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RUSSO FAILS TO IDENTIFY THIRD PICTURE OF OSWALD

Pistol Found Near Court Building



SPECTATORS and newsmen watch Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., as he examines a small pistol found in a truck across Tulane

ave. from the Criminal Courts building. Heyd is responsible for security at the preliminary hearing involving Clay L. Shaw.

Undergoes Full Day of Cross Examination

By DON HUGHES AND
CLARENCE DOUCET

The state's star witness in a two-day-old hearing into an alleged plot to kill President John F. Kennedy was unable Wednesday to positively identify a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald as a man he had known as "Leon Oswald" in New Orleans.

Perry R. Russo, the "confidential informant" produced by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his case which claims an assassination plot was hatched here, had identified two other photos of Oswald, but said he would not "go out on a limb" on the third picture.

Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman who claims he was present when the alleged murder conspiracy took place in September, 1963, underwent a full day of cross examination Wednesday by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw who has been accused by Garrison of taking part in the plot.

The preliminary hearing was adjourned at about 4:30 p. m. by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert. Shortly thereafter, Judge Bagert said that the hearing, the purpose of which is to decide whether the state has sufficient evidence to bring Shaw to trial, will probably end Thursday after the

third day of testimony. The other two judges on the three-judge panel are Malcolm V. O'Hara and Matthew S. Braniff.

Shaw, the 54-year-old former managing director of the International Trade Mart, is being represented in the case by attorneys F. Irvin Dymond, Edward and William Wegmann and Salvadore Panzeca.

Near the end of Wednesday's session, attorneys for the state made a motion asking that James Lewallen, an employe at the Michoud Assembly Facility who had earlier been questioned by Garrison's aides, be subpoenaed to appear Thursday. The motion was granted.

Loaded Pistol Found in Parking Lot

Across Tulane ave. on which the massive Criminal Courts building is located, a small, loaded pistol was found in the same parking lot being used by Shaw and his attorneys. L. M. Magruder, owner and operator of the service station where the lot is located, said someone had obviously placed the German-made pistol behind the wheel of a truck which has not been used for a good while.

At the hearing, assistant district attorneys James L. Alcock, Alvin Oser and Charles Ward are serving as attorneys for the state. Garrison was present during the morning session Wednesday, but failed to return for the afternoon period. He had

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personally questioned Russo at the hearing Tuesday, but asked no questions Wednesday.

In Dallas, Tex., the location of Kennedy's murder Nov. 22, 1963, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, former wife of the accused Presidential assassin, said that she had never met nor heard of any of the persons mentioned in the investigation of a conspiracy here.

In Russo's testimony, the 25-year-old former Loyola University student said that he saw a "similarity" of Oswald in the third photo shown him by Dymond, but could not swear that it was the same man introduced to him here as Leon Oswald. He made the statement after a tape-recorded interview which he made last month was played in the crowded courtroom.

Following the 3:15 p.m. recess, Dymond continued his cross examination of Russo,

asking more questions about his inability to definitely identify a picture of Oswald and questions concerning the reason he did bring any of his information to the attention of the Warren Commission.

At another key point in the cross examination, Russo was asked if he was certain that he saw Oswald in New Orleans in October, 1963.

He said he was almost sure he had seen Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in October, to which Dymond asked: "Are you aware that Oswald left 25, 1963, on his way to Houston and Mexico and that he never returned," referring to findings of the Warren Commission.

The state objected, asserting that the Warren Report was "never proven as fact in this court."

Must Be Kidding, Says Judge Bagert

With this, Dymond picked up a copy of the Warren Report and Judge Bagert asked: "You're going to introduce the Warren Report?" Dymond indicated he was and Bagert said: "You must be kidding."

Dymond then cited a state law which he said granted authority for the admission of the report as evidence and Judge Bagert said Dymond had given his interpretation, adding "You're wrong and you're overruled."

Dymond persisted and Judge Bagert repeated, "We told you you were overruled." Dymond, reading from the report, cited "U.S. Government Printing Office" on an inside cover, and Judge Bagert asked: "Does that give it authenticity?"

The state then interjected that the court had already made its ruling, rejecting the admission of the Warren Report as evidence, and that defense should file its bill of exception.

Returning to question Russo, Dymond quoted one of the taped interviews in which Russo had quoted Ferrie as saying, "We will get him and it won't be very long," and asked, "Do you still say it was in October that he said this?"

"Yes, sir," replied Russo, "I'd say in October, yes, sir."

Then Dymond asked Russo why, if he had been told this be Ferrie in October and the President was assassinated in November, why he didn't report

the conversation.

Russo said there were two reasons: Ferrie, as far as he knew, was never implicated, and secondly, he had heard several persons make similar remarks.

"Didn't you wait until Ferrie was dead so there would be no witness to contradict your story?" came the next question.

Russo then said he didn't know Ferrie was being investigated until he read the name David W. Ferrie in a news story on Feb. 22, adding he had not known his middle initial and was not sure if it was the same person.

Russo continued that when Ferrie "dropped dead" he was sure it was the man he knew. He said first he read about it,

then that perhaps he had heard it on television, finally admitting he was not sure whether he had read it or seen it on TV.

Russo 'Not Able'

to Interpret Threat

This testimony came as Dymond was asking if, when Russo read the story about Ferrie being investigated, there was an address listed, which Dymond said would have indicated to Russo that it was the David Ferrie he knew.

Earlier, Dymond has asked Russo if it was a joke when he gave one of the television interviews, alluding to Russo's statement that he thought Ferrie was joking when he made his threat about the President.

Russo said that at the time he did not know how to interpret Ferrie's threat and "I don't know now."

Then Dymond asked why, if he had information of a meeting at which an assassination was planned, he did not report it. Russo said he did not report it because "everyone but Mr. Garrison said Oswald acted alone."

To another question about the same topic, Russo said "he never pushed himself on anybody," adding, "from what I read everybody had something to say" about the assassination.

He was asked if he thought he had anything to say to the Warren Commission: "No I really didn't think about it," he answered.

Dymond asked Russo if he

didn't feel he had a duty as an American to report the incident and he replied: "No, because at the time there was involvement in school." He also said he had other reasons and "I was sure the FBI knew what it was doing."

"Isn't it true that you hated President Kennedy so much you did not want to tell?" asked Dymond.

Russo replied that he had held admiration for Kennedy in some areas.

Dymond also asked Russo if he had not seized upon Ferrie's death as the "moment to come forward and get some publicity."

Russo said that on the night of Feb. 22, when he heard about Ferrie's involvement, he wrote a letter to the DA's office, mailing it on Feb. 23.

Identification Aided by Adding Whiskers

Dymond asked Russo if on Feb. 24, 1967, he knew who Lee Harvey Oswald was? He said he did.

Referring to a taped interview that day in which Russo was asked if Ferrie ever mentioned the name Lee Harvey Oswald and Russo replied he had never heard the name until the assassination, Dymond asked him to explain.

Russo said: "I knew Leon Oswald, who was whiskered, dirty and had ruffled hair. I did not know a Lee Harvey Oswald."

He said that later when he looked at photographs of Oswald with some whiskers drawn on he said, "That is Ferrie's roommate."

Dymond asked Russo how many times he had seen pictures of Oswald since the assassination. Russo said he didn't know. "Would it be an exaggeration if I said a hundred?" asked Dymond." He said it wouldn't.

He said he knew what succeeded in showing him that Lee Harvey Oswald and Leon Oswald was the same person and that was the whiskers and patches of messed hair drawn on the pictures he was shown by the district attorney's office.

Asked who put the whiskers on, Russo replied "one of the artists in the district attorney's office."

At one point during this line

of questioning Russo said he had seen Oswald only once, when the allegedly plotted. Dymond asked him again how many times he had seen Oswald and he said three or four. At Tuesday's hearing he cited four separate occasions when he saw Ferrie and Oswald together.

It was after these questions that a five-minute recess was called and when the court reconvened it was adjourned until Thursday.

Ferrie Threatened Life, Court Advised

In earlier Wednesday testimony, Russo was asked by Dymond if David W. Ferrie, a freelance pilot who died in his Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment Feb. 22, had ever threatened his (Russo's) life.

Russo replied that Ferrie had and that the threat occurred on Bourbon st. Russo said, however, that he does not now consider what Ferrie said as a threat, although he did at the time.

A taped interview with Russo, made Feb. 24 in Baton Rouge by Jim Kemp of WDSU television, was then brought into the case. Dymond read portions of

a transcript of the interview, quoting Russo as saying that he had met Ferrie through a Civil Air Patrol squadron here.

The witness testified that in 1963 he lived in the 4600 block of Elysian Fields and that Ferrie had given him an open invitation to visit his Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment at any



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
FRANK J. STASS
Registrar at Loyola

time. Russo said he went to Ferrie's place "30 or 40" times, and that Ferrie had visited him some 15 times. Dymond showed Russo a photograph of the outside of Ferrie's home and the witness identified it as the same location he had visited.

Russo also said he had visited a residence Ferrie had in Kenner on one occasion along with three other persons, two of whom he identified as Al Landry and Lefty Peterson. He said

a CAP meeting was held at the house.

Guerrilla Training Question Is Posed

"Was there any jungle warfare practice going on?" questioned Dymond.

Russo replied that he was not aware of any jungle warfare training going on in the vicinity of Ferrie's Kenner home.

"Was one of the people there Layton Martins?"

"I don't know any Layton Martins," said Russo.

Dymond hinted that Martins had once been a roommate of Ferrie.

Russo said that Ferrie had once introduced him to a man he identified as his roommate.

"Who was the roommate he introduced you to," asked Dymond.

"Leon Oswald," Russo replied. The witness said the introduction was in September of 1963, the month of the alleged meeting in Ferrie's apartment at which Garrison says a plot to assassinate President Kennedy was laid.

Russo said he later saw "Leon Oswald" in Ferrie's apartment three or four times during September and October of 1963. He said there was only one party that he attended at Ferrie's apartment during September, 1963, and it was at that time that Ferrie, Oswald and a man known to him as "Clem Bertrand" talked of murdering Kennedy. The plotting took place after everyone else had left, Russo added.

Asked who else was at the

party, Russo named Peterson and a Sandra Moffett, a girl Russo said he escorted to the house. He said he did not re-



ANTONIO A. PAPALE
Law School dean

call where the girl lived, but that it was in the area of Canal and Broad.

Ferrie Interesting, 'to Say the Least'

Returning the conversation to Ferrie, Russo said, "Because of the very nature of Dave Ferrie, he was, to me, to say the least, very interesting. He was prone to the spectacular."

Asked how the people at the party were clothed, Russo said they were "not normally dressed."

"Do you consider a maroon sports jacket and a white shirt as unusual dress?" Dymond asked. In earlier testimony, Russo said that this was what Shaw was wearing at the party.

"Ferrie's apartment was in a

shambles," said Russo, and "this man," referring to Shaw, was dressed differently.

Of the eight or 10 other persons present, Russo continued, some were "Spanish speaking" people, possibly Cubans, who wore dark green clothing, and some wore khaki outfits.

"Do you mean fatigues," Dymond asked, referring to the mention of "dark green" clothes.

Russo said he wasn't sure if that is what they were called.

Dymond asked Russo if he had ever met a Louie Lane or a Joe Kenny, the latter being a musician. Russo said the name Kenny "rings a bell," but that he did not either one.

Kenny was known as "the man of many horns," said Dymond. Russo stated that he had heard of a man who blew two trumpets at the same time, but that he was not at the party.

Following a recess, Steve Lemann of the Royal Street Corporation, which includes WDSU television, was called to the witness stand. Lemann, who was subpoenaed Wednesday morning, said he was prepared to play the taped interview with Russo which was made last month.

Allegedly Obsessed on JFK-Cuba Issue

On the tape, Russo told the interviewer that Ferrie "was obsessed, more or less, with the idea of Kennedy and what he would do to Cuba." He said Ferrie had also talked about how easy it would be to kill a President since they are in the public view so often.

Russo told Kemp that Ferrie

was associated with a group of 18, 19 and 20-year-old men "who were practicing jungle warfare" and that he had seen people at Ferrie's apartment in "green fatigues." He believed Ferrie had the "ability" to kill President Kennedy because of his keen mind, he added, but he does not know if Ferrie actually had a part in the killing.

"Why have you not said this before," Russo was asked.

Russo said that when the Warren Report named Oswald as the lone murderer he forgot about the matter, but he wrote Garrison as soon as Ferrie's picture appeared in the newspaper.

Julian Levy, a court reporter, was then sworn in and testified that a transcript of the tape which he was given was the same as what was said in the recording, except for such minor differences as the omission of the word "and."

Dymond then returned Russo

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to the stand for further cross examination during which the attorney asked Russo to explain his earlier reference to Ferrie as being "spectacular."

"He made great claims of what he did," said Russo, and the things he did "were spectacular in nature."

It was at this time that Dymond showed the pictures of Oswald to Russo and he was unable to identify Oswald in one of them, adding that there was a "similarity."

Asked when was the first time after the assassination that he saw photos of the man accused of the murder, Russo said that he did not recall.

"Did you recognize the alleged assassin as the man (Oswald) you had known?, Dymond asked.

Russo said that he was not absolutely sure, but he remembered telling himself later, "I think I know that guy."

Dymond moved through several sides of Russo's life during his morning cross-examination. After discussing his belief in God, his family life and some of his financial arrangements, Dymond shuffled through some papers, looked at Russo and said:

"Did you ever have any psychiatric treatment?"

"Yes sir."

"When?"

"In 1959, mid 1960 or, maybe

it was late 1960."

Dymond asked what the treatment consisted of and Russo said it was treatment and consultation and covered a period of one and one half or two years. Asked to be specific about the start of the treatment, Russo said in October, 1959.

He said the treatment ended in early 1961, adding "I don't remember exactly."

Dymond asked if he had visited a psychiatrist since then and Russo answered: "When my mother died, I went back for a visit."

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

"No, sir, I would not evaluate it that way."

"How would you evaluate it?"

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

He said the last time he had gone to a psychiatrist was around September or October 1965.

Phone Conversation with Psychiatrist

Dymond asked him if he was in a position to say he had consulted with a psychiatrist in 1966, and Russo said he would not be willing to say that because he had talked to a psychiatrist on the telephone.

Asked the same thing pertaining to 1967, Russo answered: "What do you mean? With any doctor? I have lots of friends, some of whom are doctors and I've talked to them."

"Any time, any doctor?" said Dymond.

"I've talked to a psychiatrist about social things, not necessarily medical problems, but conversing with him as a friend."

When Dymond turned his questions to the schooling of Russo, Asst. Dist. Atty. Alvin Oser objected that the question

was too far afield and the objection was sustained.

Dymond asked the witness if he knew Ferrie while Russo was attending McDonogh High School from 1956 to 1959 and Russo said he did not. "I can't really tie him in as a high school student," he said.

He said he met Ferrie in approximately 1960 or 1961 having heard of him through a person named Al Landry.

Dymond then asked Russo if he had ever been threatened with expulsion from McDonogh for saying there was no God. After several questions back and forth, Russo said it was not so.

Russo said he attended Tulane for two years, 1959-60 and 1960-61. He was asked about his close friends at Tulane and after he had named two he said he could not recall any others he considered "close." When Dymond questioned him further about his inability to recall the names of friends, the state objected.

No False Testimony Accusations—Russo

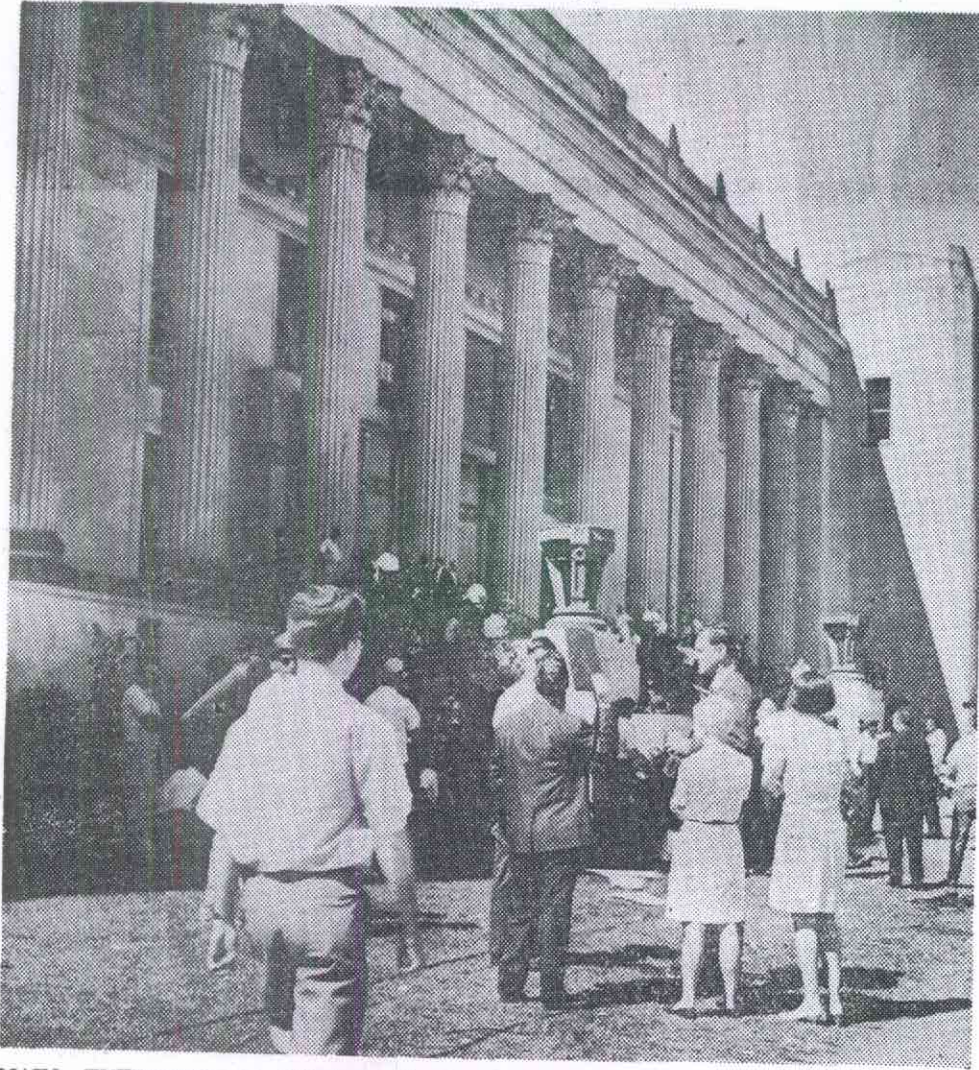
He told Dymond the occasion for his leaving Tulane was when his father told him he was going to go to Loyola.

Dymond asked him if at Tulane he was ever accused of giving false testimony in any case, and Russo said he had never been charged with that.

Dymond then asked what courses he studied at Loyola and the state objected that the records from Loyola had already been presented to the court. Judge Braniff said what courses Russo took was not an issue in the case and asked Dymond to get to the facts.

Dymond maintained that the exhibit from Loyola had not been introduced as evidence and therefore was not available to the court. However, Judge Bagert sustained the objection.

2700 Tulane: Busy Address



MAIN ENTRANCE of Criminal Courts building, at 2700 Tulane, is a crowded place this week. Reporters, photographers and people with spare time who are curious about

progress of the preliminary hearing watch witnesses and lawyers come and go. Court-room coverage of the hearing has been restricted by the three-judge panel.

Russo said that while he was at Loyola his friend, Al Landry, was always talking about Ferrie and on several occasions had asked Russo to go with him to Ferrie's place in Kenner.

He said he did not go until a time after Landry had run away from home. He said he told Landry's mother "that if anyone could alienate Al from Ferrie, I felt I could." Later

Landry did go to Russo's home, he said, "inviting me out to Ferrie's place."

Russo, under questioning, said he did not know where in Kenner Ferrie's place was nor

what roads were taken to get there.

He said he went with some friends, either in his own car or in the car of one of his friends. He said there were a "bunch of boys" at Ferrie's that he had never met before and that he remembers them only by first names.

'Entity of Universe, Me, You, Everything'

At the start of his cross examination of Russo Wednesday morning, Dymond asked the witness if he believed in God and Russo quickly asked for a definition.

Dymond then asked Russo to define God and he replied:

"God is everything, the Entity of the universe, me, you, everything."

The defense attorney then asked Russo if on the previous day when he raised his hand to the oath prior to testifying if he realized the significance of that oath.

Russo said it meant to him that "I would be telling the truth as best I knew under penalty of law."

"Under penalty of God?" asked Dymond.

"God is everything. I consider my oath a promise to God, to myself, to everyone in this room," Russo answered.

Dymond later asked Russo if his belief in God was the conventional belief to which Russo replied he did not know what Dymond meant. "I don't consider my conceptions of God more peculiar than anyone else's," he said.

Russo then answered that from time to time he attended church, but no particular church. "When I need to talk out something," he continued, "I talk to ministers and priests

... I've had no occasion to talk to a rabbi yet."

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

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

Pursues Question, Ordered to Change

Dymond pursued the question a step further, "Your oath meant very little in relation to your belief in God at all?"

When Russo said he did not

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understand the question, Judge Bagert interrupted: "I don't understand it either. This is not a catechism class, let's move on out of this area."

Dymond then opened a line of questioning concerning Russo's family.

Russo said that he had a sister who had died when he was three or four years old and that he had a brother, Edwin, 28, presently at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge studying for his doctorate.

He said his father was Francis Raymond Russo and his mother, the late Morie Kimbrell.

Dymond asked if to his knowledge his mother and father had been married once each and then to each other.

Russo said he had a feeling that his father had been married before; that his parents were not very close as far as he could recollect, and that based on what he had heard them argue about, the impression he had was that his father had been married before, but he could find no records of it.

His mother, he said, died in 1963.

Dymond asked who supported the family and Russo said that prior to his mother's death, the money she received "was from my father." He was asked if he had helped support her, and he answered: "No, not as such. If I had money on me and she wanted it, she could have it."

Mississippi Land Inheritance Told

He was asked if his brother was getting paid while at LSU, and Russo said, "I think he gets paid from the LSU people (he had mentioned his brother was on the LSU faculty while working toward his doctorate).

"Do you support your older brother?" asked Dymond.

"No," answered Russo.

Russo was then asked if he was supporting anyone other than himself, and he answered, "My grandmother in Mississippi."

He explained that his mother had inherited some property in Mississippi when her father died and when his mother died it "came to me."

Russo said he never did understand the law, "but I signed

some papers that any money that comes from this property will go to my grandmother, not me."

Dymond asked in whose name the property was listed and Russo said he did not know.

Asked if he contributed anything to his grandmother out of his earnings, Russo said he might give his grandmother \$5 or \$10 at a time when he is visiting her in Mississippi.

The state objected to the questions and Dymond said the questioning had "a direct effect on the creditability of the witness."

Dymond then said he was in a position to furnish evidence of contradictory statements made to the court and that creditability was a vital issue to the testimony of Russo.

Bagert sustained the objection.

Dymond then began questioning him about an application he had filled out when he applied for a job with Equitable Life Assurance Society, the company by which Russo is employed.

Defense Exhibits

Employment Data

He showed Russo an exhibit Dymond had marked D-19, a part of his personnel and employment record.

"I call your attention to Page 7 of that pamphlet. I now ask you whether or not the handwriting contained herein is your handwriting."

"No, sir, it is not my handwriting," answered Russo.

Dymond then asked Russo if he recalled giving the information contained on the page to anyone. As Russo studied the page, Alcock came up and peered over Russo's shoulder.

Judge Braniff asked when the entry was made and the best time determined was during August, 1966.

Dymond, after Russo indicated he had completed his study, asked Russo if the information represented the truth. Russo said he had given the information in confidence to Taylor Bernard, and added: "It looks like his handwriting." Bernard was not further identified.

"Was this information the truth?"

"Yes."

"I now direct you to Page 7 of the pamphlet which asks how many adults exclusive of wife

were dependent on you for support and the answer given was one. Is that the information you gave?"

"Taylor Bernard and I discussed it and he put it in writing."

Dymond again asked Russo if he did or did not give that information.

Again Russo attempted to preempt his answer with an explanation at which time Alcock objected, asking how Russo could be expected to answer directly if it wasn't his own writing.

The court ruled Russo could explain and Dymond noted as he did on most occasions when he was overruled that he was filing a bill of exception.

Partial Support, States Witness

Russo said Bernard has asked him about his W-2 and he explained how his grandmother received money from the property in Mississippi and that he assisted her financially when he could.

He said he told Bernard, "I support her, but only partially, and I can't claim her" as a dependent.

Dymond then opened his questioning about Russo's psychiatric treatment, and his association with Ferrie.

Called in earlier in the morning were Dean Anthony Papale

of the Loyola University School of Law; Frank J. Stass, registrar at Loyola; Endicott Batchelder, registrar at Tulane University, and James Kenney, agency director for Equitable Life, Russo's employer. Each man presented to the court rec-



ENDICOTT A. BATCHELDER
Tulane registrar

ords in their possession pertaining to Russo either while he was attending school or during his employment.

Subpenas were also issued for the defense Wednesday for television stations WDSU and WVUE for taped interviews with Russo.

Never Heard of Probe Figures, Says Marina

By PEGGY SIMPSON

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — The former wife of Lee Harvey Oswald said Wednesday she had never heard of nor met any of the persons mentioned in a New Orleans probe into a possible conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

"I never met David Ferrie — never heard of him," said Marina Oswald Porter, who now is married to Kenneth Jess

Asked if she had ever met or heard of a Clay Shaw or Clay Bertrand, Marina replied in an Associated Press interview, "Not until I saw him on television recently."

The Warren Commission declared Oswald, alone, assassinated President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claims he has proof Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw, possibly with others, conspired to kill the president.

Oswald was killed two days

after the assassination by Jack Ruby, who died of cancer this January while awaiting a second trial. Ferrie died in bed in New Orleans on Feb. 22, after litigation.

Garrison arrested Shaw, 54, a prominent retired businessman and onetime decorated Army major, saying he was involved in a conspiracy.

A three-judge panel in New Orleans is deliberating whether Garrison has enough proof to warrant filing charges against Shaw.

A star Garrison witness, Perry Russo, testified Tuesday the last time he saw Oswald was in Ferrie's apartment, when Oswald was describing trouble with his wife, Marina.

Marina, her blonde hair tousled and wearing a blue robe over lounging clothes, told The Associated Press Wednesday, "I never met Ferrie, or any of the others."

She said Garrison had not contacted her during his probe — and she stressed, "I don't want any publicity. I don't wish to say anything. Please go away."

She asked, "When was all this supposed to be taking place? I wasn't even in New Orleans then. I believe that all this is blown up and said over and over again, and then people just believe it."

She apparently referred to Garrison's charge that Oswald conspired with others in the assassination. Marina said months after the 1963 events that she was convinced Oswald killed Kennedy.

Garrison claims Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw met in September of 1963 to plan the assassination.

The Warren Commission said Marina had been driven from Dallas to New Orleans on May 11 after Oswald found a job there. She left New Orleans on Sept. 22 to return to Dallas, but Oswald remained. Oswald returned to Dallas on Oct. 3 after a swing through Mexico.

Marina, 25 and a housewife in a brick duplex in North Dallas, was alone at home with her three children — June, 5, and Rachel, 3, both blue-eyed and bouncy and children of Oswald. She gave birth to a boy by Porter last July.

Porter, 28, operates a bar and grill here.