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ATTACK ON KEY SHAW DEFENSE CLAIM PUSHED

Oswald Met Defendant, Is Testimony

The state was expected to continue its assault today on a key position of the defense in the trial of Clay L. Shaw—Shaw's claim that he "never laid eyes on" Lee Harvey Oswald or David William Ferrie.

Shaw, 55, is on trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

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SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

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Being Investigated

AN EVENTFUL day yesterday, the first in the 16-day-old trial not taken up with jury selection, there were these major developments:

The state produced five surprise witnesses whose testimony was designed to place Shaw, Ferris and Oswald together in Clinton on an unspecified date in September, 1963.

District Attorney Jim Garrison, in a lengthy opening statement, made it clear he intends to place the Warren Commission report on trial alongside Shaw.

Chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond, in an opening statement of his own, said the defense will show the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, "is a notoriety-seeking liar whose very name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest and just people."

Judge Haggerty turned down a defense motion that he grant immunity from prosecution to Mrs. Harold McMaines, nee Sandra Moffett, to induce her to return from Iowa to testify.

Mrs. McMaines, a former girl friend of Russo, says her testimony would contradict Russo's. Russo testified at a preliminary hearing he overheard Shaw, Oswald and Ferris plotting the assassination.

OSWALD WAS named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin. Ferris, who died here Feb. 22, 1967, has been named by Garrison as a key figure in the alleged plot.

The key witness yesterday was a onetime civil rights worker who told the jury he saw Shaw, Ferris and Oswald together in Clinton.

Corrie C. Collins of Baton Rouge, the last of five witnesses to take the stand in a long day, insisted he saw the three in the small East Feliciana Parish town during a racially tense period of late August or early September of 1963.

SHORTLY BEFORE, in his opening statement, Dymond had told the jury "It is our

intention to prove to you that not only did Shaw not engage in conspiracy, but that he never knew or laid eyes on either Oswald or Ferris."

Collins, a plump postal worker with a mustache, in 1963 was head of the Clinton chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, then pushing a voter registration drive.

One day, he said, a black car pulled up and parked near him as he was standing outside the door to the voter registrar's office. Collins said a man he later recognized as Oswald stepped from the back seat.

HE NEXT pointed out Shaw, sitting at the defense table flanked by four lawyers, as the man he saw behind the steering wheel. He identified a photograph of Ferris as the man who was sitting next to Shaw.

Asked when he concluded the man he saw was Oswald, he said he recognized him from a picture after the assassination.

"Were you aware the Warren Commission was conducting an extensive investigation of the assassination?" Dymond asked.

"I was aware."

"AT THE TIME you knew you had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in Clinton. Did you report it?"

"No."

"Why?"

"No one asked me."

"How could anyone ask you if they didn't know about it?"

Collins shrugged: "If they wanted to know they could just ask me."

Testimony by other witnesses was that Oswald went to Clinton to try to find a job in the East Louisiana State Hospital in nearby Jackson.

PRECEDING Collins to the stand were Edwin L. McGehee, a Jackson barber; Reeves Morgan of Jackson, a former state legislator; John Manchester, Clinton town marshal, and Henry E. Palmer of Jackson, voter registrar for East Feliciana Parish.

McGehee testified he gave Oswald a haircut and referred him to Morgan for possible help in getting the hospital job. Morgan said he discussed the job prospects with Oswald, telling him it wouldn't hurt if he were a registered

voter. The Federal Bureau of Investigation questioned him about contacts with Oswald. Of the five, only Morgan had talked with the FBI at all and he said he notified the bureau of his own volition.

MORGAN SAID the agent thanked him, told him the FBI knew about Oswald's visits to the Clinton area and he heard nothing more from them.

Manchester testified he was "checking out" all strange cars in Clinton at the time due to the voter registration drive and saw a big black car parked near the office entrance.

"I checked this automobile out," said Manchester. "I walked over and talked to the man behind the wheel of this car. He was a big man, gray hair, ruddy complexion. An easy talking man. He said he was a representative of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans."

MANCHESTER pointed out Shaw as the man he had questioned. Shaw stared back at him impassively.

Palmer testified Oswald tried to register as a voter but couldn't establish residence.

"I told him he didn't have to be a registered voter in the parish to get a job at the hospital," he said.

The registrar also said he saw the big black car parked outside his door, with two men sitting in it. It remained there, he added, from about 10:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

"DO YOU SEE anyone here with the same general description as the driver of that car?" asked assistant DA Andrew M. Sciambra.

"I would say that man right there," Palmer replied, pointing to Shaw. But under cross examination he said he couldn't be sure.

When McGehee took the stand as the trial's first witness, Dymond objected the proper groundwork hadn't been laid. He said chief prosecutor James L. Alcock must first show there was a conspiracy. Alcock said the testimony would "link up," and the judge allowed him to proceed.

DYMOND MADE a point of showing McGehee and others if Oswald was clean-shaven. All said he was. Russo's testimony in the preliminary hearing indicated he wore a beard during this period.

In his opening statement, Garrison mentioned the alleged Clinton meeting as a point the state would prove. It was one of a very few points in the opening statement that had not been mentioned in the case before.

Another point which surprised close observers of the case was Garrison's allegation Shaw received mail in 1966 at 1414 Chartres addressed to "Clem Bertrand." Shaw has denied ever using the alias Clem or Clay Bertrand.

BERTRAND IS the name used by the mysterious figure who called attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. the day after the assassination and asked him to defend Oswald. Garrison contends Shaw and Bertrand are one and the same.

Garrison also said in the statement Shaw signed the guest register at the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport as Clay Bertrand in December, 1966.

On the matter of whether the state will go into the question of the assassination in Dallas itself, Garrison said:

"Our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans."

...making the opening statement for the defense yesterday in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, chief counsel F. Irvin Dymond released no official text. Here are his remarks as reported from the courtroom:

"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 three and one-half hours.

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

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

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

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

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

...then on May 2, 1967, Russo the many inconsistencies. A 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 lawyers will get him. And if he changes the testimony, Garrison will get him.

"WE WILL PROVE that another witness is totally unworthy. And we will present witnesses to whom Russo said he lied.

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

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

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

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

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

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 willfully 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.

Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and 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 16th 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 Wasp, 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 showing 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 16, 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 pictures and a television tape of this 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 of the United States. Ferrie, not as positive about his alibi, said he thought he might make a speech at a college in Hammond, La. As the state will show, Shaw made his way to the west coast and Ferrie, after his long drive back from Texas, made his way to Hammond, Louisiana, where he slept, not in a hotel room, but on a bed in a college dormitory.

By a month after the meeting, Lee Oswald had moved into a rooming house in Dallas under an assumed name. By the following month when the time for the President's parade arrived, Oswald was on the parade route at the Texas School Book Depository, where a job had been found for him. By the night of Friday, November 22nd the President was dead, Ferrie was driving through a thunderstorm to Houston, Texas, and the defendant, Shaw, was out on the west coast. Lee Oswald, however, was in a Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

AS TO THE PLANNING—the conspiracy—our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the 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 President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group or the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it, will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE STATE WILL SHOW that Ferrie drove to Houston on the day of the assassination, departing from New Orleans on the evening of Nov. 22—some hours after the President was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed. Ferrie drove, with two young companions, through a severe storm for the ostensible purpose of going ice skating in Houston. Upon arriving in Houston, Ferrie and his companion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of the rink. Despite the 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.

At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was employed in the order filling department. He lived in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Oswald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Irving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's sister, Linnie 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 Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Oswald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will testify, Oswald replied that the package contained the curtain rods he had returned home to pick up the night before. Frazier will further testify that Oswald told him that he would not be returning to Irving that night, Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

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 motorcade which was due to pass directly in front of the Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston street onto Elm street. While the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like they came from the area of the underpass—near the grassy knoll—in front of the President.

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

Evidence will also indicate that a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found at the Depository and that, based upon the testimony of 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

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

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

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

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

The state will qualify Robert H. West, the County Land Surveyor for Dallas County, 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. Frazier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an expert in the field of ballistics. Special Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who is a photographic expert with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be qualified and will testify.

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

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

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

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.

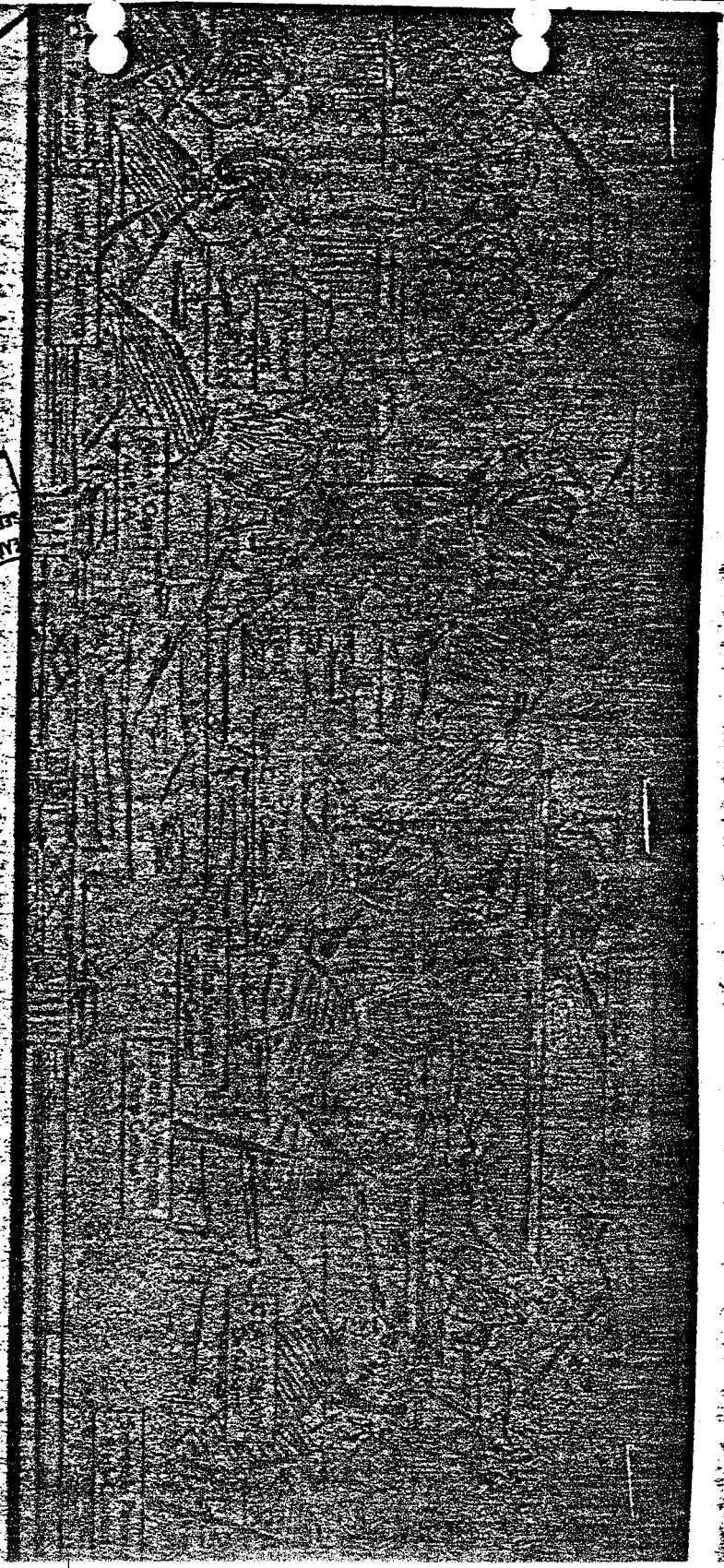
The evidence will further show that some time during the year 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, requested the U.S. Post Office to deliver mail addressed to him at his residence at 1313 Dauphine st. to 1414 Chartres st., the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff Biddison. This change-of address order was 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 investigation by the district attorney's office. In connection with this evidence, the state will offer into evidence the U.S. Post Office forms reflecting the change of address initiated by the defendant and testimony showing the delivery to that address of mail addressed to "Clem Bertrand."

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

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

COURTROOM SCENE AS PAID BY GARRISON DELIVERED OPENING STATEMENT IN CLARK SHAW TRIAL

Sketches by Sales Item article Louis E. Boudin



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