

# Shaw, Bertrand Linked by Postman's Account

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NEW ORLEANS — A white-haired mailman testified Wednesday that he delivered letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" to the French Quarter residence of a close friend of Clay L. Shaw in 1966.

The mail went there, added letter carrier James Hardiman, after Shaw filled out a change-of-address form at the Custom House postal station. Hardiman also said he delivered letters addressed to Shaw to the same friend's home during the same period.

The mailman's testimony came in support of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's claim that Shaw used the alias "Clem Bertrand" while allegedly plotting to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

### Fourth Week Begins

Shaw's trial on a charge of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie to kill Mr. Kennedy will enter the fourth day of its fourth week today when the defense will get a crack at Hardiman on cross-examination.

(Oswald was killed two days after the assassination, and Ferrie died in 1967.)

Hardiman, on the stand only about 20 minutes before court recessed Wednesday, was preceded

by Richard W. Jackson, who handled the postal change-of-address. Neither Jackson nor Hardiman were able to specify when in 1966 the change-of-address form was filed. But the former testified that the change-of-address was canceled as of Sept. 21

of that year, and Shaw's mail was again sent to his French Quarter home at 1313 Dauphine St.

Shaw was out of the country during part of 1966.

Hardiman testified that he delivered the Shaw and Bertrand mail in 1966 to the home of Jeff Biddison, a long-time Shaw acquaintance. The postman said he has had the same mail route for 15 years.

He said he dropped "several letters" addressed to Bertrand there, that none was ever returned for want of a recipient and that all bore U.S. stamps. He said he could not recall

the exact number. He said "he paid no attention" to the return addresses.

Asked if the letters were typed or handwritten, Hardiman replied: "Nice handwriting. The handwriting was very clear. I had no trouble making it out." Hardiman says his memory of the letters was refreshed by newspaper stories of Shaw's arrest more than two years ago (an reports that Shaw had used the aliases "Clay Bertrand" and "Clem Bertrand.")

Perry Raymond Russo, 27, testified earlier this week that "Clem Bertrand" was the name by

which he had been introduced to Shaw at a party in September, 1963, during which he overheard the alleged assassination plot.

Much of Wednesday was devoted to a defense assault on a memo written by Asst. Dist. Atty. Andrew Sciambra, the first Garrison representative to interview Russo, whose story led to the charge and indictment against Shaw.

Sciambra conceded the memo recalling a conversation in Baton Rouge Feb. 25, 1967, but dated

Feb. 27, 1967, was "full of omissions, full of errors, full of inaccuracies," and made no mention of Russo's story about overhearing the plot at the party.

Sciambra, attempting to explain the latter omission, said he was not especially "concerned" about relating the conspiracy story in the memo dated Feb. 27 because it actually was "secondary and peripheral." He said he and another assistant had prepared a detailed

memo dated Feb. 28 relating the party story. It resulted from recollections provided by Russo under sodium pentothal on Feb. 27.

He said while the memo of the interview with Rus-

so in Baton Rouge was dated Feb. 27, he dictated only the first paragraph of it that day and did not complete it, working "off and on," until "seven or 10 days later."