

'PEOPLE'S VICTORY'

Garrison Winner In First Primary

Democratic voters gave incumbent District Attorney Jim Garrison a clear-cut victory in Saturday's first primary that caused the winner to say:

"I'll have to work hard for the people the next four years because I certainly belong to them."

GARRISON rolled up 53 per cent of his vote defeating his one major opponent, Harry Connick. Garrison had 84,992 votes while Connick got 60,385, about 39 per cent of the vote. Two other candidates in the race did not figure in the



JIM GARRISON

outcome. Charles Ray Ward, first assistant DA under Garrison for seven years, got 7,589 votes. Ross Scaccia, also a former Garrison assistant, got 4,523.

Garrison called the victory "a people's victory." He noted that he overcame the opposition of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune to win.

Garrison said he felt he won "because the people understood the issues."

ASKED TO specify what issues led to his victory, Garrison said that kind of analysis was best left to others. Then, he jokingly added:

"Perhaps it was because of my sex appeal."

He was also asked if the big victory was a mandate from the people to continue his investigation of the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"It's a mandate to continue running the office as I've run it—independent of any outside control," Garrison said. "The Kennedy investigation is over and it was successful—although that won't be understood for some time to come."

CLAY SHAW, unsuccessfully prosecuted by Garrison for conspiring to kill Kennedy and found innocent, still faces perjury charges growing out of the first trial.

For Connick, the defeat was a bitter pill. He had hoped to face Garrison in a second primary.

The 40 per cent of the vote he polled was considerably in excess of the 18 per cent given him in September public opinion poll.

Connick had hoped that Ward might cut into Garrison's strong Negro following and thus force the second primary. As it became apparent that Ward's vote would be negligible, Connick's chances faded and he conceded at 12:10 a.m. Sunday, congratulating Garrison on his victory.

"I HAVE NO regrets," said Connick today. "I feel that I've learned a lot and made many new friends. Perhaps surprisingly, I find that I like politics."

"I feel that we gave it our best shot and lost," he added. "The good Lord willing, there'll be other times and other elections."

THIRD TERM ASSURED

Garrison Won Vote With Racial Coalition

By ROY REED

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NEW ORLEANS — Jim Garrison, the controversial district attorney of New Orleans, won Saturday's election here with the kind of populist coalition that Southern liberals often dream about.

An analysis of the returns from the Democratic primary, in which he won a clear ma-

OUTSIDER'S VIEW

An outsider's view on the New Orleans district attorney's race is provided by this special dispatch from the New York Times Service. The Times News Service will become a part of the States-Item's regular service Nov. 24.

majority and avoided a runoff, showed the bulk of Garrison's support came from Negroes and working-class whites.

Garrison led his main rival, Harry F. Connick, 84,992 to 60,385, with two other candidates trailing badly. Garrison had 53 per cent of the vote.

IN A 12-MAN Mayor's race, James E. Fitzmorris Jr., a middle-of-the-road businessman who almost was elected mayor four years ago, was far ahead with about 35 per cent of the vote. He will face Moon Landrieu, president of the City Council, in a runoff Dec. 13. Victor H. Schiro, the present mayor, is retiring.

Garrison's primary victory virtually assured his election to a third term. He will face a largely unknown Republican opponent in the general election in April. The Republican is given practically no chance. Democrats make up 96.8 per cent of the registered voters here.

Garrison made it clear that he regards the vote as an expression of confidence in his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

HE SAID THE investigation was finished—but that he still intends to prosecute Clay L. Shaw on a charge of perjury. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, was acquitted in a jury trial last March of a charge of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

Shaw testified during his trial that he had not known David Ferrie, another figure in the Garrison conspiracy inquiry. Garrison contends that Shaw did know Ferrie, who is now dead, and he has charged Shaw with perjury. No trial date has been set.

Asked by an interviewer where Saturday's election left the Shaw affair, Garrison, his face grim, replied, "He goes to trial. He goes to trial."

POLITICAL ANALYSTS here see Garrison's election triumph as due to a variety of factors ranging from anti-establishment sentiment to Garrison's strong identification

with the memory of the late President Kennedy.

Among working class whites, he is popular for "standing up" to the federal government. He charged repeatedly during his two-year investigation that the government, particularly the Central Intelligence Agency, was trying to thwart his effort to discover the truth.

Connick, a former U.S. attorney whose appeal largely was to middle and upper-class whites who thought the Garrison investigation was irrational, became a victim of this antigovernment sentiment.

GARRISON WAS supported actively by a number of influential political organizations in both the Negro and the poor white communities.

Negro precincts voted for him even heavier than the poor white precincts and probably gave him the edge he needed to avoid a runoff.

Garrison is well known in the Negro community and his opponents are not. He also is well liked. He has a reputation for being friendly to Negroes, although he is not thought of as a civil rights liberal.

PERHAPS THE greatest reason for his popularity among Negroes, observers here believe, is his reputation — deserved or not — for trying to solve the murder of John Kennedy, one of the most beloved white men in Negro America.

groes and whites were said to be largely unaware, or at least unconcerned, that they were supporting the same man. Each group supported him for its own reasons.

precedented in Louisiana politics. The late Earl Long based his success on a populist coalition of Negroes and poor whites. Race was not an issue in the Garrison election. The Ne-

Negro and white, against "the establishment" became likely. Dr. Henry L. Mason, chairman of the political science department at Tulane University, noted that a black-white alliance is not un-

When it became known that his chief challenger, Connick, had gained the support of a large number of wealthy businessmen as well as both daily newspapers, an unwitting alliance of the poor, both