

Shaw Trial Is Set for February

10-16-61
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Clay L. Shaw will go on trial for conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy about the middle of February, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled today.

This decision was the result of a compromise between the defense, which had sought a six-month delay, and the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison, who had sought a speedy trial.

The DA's office agreed to a "reasonable delay," and the judge today set the mid-February date, nearly a year after Shaw was first arrested.

Judge Haggerty officially set the trial for the first jury day in February. This varies from month to month, but is always after the 10th and usually about the 15th. Judges begin selecting the juries on the first of the month and the jury day is the first day the jury sits after this process is completed.

GARRISON CHARGES THAT SHAW, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here in 1963 to plot the President's death. Shaw denies it.

Also today, the judge denied a motion by the defense for a supplemental bill of particulars of the charges against Shaw. Judge Haggerty said he already had ruled on the points raised by the state. They concerned details of alleged meetings attended by Shaw in New Orleans and Baton Rouge in furtherance of the "conspiracy."

F. Irving Dymond, chief defense counsel for Shaw, indicated today he probably would seek a change of venue to move the site of the trial out of New Orleans. The judges said the law gives him until two days before the trial date to do this.

As court opened today, Dymond said he was not satisfied with the state's answer to his motion for the supplemental bill of particulars. The judge ruled the answer was satisfactory, and Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal.

Judge Haggerty then took up the motion for a trial delay.

THE JUDGE SAID THAT IN view of the agreement by the state to permit a reasonable delay, "the only thing we've got to decide here is what constitutes reasonable time."

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said that since Shaw was arrested March 1, the case ought to go to trial within a year of that date.

"Would that satisfy you?" the judge asked Dymond. Dymond said no. He said the amount of delay needed depended on the climate of opinion in New Orleans at the time. It was then that he said he probably would seek a change of venue.

"You will admit, Mr. Dymond," Judge Haggerty said, "that if you wait until two days before the trial begins, it will take at least a week of hearings" to settle the site issue.

Dymond said he did, but he had no way earlier of knowing what the state of public opinion would be.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he intended to do something about people who violated his order not to make public statements about the case, but did not want to make any contempt citations before the trial because it would further prejudice the case.

Dymond charged that Garrison had made "a lot of prejudicial and inflammatory statements" about the case "that would certainly prejudice jurors." He cited a lengthy interview in Playboy

magazine, television interviews in New York, and said he understood Garrison was to be interviewed in Chicago later this month.

Alcock said there were also public statements on the other side, and cited "the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and the attorney general of the United States."

THE JUDGE SAID it was impossible for his court to control U.S. officials.

This exchange stemmed from a request by the judge that Dymond agree to make his change of venue motion at least two weeks in advance of the trial date.

Dymond refused, saying "We're going to take every bit of time the law allows us."

JUDGE HAGGERTY asked Dymond if he didn't agree that a speedy trial was one way to stop the "barrage" of publicity on the case.

"It would be if we don't care what kind of jurors we get," Dymond replied.

After the hearing, defense attorney Edward Wegmann was asked if he were surprised at the rulings.

"We're not surprised at

anything. We just take it as it comes," he said.

WEGMANN REFUSED to comment on the statement allegedly made, and later denied during the weekend, by U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. It was to this statement that Alcock had referred.

The incident came in an appearance by Clark at the University of Virginia.

Reporter Roy Barry of the Charlottesville Daily Progress quoted remarks he said Clark made during a question and answer period after a legal forum at the school Friday night.

Barry's story quoted Clark as saying, "Much as I hate to do it, I may have to prosecute Jim Garrison. He took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him for personal aggrandizement."

THE JUSTICE Department denied that Clark had made the statement.

Yesterday, Barry backed up his report, saying, "Clark's statement struck me immediately. I had never heard Garrison threatened before. It was hardly the kind of statement a reporter would forget."

He added that he made careful notes of the attorney general's remarks and said that law students were present when he asked Clark a

follow-up question. "I then asked Clark what personal aggrandizement Garrison would get from prosecuting Shaw and what Garrison would gain by losing a nationally publicized case," Barry said.

Clark answered, Barry said, "Perhaps he (Garrison) is not as logical as you are."

Student legal forum president Rosewell Page III also refuted Barry's report. Asked about this, Barry said, "Well, in his (Page's) position, he would have to say that."

OSWALD A LONER, RESEARCHER SAYS

3-Year Study Contends He
Conspired Against Himself

NYT - 10/16/67

By MARTIN ARNOLD

If there was any conspiracy in Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy, the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine says, it was "Oswald as a conspirator against his own parents, his own family—against himself."

An article in the October issue of the Bulletin, "Lee Harvey Oswald: Psychological Capability of Murder," holds that Oswald was led to murder by a lifetime of feeling rejected, first because his father died before he was born, and then because he had an uprooted childhood.

Researched for three years, the article was written by Dr. David Abrahamsen, a governor of the Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University and psychiatric and medical director of the Foundation for the Prevention of Addictive Diseases.

Vengeance Against Parents

In an interview this week Dr. Abrahamsen said that such a person as Oswald "was unable to be a part of a conspiracy."

Rather, he had to act out, "by himself in secret," his vengeance against his parents, his country, his wife, and even the Soviet Union, which had refused him citizenship.

In the article Dr. Abrahamsen pictures Oswald as being almost the classic murderer—intensely vengeful, lonely and feeling rejected, living a fantasy life, unable to withstand frustration, an antisocial background, a tendency toward suicide and toward plasticity in self-identification.

"His problems began early in a sense before he was born," Dr. Abrahamsen writes. "His father's sudden death two months before Lee's birth in New Orleans on Oct. 18, 1939, and his mother's subsequent financial difficulties were the beginning of a disrupted infancy and childhood that were to have far reaching consequences."

Withdrawn and Lonely

The withdrawn and lonely boyhood, his being shunted from relative to relative and between couples and babysitters, his sleeping throughout most of his childhood in the same bed as his mother—all this, Dr. Abrahamsen says, left him a solitary figure, "craving to be in the limelight." At the same time he was filled with feelings "of guilt, revulsion and fear of being devoured."

In an interview this week the psychiatrist said that such a person as Oswald "was unable to be part of a conspiracy," that he had to act out his vengeance against his parents, his country, his wife and even the Soviet Union, which had refused him citizenship, "by himself in secret."

Of criminals in general, Dr. Abrahamsen writes that when one "commits his crime, it is invariably founded on his feeling that he must show his mother he is not insignificant and is able to take revenge upon her for rejecting him."

"The prime mark of the murderer," the psychiatrist adds, "is a sense of helpless impotence and a preoccupation with revenge, carried over from childhood."

In Oswald's case, Dr. Abrahamsen found all these factors present. *END*

WINS SPECIAL AP AWARD

S-I Is Cited for DA Probe Reporting

10-18-67 S.I.

The New Orleans States-Item was the recipient today of a special Associated Press citation for its exclusive story reporting District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination and for subsequent investigative reporting in the case.

The States-Item also shared with The Times-Picayune a second citation for photo coverage of the Delta Airlines jet crash near New Orleans International Airport that took 19 lives and the highway crash which killed actress Jayne Mansfield earlier this year.

The two citations were among 37 honors announced at the Associated Press Managing Editors convention in Chicago.

ONLY OTHER Louisiana AP member to receive a citation was the Lake Charles American Press for its photo coverage of the explosion-fire

that ripped through the Cities Service Company oil refinery in Lake Charles in August.

Thirty-four citations went to newspapers and three to broadcasters. All were honored for exceptional coverage of the news in behalf of all members of the cooperative news service.

In the category of news stories, the States-Item was one of 16 newspapers in the country cited by the AP.

The award read as follows: "For aggressive enterprise work that broke the story of District Attorney Jim Garri-

son's Kennedy assassination probe, and for subsequent investigative reporting in the case that provided several exclusive developments. All this material was made available quickly to The Associated Press, so other PMs (afternoon newspapers) could publish the material in the same cycle. Copyrighted stories were reserved for AP use only. For several hectic weeks, the Garrison story was big news around the world, and AP's coverage was greatly enhanced by the all-out coverage of the New Orleans States-Item."

The States-Item's story revealing Garrison's investigation was first uncovered by its veteran police reporter Jack Dempsey. He was then

joined by reporters Rosemary James and David Snyder in further investigation and in writing the story which broke

Feb. 17 and gained international attention.

almost every member of the States-Item staff participated in the coverage of the Garrison investigation.

The newphoto citation to both newspapers reads:

"For consistently excellent photo protection, highlighted by extraordinary work on the crash of a Delta jetliner that took 19 lives and the highway smashup that killed actress Jayne Mansfield. Both stories broke during pre-dawn hours, and in both instances the

pictures had moved to illustrate the story, all but one from the New Orleans members. AP's coverage was a nation-wide sweep."

Each of the citations was signed by I. William Hill, APME president and managing editor of the Washington Star, and Burton H. Blazar of the APME Member Citations Committee, managing editor of the Star-Gazette, Elmira, N.Y. The citations were sent to George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Other recipients of the award include:

NEWS COVERAGE

Akron Beacon Journal, Akron, Ohio; Belvidere Daily Republican, Belvidere, Ill.; The Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Star - Gazette, Elmira, N. Y.; Station KFAR, Fairbanks, Alaska; Station KFRB, Fairbanks, Alaska; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. D.; The Greensboro Record, Greensboro, N. C.; News Journal, Mansfield, Ohio; Kalamazoo Gazette, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Marshall News Messenger, Marshall, Tex.; The Miami News, Miami, Fla.; Station WHWH

Princeton, N. J.: Texarkana Gazette, Texarkana, Ark-Tex.; Washington C. H. Record-Herald, Washington Court House, Ohio.

NEWSPHOTO COVERAGE

Columbus Evening Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio; Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.; Independent and Press Telegram, Long Beach, Calif.; Port Huron Times Herald, Port Huron, Mich.; Williamsport Sun Gazette, Williamsport, Pa.

NEWS AND NEWSPHOTO

COVERAGE

Asheville Citizen Times, Asheville, N. C.; Anchorage Daily News, Anchorage, Alaska; Anchorage Daily Times, Anchorage, Alaska; The Brainerd Daily Dispatch, Brainerd, Minn.; Fairbanks Daily News Miner, Fairbanks, Alaska; Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio; Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio; The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.; Globe-Gazette, Mason City, Iowa; Mesa Tribune, Mesa, Ariz.; The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.; The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz.; The Orange Leader, Orange, Tex.; Rockford Morning Star, Rockford, Ill.

Shaw Motion Could Mean Extra Delay

The trial of accused presidential assassination conspirator Clay L. Shaw has been scheduled in mid-February, but defense attorneys indicated it may be closer to March if they decide to file motions to change the site of the trial.

Criminal District Judge Ed

ward A. Haggerty Jr. selected the first jury day in February usually between the 10th and 15th, as a compromise yesterday with the defense, which had asked for a six-month delay, and the state, which had sought a speedy trial.

If Shaw, who has denied any connection with the assassination, goes to trial in February, it will be nearly one year after he was arrested and charged by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Yesterday F. Irvin Dymond, Shaw's chief defense counsel, said he has until two days prior to the trial to file motions for a change of venue. Hearings on such a motion could delay the trial about two weeks, Judge Haggerty said.

The judge also denied a defense motion for a supplemental bill of particulars which would have outlined the state's charges against Shaw. The defense sought more information about alleged meetings attended by Shaw in New Orleans and Baton Rouge in furtherance of what Garrison calls a conspiracy to murder the president.