

*Buy Barister
noted on #
7/20*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SAW SHAW WITH OSWALD FERRIE, WITNESS STATES

Five Persons Take Stand After Trial Opens

A former civil rights worker testified Thursday that in the summer of 1963 he saw Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie together in Clinton, La.

Carri C. Collins was the first witness called by the state on the opening day of Shaw's trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy with Oswald and Ferrie to murder President John F. Kennedy.

He said that "in late August or early September, 1963, he was in downtown Clinton, on Helena st., when a black Cadillac pulled up with three men inside.

At the time Collins was the head of the Clinton Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality, and CORE was conducting a voter registration program in the town.

He identified a photograph of Oswald as the man he saw step from the rear seat of the car; pointed to Shaw as the

man who was seated in the front behind the steering wheel, and identified a photograph of Ferrie as the other man sitting next to Shaw in the front seat.

The trial will resume at 9 a. m. Friday. It is being held in the Criminal District Court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

The five witnesses called by the state all gave testimony aimed at proving one of the allegations mentioned by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his opening statement to the jury—that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie were together in Clinton in the summer of 1963.

In his opening statement, a 1,000-word document, Garrison said the state will attempt to prove that Kennedy's assassination resulted from a conspiracy

in which Shaw is standing trial.

Garrison, in effect, said the state's case will attempt to disprove the findings of the Warren Commission Report, which said Oswald, acting alone, killed Kennedy.

The chief defense attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, in his statement to the jury called Perry Raymond Russo, one of Garrison's leading witnesses, a "society-seeking liar whose very name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest and just people."

Dymond also told the jury it must not let what happened in Dealey Plaza in Dallas obscure its view of the conspiracy case. "I want to remind you jurors," he said, "that we are not trying the Warren Commission Report."

The first witness called was Edwin Lee McGehee, a barber from Jackson, La., who testified he gave Oswald a haircut sometime in "late August or early September 1963" and recommended him for a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital to then State Rep. Reeves Morgan.

Morgan, who was the second witness, testified that Oswald came to his home during this period and that he spent about 20 minutes with him, sitting before a blaze in the fireplace.

Morgan said he suggested to Oswald that he register to vote in East Feliciana Parish as this might assist him in getting employment at the hospital.

John Manchester, town marshal of Clinton, was the next witness called. He testified that he saw a black Cadillac parked on St. Helena st., near the voter registrar's office, and that when he asked the man behind the wheel for identification, the man answered that he was with the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Manchester pointed

out Shaw as the man he talked with. He said he did not get a good look at the man sitting next to Shaw.

Henry E. Palmig, East Feliciana registrar of voters, was called next, and he testified that Oswald attempted to register as a voter with him. He also testified to having seen the black Cadillac parked outside, about 20 feet from the building in which his office was located.

He said he saw the car on six different occasions during the particular day, but saw the two occupants only from the rear and could not identify them. He said the man on the driver's side had grey hair and was broad-shouldered and that the man seated next to him had messy hair and bushy eyebrows.

Collins, now a mail-handler for the U.S. Post Office in Baton Rouge, said that during the period in question he was living in Clinton and "we were down in the neighborhood of the registrar's office when a big black car drove up." He said he was about 20 feet from the car.

Witness Shown Photo of Black Automobile

He was shown a picture of a black Cadillac and said "this would be the same car." The black Cadillac has not been identified any further.

Questioned by Assistant District Attorney Andrew M. Sciambra, Collins said that because of the voter drive and his position as the head of the CORE chapter, it was part of his duty "to make trips through town to see if anything unusual was going on, or if anyone was having trouble registering."

He said he had never seen the black car before and that it pulled up between 2:30 and 3:30 p. m.

Under additional questioning, he said the man in the back

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-7-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

...went into the building where the voter registrar's office is located. The other man, he said, remained in the car.

After the man he said was Oswald had already left the car, Collins said he saw Manchester, the town marshal, approach the man in the car, walk up to the driver's side and talk to the man in the driver's seat.

"Did you have any comment?" Sciambra asked.

Collins said he thought the man in the car was "trading with him (Manchester)." Asked to explain, he said he thought the two men in the car were federal men and because Manchester was "considered the enemy," and he felt the two were "trading" with the town marshal.

Asked to describe the man behind the wheel, he said was heavily built, had grey hair, was about 40 to 50 years old, and wore a light-colored hat.

"Do you see the man who was behind the wheel in the courtroom?"

"He's right there," said Collins, pointing to Shaw.

Of the man on the passenger side, front seat, Collins said he was of medium build, and his eyebrows and hair "didn't seem real."

Shaw a photograph of Ferris, Collins said: "Yes, this is the other man who was in the car."

He said only the man in the back seat got out of the car.

Sciambra then asked if Collins had seen Oswald's picture after the assassination and he said he did. "Did you recognize him?" Collins said he did, and Sciambra asked, "From where?" "In a Clinton," answered Collins.

He then repeated he recognized Shaw and the photograph of Ferris.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, Collins said he did mention to a state policeman that he had seen Oswald in Clinton.

"Were you ever questioned by the FBI?" asked Sciambra, and Collins answered that he was not.

On cross examination by Dymond, Collins was asked where he was standing when the car drove up. He said he was in the vicinity of the voter registrar's office, but not directly in front of it.

"Where was Mr. Manchester?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know where," he replied. "There were other men

...aimed that man... Manchester was not present when the car approached or when the man in the back seat got out.

He said that when he saw Manchester approaching the car there were only the two men sitting on the front seat.

Collins said Oswald was neat in appearance and that he was wearing a light-colored shirt. He said he could not recall if Oswald was wearing a coat.

They Came to Me, Witness Tells Court

Dymond asked Collins how he came to be a witness and he said, "They came to me a few months after the defendant was arrested."

Dymond then asked if Collins knew why he was contacted by the DA's office, and Alcock objected. His objection was sustained by Judge Haggerty.

"Dymond, questioning Collins about why he did not come forward with the information about Oswald after the assassination, asked him:

"You were aware that the Warren Commission was conducting an extensive investigation?"

"I was aware they were investigating," he answered.

"You knew you had seen Oswald in Clinton?"

"That's true."

"Did you report it?"

"No."

"Why?"

"No one asked me."

"Didn't you consider it your duty?"

"I felt if they wanted to know, they should ask me," Collins answered.

Collins said he saw the car and its occupants "for a matter of minutes," but couldn't be sure exactly how long.

Collins told Dymond that he had not seen any of the occupants of the car prior to seeing them in Clinton in the summer of 1963.

Dymond then asked when he first saw a picture of Shaw, and Collins said it would have been in the newspaper after he was arrested.

"Prior to that had you ever seen him before?"

"No," answered Collins.

"On the basis of a picture in the newspaper, you recognized a man whom you had seen from 20 to 30 feet more than three years before?"

"I've seen him since."

"You saw him in this courtroom?"

Saw Was Recognized After Study of Photos

Collins then explained that when he first saw Shaw's picture he did not recognize him immediately, although he recognized having seen the man before.

He looked at his picture, studied it, and began to place where I had seen him."

Dymond asked Collins what his main points of identification of Shaw were and he said his face, his grey hair and the build of his shoulder. Dymond reminded Collins he said Shaw wore a hat, and he replied: "Yes, but the hat didn't completely cover his head."

Collins, under more questioning, said he could not remember whether the black car had been to his left or to his right, although he said it was on his side of the street. He said he couldn't remember which direction it was in "because I wasn't necessarily standing in the same position the whole time."

Dymond asked Collins if, since 1963, and before coming into court to testify, he had seen Shaw.

"Yes," he answered, "when the trial began," and then he corrected himself to indicate he meant when jury selection in the trial began Jan. 21.

"And he was pointed out to you?"

"No."

"You saw him in court?"

"Yes."

"And you had not seen him between 1963 and Jan. 21, 1967?"

"That's right."

"And you say it's the same man?"

"That's right."

Dymond said he was finished questioning Collins and he was excused as a witness.

Judge Haggerty then adjourned the opening day of the trial at 5:18 p. m.

When McGehee's name was called, there was a suspenseful moment in the courtroom, and the trial was finally under way in earnest.

McGehee, balding, in his 30s, was dressed in a brown sport coat, brown shirt and tie and brown slacks.

After preliminary questions concerning the size and location of Jackson, Alcock got to the point. He showed him a picture which he asked the court to identify as State Exhibit No. 1.

"Do you recognize this person?" Alcock asked McGehee.

McGehee: "I have seen him in person."

"Who is it?" questioned Alcock.

"Lee Oswald," replied McGehee.

Dymond objected, but Judge Haggerty told Dymond, "The way I read the book, the trial must start off at a given point to prove a conspiracy." He asked Alcock if the questioning was relevant.

"I can assure the court this is relevant and the testimony will connect up," said Alcock.

"Proceed, Mr. Alcock," said the judge.

McGehee then related his story. He said that Oswald had come into his barber shop as near as he could recall in "late August or early September because I had turned the air conditioning off and had the door open." He said there was no one in the barber shop but himself when Oswald came in.

McGehee said that toward evening he noticed a car drive up. "I didn't see the man get out," he recalled, "but the next thing I knew this man walked into the shop."

Alcock asked McGehee to describe the car. "It was an old, battered car, may have been dark green," he said. "There was a woman on the front seat, and it looked like a baby harness in the back seat."

McGehee said he gave Oswald a haircut for about 25 minutes. He said during his conversation with Oswald he referred him to Reeves Morgan, then East Feliciana State representative, about getting a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital. He said he also told Oswald that if he were a registered voter, he might have a better chance of getting a job at the hospital.

Newspaper Picture Recognized by Barber

McGehee said the first time he saw Oswald's picture he was at his mother-in-law's house the day of the assassination. "I told my wife I recognized him from somewhere," said McGehee.

Alcock asked McGehee if he later had a conversation with Morgan. He said, "Yes, I did."

McGehee said, "I told him the man I saw on TV was the man I sent to him about a job."

"Did you mention this to any other federal agents?"

Alcock asked McGehee.

"No," replied McGehee. Dymond took over cross examination of McGehee and questioned the barber about the timing of Oswald's alleged visit for a haircut.

"It was not past September 15 and close to the last of August," said McGehee. "I remember the weather had turned cool."

Dymond asked McGehee how he recalled this so well about the weather.

"We are always discussing the weather in the barber shop. It's a main topic of conversation," replied McGehee, drawing a chuckle from the audience.

McGehee, on prodding from Dymond, told how Oswald was dressed. "He was very neatly dressed and clean shaven," said McGehee. "His neatness impressed me. It is the reason I recommended him for a job."

"Did you notice he was clean shaven?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, he was," said McGehee.

"Why did you notice this?" asked Dymond.

"Well," said McGehee, "bar-

bers notice that. When you give a man a haircut, you try to sell him a shave also."

"Is there any reason that you waited five years to come forward with this information?" questioned Dymond.

"No one approached me," replied McGehee crisply.

Former Representative Called to Stand

The state's second witness, Morgan, a foundry worker from Jackson, was a state representative from East Feliciana Parish from 1952 to 1956 and again from 1960 to 1964.

Questioned by Sciambra, Morgan testified that Oswald came to his home in the latter part of August or early September, 1963, to inquire about obtaining a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital.

Morgan said he told Oswald he could not help him get a job at the hospital, but did tell him the procedure to take to get a job there. He said he told Oswald to get an application form and take a Civil Service examination.

At that time, Morgan said, there was a possibility Oswald might have been hired for the hospital's electrical or maintenance department.

He conversed with Oswald for about 25 to 30 minutes, and told him he "wouldn't hurt" in his job-seeking if he (Oswald) were a registered voter.

Morgan said he talked to Oswald as long as he did because he didn't want to give Oswald the impression he was "brushing him off."

After the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Morgan said he recognized newspaper pictures of Oswald as being those of the same man who inquired about the hospital job.

Morgan said he contacted the FBI the day after seeing Oswald's picture in the newspaper. He said the FBI "thanked" him for calling but told him they already knew that Oswald had been in the vicinity of Jackson. Morgan said the FBI never did send anyone to talk to him about the matter.

In a four-minute cross-examination by Dymond, the defense asked Morgan how he could pinpoint the time of the Oswald incident in 1963. Morgan said he recalled the time of year because "it was cool, pleasant weather . . . it wasn't cold . . . or hot."

Morgan said it could have taken place by mid-September, but doubted it. He emphasized that it took place during the latter part of August or early September.

Oswald Described as Neat Person

Asked by Dymond how Oswald was dressed then, Morgan replied, "He had on a dark-colored shirt and some dark pants . . . a hat . . . a cap."

Morgan said Oswald "wasn't shabby" but was a clean and neat-appearing person. Oswald was also clean-shaven, he testified.

Morgan said he did not know what kind of car Oswald was driving because he did not go further than his front door to talk with Oswald.

The third state witness was Manchester, Iowa marshal of Clinton, who pointed out Clay Shaw as the man he saw in Clinton during the voter registration drive.

Manchester said he was assigned to the vicinity of the registrar of voters office on St. Helena St. during the summer-long registration drive. He said

there were many people in a line for the drive including "quite a few outsiders."

The drive was a civil rights project to get more Negroes on the voting rolls.

Manchester asserted there were FBI agents in town during the drive. "I didn't know their purpose there other than to observe," he stated.

He also said there were many "strange cars" in the area including a black Cadillac parked near the registrar's office one day in August or September, 1963. He said the Cadillac

1961 or 1962 model, was parked about 50 feet from the entrance to the office.

Black Cadillac Checked by Marshal

After having a conversation with someone about the Cadillac, Manchester testified, he walked over to it to "check" it out. He said there were two men sitting on the car's front seat.

Manchester stated that he talked to the man behind the wheel, a man he described as being big and gray-haired, with a ruddy complexion. He also said the man was an "easy-talking" person. Manchester said he did not talk to the passenger and hence, was unable to describe him.

Manchester pointed out Shaw in the courtroom as the man behind the wheel of the Cadillac that day in 1963.

"Do you see the man in the courtroom that you talked to?" Sciambra asked Manchester.

"Yes," Manchester replied, pointing a finger at Shaw.

In the 1963 encounter, Manchester said he did not remember how he asked the man in the Cadillac for his identification, but he said the man replied that "he was a representative of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans."

"That was enough to satisfy me for identification," Manchester testified. Shortly thereafter, Manchester added, he went to see Palmer, the registrar of voters, and assured him "I didn't have to worry about the people in the Cadillac because they were from the International Trade Mart."

Manchester said he did not recognize Shaw again until he saw Shaw's picture in the newspaper after he was arrested and charged with conspiracy.

Manchester was asked how long he talked to the man behind the Cadillac wheel. "Two minutes," Manchester replied.

Dymond then asked Manchester how he could remember the face of a man he first saw five years ago for only two minutes.

"I don't forget faces. I may not remember names, but I remember faces. It's my job to," Manchester declared.

Asked if he knew about Oswald's trip to Jackson in 1963, Manchester said he found out about it shortly after Kennedy's death but that he did not report this information to federal authorities because "if they wanted it, they should have come for it."

Dymond then asked Manchester if the real reason he was stationed at the registrar of voters was to prevent Negroes from voting. The question drew a loud protest and objection from assistant district attorneys prosecuting the case, and cries of "prejudice" were heard.

But Manchester replied to the question, stating that he was not assigned there for that reason.

Palmer, then took the stand as the state's fourth witness. A resident of Jackson whose office is in Clinton, Palmer told the court he has been registrar for the past 11 years.

Palmer maintained during his testimony that Lee Harvey Oswald was one of two white men standing in a long voter registration line in the summer of 1963.

Palmer said he talked to Oswald when his turn in line came up, and that Oswald showed him a United States Navy identification card.

Oswald Was Seeking to Work at Hospital

Palmer said Oswald was seeking a job at the hospital in Jackson, and talked to him for about 15 to 20 minutes. Palmer said he told Oswald he did not have to be a registered voter to work at the hospital, but that it would be helpful if he knew either the mayor of Jackson, a state representative or the business manager of the hospital.

Palmer also testified that he saw a black Cadillac parked about 20 feet from his office during the time that Oswald was standing in the predominantly Negro line. Palmer described

State Files Written

Reply to Motion

The state filed a written reply to the defense motion in which it said such a protective order is "completely foreign to the law of Louisiana," that the defense could not cite any laws providing for such an order, and that Judge Haggerty is "without authority to grant the relief sought."

Dymond, in his oral reply, said he was aware that the request "goes outside the scope of protection provided by the Interstate Witness Act," but he emphasized that such an order would be "the only thing that will satisfy the attorney for Sandra McMaines."

He cited a section of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure which he asserted could be interpreted to give Judge Haggerty the authority, adding that Perry Raymond Russo contends that Mrs. McMaines was with him at the party in Ferrie's apartment and that she has publicly denied it.

"We feel she is an essential witness and needed for the proper presentation of this case," he said.

Dymond said Mrs. McMaines is afraid to come to New Orleans to testify "because she is fearful of arrest."

Alcock countered that the state had addressed itself "to the sole legal issue, whether the court has the power to grant immunity to anyone from prosecution," and he added "the District Attorney does not intend to clamp her in irons as soon as she crosses the parish line."

He said that Judge Haggerty would be going "outside the law" if he granted the protective order, and he asserted that "her fears are completely unfounded."

Judge Haggerty then told Dymond, "I cannot issue that order, and you have a statement that the District Attorney has no intention to place that person under arrest."

Dymond again stated to the judge that Mrs. McMaines' attorney has said that the protective order is necessary if she is to come.

Judge Haggerty repeated, "The motion is denied. Let's bring the jury down."

Moments later the 11 jurors — 11 jury members and two alternates — marched into the courtroom and the trial got underway.

After the jury was seated, Dymond announced "in the presence of the jury I'd like to reserve a Bill of Exception" to Judge Haggerty's denial of the

Russo Is Liar, Defense Says in Opening Statement

F. Irvin Dymond, chief defense counsel for Clay L. Shaw, ripped into one of the state's leading witnesses, Perry Raymond Russo, in his opening statement—calling him a "notoriety-seeking liar."

Dymond also cautioned the 12-man jury and two alternates not to let "what happened at Dealey Plaza in Dallas obscure your view of this case. I remind you we are not trying the Warren Commission Report."

Following is the abridged opening statement of Dymond:

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.

"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.

"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.

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 one and one-half hours.

Three days later, Sciambra wrote a 1,500 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 misadvised.

Then on May 28, 1967, this reporter said he noted to Russo the many inconsistencies in his testimony and replies. The reporter 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 lawyer 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 28 minutes, was considerably more brief than the reading by Garrison earlier.

Garrison Alleges Clay Shaw Conspired to Murder

Here is a text of the opening statement of District Attorney Jim Garrison in the Clay Shaw trial which was released by the DA's office:

The State of Louisiana is required by law in all criminal trials to make an opening statement to the jury. This statement is merely a blueprint of what the State intends to prove. It has no probative value and should not be considered as evidence in the case.

The defendant, Clay L. Shaw, is charged in a bill of indictment with having wilfully and unlawfully conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder John F. Kennedy.

The crime of criminal conspiracy is defined in Criminal Code of Louisiana as follows:

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

Criminal conspiracy is the agreement or combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing any crime; provided that an agreement or combination to commit a crime shall not amount to a criminal conspiracy unless, in addition to such agreement or combination, one or more of such parties does an act in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.

As required by the definition of criminal conspiracy, the State will prove the following overt acts:

1—A meeting of Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferrie and the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, in the apartment of David W. Ferrie at 3330 Louisiana ave. parkway in the city of New Orleans during the month of September, 1963.

2—Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and the defendant, Shaw, of means and methods of execution of the conspiracy with regard to assassination of John F. Kennedy—particularly, the selection and use of rifles to be fired from multiple directions simultaneously to produce a triangulation of cross fire, establishing and selecting the means and routes of escape from the assassination scene, determination of procedures and the places to be used for some of the principals to the conspiracy so as to establish alibis on the date of the assassination.

3—A trip to the west coast of the United States by Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963.

4—A trip by David W. Ferrie from New Orleans, La. to Houston, Texas, on the day of November 22, 1963.

5—Lee Harvey Oswald taking a rifle to the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas on or before Nov. 22, 1963.

The criminal Code defines murder in the following terms:

MURDER

1—When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm;

The evidence will show that in New Orleans, in the summer of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was engaged in bizarre activities which made it appear ostensibly that he was connected with a Cuban organization, although in fact the evidence indicated that there was no such organization in New Orleans. This curious activity began on June 18th when he distributed "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf. This distribution took place at the docking site of the United States Aircraft Carrier, the U.S.S. Wasp.

Upon request of the commanding officer of the Wharf, Officer Girod Ray of the Harbor Police approached Oswald and informed him that he would have to stop passing out the leaflets and leave the wharf area. At this time, Officer Ray confiscated two pieces of the literature being handed out by Lee Harvey Oswald. One of these was a leaflet, yellow in color with black print, entitled "Hands Off Cuba!" The body of the leaflet contained an invitation to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. The other item taken by Officer Ray was a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Cuba" published by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York. In conjunction with Officer Ray's testimony, the state will offer into evidence copies of these two pieces of literature.

The evidence will further show that in June, 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, was present at a party given in an apartment in the French Quarter of this city. Among the guests at the party was David Ferrie, a man known as an accomplished airplane pilot. During the course of the party, the conversation among a small group of those present turned to President John F. Kennedy. In this group were David Ferrie and the defendant, Clay Shaw. The comment was made that President Kennedy should be killed and that the job could best be done by a rifle. At this point, the defendant, Clay Shaw, suggested that the man doing the shooting would probably be killed before he could make his escape. The defendant, after making this observation, turned to Ferrie and asked if it might not be possible to fly the gunman from the scene of the shooting to safety. David Ferrie replied that this would be possible. At this point, the conversation was turned to other subjects.

LATER IN JUNE of 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, was observed speaking to Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront in the city of New Orleans. The defendant arrived at the lakefront in a large, black 4-door sedan, and was there met by Lee Harvey Oswald, who had walked to the meeting point along the lakefront from a westerly direction. The defendant and Oswald had a conversation which lasted approximately 15 minutes. At the conclusion of this conversation, the defendant gave Oswald what appeared to be a roll of money which he immediately placed in his pocket. In shoving the money into his pocket, Oswald dropped several leaflets to the ground. These leaflets were yellow in color with black printing and dealt with Cuba. The color, contents and size of these leaflets were identical with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflet taken from Oswald

earlier that month on the Dumaine Street Wharf by Harbor Police Patrolman Girod Ray.

The evidence will show that on August 9, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department as a result of his becoming involved in a fight with several Cubans who were protesting his passing out "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" literature. This literature was confiscated by the New Orleans Police Department. The state will offer into evidence three of the seized items, one of which is a yellow leaflet with black print entitled "Hands Off Cuba!" This is the same type of leaflet taken from Oswald at the Dumaine Street Wharf on June 14, 1963, and also the same as the leaflet dropped by Oswald at the lakefront in the latter part of June, 1963. The state will also introduce the bureau of identification photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his booking.

A week later, on Aug. 16, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was again distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets. Once again the distribution was done more as if to attract attention than to actually accomplish distribution. The actual distribution lasted only a few minutes, ending shortly after the news media departed. The state will introduce pic-

tures and a television tape of distribution, which took place in front of the International Trade Mart whose managing director at the time was the defendant, Clay Shaw.

THE STATE will show further, that in the latter part of August or 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.

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.

THE PLAN BROUGHT FORTH was 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 time 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 presence of as many people as possible. The defendant, Shaw,

stated he would go to the west coast. He United States
FERRIE, not as positive about his al 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 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
Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

AS TO THE PLANNING—the conspiracy—our jurisdic-
tion is limited to New Orleans, although we will later of-
fer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza
in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy

and 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 Presi-
dent of the United States, whether it be initiated by a
small group or the highest possible force, neither the plan-
ning 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 con-
spiracy 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 in-
troduced 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.

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. Backway, and other corroborating
evidence.

The evidence will further show that the defendant in ac-
cordance 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 longer sheet of travel
consultants and testimony which reflects the arrange-
ments made by the defendant, Shaw, to go to the West
Coast. This travel consultant firm—which in 1963 was lo-
cated 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 Or-
leans on the evening of Nov. 22—some hours after the Presi-
dent was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed.
Ferie 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 com-
panion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie
loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of
the rink. Despite the 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 sts. in Dallas, Tex.

At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was em-
ployed in the order filling department. Frazier lived in Ir-
ving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Os-
wald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Ir-
ving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's
sister, Linnie May Randall, was a neighbor of Mrs. Paine's
in Irving.

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 Fri-
day morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Os-
wald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Os-
wald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping
paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will tes-
tify, 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.

Buell 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 me-
torcade—which was due to pass directly in front of the
Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston street onto

...on street, while the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like ... came from the area of the underpass near the grass ... 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 Buell 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.

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 8mm 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 Bord 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, Tex., as a licensed registered public surveyor and thus competent to testify as an expert as to the geographical aspects of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Tex. 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.

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, Tex.

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. Brazier 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 the 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 22, 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."

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 st. to 1414 Chartres st., the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff Biddison. This change of address 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 in-



DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON (right) made his opening statement Thursday in the trial of Clay L. Shaw on a charge Shaw conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is pictured with one of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann (left), as the two arrived for Thursday's session at the Criminal Courts Bldg.

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 1963 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.



Photo by The Times-Picayune
PERRY-RAYMOND RUSSO
Called "Doc" by Oswald



Photo by The Times-Picayune
MARK LANE
Arrives at courthouse



Photo by The Times-Picayune
REEVES MORGAN
Testifies in Oswald



Photo by The Times-Picayune
EDWIN LEE MCGEHEE
Jackson, La.