1026 N. Beckley St. under the fictitious name of O. H. Lee. Two days later he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository, which was located at the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets in Dallas, Texas.

~~Buell Wesley Frazier~~ TEXAS
At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was employed in the order filling department. Frazier lived in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Oswald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Irving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's sister, Linnie Kay ~~Mendall~~, was a neighbor of Mrs. Paine's in Irving. TEXAS

~~Buell Wesley Frazier~~
Since Oswald had an apartment in Dallas, he made arrangements with Frazier to ride to Irving with him only on weekends. Oswald thereafter rode to Irving with Buell Frazier every Friday except the one immediately preceding the assassination. Oswald did not go to see his wife and daughter on that weekend because, he said, he was working on getting his driver's license. However, that next week Oswald once more broke his ritual with Frazier. On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald asked Frazier if he could ride to Irving that night for the purpose of picking up some curtain rods for his apartment. On Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Oswald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will testify, Oswald replied that the package contained the curtain rods he had returned home to pick up the night before. Frazier will further testify that Oswald told him that he would not be returning to Irving that night, Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

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Euell Frazier will testify that he entered the Texas School Book Depository building that morning about 50 feet behind Lee Oswald. Oswald was still carrying the package. Frazier will testify that he saw Oswald a couple of times that morning, but never saw the package again. Around noon of that day, Frazier went to the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository to watch the presidential motorcade which was due to pass directly in front of the Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston Street onto Elm Street. While the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like they came from the area of the underpass--near the grassy knoll--in front of the President.

At the conclusion of Frazier's testimony, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of a paper sack found in the Texas School Book Depository, as well as pictures of Dealey Plaza as it appeared on the day of the assassination.

Evidence will also indicate that a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found at the Depository and that, based upon the testimony of Buel Wesley Frazier, this rifle had been brought there by Lee Oswald that morning when he arrived with Frazier.

With regard to the assassination itself, the State will establish that on Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the same limousine, were wounded as a result of gunshots fired by different guns at different locations. Furthermore, the state will show that President Kennedy himself was struck by a number of bullets coming from different guns at different locations--thus showing that more than one person was shooting at the President. The evidence will show that he was struck in the front as well as the back--and that the final shot which struck him came from in front of him, knocking him backwards in his car. Once again, since Lee Oswald was in the Book Depository behind the President, this will show that a number of men were shooting and that he was, therefore, killed as the result of a conspiracy.

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The state, in showing that a number of guns were fired during the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will offer in addition to eyewitnesses, various photographs and motion pictures of what transpired in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.

First, the state will offer an 8 mm color motion picture film taken by Abraham Zapruder, commonly known as the Zapruder film. This film, which has not been shown to the public, will clearly show you the effect of the shots striking the President. In this connection we will also offer slides and photographs of various individual frames of this film. The state will request permission from the court to allow you, the jury, to view this material. Thus, you will be able to see--in color motion picture--the President as he is being struck by the various bullets and you will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal shot strikes him from the front--not the back but the front.

Also, the state will introduce as evidence certain other photographs and motion picture films, taken during the assassination, as listed below:

1. The "Moorman picture" which is a polaroid photograph taken by Mary Moorman in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963. In addition to this picture, but in connection with it, the state will offer various blow-up prints of this photograph.

2. Various photographs taken by Mr. Philip Willis in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

3. Various photographs taken by Miss Wilma Bond in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

4. A motion picture film with slides and photographs taken by Mr. John Martin on Nov. 22, 1963.

The state will qualify Robert H. West, the County Land Surveyor for Dallas County, Texas, as a licensed registered public surveyor and thus competent to testify as an expert as to the geographical aspects of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas. In conjunction with the testimony of Mr. West, the state will offer into evidence a certified survey, an aerial photograph and a mock-up model of Dealey Plaza.

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The State will also qualify Dr. Robert Shaw as an expert in the field of medicine, and in connection with this testimony we will offer X-rays and medical records concerning Gov. Connally's wounds and treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

The state will qualify and offer the testimony of Dr. John Nichols, a medical expert in the field of forensic medicine and pathology. In connection with his testimony the state will offer certain exhibits and photographs into evidence.

Furthermore, during the presentation of this case, the state will qualify and offer the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an expert in the field of ballistics. Special Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who is a photographic expert with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be qualified and will testify.

The state also will present eyewitness testimony, corroborating what is shown in the Zapruder film: That the President's fatal shot was received from the front and that he was thrown backward--not forward--from the force of this fatal shot. The eyewitness testimony will also show that the shooting came from a number of directions and that, therefore, the President was murdered, not by a lone individual behind him but as the result of a conspiracy to kill him.

We will then show that a few minutes after the shooting Lee Oswald came running down the grass in front of the book depository, that he climbed into a station wagon with another man at the wheel and that this station wagon pulled away and disappeared into the traffic on Elm Street.

The evidence will show that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, on November 25, 1963, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Dean A. Andrews, Jr. in his room at Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans. As a result of this interview with Dean Andrews, a local attorney, the bureau began a systematic and thorough search for a "Clay Bertrand".

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A man who identified himself as "Clay Bertrand" called Andrews the day after the president's assassination requesting him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, who by then had been formally charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. The state will introduce evidence in the course of this case showing that the defendant, Clay Shaw, and the "Clay Bertrand" who called Dean Andrews on behalf of Lee Harvey Oswald, are one and the same person.

The evidence will further show that some time during the year 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, requested the U. S. Post Office to deliver mail addressed to him at his residence at 1313 Dauphine Street to ~~1414 Chartres Street~~, the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff ~~Siddison~~. ^{Dallas} This-change-of address ¹⁹⁶⁶ order was terminated on Sept. 21, 1966. During the period that the change of address remained in effect, the U. S. Post Office letter carrier for that route delivered at least five letters to 1414 Chartres St. addressed to "Clem Bertrand," the name used by the defendant at the meeting between himself, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963. None of the letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were ever returned to the postal authorities for any reason. The period during which these letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were delivered to 1414 Chartres St. preceded by at least six months the publication of the fact that the Orleans Parish district attorney's office was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In fact, it preceded the start of the investigation by the district attorney's office. In connection with this evidence, the state will offer into evidence the U. S. Post Office forms reflecting the change of address initiated by the defendant and testimony showing the delivery to that address of mail addressed to "Clem Bertrand."

It will be shown that in December 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, visited the V.I.P. Room of one of the airlines at Moisant Airport and that, while there, he signed the guest register in the name of "Clay Bertrand." Eyewitness testimony will be presented and the guest book which he signed will be introduced into evidence.

The State of Louisiana will ask you to return a verdict of guilty as charged against the defendant, Clay Shaw.

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carried
The New Orleans Times-Picayune in its issue of February 7, 1969, carried an article on Page 14, which set forth the abridged opening statement of Chief Defense Counsel F. Irvin Dymond, which is set forth as follows:

TWO COURSES OF ACTION

"Your honor, the defense knows that it is not necessary for it to respond with an opening statement but we wish to do so.

"We are not here to defend the findings of the Warren Commission, this is not the case at all. The defense has neither the inclination, the desire or the money to do so. The Warren Commission interviewed 25,000 witnesses.

Changes in sub made on other copies
"It is the defense's judgment to strike at the very core of the state's case--the alleged conspiratorial meeting between Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. We will show you that this alleged meeting was not conceived until David Ferrie's death. That's when the roaches came out of the woodwork.

"The defense has two courses of action to take. One, we can prove that Mr. Shaw was elsewhere at the time of the alleged meeting. But this would be impossible since the state has never seen fit to set forth a precise time. And even if the state had set a time, Mr. Shaw couldn't be called on to go back three and one-half years and account for this time.

way
"Secondly, the defense could prove who says this meeting took place lies. Perry Raymond Russo is a liar-- a notoriety-seeking liar whose every name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest and just people. We can prove this.

"We will begin with Russo's first entrance into this case. It was a few days after Dave Ferrie's death that Russo wrote the district attorney and said he would be willing to tell him what he knew of Dave Ferrie, a fairly close friend of his.

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"The next day, Feb. 24, 1967, Russo was interviewed by Bill Bankston of the Baton Rouge State-Times. Russo told Bankston that he wanted to get down all he knew of the case and talked with Bankston for about 45 minutes.

"Russo did not mention Clay Bertrand, Clay Shaw, Clem Bertrand or any principals in the conspiracy. We will show this.

"After this interview, three more newsmen interviewed Russo and he didn't mention Shaw, Oswald, Bertrand or a word of the conspiracy.

"Then on Feb. 25, 1967, Andrew Sciambra, an assistant district attorney in Orleans Parish went to Baton Rouge to interview Russo. This lasted for three and one-half hours.

"Three days later, Sciambra wrote a 3,500 word memo to the district attorney. We will show you that nowhere in it was there mention of Bertrand, Shaw or a conspiracy.

"We will show you that Russo was asked by Sciambra if he had ever seen Shaw. Russo's reply was that he had seen him twice--once at Ferrie's service station and a second time at the Nashville Ave. wharf.

"But shortly after, during the preliminary hearing for Mr. Shaw, Russo placed three meetings with Mr. Shaw, including the conspiratorial meeting.

"Russo had many conversations with a reporter for a national magazine and at one time the reporter set up a meeting with Shaw for Russo. But Russo cancelled out after the meeting had been arranged.

"Russo told the reporter that he was afraid to go to the meeting for fear of Garrison finding out about it. Russo said he was afraid to get with Mr. Shaw and find out he was mistaken.

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"Then on May 28, 1967, this reporter said he noted to Russo the many inconsistencies in his testimony and replies. The report said Russo replied, 'I can't argue with any of that.'

"But Russo said there is no way out for him without being caught. He told the reporter that if he sticks to his story, Shaw's lawyers will get him. And if he changes the testimony, Garrison will get him.

"We will prove that another witness is totally unworthy. And we will present witnesses to whom Russo said he lied.

"Concerning the overt acts referred to in the prosecution's opening statement, we will not try to dispute that Mr. Shaw took a trip to the West Coast. But we will present evidence that the trip was taken in the course of his employment and at the solicitation of the person who obtained speakers for a world trade conference there.

"And we will get on the trip to Houston taken by Dave Ferrie. We will show that if Ferrie wanted an alibi, as contended by the state, that he went from a good one to one not so good.

"We will show that Dave Ferrie at the time was on the staff of Attorney G. Wray Gill, who was defending Carlos Marcello. We will show that the case was prolonged and did not end until the day of the assassination. And we will show you that there is no way of telling when the case would end.

"In closing, I want to remind you jurors that we are not trying the Warren Commission Report. I ask you not to let what happened at Dealey Plaza in Dallas obscure your view of this conspiracy case."

With that, Dymond stopped. His speech, timed at 20 minutes, was considerably more brief than the reading by Garrison earlier.

Memorandum

DATE: 11/1

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the Feb. 1, 1969, issue of the magazine, "Win", a publication of the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, a pacifist group.

The enclosed issue of this magazine, it will be noted, relates to the New Orleans DA JIM GARRISON's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. It is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

One copy of the 2/1/69 issue of "Win" is also being submitted to New Orleans for information purposes.

The 2/1/69 issue of "Win" was received on 2/4/69 in a confidential mail box of the NYO.

ENC. BEHIND FILE
ENCLOSURE

REC 43

6723

- 2- Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1- New Orleans (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1- New York (97-5) (WRL) (42)
- 1- New York

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7 FEB 27 1969

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TRUE COPY

Feb, 2, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a high school student interested in justice in the United States. I would like to know why the Warren Commission files are locked-up in the National Archives. At what date will the files be available to the public?

I believe that you have said that national security might be in danger by the files disclosure. Is that correct?

If Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin, there was no conspiracy, and the case was settled; how could national Security be affected by releasing the evidence that led to that conclusion?

I believe that it cannot be released because the evidence shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. The evidence shows other things, and these other things would impare national security.

Could you please explain how national security could be in danger? Also answer my other questions.

Thank You Very Much,

/s/



Sebastopol, California 95472

P.S. Could you please tell me who's F.B.I. Number is S-174.
Thank You

ST-155

REC-34

6724

*He...
2-1-69
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S-174

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a high school student interested in justice in the United States. I would like to know why the Warren Commission files are locked-up in the National Archives. At what date will the files be available to the public?

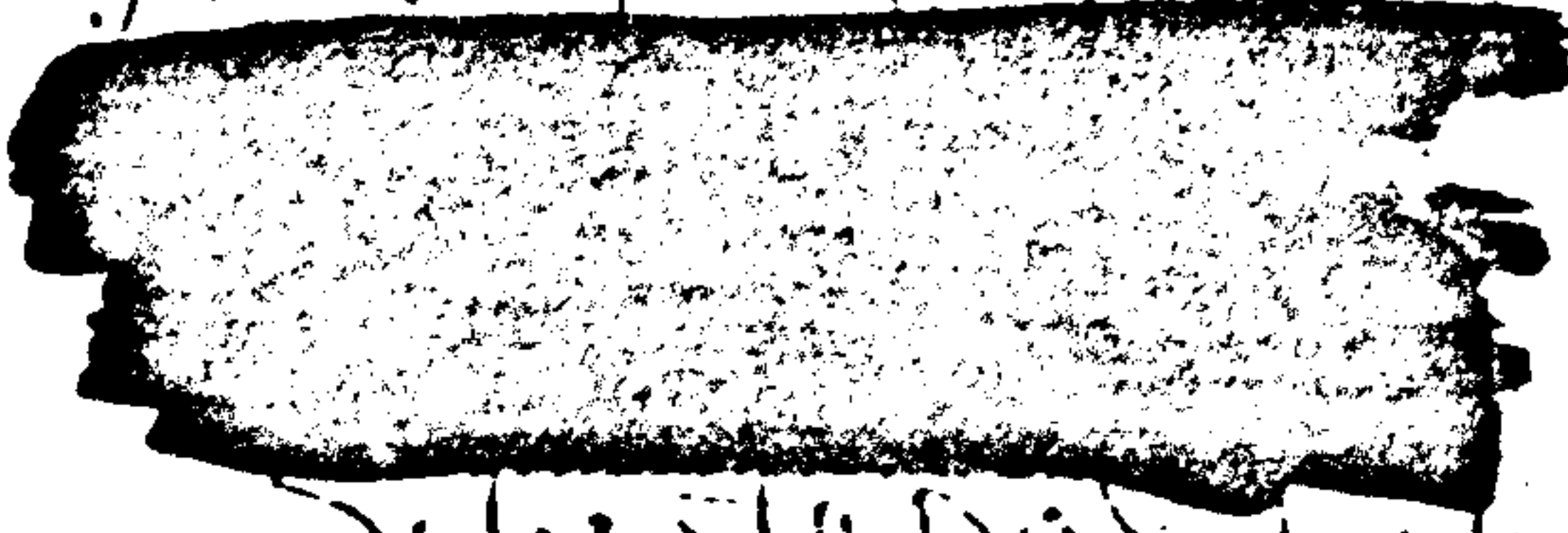
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I believe that it cannot be released because the evidence shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. The evidence shows other things, and these other things would imperil national security.

Could you please explain how national security could be imperiled? Also answer my other questions.

Thank You Very Much,



Sebastian J. P. [unclear]

P.S. Could you please
tell me what's FBI
number is S-174

954772

CORRESPONDENCE

SP-105

February 12, 1969

REC-34

6724

[Redacted]

Sebastopol, California 95472

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter dated February 2nd has been received.

In answer to your inquiry, I have not made the statement that national security might be in danger by the disclosure of the files of the Warren Commission. At the request of President Johnson, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to the appropriate authorities. Since the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports, I am unable to be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The spelling of his name could not be clarified through sources available to the Bureau library. His postscript is intentionally being ignored.

DCL:jas (3)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 21
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COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Memorandum

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Gandy	

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: February 7, 1969

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

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

SYNOPSIS:

For information, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on 2/6/69 opened his case against Clay L. Shaw with the testimony of five witnesses from Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana. In sum, the testimony of these men placed Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie together in Clinton, according to news accounts.

First witness was barber from Jackson, Louisiana, a town near Clinton, who said he cut Oswald's hair and claimed Oswald asked him about obtaining a job. He referred Oswald to Reeves Morgan, Garrison's second witness. Morgan testified he told Oswald to register to vote in Clinton, Louisiana, to improve his job prospects. Third witness was John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, who testified that Oswald and Clay Shaw were in Clinton in a black Cadillac automobile parked outside the office of the Voting Registrar. Manchester said Shaw was the driver. Fourth witness was Voting Registrar, Henry E. Palmer, who said he saw the Cadillac, and the driver fit the general description of Shaw. He said the Cadillac was there for hours while Oswald waited to register. He said he declined to register Oswald. Fifth witness was Corrie C. Collins who in 1963 was involved in Clinton in a drive to register Negro voters. He said Oswald got out of the Cadillac and went to register while Ferrie and Shaw stayed in the vehicle. All witnesses placed time as late August, 1963.

Corrie C. Collins is Negro and in 1963 engaged in civil rights activities in Clinton, Louisiana.

Our intensive investigation of Oswald's background in Louisiana never yielded any information that he ever visited Jackson and/or Clinton during the Summer or early Fall of 1963.

62-109060

Enclosure
TNG:as (7)

REC-34

REC-34

17 FEB 13 1969

ACTION AND DETAILS PAGE 2

OBSERVATIONS PAGE 4

6725

347

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

ACTION:

Background information on Manchester and Palmer has already been furnished Department of Justice. Attached is letter to Attorney General calling his attention to this information.

DETAILS:

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN LEA MCGEHEE:

News media on 2/7/69 reported that Edwin Lea McGehee, a barber from Jackson, Louisiana, was Garrison's first witness in the trial of Clay Shaw who testified he cut Lee Harvey Oswald's hair in his barber shop. McGehee told the court he advised Oswald that if he wanted a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Clinton, Louisiana, he should see Reeves Morgan. McGehee stated Oswald drove an old car and a woman was in the front seat.

ANALYSIS OF MCGEHEE'S TESTIMONY:

The preponderance of evidence developed in our investigation revealed Oswald did not drive an automobile. Bureau files reveal no information identifiable with him, McGehee.

TESTIMONY OF REEVES MORGAN:

Reeves Morgan, a former state representative from Jackson, Louisiana, was Garrison's second witness and testified he saw Oswald in Jackson, Louisiana, in late August, 1963, according to news accounts. He told Oswald he would improve his chances to get a job if he registered to vote in Clinton. He said he told Oswald he should take a Civil Service examination.

ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY OF REEVES MORGAN:

In January, 1968, Garrison's office wrote a letter to Special Agent Elmer Litchfield, Senior Resident Agent, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The letter noted that Reeves Morgan saw Oswald in the Summer of 1963 in Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, and that following the assassination of President Kennedy Morgan called the Baton Rouge Resident Agency to advise of Oswald's presence in the area. The letter indicated that Morgan does not

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

recall the Special Agent to whom he gave this information. A thorough search of Bureau files was made at the time, as well as a thorough search of the files of the New Orleans Office, and no record was located of the receipt of any such information from Morgan. We advised the Attorney General of this. We subsequently advised the Department that a further review of our files failed to uncover any information that Oswald was in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, areas during the late Summer or early Fall of 1963.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MANCHESTER:

A third witness, John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, Louisiana, testified, according to news media, that he observed a black Cadillac parked outside the Registrar's office and that the driver of the vehicle was Clay Shaw. Manchester stated Oswald was with Shaw.

ANALYSIS OF MANCHESTER'S TESTIMONY:

[REDACTED] Manchester and Henry Earl Palmer (Garrison's fourth witness) were the subjects of the same civil rights case investigated by the FBI in August, 1963, in Clinton, Louisiana. The case involved an arrest made by Manchester at the direction of Palmer of a civil rights worker who was trying to assist Negroes in registering to vote. Reports concerning this case have been furnished to the Department. [REDACTED]

TESTIMONY OF HENRY E. PALMER:

This was Garrison's fourth witness and news media described him as Voting Registrar, Jackson, Louisiana. He testified that he saw Oswald and an individual who fit the general description of Shaw and another individual who appeared to be Ferrie in Clinton, Louisiana, in late August, 1963. He stated the Cadillac was parked for hours while Oswald waited to register to vote.

ANALYSIS OF PALMER'S TESTIMONY:

As noted above, Palmer was the subject of a civil rights investigation in Clinton in August, 1963. [REDACTED]

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Numerous references exist to Palmer in connection with his handling of voting records in Clinton.

TESTIMONY OF CORRIE O. COLLINS:

This man was Garrison's fifth witness on 2/6/69, according to news media. He was described as a Negro who, in the Summer of 1963, was involved in a drive to register Negro voters in Clinton. He testified he saw Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw in a Cadillac in Clinton in late August, 1963, and that Oswald went to register while the other two men stayed in the automobile.

ANALYSIS OF TESTIMONY OF COLLINS

[REDACTED] Collins was involved with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Clinton, Louisiana, in civil rights activities there

OBSERVATIONS:

Our investigation into Oswald's activities when he resided in New Orleans was intensive and thorough. Oswald was unemployed from mid-July, 1963, until 9/25/63, when he left the city. Marina Oswald was at home with him throughout this time and she has stated he lived with her on a day-to-day basis during this entire period and spent most of his time in the house reading. People who were neighbors of theirs at the time remembered Oswald, and one man said he saw Oswald at least once every day from mid-July, 1963, until 9/25/63. Another said Oswald stayed about the house most of this time and when he left his residence during the day he would return shortly thereafter. It is pertinent to note that Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, are approximately 110 miles from New Orleans.

It seems very strange that Garrison has turned up five witnesses who now say they saw Oswald in the Summer of 1963, not one of whom thought enough of the information immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy to report it at that time to an investigative agency.

NA

we know

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 10 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

8:11PM URGENT 2/10/69 JDM

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69 7PAGES

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

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

T. Spable

TAYLOR

THE FOLLOWING INFO WAS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING
IN THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
NEWSPAPER DATED FEBRUARY TEN INSTANT:

PRIOR TO PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO BEING CALLED TO TESTIFY, THIS DATE
JUDGE HAGGERTY AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENSE ORDERED THAT
MINUTES OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING HELD TWO YEARS AGO RESULTING
IN SHAW BEING HELD OVER FOR TRIAL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE
DEFENSE.

K

THE PROSECUTION THEN INTRODUCED A SERIES OF PICTURES AND
LEAFLETS WHICH INCLUDED PHOTOS OF OSWALD; HOWEVER, THE DEFENSE
OBJECTED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF A PHOTO OF A BLACK CADILLAC
AUTOMOBILE WHICH PREVIOUS WITNESSES HAVE SAID WAS SIMILAR TO
ONE THEY SAW IN CLINTON, LA., OCCUPIED BY A MAN THEY IDENTIFIED
AS SHAW. DEFENSE ALSO OBJECTED TO INTRODUCTION OF LEAFLETS
END PAGE ONE.

REC 17

6726

File in 7-11-69

56 FEB 19 1969

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY PROSECUTION WITNESSES AS BEING HANDED OUT IN FRONT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART. THE COURT IN EACH CASE OVERRULED DEFENSE OBJECTIONS AND THE DEFENSE TOOK BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULING.

RUSSO WAS THEN CALLED TO THE STAND AND GAVE HIS AGE AS TWENTYSEVEN, CURRENTLY RESIDING IN NEW ORLEANS AND EMPLOYED AS A BOOK SALESMAN.

UPON QUESTIONING BY THE PROSECUTION, RUSSO TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

HE FIRST MET DAVID FERRIE IN ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTYONE, AND PERIODICALLY THEREAFTER THROUGH NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, MET FERRIE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. HE SAW FERRIE EXTENSIVELY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, WHEN FERRIE RESIDED ON LOUISIANA AVE. PKWY., NEW ORLEANS. DURING THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH FERRIE AT LEAST TWICE A WEEK. RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED AS TO FERRIE'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND THAT DURING
END PAGE TWO.

SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT PERHAPS THREE OF FOUR TIMES. ON ONE OF THESE OCCASIONS, FERRIE INTRODUCED TO RUSSO AN INDIVIDUAL AS LEON OSWALD, HIS ROOMMATE, AND THAT ON THIS OCCASION OSWALD WAS DIRTY IN HIS APPEARANCE. RUSSO THEN IDENTIFIED LEON OSWALD AS IDENTICAL TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD FROM PHOTOS. ON THIS OCCASION, RUSSO TESTIFIED HE OBSERVED OSWALD CLEANING A RIFLE AND THEREAFTER EXAMINED A LONG-BARRELLED RIFLE HANDED TO HIM BY THE PROSECUTION AND SAID THIS RIFLE WAS SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH HE HAD OBSERVED OSWALD CLEANING.

RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED THAT ON ANOTHER OCCASION IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH, HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT AND OBSERVED EIGHT OR TEN INDIVIDUALS. HE DESCRIBED THREE OR FOUR OF THESE PERSONS AS EITHER LATIN OR CUBANS AND A COUPLE OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING ONE WELL DRESSED MAN. RUSSO THEN POINTED TO CLAY L. SHAW IN THE COURTROOM AS BEING THE WELL DRESSED MAN HE OBSERVED AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT.

END PAGE THREE

RUSSO SAID THAT SHAW WAS INTRODUCED TO HIM AT THE APARTMENT AS CLEM BERTRAND AND THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED THIS PERSON DURING DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT THE NASHVILLE AVE. WHARF AT WHICH PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD SPOKEN. HE SAID WHAT IMPRESSED HIM ABOUT SHAW'S PRESENCE AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES WAS THAT DURING THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES SHAW NEVER DID LOOK AT AT THE PRESIDENT.

RUSSO THEN TESTIFIED THAT ON ONE OF THE OCCASIONS OF HIS BEING AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT AT WHICH FERRIE, OSWALD AND SHAW WERE PRESENT, THERE WAS A DISCUSSION ABOUT ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT. FERRIE TOLD THE OTHERS THAT THIS ASSASSINATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A TRIANGULATION OF CROSS-FIRE INVOLVING THREE PERSONS AND THAT ONE OF THESE THREE PERSONS WOULD HAVE TO BE A SCAPEGOAT. ^NOE SHOT COULD BE A DIVERSIONARY SHOT TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE AFTER WHICH THE OTHER TWO PERSONS COULD SHOOT TO KILL. FERRIE TOLD THOSE THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO ESCAPE BY USING AN AIRPLANE AND EITHER FLYING TO MEXICO, BRAZILL OR CUBA. UPON HEARING THIS, SHAW ENTERED INTO
END PAGE FOUR.

NO 89-69

PAGE FIVE

THE CONVERSATION AND ^S STATED THAT THE AIRPLANE WOULD HAVE TO BE REFUELED IN FLIGHT. OSWALD THEN TOLD SHAW TO SHUT UP AS FERRIE IS A PILOT AND KNOWS WHAT HE IS DOING.

RUSSO CONTINUED TESTIFYING THAT FERRIE TOLD THOSE PRESENT THEY WOULD ALL NEED ALIBIS AND SHAW SAID THAT HE WOULD TAKE A BUSINESS TRIP TO THE WEST COAST. OSWALD DID NOT SAY ANYTHING.

RUSSO STATED THAT ON ANOTHER OCCASION HE WENT TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT WITH SOME FRIENDS FROM LOYALA UNIVERSITY BUT IN HIS TESTIMONY HE DID NOT LIST SANDRA MOFFETT AMONG THEM. RUSSO PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT MOFFETT HAD ACCOMPANIED HIM TO FERRIE'S APARTMENT AT WHICH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS DISCUSSED. RUSSO SAID THAT AT THIS TIME MOFFETT WAS ONE OF SEVERAL GIRLS THAT HE HAD BEEN DATING.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT MOFFETT HAS INDICATED SHE COULD DESTROY RUSSO'S TESTIMONY BUT REFUSES TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO DO SO BECUASE SHE IS AFRAID OF DA GARRISON.

RUSSO TESTIFIED HE SAW SHAW AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT ON ANOTHER OCCASION DURING WHICH TIME OSWALD WAS ALSO PRESENT, THAT OSWALD AND FERRIE APPEARED TO BE IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION AND HE OVERHEARD OSWALD TELL FERRIE THAT HE WAS HAVING TROUBLE
END PAG FIVE

NO 89-69

PAGE SIX

WITH HIS WIFE.

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT A FEW DAYS LATER HE AGAIN SAW OSWALD AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT AND THIS TIME OSWALD WAS CLEAN AND NEAT APPEARING AND SAID THAT HE WAS LEAVING AND GOING TO HOUSTON.

RUSSO THEN STATED THAT IN EARLY PART OF NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, HE OBSERVED SHAW AND FERRIE TOGETHER AT FERRIE'S GAS STATION.

THE PROSECUTION THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO AS TO HOW HE GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE DA'S OFFICE AND RUSSO TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

ABOUT FEBRUARY TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, HE WROTE A LETTER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BUT DID NOT MAIL IT FOR ABOUT TWO DAYS. AS A RESULT ASSISTANT DA ANDREW SCIAMBRA ON FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE CAME TO BATON ROUGE AND TALKED TO HIM. AT THIS TIME, HE IDENTIFIED PICTURES OF FERRIE, OSWALD, BERTRAND (SHAW) WHICH WERE EXHIBITED TO HIM BY SCIAMBRA. HE HAD NEVER HEARD THE NAME SHAW BEFORE AND IDENTIFIED A PHOTO OF SHAW AS CLEM BERTRAND. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INTERVIEW, HE DID NOT GO INTO GREAT DETAIL ABOUT THE MEETING IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT ATTENDED BY SHAW.

END PAGE SIX

NO 89-69.

PAGE SEVEN

THE PROSECUTION THEN BEGAN TO QUESTION RUSSO REGARDING THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN RUSSO AND JAMES PHELAN A WRITER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAGAZINE ON MARCH TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOWN A MEMORANDUM OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA AND PHELAN POINTED OUT DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THIS INTERVIEW AND HIS TESTIMONY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED AND COURT WAS RECESSED TO GIVE THE DEFENSE TIME TO STUDY THIS MEMORANDUM.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

PGH

FBI WASH DC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 8 1969

TELETYPE

REC-24

1,3

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

427 PM URGENT 2-8-69 GLM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

Boyd AB/G

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE
MISC. INFO CONCERNING OO: DALLAS

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES TWO SEVEN LAST.

THE TWO EIGHT SIXTYNINE ISSUE OF THE TIMES PICAYUNE,
A MORNING NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., CONTAINED
AN ARTICLE REGARDING THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE TRIAL
OF CLAY L. SHAW.

pa

LO UPON CROSS EXAMINATION AND QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE,
VERNON WILLIAM BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY TAKING
METHADONE TREATMENTS FOR A NARCOTICS HABIT AND THAT HE HAS
BEEN AN ADICT FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE
OBTAINED THE MONEY FOR THIS HABIT FROM MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY AND
THROUGH EMPLOYMENT AND AFTER QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE ADMITTED
HE OBTAINED MONEY BY STEALING AND THAT HIS HABIT COST HIM
BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY. IT WAS BROUGHT
OUT IN THE TESTIMONY THAT BUNDY, IN NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, HAD
PLEAD GUILTY TO THEFT AND WAS GIVEN A PROBATIONARY SENTENCE.

REC-24 *63 11000 6727*

END PAGE ONE

53 FEB 20 1969 *299*

3- Gable

PAGE TWO

89-69

BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT ON THE NIGHT BEFORE HE WENT TO THE LAKE FRONT WHERE HE SAW SHAW AND ^{Oswald} ~~DAVID FERRIE~~ HE SPENT THIS EVENING AT HIS RESIDENCE WITH HIS BROTHER. HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS SEATED ON THE SEAWALL AT THE LAKE FRONT ABOUT FIVE OR TEN MINUTES PRIOR TO THE BLACK CAR DRIVING UP. HE THEREAFTER OBSERVED A MAN GET OUT OF THIS CAR AND AT THIS POINT IN THE TRIAL REQUESTED THE JUDGE FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT A DEMONSTRATION TO SHOW HE KNEW THAT IT WAS SHAW WHO HE OBSERVED AT THE LAKE FRONT. HE ASKED THAT SHAW WALK FROM THE BACK OF THE COURTROOM TOWARDS HIM. AS SHAW CAME TOWARD THE FRONT OF THE COURTROOM, BUNDY LOOKED AT THE FLOOR. BUNDY, AFTER THIS DEMONSTRATION, TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS DEMONSTRATION "I WATCHED SHAW'S FOOT THE WAY IT TWISTED. THAT IS THE FOOT THAT WAS TWISTED THAT DAY." BUNDY CONTINUED "THIS IS THE ONE WAY I IDENTIFIED THIS MAN THE NEXT TIME I SAW HIM." BUNDY TESTIFIED THAT ON THE DAY HE WAS AT THE SEAWALL, THE TWISTING OF "HIS FOOT HAD FRIGHTENED ME."

BUNDY STATED THAT THE REASON HE WENT TO THE SEAWALL INSTEAD OF STAYING INSIDE OF HIS HOME TO ADMINISTER THE DRUG

END PAGE TWO

*R/S to h.O. 7/11 12/11/69
to advise of
7/11 - 2 line 2:00
direct. from N.O.
R/S 2/10/69
should be
Oswald -
TNG: aih*

2

PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

WAS THAT HIS MOTHER WOULD BE ABLE TO TELL IF HE HAD TAKEN DRUGS.

THE SECOND PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE AFTERNOON SESSION IS IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES I. SPIESEL, TWO FIVE FIVE WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY, AN ACCOUNTANT. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT DAVID W. FERRIE INTRODUCED HIM TO SHAW IN JUNE, SIXTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF HOW TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE MET FERRIE AT A FRENCH QUARTER BAR AND FROM THERE HE AND FERRIE'S GROUP WENT TO A PARTY IN A BUILDING. SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE RECOGNIZED FERRIE AS A MAN WITH WHOM HE HAD FLOWN DURING THE WAR. AT THE PARTY, FERRIE INTRODUCED HIM TO SHAW AND LATER IN THE EVENING, DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE ABOUT KILLING PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THAT SHAW SEEMED AMUSED BY THIS CONVERSATION, BUT AT ONE POINT, ASKED FERRIE IF THE ASSASSIN COULD BE FLOWN AWAY FROM THE SITE OF THE ASSASSINATION TO SAFETY. 165

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHO BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT OF THE ASSASSINATION AT THIS PARTY, BUT DURING THE DISCUSSION OF THE ASSASSINATION, IT WAS DISCUSSED THAT THIS

END PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR

NO 89-69

COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A HIGH POWERED RIFLE AND TELESCOPIC LENS. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT THERE WERE POSSIBLY TEN OR ELEVEN PEOPLE INCLUDING SHAW AT THIS PARTY BUT THAT SHAW WAS THE ONLY ONE HE REMEMBERED BY NAME. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE REMEMBERED SHAW BECAUSE FERRIE TOLD HIM SHAW MIGHT BE INFLUENTIAL IN SPIESEL SETTING UP A BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

UPON CROSS EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE, SPIESEL ADMITTED HE FILED A SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLAR LAW SUIT IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR AGAINST A NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIST AND THE CITY OF NEW YORK CLAIMING THEY HYPNOTIZED HIM AND HARASSED HIM OUT OF BUSINESS. HE TESTIFIED THAT THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY BECAUSE HIS FATHER WAS DOING UNDERCOVER WORK FOR THE FBI. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HYPNOSIS WAS USED ON HIM DURING HIS EMPLOYMENT BUT THAT HE HAD NOT RECENTLY BEEN BOTHERED WITH PEOPLE FOLLOWING HIM AROUND AND TAPPING HIS TELEPHONE. SPIESEL STATED THAT HIS RECENT TROUBLES ARE FROM MEMBERS OF THE PRESS WHO KEEP CALLING HIM AT HOME. SPIESEL DENIED THAT HE HAD EVER TRIED TO SELL HIS STORY OF THE FRENCH QUARTER PARTY TO ANY NEWS MEDIA.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

NO 89-69

SPIESEL ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO PARTICIPATE IN A DOCUMENTARY PROGRAM BUT REFUSED TO DO SO UNLESS HE WAS PAID MONEY.

THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF SPIESEL IS TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL ON FEBRUARY TEN, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 9 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

956PM URGENT 2/9/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

WCS

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

B-WAB/g

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. INFO. CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL FEBRUARY EIGHT SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
TIMES-PICAYUNE NEWSPAPER DATED FEB. NINE INSTANT CHARLES
I. SPIESEL WAS ON THE WITNESS STAND FOR APPROXIMATELY
EIGHTY MINUTES DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL ON
FEB. EIGHT INSTANT.

PA

SPIESEL HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD ATTENDED
A PARTY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY
CLAY L. SHAW AND DAVID FERRIE AND THAT THIS PARTY WAS
HELD IN A BUILDING IN THE FRENCH QUARTER AREA OF NEW
ORLEANS.

REC-24 6728
2-11-69

SPIESEL WAS ABOUT TO BE EXCUSED FROM THE WITNESS
STAND WHEN THE DEFENSE REQUESTED THAT SPIESEL BE INSTRUCTED
BY THE COURT TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE BUILDING WHERE THIS
ALLEGED PARTY AND CONVERSATION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TOOK PLACE.

5. Galtie

END PAGE ONE

53 FEB 20 1969
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in Sub-C

PAGE TWO

THE PROSECUTION STRENUOUSLY OBJECTED AND AFTER HEARING ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES JUDGE HAGGERTY INSTRUCTED THAT THE JURY, ATTORNEYS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE AS WELL AS THE PRESS GO TO THE FRENCH QUARTER OF NEW ORLEANS WITH SPIESEL.

JUDGE HAGGERTY TOLD SPIESEL THAT HE WAS FREE TO TAKE THEM ANY WHERE HE WISHED BUT SPIESEL WAS NOT TO SAY ANYTHING BECAUSE HE WOULD BE PLACED ON THE WITNESS STAND UPON RETURNING TO THE COURT ROOM.

THE GROUP THEN WENT TO THE FRENCH QUARTER SECTION OF NEW ORLEANS AND SPIESEL EXAMINED THE OUTSIDE AND THE INSIDE OF TWO BUILDINGS.

UPON HIS RETURN TO THE COURTROOM SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS UNCERTAIN IF HE HAD FOUND THE BUILDING WHERE THE ALLEGED PARTY WAS STAGED. HE STATED THAT THE SECOND BUILDING HE ENTERED IS SIMILIAR TO THE ONE IN WHICH THE PARTY WAS HELD. THEREAFTER SPIESEL WAS EXCUSED FROM THE WITNESS STAND AND COURT WAS ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.

THERE WAS ALSO ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE SAME PAPER WHICH RELATED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S OFFICE HAD ISSUED A SUBPOENA FOR ARTICLES OF CLOTHING WORN BY PRES. KENNEDY AND THE RIFLE ALLEGEDLY USED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT. THIS ARTICLE STATES THAT IN THE SUBPOENA THE DA CONTENDED THAT THESE AND OTHER ITEMS LISTED "WILL FURTHER DEMONSTRATE THAT THE FATAL HEAD WOUNDS WERE THE RESULTS OF SHOTS FIRED FROM THE FRONT OF PRES. KENNEDY. THEY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ARE ALSO NECESSARY FOR PROVING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

ACCORDING THIS ARTICLE A HEARING HAS BEEN SET FOR THIS COMING FRIDAY BEFORE JUDGE HALLECK IN THE WASH. D. C. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS REGARDING THIS SUBPOENA.

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF ITEMS SOUGHT BY GARRISON'S OFFICE AND LISTED IN THIS SUBPOENA:

THE MANNLICHER - CARCANO, BOLT ACTION RIFLE, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN OWNED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND TO HAVE BEEN USED TO SHOOT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE SPENT PELLET WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED (WARREN) COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. THREE NINE NINE.

THE COAT, SHIRT AND TIE WHICH WERE BEING WORN BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT THE TIME HE WAS SHOT IN DALLAS, TEX.

THE BELL AND HOWELL MOVIE CAMERA WHICH WAS USED BY MR. ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, IN DEALEY PLAZA AT DALLAS.

THE AUTOPSY REPORT.

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT EIGHT FIVE.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

PHOTO OF COAT (BACK AND FRONT), PHOTO OF SHIRT (BACK AND FRONT, AND PHOTO OF TIE.

DEATH CERTIFICATE.

RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO ONE ZERO (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO EIGHT NINE THREE), RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO TWO FIVE, (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT NINE FIVE), RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH TWO FOUR ZERO (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. EIGHT NINE EIGHT) AND RECONSTRUCTION NO. TWO DASH THREE ONE THREE (COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. NINE ZERO TWO).

X-RAYS OF THE CHEST (TWO PHOTOS), WRIST (FOUR PHOTOS), AND THIGH (THREE PHOTOS) OF FORMER TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

†

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 9 1969

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1055PM URGENT 2/8/69 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NO TEL FEBRUARY EIGHT SIXTYNINE.

ACCORDING TO THE RED-FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEM NEWSPAPER FOR FEBRUARY EIGHT NINETEEN SIXTYNINE
WHICH IS THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER EDITION THE TRIAL OF CLAY
L. SHAW CONTINUED ON THE MORNING OF FEB. EIGHT INSTANT.

THIS ARTICLE CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

THE DEFENSE CONTINUED TO CROSS-EXAMIN CHARLES I. SPIESEL
AND IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONING SPIESEL TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD FILED A COPY OF A SIXTEEN
MILLION DOLLAR LAW SUIT AGAINST THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY,
CHARGING THE COMPANY USED "HYPNOSIS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE"
TO FORCE HIM OUT OF BUSINESS. SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT BETWEEN
THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AND NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR UNKNOWN
PERSONS TRIED TIME AND AGAIN TO HYPNOTIZE HIM AND THAT ON THESE
OCCASIONS THIS ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND
DURING SEVERAL VISITS TO NEW ORLEANS.

END PAGE ONE

59 FEB 9 1969

REC-64

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

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PAGE TWO

SPIESEL TESTIFIED HE WAS NOT ALWAYS AWARE OF WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO HYPNOTIZE HIM. HE TESTIFIED THAT WHEN HYPNOSIS TAKES PLACE "THEY PLANT CERTAIN THOUGHTS IN YOUR MIND AND YOU ARE GIVEN THE ILLUSION THEY ARE TRUE."

HE TESTIFIED THAT AFTER YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS HE TALKED WITH CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES WHOSE NAMES HE DID NOT KNOW.

SPIESEL TESTIFIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW IF HE HAD BEEN HYPNOTIZED IN NEW ORLEANS IN MAY OR JUNE SIXTYTHREE BUT THAT HE HAS BEEN COMING TO NEW ORLEANS SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE.

THE DEFENSE CONTINUED TO QUESTION SPIESEL REGARDING THIS HYPNOTIZM DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

DURING THE MORNING SESSION JUDGE HAGGERTY, JR. ORDERED THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF THE TRIAL PRESENT INCLUDING ATTORNEYS, JURORS, WITNESSES AND THE DEFENDANT INTO THE FRENCH QUARTER AREA OF NEW ORLEANS TO LOOK FOR THE BUILDING WHERE SPIESEL HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED AS ATTENDING A PARTY AT WHICH HE CLAIMED HE HEARD SHAW DISCUSSING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES CONTAIN NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH SPIESEL.

END

SVM*

FBI WASH DC

Memorandum

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
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Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
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Sullivan	
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Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 10, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

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

MS
TAYLOR

SYNOPSIS:

For information, press reports New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's star witness 2/7-8/69 was Charles I. Spiesel, who testified to party in June, 1963, at which Clay Shaw and David Ferrie discussed assassination of President Kennedy. Under cross-examination defense elicited statements from Spiesel indicating he was mentally unstable. Spiesel applied for position as Special Agent, FBI, in 1949, and was rejected as "temperamental." Numerous contacts since have shown he is mental case.

Vernon Bundy, admitted drug addict, testified 2/7/69 to seeing Shaw and Oswald together on lake front. We have previously received information that Bundy made up his story of Shaw in deal with Garrison.

Three witnesses on 2/7/69 placed Oswald in Clinton-Jackson, Louisiana, area in August, 1963. By the timing fixed by one of these, Oswald would have had to be away from home from 7:30-8:30 a.m. to 4:30-5:30 p.m. Neither Marina Oswald nor their neighbors at that time ever mentioned such a trip or even such a period away from home.

ACTION:

For information. No communication being prepared for Attorney General regarding Spiesel since his testimony on cross-examination has shown him to be mental case. Case being closely followed.

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- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

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DETAILS PAGE TWO

53 FEB 20 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

DETAILS:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES I. SPIESEL:

Star witness for prosecution in second and third days (2/7-8/69) of trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans was Charles I. Spiesel of New York, according to press. Spiesel testified that in June, 1963, in New Orleans he met David Ferrie in bar and Ferrie later took him to party where Clay Shaw and others were present. At party assassination of President Kennedy discussed, according to Spiesel. On cross-examination defense attacked credibility of Spiesel by eliciting information indicating he was mentally disturbed. 2/9/69 Washington, D. C., "The Sunday Star" indicated not only Spiesel's credibility had been destroyed, but also that Garrison's case "stood close to being discredited for placing such reliance, and such vital testimony, on such a witness."

ANALYSIS OF SPIESEL'S TESTIMONY:

Bureau files reveal information on Spiesel dating to 1949, when he applied for position of Special Agent and was unfavorably recommended, because of temperament. Since 1949 he has contacted our New York Office number of times and been interviewed at Bureau. These contacts indicate he has persecution complex and is mental case.

His mental condition is illustrated by following. In 1962 he wrote us threatening to visit the Soviet Embassy and furnish it information about his father unless the harassments against him were stopped. Harassments listed included: (1) followed continuously; (2) subject of psychological warfare; (3) hypnotized continuously, at home, on subways, on TV; (4) persons placed in his house disguised as his father and mother and other relatives; and (5) victim of three or four heart attacks when he does not have heart condition. No contact was made with him then, since contents of letter obviously depicted him as mentally unbalanced.

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Spiesel's father has advised us that Spiesel was
mentally disturbed.



WITNESSES TO OSWALD'S PRO-CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS:

The prosecution on 2/7/69 placed several police officers and others on the stand who testified to Oswald's activities in New Orleans in the Summer, 1963, when he handed out leaflets for the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," according to press.

ANALYSIS:

Our investigation developed information that Oswald, while in New Orleans in the Summer of 1963, passed out leaflets in support of Fidel Castro, that he got in a fight with some anti-Castro Cubans over this and was arrested. All of this we furnished to the Warren Commission. This testimony was obviously to lay the groundwork for the testimony of Vernon Bundy.

TESTIMONY OF VERNON BUNDY:

Another of prosecution's witnesses on 2/7/69 was Vernon Bundy, the admitted narcotics addict who testified in March, 1967, at the hearing for Shaw that he saw Oswald and Shaw meet on the lake front in New Orleans in June, 1963. Bundy repeated this testimony. On cross-examination defense questioned Bundy about reports he had told fellow prisoners he really knew nothing about the Shaw case. Bundy denied this. Defense also questioned him about his past as a thief. He denied he was professional thief.

ANALYSIS:



According to press he is presently

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

under five-year probationary sentence. In 1967, following Bundy's public testimony about Shaw, several sources volunteered to us information that Bundy had made up the story about Shaw in a deal with Garrison so he would be kept out of prison.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. DUNN, MAXINE KEMP AND MRS. BOBBIE DEDON:

These were prosecution's first three witnesses on second day of trial (2/7/69). Dunn said he saw Shaw and Oswald in Clinton, Louisiana, in August, 1963. Mrs. Dedon, former hospital receptionist at state hospital in Jackson, Louisiana, recalled Oswald once asked her for directions to hospital employment office. Miss Kemp said that in September, 1964, she saw work application in hospital files in Oswald's name.

ANALYSIS:

This follows prosecution's attempt of first day of trial to place Oswald in Clinton-Jackson area. Dunn said he saw Oswald at 10:30 a.m. and last observed the Cadillac in which Oswald was riding at 2:30 p.m. The area is over 100 miles from New Orleans, a two-three hour drive by automobile. By Dunn's timing, Oswald would have had to leave New Orleans at 7:30-8:30 a.m. and return at 4:30-5:30 p.m. Neither Marina Oswald nor any of Oswald's neighbors at that time gave information that Oswald ever made such a trip away from New Orleans. In fact, their information furnished to us would make such a trip almost impossible. It is noted the defense has subpoenaed Marina Oswald.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with these three people.

↑↑

W.C. Sullivan

Memorandum

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Sullivan	_____
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Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 11, 1969

FROM : W. D. Griffith

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

TALOR

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 1/24/69, regarding the testimony of Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt at the Clay L. Shaw trial in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Carl Eardley of the Justice Department has requested a copy of one of the photographs used by Special Agent Shaneyfelt in his testimony before the Warren Commission. This is a photograph from a color slide taken by a Mr. Willis purportedly at approximately the same time that one of the shots was fired. Mr. Eardley is handling matters related to Special Agent Shaneyfelt's testimony in New Orleans and is also handling the matter of Garrison's request of the Archives for X-rays of Kennedy and Connally, the Zapruder motion picture film and camera, Oswald's rifle and other items of evidence. The photograph that he requested is for use in preparing the Department's opposition to Garrison's request for the evidence from Archives. A copy of this photograph and an affidavit certifying that it is a copy of the photograph used in Special Agent Shaneyfelt's testimony will be furnished to Mr. Eardley unless advised to the contrary.

[Handwritten signature]

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

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5-10-69

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. C. L. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 11, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

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

Handwritten notes and signatures:
T. N. Goble
11/25/69

For information, news media report Perry Russo, 27-year-old book salesman, testified 2/10/69 at Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans, repeating information furnished by him at March, 1967, pre-trial hearing that Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Ferrie, at meeting in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, discussed assassination of President Kennedy. On one crucial point Russo, on 2/10/69, changed story he gave in March, 1967, that is, as to presence of his former girl friend, Sandra Moffett McMaines, at Ferrie's apartment on night of meeting. In March, 1967, Russo testified she accompanied him to party which preceded meeting; on 2/10/69 he testified she did not. Mrs. McMaines, following Russo's March, 1967, testimony publicly denied attending the described party.

On cross-examination defense confronted Russo with report of first interview with Russo by Garrison's staff, a report which makes no mention of the meeting. Russo testified report incorrectly described first interview.

ANALYSIS:

Defense has described Russo as "notoriety-seeking liar." Cross-examination of him will continue 2/11/69 and defense will probably question him closely about change in story from 1967 version. On this point, he either lied in 1967, lied yesterday, or lied both times. Defense will also probably dig into circumstances of his first telling story to Garrison's staff. It was disclosed following his March, 1967, testimony that Russo's story was obtained from him only after he was placed under hypnosis and given drugs. Russo has admitted undergoing psychiatric treatment and experiencing homosexual acts.

Russo testified Oswald was introduced to him as Leon Oswald, Ferrie's roommate. Marina Oswald and their neighbors have stated that during this 1963 period of their lives Oswald stayed at home

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ANALYSIS AND ACTION CONTINUED OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

most of the time (he was unemployed from mid-July, 1963, until they left New Orleans toward the end of September, 1963), lived with Marina Oswald on a day-to-day basis and only left home for short periods. Marina Oswald has been subpoenaed by defense.

ACTION:

For information, since facts have been reported in news media. Case will continue to be closely followed.

11/11 *W.C. Sullivan* *✓* *AW* *do* *11/11*
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
 DATE: February 12, 1969

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

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

TASK / W.A.B.

For information, Perry Russo, 27-year-old book salesman and main witness against Clay Shaw, was on witness stand in Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans for second day on 2/11/69. News media report defense cross-examined Russo entire day.

Defense probed Garrison's investigative methods such as placing Russo in hypnotic trance to obtain information from him. Defense suggested Russo's story of Shaw-Oswald-Ferrie conspiracy meeting implanted in Russo's mind. Defense also probed use of "bugs" in Russo's apartment by Garrison investigators to tape interviews of Russo by newsmen.

Russo emphasized he never considered the conversation between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie as conspiratorial. He conceded he never heard Shaw or Oswald agree to kill President Kennedy. He admitted seeing Ferrie after date of assassination of President Kennedy and Ferrie never cautioned him not to say anything about the conversation.

ANALYSIS:

Russo's testimony contains many weaknesses and defense is capitalizing on these. Methods used by Garrison to obtain Russo's story were fantastic. In 1963-1964, our New Orleans Office conducted thorough investigation into allegations Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted. We found no evidence to show this was true.

ACTION:

For information, since facts have been reported in news media. Case will continue to be closely followed.

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W.A.B.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

755PM URGENT 2/11/69 JDM...

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 98-43

FROM: NEW ORLEANS 89-69

CASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC, - INFORMATION CONCERNING. 00: DALLAS...

ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE RED FLASH EDITION
OF THE NEW ORLEAS STATES-ITEM DATED TUESDAY, FEBRUARY ELEVEN,
INSTANT, THE MORNING SESSION OF THE TRIAL OF SHAW OPENED ON
FEBRUARY ELEVEN INSTANT WITH PROSECUTION WITNESS PERRY RAYMOND
RUSSO CONTINUING TO BE CROSS- EXAMINED BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN
DYMOND.

KEY POINTS IN RUSSO'S TESTIMONY THIS MORNING WERE THAT THE
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED WORD MEMORANDUM OF HIS FIRST
OFFICIAL INTERVIEW IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN, WITH
ASSISTANT DA SCIAMBRA WHICH MEMORANDUM WAS PREPARED BY SCIAMBRA
WAS INCOMPLETE AND WRONG ON MANY POINTS.

RUSSO SAID HE IS "NOT ONE THOUSAND PERCENT SURE OF HIS
IDENTIFICATION OF SHAW" AS THE MAN HE HEARD PLOTTING WITH
DAVID FERRIE BUT HE IS "ONE HUNDRED PERCENT SURE"

END PAGE ONE.

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PAGE TWO

RUSSO ADMITTED HE TOLD LAYTON MARTENS THAT THE SHAW CASE IS "THE MOST BLOWN UP THING I'VE EVER SEEN."

RUSSO ADMITTED HE SAW FERRIE SEVERAL TIMES AFTER THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, A FACT WHICH WAS LEFT OUT OF THE SCIAMBRA MEMORANDUM.

IN REGARDS TO THE ASSASSINATION PLOT ALLEGELY DISCUSSED AT ^{THE A} ~~EM~~ PRTRY RUSSO STATED THAT ~~THE~~ HE DID NOT CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TO THIS DISCUSSION AND THAT HE DID NOT OVERHEAR THE ENTIRE CONVERSATION OF THIS ALLEGED PLOT AS HE WAS "DOWN ON THE STREET A LOT OF THE TIME."

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IN HIS PRESENCE FERRIE ON MANY OCCASIONS HAD SAID "WE WILL KILL HIM", REFERRING TO THE PRESIDENT.

UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT HE NEVER HEARD CLEM BERTRAND OR LEON OSWALD EVER AGREE TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT FERRIE WAS AN EMOTIONAL OPINIONATED MAN AND THAT FERRIE'S OPINION THAT KENNEDY SHOULD BE KILLED "CAME AS NO GREAT SHOCK" TO RUSSO.

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-59

PAGE THREE

RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT IF HE REALLY THOUGHT AND BELIEVED THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS GOING TO BE KILLED, HE WOULD HAVE GONE TO THE FBI. UPON QUESTIONING RUSSO ADMITTED THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY FOUR YEARS HE WAS INDIFFERENT TO WHAT HE HAD HEARD IN REGARDS TO THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT. RUSSO STATED HE BELIEVED THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT THAT OSWALD HAD KILLED KENNEDY, AND THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD MANY PERSONS TALK ABOUT PLOTS TO KILL KENNEDY DURING THE PERIOD OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION AND SO "I JUST PUT THE REMARKS ON A SHELF."

RUSSO STATED THAT BECAUSE HE KNEW FERRIE TO BE UNRELIABLE HE WAS NOT WORRIED BY AN ASSASSINATION.

UPON QUESTIONING AS TO THE IDENTITIES OF THE OTHER PERSONS ATTENDING THE PARTY WHERE THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT TOOK PLACE, RUSSO TESTIFIED THE ONLY NAMES HE COULD RECALL WERE TWO SPANISH PERSONS ONE NAMED JULIAN AND THE OTHER NAMED EMANUEL. UPON QUESTIONING BY THE DEFENSE, RUSSO ADMITTED THAT HE KNEW OF NO ONE TODAY THAT HE COULD NAME THAT COULD CONFIRM THAT THIS PARTY TOOK PLACE.
END PAGE THREE.

NO 89-59

PAGE FOUR

THE QUESTIONING THEN TURNED TO THE SCIAMBRA MEMORANDUM, IN WHICH IT WAS INDICATED THAT ON THE INITIAL INTERVIEW, RUSSO TOLD SCIAMBRA THAT OSWALD HAD DIRTY BLOND HAIR. RUSSO STATED THAT THIS MEMORANDUM WAS IN ERROR IN REGARDS TO THE COLOR OF THE HAIR AND THAT HE ONLY RECALLS OSWALD HAVING BROWN HAIR. THE REST OF THIS LINE OF QUESTIONING WAS IN REGARDS TO THE ALLEGED BEARD THAT OSWALD WAS WEARING.

THE DEFENSE THEN QUESTIONED RUSSO WHEREIN SCIAMBRA'S MEMORANDUM RUSSO INDICATED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO HE OBSERVED SHAW IN THE COMPANY OF FERRIE AT A GAS STATION. RUSSO STATED THAT THIS WAS IN ERROR AND IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR BUT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER FOR CERTAIN WHEN HE FIRST NOTICED THIS ERROR BUT BELIEVED IT WAS IN A SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW WITH SCIAMBRA. RUSSO ADMITTED THAT AT NO TIME DID HE GO OVER SCIAMBRA'S MEMORANDUM OF HIS INITIAL INTERVIEW WORD FOR WORD. RUSSO TESTIFIED THAT DURING THIS INITIAL INTERVIEW, SCIAMBRA TOOK VERY FEW NOTES AND NEVER SHOWED HIS NOTES TO RUSSO.

END PAGE FOUR