

Tight Security Placed at New Orleans Court

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BY RONALD J. OSTROW
Times Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS — A hard-to-believe tale of a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy is being unfolded here, but by the time the spectator gets inside the courtroom, he is almost conditioned to accept the extraordinary.

Under the tightest security precautions, anyone leaving or entering the courtroom at recess is thoroughly frisked by deputies.

To gain admission, he must have a ticket. A team of armed deputies camped outside the courtroom matches the ticket with an application form bearing a photograph of the holder. A prison trusty, housed in the Orleans Parish Jail beneath the courtroom, took the pictures.

Once inside, the atmosphere grows more charged. A dozen deputies,

some in forest-green uniforms, others in plain clothes, face the spectators, scanning their every movement.

The slightest murmur among the audience produces a bellow from a court crier, who sits beneath the panel of three judges conducting the preliminary hearing.

"Order in the courtroom! Let's have quiet," he shouts.

The deputies take up the cry.

The deputies began to

frisk spectators Wednesday—after some persons involved in the hearing reportedly received threatening phone calls.

One arrest was made Tuesday. Police said an ex-convict from Michigan called parish prison officials and said he "intended to make national headlines in New Orleans."

Security Measures

But Sheriff Louis A. Heyd declined to say the call prompted the tightened-security measures.

Principals in the case are under court orders not to talk with reporters. Under the tightest wrap is Clay L. Shaw, the New Orleans civic leader whom Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison wants to try for conspiring to kill the President.

Each time the urbane Shaw leaves the court, flanked by his team of lawyers, he is escorted by the reporters and TV cameras that crowd the parish courthouse steps.

"No comment, no comment," mutters Deputy Saverio Loyacano, who leads the procession. *DW*

Prosecutors Divided on Garrison's Conduct

District Attorneys at L.A. Session Give Views on Implications of Kennedy Probe

BY BOB JACKSON
Times Staff Writer

The nation's prosecutors are apparently divided over the conduct and implications of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A sampling of opinion among delegates to the National District Attorneys Assn. convention here Thursday showed that many are skeptical about his evidence and privately critical of the way he has handled the case.

Others, however, are quick to defend him.

Richard E. Gerstein, state's attorney of Dade County, Fla., said Garrison "contacted me several months ago when he believed he had uncovered a conspiracy, and asked my help.

"I interviewed several persons in the greater Miami area on his behalf, including some American citizens and some persons of Cuban background."

Learned 'Fragments'

Gerstein said he was only able to learn "fragments" of Garrison's case from his own interviews. But he added:

"I know Jim Garrison and I have complete confidence in his integrity and ability. I do not feel he would embark on such an

investigation unless he had good cause."

Joseph Murray, prosecuting attorney of Ashland County, Ohio, said he believed Garrison was trying his case "too much on the outside." "We're generally reluctant to try our cases out of court or give so much information out beforehand that it tends to jeopardize the prosecution of the case.

"I hesitate to say Garrison has been a publicity hound since I hope he had evidence before he made such charges," Murray said.

Opinion on Russo

Of Perry Raymond Russo, Garrison's apparent prime witness, Murray said:

"The guy has changed his story several times. I hope Garrison's got more evidence than that."

Some prosecutors felt Garrison is doing his best under the circumstances.

"He had a duty to present this case," said Robert Russell, district attorney of El Paso County, Colo.

"I think Garrison has handled the situation very well. Once the story leaked out in the newspapers it

put him in a bad position."

But another prosecutor—Edmund H. Jeschke of Onondaga County, N.Y.—said of Garrison:

"The investigation should have been handled a little more discreetly."

And Harry C. Templeton of Winchester, Tenn., who is district attorney for a seven-county area, remarked:

"I'm not impressed, and I don't think the investigation is in the public interest."

Templeton said if he obtained similar leads, "I certainly would make the information available to other authorities such as the FBI instead of proceeding on my own."

In a luncheon address, Joseph A. Ball of Long Beach, a private attorney who was counsel to the Warren Commission, said that body investigated "more important evidence than anything I've seen in the newspapers lately."

25,000 Witnesses

"Over 25,000 witnesses were interviewed by the FBI in this investigation," Ball said.

"Agents combed the French Quarter in New Orleans and interviewed homosexuals. They found no evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had ever associated with anyone there." (The Warren Commission found that Oswald alone was responsible for Mr. Kennedy's death.)

About 250 prosecutors and their wives are attending the four-day convention at the Statler Hilton, which closes Saturday.

LAWYER INDICTED BY JURY PROBING KENNEDY 'PLOT'

BY RONALD J. OSTROW

Times Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS—A grand jury probing an alleged plot to kill President John F. Kennedy Thursday indicted for perjury an attorney who says Lee Harvey Oswald asked him for legal help.

Dean Adams Andrews Jr. was charged with lying to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

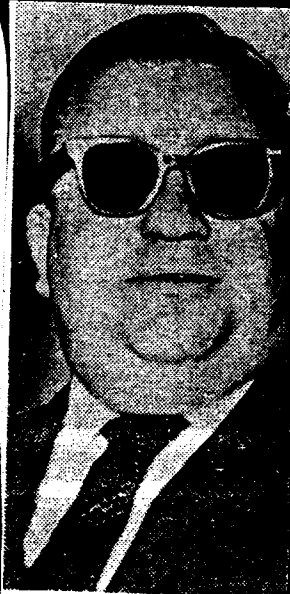
The indictment said that Andrews gave answers under oath that he "well knew were false and untrue and all of which were related to matters material to the issue and question under investigation, to wit: a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

It was not revealed what constituted the alleged perjury.

Andrews surrendered himself to officials of Orleans Parish prison late Thursday, and was released on

\$1,000 bond.

In an interview with



Dean Adams Andrews Jr.
(W) Wirephoto

New Orleans
Jury Indicts
Parish Lawyer

radio station WDSU. Andrews said he did not know why he had been indicted.

"I testified to the best of my ability. Garrison has an alleged plot under investigation. I have no knowledge of such a plot. I have no key and I don't even know where the locks are."

He said he would have given "8 to 5 odds" that he would be indicted by the grand jury.

Shortly before he was indicted, Andrews was suspended as assistant district attorney of neighboring Jefferson Parish by Dist. Atty. Frank H. Langridge.

Langridge said the suspension implied no wrongdoing, but was justified by the unfavorable publicity surrounding Andrews.

Andrews had told the Warren Commission that, shortly after the Kennedy assassination, a "Clay Bertrand" contacted him about defending Oswald.

He also told the commission that Oswald had visited his law office in 1963, accompanied by "some gay kids (homosexuals)." Oswald, he said, wanted to have his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps changed and to obtain citizenship for his Russian-born wife.

The commission discounted Andrews' testimony, partly because of inconsistencies and the lack of any corroborating evidence.

The FBI attempted to find Bertrand but could not.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison contends that Bertrand is an alias used by Clay L. Shaw, who he says conspired with Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder Mr. Kennedy.

A three-judge panel here is conducting a hearing to determine if there is "probable cause" to try Shaw.

Andrews has told Garrison he cannot tell if Bertrand and Shaw are the same man. He has refused to take a lie detector test.

Andrews appeared before the grand jury for the second time Thursday.

The grand jury also

heard Thursday from Gordon Novel, whom Andrews described as a good friend and client of his. Novel, owner of a bar on the edge of the French Quarter here, is believed to have been asked about his 1961 dealings with Sergio Arcacha Smith.

Arcacha headed a Cuban exile movement and trained men for the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Truth Not Assured by Hypnosis, Drugs

BY HARRY NELSON
Times Medical Editor

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There is no guarantee that the story told by a person under hypnosis is true, according to authorities.

The same thing applies to a subject who is under the influence of sodium pentothal, the so-called truth serum, say psychiatrists who have been using the drug for years.

Both were used on Perry Raymond Russo, a key witness in the New Orleans investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"A person will not intentionally lie under hypnosis, but if you ask me whether he can be made to lie I must say yes," a Los Angeles psychologist who uses hypnotism in therapy said Thursday.

He explained that a skillful hypnotist could present questions to the subject in such a form that he would be unaware he was telling a lie.

"So you would have to say that although a subject says what he believes to be true, it may not in fact be truthful," the psychologist said.

Another authority said that the use of sodium pentothal also is no assurance of truthful testimony.

"If an individual is a pathological liar, he will lie under the influence of sodium pentothal just as he does when he's not under the influence," he said.

Not Truth Serum

"It is very useful under certain circumstances because it lowers inhibitions which may be blocking the release of certain information, but it is not a truth serum."

During a preliminary hearing Thursday, a de-

fense attorney implied that Russo may have been under the influence of hypnosis when he testified Tuesday, the opening day of court proceedings. Earlier, Russo had said he had been hypnotized three times between Feb. 24 and Monday.

The Los Angeles authority said the attorney's speculation is technically possible. Such a performance is called post-hypnotic suggestion.

In post-hypnotic suggestion, the subject is hypnotized and told that at a given time in the future, after he has been removed from his hypnotic trance, he will respond in a certain way. The hypnotist then proceeds to tell him how to respond.

If the hypnotist suggests that the subject respond in a certain way to questions that will be asked of him, the subject will say exact-

ly what he has been told to say—provided that doing so is compatible with his value system.

But if his value system is such that he cannot accept the particular kind of instructions he is receiving, he will refuse to execute the instructions given him by the hypnotist.

"In other words, he may accept certain instructions but not others—it all depends on what kind of a person he is," the expert said. "If you suggest under hypnosis that he kill someone the next day, he won't do it unless it is compatible with his value system."

Cooperation Needed

In the case of sodium pentothal, another authority said a clever psychiatrist often can push a patient into saying anything he wants him to say, provided the individual is cooperative. In other circumstances, the patient may say nothing, or tell only lies.

Sodium pentothal is classified as an anesthetic. It is commonly used in the operating room as the sole anesthetic if the surgery is to be brief, or in conjunction with other anesthetic agents. It is also used to control convulsions and in dental extractions.

The drug acquired its reputation as a truth serum during World War II, when doctors used it to get fliers who were in a state of hysteria following shocking experiences to recount those experiences.

It has since been used, sometimes successfully, on hysterical psychiatric patients or amnesia victims.

The drug is given by injection in a dark, quiet room in order to block out all outside stimulation. The doctor must be careful not to give too much or the patient will become completely anesthetized.

The usual practice is to ask the patient to start at 100 and slowly count backwards. The doctor tells by the slurring of the patient's speech and other signs when enough has been given to remove inhibitions without making him unconscious. *END*