

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 State-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 perju-

ry. 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.

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 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 unprecedented 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 Negroes 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.