

**WITNESS**

3/15/62

**IDENTIFIES**

**SHAW AS**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**PLOTTER**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

***Insurance Man***

***Points to 'Bertrand'***

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today produced his "mystery informant" who said he heard Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie plot the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The informer is Perry R. Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman, who told a Criminal District

Detailed accounts of the examination of witnesses in the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw will be found on Pages 14-A and 14-B.

Court hearing today that he heard the trio plotting the slaying in September of 1963. Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The testimony came in a preliminary hearing for Shaw, who was arrested March 1 and booked with criminal conspiracy in the President's death.

**RUSSO SAID HE HEARD THE** three talking at a party at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana

ave. pkwy. He said the two other than Ferrie were introduced to him as Clem Bertrand and Leon Oswald.

Russo said the plot involved "triangulation of crossfire," a diversionary tactic, and called for one man to be a "scapegoat."

Russo identified Leon Oswald from photos of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and in a dramatic moment, he placed his hand over the head of defendant Clay Shaw, identifying him as the man he knew as Clem Bertrand.

In his testimony before a three-judge court, Russo stated that "somewhere around the middle of September 1963," he walked into Ferrie's apartment and "there seemed to be some sort of party in progress."

He said there were 10 people in the apartment at first,

**"FERRIE TOOK THE INITIATIVE** in the conversation," said Russo. "He paced back and forth on the floor."

He said Ferrie talked to both Bertrand and Oswald, stating that "an assassination attempt would have to involve diversionary tactics."

Russo quoted Ferrie as stating that it would be necessary to have at least two, and preferably three, people involved in shooting the President.

He said Ferrie's term for this was "triangulation of crossfire."

Russo said according to the plan, "one or two persons would shoot diversionary shots and one would shoot the good shot . . ."

"One person had to be the scapegoat," he said.

According to Russo, the conversation went on to what Ferrie called the "availability of exits," which involved how the assassins would make good their escape.

**RUSSO SAID THE PLAN** called for the "sacrifice man" to allow time for the other one or two persons to escape.

"They would either go from where they were at that time to Mexico and refuel, or would fly directly to Cuba," Russo testified.

Russo stated at that point that Ferrie had been an airline pilot. Russo said Bertrand took exception to this plan and said that once the shot was fired, "the whole world would

know" and if the conspirators landed in Mexico or elsewhere, they would not be able to get out.

In the afternoon session, Russo was back on the stand with Garrison doing the questioning. Russo said the first time he saw Oswald in Ferrie's apartment, the latter was polishing a rifle.

Garrison showed him a rifle and asked him if it was the same one. Russo said it looked like it except that the telescopic sight on the gun in the courtroom was larger.

Assistant Dist. Atty. Alvin Oser handled the opening prosecution along with Assistant Dist. Atty. Charles Ray Ward. F. Irving Dymond was assisted in the defense by Edward Wegmann and William Wegmann.

The three-judge panel hearing the case consisted of senior Judge Bernard J. Bagert of Criminal District Court



**PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO**  
Says he overheard plot.

but as the night wore on, the number was reduced to himself and three others, namely Ferrie, Oswald and Bertrand.

Russo said that at first there seemed to be some doubt as to whether a conversation should take place in his (Russo's) presence, but that after a short time, the discussion concerning an assassination attempt began.

# Witness Tells JFK Death Plot

Continued from Front Page

and Judges Matthew S. Braniff and Malcolm V. O'Hara. Today's hearing was to decide whether the district attorney has enough evidence to hold Shaw for trial. It was the first major showdown in the case which has drawn worldwide attention since the States-Item revealed on Feb. 17 in a copyrighted story the probe was under way.

William Gurvich, chief investigator for the district attorney's office, was the first to appear in the courtroom. He arrived at 10:10 a. m. with a long, brown-wrapped object he placed in the clerk's office. Garrison's office said the package contained a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight.

**GURVICH'S BROTHER**, Garrison aide Leonard Gurvich, stood outside the clerk's office with a walkie-talkie keeping in contact with the district attorney's office.

The courtroom filled early with newsmen and spectators. Judge Bagert arrived about 10 a. m. wearing a conservative gray suit and carrying a briefcase. Judge Braniff followed shortly thereafter.

Shaw and his attorneys filed into the courtroom at 10:20 a. m.

Shaw, stoic and wearing a conservative brown suit, brown vest and brown tie, immediately sat down at the defense table in a center chair in front of the chair which was later occupied by Judge Bagert.

One of his attorneys handed him a pad of yellow, legal-sized paper and he turned to confer briefly with Edward Wegmann. For a few minutes Shaw sat alone at the table smoking a cigarette and facing the judge's bench.

**HE THEN STOOD UP AND** turned toward the back of the court, conferring with Dymond and occasionally glancing up at the crowd.

At one point he pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his forehead.

A court attache called for an end to smoking. At 10:30 a. m. the prosecutors filed in. Garrison wore a dark blue suit.

The judges filed in at about 10:40 and the crier called for order.

After a slight pause, Judge Bagert asked:

"Is the state ready?"

Ward rose and replied affirmatively. He added:

"The state has five witnesses ready to testify. These witnesses are outside and ready to testify."

He identified the witnesses as:

Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta.

Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, a private physician.

Det. Frank Haywood of the city police.

John Rowley, a photographer for the police Bureau of Identification.

Peter Schuster, an investigator-photographer for the coroner's office.

Dymond then rose and told the judge:

"We have no objections to expert witnesses being brought into the courtroom as long as their testimony is confined to expert testimony."

Dr. Chetta, Dr. Fatter and Rowley remained in the courtroom. The others were taken outside after being

warned by Judge Bagert not to discuss the case.

Speaking to the three who remained, Judge Bagert said: "You three gentlemen are placed under the rules of the court."

**SCHUSTER TOOK THE STAND** and was asked by Oser whether he photographs scenes of violent deaths for the coroner's office. He said, "I do."

Schuster said he also takes pictures inside the coroner's office.

"Were you on duty on Feb. 22, 1967, the day of Ferrie's death?" Oser asked.

Schuster said he took photos at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. and then identified certain pictures which he said he took at Dr. Chetta's direction, some at the scene and some at the morgue.

**SCHUSTER WAS ASKED BY Dymond** if he familiarized himself with the inside of the apartment. He said:

"Not very well. I only took the pictures I was instructed to take."

Dymond showed Schuster a picture which he said was a sketch of the Ferrie apartment. Asked if he recognized it, Schuster said "No, sir, I don't. Is this supposed to be the front entrance?"

"No," said Dymond. "This is the rear."

"This way I remember it," said Schuster. "And the rooms appear to be in proper perspective except the bathroom which I didn't enter," said Schuster.

Dymond then showed Schuster pictures of various rooms. A picture marked D-4 was identified by Schuster as "the bedroom where Ferrie was found."

This process went on through a total of 16 pictures.

The courtroom was heavily guarded as the hearing got under way.

Twenty sheriff's deputies were assigned to watch over the room while a packed house of local, national and



**DA JIM GARRISON** among the prosecution team at today's hearing.

foreign newsmen watched state and defense lawyers argued whether Shaw should go to trial.

The Warren Commission report named Oswald, a former New Orleans resident, as the

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said he knows what it involves and does not consider the case valid.

Clark said Shaw, during the exhaustive investigation which followed the assassination, was checked out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and cleared. He did not say why Shaw was investigated in the first place.

**SHAW'S THREE** defense lawyers first accepted the preliminary hearing. Then they switched tactics and fought it vigorously, losing at every step.

Shaw is the only man named by Russo, besides himself, as attending the meeting in Ferrie's apartment who still lives. Ferrie, 49, an airline pilot fired in 1961 after arrests



—States-Item photo.

### BOXES OF EVIDENCE CARRIED TO COURT

killer and said there was no credible evidence that a conspiracy was involved.

**SHAW WAS BOOKED**—but not formally charged — with violating the state's criminal conspiracy statute. He was freed on \$10,000 bond.

The preliminary hearing was then called by Garrison, a rare legal procedure. An equally rare three-judge panel was set up to preside.

Garrison has kept his case secret. But United States



**JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT** **JUDGE MALCOLM V. O'HARA** **JUDGE M. S. BRANIFF**

Presiding over preliminary hearing.

on morals charges, died in his apartment last Feb. 22.

HE HAD CALLED the in-

vestigation "a big joke," scoffing: "They got me pegged as the getaway pilot."

His death was listed as due to natural causes—a massive cerebral hemorrhage caused when high blood pressure broke a weak brain artery.



—States-Item photo.  
**CHARLES LONGO**, left, and **JOSEPH DOYLE**, criminal deputy sheriffs, close the doors to the courtroom last Friday morning as the building was cleared of all news media personnel for today's preliminary hearing on charges against Clay L. Shaw.



—States-Item photo.  
**BOXES OF EVIDENCE  
CARRIED TO COURT**



—States-Item Photo.  
**RAYMON CUMMINGS**, a former Dallas taxi driver, claims he once drove Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie to Jack Ruby's nightclub in 1963.



**ROME, PARIS, RUSSIA . . .**

## **Newsmen from Afar Here for Hearing**

Newsmen from Europe and America congregated in Criminal District Court today for the Clay Shaw preliminary hearing.

They came from as far away as Holland, Rome, Paris and Russia to report on District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Shaw, former director of the International Trade Mart, accused of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

In addition to the more than 100 newsmen, at least half that many spectators were given admittance cards by Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr.

Out-of-town newsmen given admittance cards included:

William Federici and Anthony Burton, New York Daily News.

Philip Carter and Hugh Aynesworth, Newsweek.

James Erurn, WIBR-TV, Baton Rouge.

Jerry Cohen and Nick Chriss, Los Angeles Times.

Bob Green, Newsday, New York.

Theodore C. Link, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

David Browning, KNXT-TV, Los Angeles.

Art Kevin, RKO News, Los Angeles.

M. L. Wigg, London Times.

Arthur Egan, Union Leader.

Stan Brooks, Westinghouse Broadcasting.

Gene Roberts and Walter Rugabar, New York Times.

Rafael Abronovitch, NBC White Paper.

Harry Freeman and Sergei Losez, Tass (Soviet news agency).

Gerald Moses and John Morris, Baton Rouge Morning Advocate.

Sam Angeloff and Richard Billings, Life.

Ben Cate, Time.

Tom Leach, Canadian Broadcasting.

Oriani Fallaci, Rome.  
Gianni Bisiach, Rome.

John Duncan, Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

Paul Odell, KNXT-TV, Los Angeles.

Jim Phelan, Saturday Evening Post.

Mark St. Gil, Holland.

M. Sforza, L'Europa.

Charles Wheeler, BBC.

Uwe Siemon-Netto, Springer, Germany.

Ronald Ostrow, Los Angeles Times.

Kent Demaret, Time.

M. Michel Anfrol, French Broadcasting.

An unnamed reporter from Paris Match.

S. Capute, Epoca, Milan.

The following were assigned seats as spectators in the two jury boxes:

George Gulotta, Hughes Walmsley, John Simmons, Dan Haggerty, J. D. Duclaux, Moreau Jumonville Sr. and Moreau Jumonville Jr.

Carol Barbier, J. Andreus Callery, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., Sherman Rafael, Malcolm Mundy, Sam 'Monk' Zelden, William Reeve, Bernard J. Bagert Jr., Coroner Nicholas J. Chetta, Councilman-elect Eddie Sapir, Steve Plotkin, Ross Scaccia, Hugh Exnicios, Lloyd Vivian, Barbara Williams.

In addition, some spectators were given seats outside the jury box.

Among the newsmen covering the hearing were a number of representatives of each national television network, NBC, CBS and ABC, as well as 47 reporters from the local news media.

# Tension Charges Courtroom

By ROSEMARY JAMES

The courtroom itself looked like hundreds of others—the real kind and the ones you see in the movies. It was typically stuffy, somber.

**BUT INSIDE** was anything but typical. There were three judges instead of one. A large battery of defense and prosecution lawyers jammed every available space in the area reserved for them.

And everyone was deadly serious. There was no idle chatter. Until the court crier forbade it, people smoked nervously.

Newsmen crowded every seat allotted to them after clearing an electronic detector to make sure they weren't smuggling any kind of "bug" into the courtroom.

**OUTSIDE**, women in shorts, some of them carrying babies, stood on the steps, hoping for some word from inside. A hawker was selling multi-colored rabbit balloons in front of the building. Everyone waited, and the waiting was long.

The two central figures in District Attorney Jim Garrison's hearing on the presidential assassination probe both appeared calm, but little gestures and signs betrayed the

extreme tension they have endured.

Clay Shaw, the respected, retired New Orleans businessman accused of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, was the same tall, stoic Clay Shaw. Dressed nattily in a brown suit, brown vest and brown tie, he smoked continuously from the moment he stepped out of a car in front of the Criminal Courts building and walked with his attorneys to the courtroom, mobbed by scores of newsmen and photographers hoping for one word, any word. They got none.

**INSIDE** the courtroom, he remained silent as he was handed a large, yellow, legal-sized pad and conferred quietly with his lawyers. Occasionally he glanced at the newsmen and the favored few spectators who managed to get seats for the proceedings. Garrison, on the other hand, was all confidence.

He was deeply tanned and his nose was peeling. His only words were, "I can make no comment." Six assistants and two investigative aides flanked him as the giant prosecutor (he's six-foot-six) entered the courtroom.

Concession stands inside the building were doing a brisk business on this hot, Spring morning. Both bystanders and newsmen were quenching their thirst.

**GARRISON** had arrived so swiftly and so unexpectedly that the usual sharp photographers missed him entering the White st. side of the building to park his car in the basement.

There were murmurs from newsmen and spectators when Garrison's investigator, William Gurvich, carried into the courtroom a four-foot brown package which was said to be a rifle with a telescope.

Not all the newsmen who showed up this morning were able to get into the small courtroom. Some of them had failed to get their credentials in time. Others were just late. There was no room left in the courtroom.

As each newsmen entered

the court, he was tested with an electronic detector. Any concealed electronic device, whether turned "on" or "off" would have been detected by this equipment, which resembles a small walkie-talkie.

**IF THERE** were little excitement inside the courtroom prior to the opening of the hearing, there was some outside as Mrs. Nina Sulzer, secretary to Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd, dealt with reporters attempting to gain entrance. Heyd and his staff was charged with maintaining security guidelines set down by the three judges.

Some who had not received credentials stood about in the rather fruitless hope that some reporter might give up his seat.

Other reporters with alternate credentials waited anxiously to rush in should there be a break in the proceedings.

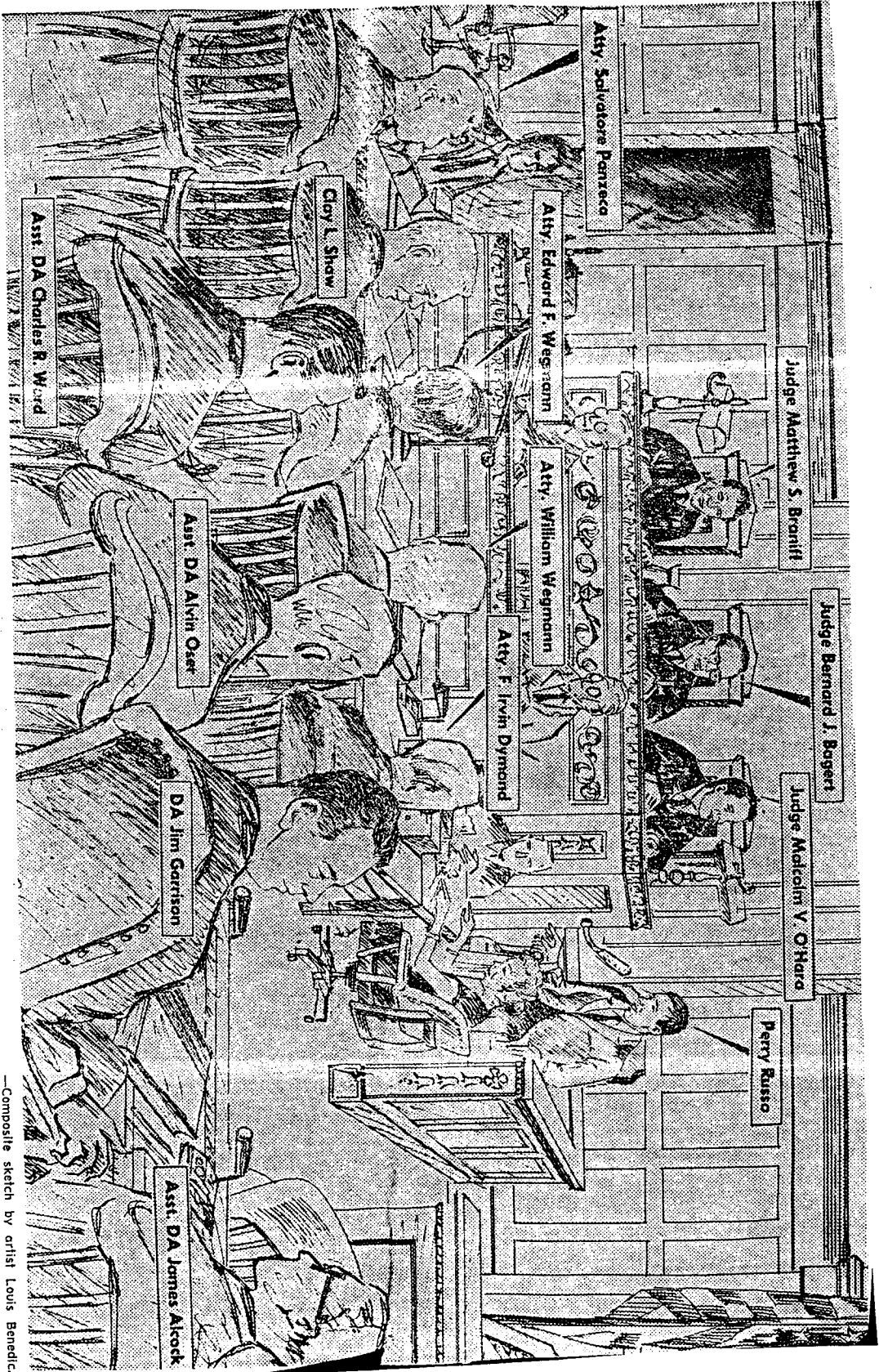
Senior Judge Bernard J. Bagert let it be known from the opening of the hearing that he would tolerate no infraction of the rules the court had set down for newsmen and spectators.

**WHEN HE** complained about the noise in the courtroom, the court crier immediately warned the audience that no talking or mumbling would be tolerated.

A young woman from the NBC White Paper team was taken out of the courtroom when she seemed about to faint.

As she was being removed, she appeared to be on the verge of collapse.





**STATES-ITEM ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF SHAW HEARING COURTROOM SCENE**  
 Based on basic sketch drawn prior to court's ruling against sketches in courtroom

—Composite sketch by artist Louis Benedict.



# 'Mystery Man' Calmly Tells Story

District Attorney Jim Garrison, a pipe in his hand, called Perry R. Russo to the stand in today's Kennedy assassination plot hearing.

"How old are you," he asked.

"Twenty-five."

"I WANT to ask you a few questions and when I do I want you to speak up so that everyone can hear."

"What is your occupation?" asked the DA.

"I work at Equitable Life Assurance."

"What is your education?"

"I completed high school at McDonough . . . I had two years at Tulane and switched over to Loyola, where I got a bachelor's in political science."

RUSSO said he had also had one year of law school. The DA then asked, "Did you know a man named David Ferrie?"

"Yes, sir."

"If I showed you some pictures of David Ferrie do you think you could remember him?" asked Garrison.

Russo said he could remember the man.

"I show you a photo marked for identification F-10. I ask can you identify it?"

"Yes, sir."

"WHO IS this man?" asked the DA.

Garrison then showed Russo a second picture and asked if he could identify the person in it.

"Yes, sir. That is the same Dave Ferrie."

Garrison asked Russo to explain to the court how he came to know Ferrie.

He said he first met Ferrie

in 1960 and had known him "all the way to 1964."

THE DA asked Russo to tell the court the background of the association.

"I had occasion to have a friend who was in the Civil Air Patrol. He had made mention of . . ."

At this point attorneys for Shaw objected on grounds

that the testimony was hearsay.

A long legal debate followed involving attorneys for the defense, all three judges sitting at the hearing and attorneys representing the prosecution.

DEFENSE counsel Irvin Dymond contended that under the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, which he said is applicable to state courts, the accused man has a right to confrontation by the accuser.

Alcock contended that hearsay evidence is admissible in a hearing such as the one being conducted today.

Under the law, said Dymond, testimony in the preliminary hearing would become a part of the record if there is a trial.

Edward Wegmann, another attorney for Shaw, contended that under the Sixth Amendment if "a man has a right to counsel, he has a right to be confronted by his accusers."

ALCOCK contended that the hearing was "not trying to determine guilt or innocence. We are only trying to determine probable cause."

He contended the court should have before it "every possible shred of evidence."

After several conferences Judge Bagert asked that the disputed question be read again and, after another conference, said, "We sustain the



CLAY L. SHAW ARRIVES FOR HEARING today flanked by attorneys F. IRVIN DYMOND, left, and EDWARD WEGMANN.

—States-Item photo.

objection. Possibly after the recess there may be a change in that position."

He indicated that the judges would again research the law on the point.

GARRISON took over the interrogation of Russo again, asking him to "tell us how you first met David Ferrie."

Russo said he had met Ferrie through a friend when he went to a meeting of the Civil Air Patrol.

"He conducted the meeting," said Russo. "He put on a couple of demonstrations that impressed me."

Asked what the demonstrations consisted of, Russo said, "He put on a demonstration of hypnotic ability, using some of the 'boys' attending the meeting."

Russo said that after a matter of time, he made Ferrie angry by breaking up a friendship between Ferrie and Russo's friend. He said he and some others had talked Ferrie's friend "into telling Dave, 'I don't want to see you anymore.'"

GARRISON then asked Russo to identify several pictures of Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Russo identified a hallway, the living room, the dining room and a second hallway leading to a back entrance to the apartment. He also identified books in one of the pictures as belonging to Ferrie.

Asked if he had gone to Ferrie's house often, Russo said, "He had come to my house and I had gone to his on many occasions in 1963 and 1962."

Russo was asked by Garrison if he could recall anything "unusual" about 1963.

RUSO SAID during the summer of 1963 Ferrie had come to his house late at night on several occasions.

"He had introduced me to some of his friends, which was all right with me," said Russo.

At this point, Dymond raised another objection on hear-say but was overruled.

Garrison continued with his questions, calling the witness by his first name.

"DAVE FERRIE gave me an open book invitation to come to his house at any

time," Russo said.

There was another legal hassle at this point, with Dymond again objecting to the testimony by Russo.

It was also at this point that Garrison asked that the hearing not be recessed until Russo could finish his testimony.

Russo continued his testimony, saying he had an arrangement with Ferrie whereby each could come to the other's home at any time.

"DURING September and the month before he (Ferrie)

showed to me that he was obsessed with Kennedy."

Dymond immediately objected, calling the testimony hear-say, and contending that "this is a conclusion of the witness."

Judge Bagert sustained the objection.

Following another legal hassle, the DA continued his questioning, asking Russo to direct his attention to 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. and asking, "Do you remember anything unusual happening in the fall of 1963?"

Russo said he remembered that Ferrie carried clippings around with him pertaining to the President and that "there was much talk . . ."

"AROUND the middle of September, I had occasion to go to the house on Louisiana ave. pkwy.," said Russo. "I walked in, and there seemed to be some sort of party in progress."

He said about 10 persons were sitting around drinking.

After awhile, Russo said, there were only four persons left in the apartment and that he had waited around because he did not have a ride home.

He identified the other three as Ferrie, "a person I had seen several times . . . Leon Oswald and a third person, Clem Bertrand."

GARRISON then asked Russo, "Do you see the man you knew as Bertrand in the courtroom?"

"Yes, sir," Russo answered.

"Would you point to the man?" said Garrison.

Russo leaned slightly to his left to see around a corner of the judges' bench, fixed his eyes on Shaw and pointed at the defendant.

Garrison asked Russo to describe the color of the coat

and the color of the hair of the man at whom he was pointing.

Garrison then asked Russo to identify pictures of Oswald. Garrison asked Russo to describe the conversation that went on in the room at the time the four were present.

He said, "Dave Ferrie began the conversation, pacing back and forth as he talked." He said Ferrie stressed "diversification" in a plot to kill the President.

HE SAID he stressed the fact that "an assassination attempt would have to use diversionary tactics."

He said Ferrie used three

fingers of his hand to stress that "there would have to be a minimum of three people involved. Two of the persons would shoot diversionary shots and the third . . . would shoot the 'good' shot," Russo told the court Ferrie said.

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

In answer to a question for clarification from Garrison, Russo elaborated, "If there were three people, one of them would have to be sacrificed."

Russo was asked again by

son asked him to step from the witness stand and identify the man he knew as Bertrand. He asked Russo to walk behind the defense table and "put your hand over his head."

RUSO walked without hesitation to stand behind Shaw and placed his hand, palm outstretched, over Shaw's head. As he did so, he looked over his right shoulder at Garrison.

A murmur ran through the courtroom, and the court attaches yelled for order.

Judge Bagert almost immediately recessed the court.

# Coroner Photog Testifies About Ferrie Pictures

A witness, Peter Schuster, who identified himself as a photographer for the Orleans Parish coroner's office who goes out on violent or suspicious deaths and is on call 24 hours a day, was asked by Assistant Dist. Atty Oser if he photographs scenes of violent deaths.

He replied, "I do."

Asked if he also took pictures in the coroner's office, he said, "That is correct."

"WERE you on duty on Feb. 22, 1967, the date of David William Ferrie's death?"

"I was," he replied.

"Did you have occasion to go to 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy?"

"I did."

Oser showed Schuster five photographs marked S 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and asked if he could identify them and how.

Schuster said he identified them by his name which he had placed on the back of each picture.

Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond asked to see the pho-

tographs and, after a short pause, Oser continued.

"I SHOW you one of these photographs and ask you what time you took it," he said to Schuster.

Schuster answered, "At 12:20 p. m. on Feb. 22."

He said he took the picture at Dr. Chetta's direction.

Asked if he developed and printed the picture and if it was in his possession at all times, he answered, "Yes."

"Where did you take these pictures (marked S 3, 4, 5 and 6)?" he was asked.

"At 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.," he answered.

SHOWN another photo, he was asked, "Did you take this picture in the Orleans Parish morgue?"

"That's correct. Yes," said

Schuster.

The district attorney showed Schuster a picture marked S8 and asked him to identify it.

Schuster said he took it in the coroner's office morgue at 1:40 p. m. Feb. 22 and that he printed, developed it.

The state then turned over the witness for cross-examination by Attorney Dymond, leading the barrage of defense attorneys.

DYMOND asked Schuster: "Did you generally familiarize yourself with the inside of this apartment?"

Answer: "Not very well. I only took the pictures I was instructed to take."

Dymond showed Schuster a picture which he said was a sketch of the Ferrie apartment—not a scale model.

"Do you recognize this generally as the interior of the Ferrie apartment?" Dymond asked.

"No, sir, I don't. Is this supposed to be the front entrance?" said Schuster.

"NO," said Dymond, "this is the rear."

"This way I remember it," said Schuster, "the rooms appear to be in proper perspective except the bathroom, which I didn't enter."

Dymond showed him a photograph marked D. He asked,

"What room is it in the apartment?"

Schuster said it appeared to be the front screen porch. "Only way I can tell it is by the adjoining stairway. I didn't take this photograph and it is only my presumption where it is taken from," stated Schuster.

Dymond: "I show you a photograph D-3."

Schuster said he did not enter this room, apparently the only bathroom in the apartment.

A PICTURE marked D-4 was identified by Schuster as "the bedroom where Ferrie was found."

Schuster mumbled and Judge Bagert asked him to repeat.

A photograph marked D-6

was shown to Schuster by Dymond for identification.

Schuster said, "I don't familiarize myself with that photo. The only room I spent little time was . . ." and his voice dropped and his words were indistinguishable at this point.

A picture marked D-7 was identified by Schuster as the hallway.

PHOTOGRAPH D-8 was identified by Schuster as the kitchen.

Picture D-9 was also identified as the kitchen by Schuster.

At that point, Dymond began marking the photographs

and associating them with the drawings on the sketch.

A picture marked D-10 was identified by Schuster as taken in the dining room. And Dymond marked this photograph to correspond with the sketch.

Schuster also identified D-11 as another photograph of the dining room, and still another marked D-12 which he said, "appears to be the dining room."

PHOTOGRAPH D-13 was said by Schuster to be the living room. D-14 was said to be the same room.

Shown D-15 Schuster said it was an unfurnished, spare room.

Photograph D-15 said he thought it appeared to be the sitting room, as was D-16, and again the photographs were matched to the sketch.

Asked if these photographs appeared to be taken at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment and if the apartment was in the same condition when he saw it as it was when these photographs were taken, Schuster said, "Essentially the same with some modifications."

In one photograph which he pointed to, he said, "The bedding seems to have slipped off the bed," for instance.

PHOTOGRAPH D-13 showed the room with the paper picked up off the floor after he had seen it.

Looking at D-11, he said he was also fairly sure there had been some paper on the table. "Some sort of note. I didn't read it well. It appeared to be a letter to someone or a

legal document. I didn't even look at it but it was a white paper at least the size of a photograph," and he held out one of the 8 by 10 prints he had been looking at.

"I think it was typed, I'm not sure," he said of the note he had seen.

Dymond asked if there had been a material change in the apartment's appearance between the time Schuster saw the apartment and when the photographs were taken.

The answer was, "As far as the rearranging of furniture, I don't notice any."

## ACQUAINTED WITH FERRIE

# 'Mystery Witness' Russo Republican

Perry Raymond Russo, identified today as the "mystery informer" in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's case against Clay L. Shaw, is a Republican and a sports enthusiast.

Russo is a 25-year-old insurance agent from Baton Rouge and a former student at Loyola University here. His name was linked to the case after the death of David William Ferrie on Feb. 22.

He told the district attorney's office he had known Ferrie in New Orleans in the period before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963.

**FERRIE WAS** found dead, apparently of natural causes, after being questioned by Garrison's investigators.

Russo's parents live here at 4607 Elysian Fields. He is employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

A 1959 graduate of McDonogh Senior High, Russo coached and played baseball in the Roehm Park Baseball League until last summer, and also the New Orleans Negro League which played its games at Pontchartrain and Roehm Parks.

**RUSSO COACHED** the Young Republicans—a team he formed and managed to have sponsored by the local Republican organization.

When Barry Goldwater was running for president in 1964, Russo was active in campaigning for him. His Republican contracts dated from this period.

Another baseball team, Russo's All-Stars, captured the city Negro League championship in 1966. Russo coached and played outfield for the white team in the Negro league.

**RUSSO WAS** a Tulane University student at one time, but transferred to Loyola and graduated in 1964.

He umpired junior high school baseball games in 1965, and was a member of the Professional Umpires Association.

A classmate of Russo's said

that while he campaigned for Goldwater, he was more of a loyal Republican than an extreme conservative, and would have worked for a more liberal candidate had one been nominated.

**THE CLASSMATE** said Russo was intelligent but moody, and had a habit of saying "hello" to friends without calling them by name.

Russo told investigators he met Ferrie through a friend who was a member of the Civil Air Patrol. The friend told Russo he was training with Ferrie in jungle warfare "to help bring about more democratic government."

The friend's family had contacted Russo in an effort "to break Ferrie's hold on their son."

**RUSSO SHOWED** up for questioning March 1 at Garrison's office with a young girl who was not identified. He spent a half-hour in the office. Asked what was said, he answered:

"I can't comment on that."

He reportedly was questioned by the DA's office on other occasions, but was never subpoenaed.

# Testimony Given By ID Technician

A technician with the Police Bureau of Identification, John F. Reilly, was a witness at today's Clay L. Shaw conspiracy hearing.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock took up the questioning of Reilly. The witness was sworn in by minute clerk Aristide Foltz.

The first question by Alcock:

"What is your name?"

A—John F. Reilly.

Q—By whom are you employed?

A—The City of New Orleans, New Orleans Police Department.

Q—How long have you been employed?

A—Twelve years.

Q—By what division of the department are you employed?

A—The bureau of identification.

Q—How long have you been in the bureau?

A—Twenty-two months.

Q—What do your duties consist of?

A—I take photographs and I dust for latent fingerprints at the scene of a crime.

Q—Did you have occasion to go to a residence at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. on Feb. 22, 1967?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—Why did you go there?

A—I was instructed to photograph the scene of a death.

Q—Did you take photographs at that scene?

A—Yes, I did.

Alcock then got up from his seat at the district attorney's staff table and picked up a photograph. He walked over to the defense counsel and presented it to them for their study.

He then took the picture up to the witness stand, handed it to Reilly and said, "I show you a photograph marked S-9 and I ask you if you recognize this photo?"

A—Yes, I do.

Q—Did you take it?

A—Yes.

Q—What does this picture show?

A—It shows the front of a residence at 3328-3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Q—When was it taken?

A—Feb. 22, 1967, at 1 p. m.

Q—How do you know this is the picture you took?

A—By my stamp on the reverse side containing my signature.

Alcock took the picture from the witness, returned to the district attorney's table, conferred with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, turned, faced the court and said, "No further questions."

Diamond responded, "The

defense has no questions."

Alcock then said, "We have no further need of the witness" and asked that he be excused.

**HEARING NO OBJECTION** by the defense, Judge Bagert asked that the witness be discharged.

It was 11:25 a. m. Judge Bagert interposed the remark that in keeping with the pre-arranged agreement with members of the news media he would suggest of the counsel that they take a five-minute recess.

Hearing no objection, Judge Bagert ordered his court recessed for five minutes.

The court crier in a loud voice asserted, "This court now stands recessed for five minutes. Please leave the courtroom quietly and please remember, no smoking until you get out of the court."

**GARRISON GOT UP** during the recess and shifted his place at the table to an end position. He was deeply sunburned.

Asked by a friend how he had suffered such a severe sunburn, Garrison smiled and said, "I was interviewing a witness in the sun and I got so wrapped up in what I was doing that I stayed in the sun too long."

**GARRISON SMOKED** a pipe throughout most of the interrogation and never offered one question aloud. The interrogation was conducted by assistants Oser and Alcock.

Shaw, wearing a dark brown woolen suit with a vest, was obviously warm. He stood up during the recess, and asked the captain of the court, Dep. Sheriff Joseph Doyle, to fetch him a glass of water.

Asked how long he thought the hearing would last, William Wegmann, one of the co-counsel for the defense, replied, "At the rate we are now going, it will last at least a couple of days."

Asked if the defendant would take the stand in a possible defense effort to disprove the state's allegations, counsel for the defense said that at this point they had not made up their minds.