# OSWALD LAWYER ACCUSED OF LYING

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## Indicted For Perjury In New Orleans Probe

New Orleans, March 16 (AP)—The grand jury investigating a possible Kennedy assassination plot today indicated Lee Harvey Oswald's lawyer on charges of perjury.

In a surprise move, after overnight adjournment of the specialhearing on whether to try Clay L. Shaw for conspiring to murder President Kennedy, the grand jury indicted Dean A. Andrews, Jr., who testified before the Warren Commission, as well as the grand jury.

Andrews, a puzzling figure in the Warren Commission investigation, was placed under $1,000 bond.

The indictment said only that he testified under oath, giving answers which 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."

**Clay Bertrand Again**

"They must think I have some key that turns the lock and unlocks everything, but I don't," Andrews said.

The district attorney in suburban Jefferson parish, Frank Langridge, said he suspended Andrews from his post as an assistant district attorney earlier today.

In interrogation by a Warren Commission lawyer, Andrews testified a "Clay Bertrand" contacted him about representing Oswald after the assassination. But he said he didn't know how to contact Bertrand. The FBI never found him.

The grand jury summoned Andrews last week to ask him about his commission testimony.

Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney, contends that "Bertrand" was an alias used

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by Shaw, 54, a wealthy retired executive.

In the preliminary hearing, Perry R. Russo, Garrison's star witness, testified that he knew Shaw as "Clem Bertrand."

**Doubted They Would Act**

Before leaving the stand, Russo testified he did not at the time get the impression that Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie intended to carry out the assassination plot he says he heard them discussing.

Under cross-examination, Russo was quizzed about the talk he says he heard in Ferrie's apartment.

Question—You weren't part of it?

Answer—No, sir.

Q.—Was it understood that these three men would actively participate in the assassination?

A.—I didn't get that impression, no.

Q.—Was Dallas mentioned?

A.—No.

**Voice In Wilderness**

At that point Russo was excused from further cross-examination.

He testified earlier that he never spoke up about what he heard because "I was a voice in the wilderness, I wasn't going to fight with the Government."

Russo's testimony was brought out by attorneys for Shaw, who has been charged by Jim Garrison New Orleans District Attorney, with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The other two alleged conspirators—Oswald and Ferrie— are dead.

Russo, on the stand for the third straight day in a hearing to decide if Shaw should go to trial, also admitted to a three-judge criminal district court panel that he had been hypnotized three times recently, but not while testifying. He said the sessions took place between February 24 and March 13 in the office of the Orleans parish coroner, and were handled by Dr. Esmond Fatter.

**Truth Serum**

Garrison won an important point when the court permitted Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans parish coroner, to testify about inducing hypnosis in Russo through the use of sodium pentothal—commonly known as truth serum.

F. Irvin Dymond, a defense attorney, objected strenously to Chetta's testimony and at one point during a legal hassle, Judge Matthew Braniff snapped at the defense attorney:

"You made the implication this witness (Russo) was crazy. You inferred that he was testifying under hypnosis and also that he tried to kill himself. Where do you get off objecting now?"

Dymond had earlier asked Russo if he had ever attempted suicide and Russo replied that he had not.

**Legally Sane**

Dr. Chetta, coroner for more than 20 years, qualified as an expert witness in medicine, psychiatry and forensic medicine.

"I feel that Perry Russo fulfills all requirements of legal sanity," said Chetta.

By getting Chetta's testimony admitted into the preliminary hearing, Garrison can make it part of the official record of a trial for Shaw, if one is held. The defense claimed this was the primary reason Garrison requested the preliminary hearing. At a trial, such testimony would be of doubtful admissability if not already part of the case record.

Shaw's attorneys probed hard at Russo's explanation of why he did not speak to authorities immediately after the November 22, 1963 assassination. They hope to prove Garrison does not have sufficient evidence to take Shaw to trial.

Russo, a 25-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, testified he was present in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963 and heard Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie plotting to kill Kennedy.

Dymond said:

"You're an intelligent man,

AP Wirephoto

THE ETERNAL FLAME—The limbs of a magnolia tree at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington frame the new gravesite of President Kennedy and two of his children.

Mr. Russo. You knew a long time ago that the FBI and the Warren Commission were investigating and you knew what they had said in their findings. You knew how to get to the Secret Service, the FBI and the Warren Commission to tell them what you knew."

**"Closer To Home"**

A.—I don't know about the Warren Commission. The FBI said they arrested Oswald and that he was the man. I was 23 then, a voice in the wilderness. I wasn't going to fight with the Government."

Russo said he decided to come forth with his information after Ferrie died February 22 because "it's a little closer to home now."

At one point, Russo said he once saw Oswald clean-shaven but paid little attention to him. This statement brought a hush over the crowded courtroom, and brought the defense up alertly.

"Will you tell me why, after seeing him cleanly shaven, you had to have whiskers put on his photograph before you could recognize him?" roared Dymond.

**Was Not Dirty**

Russo shrugged and said the occasion was "the day that Oswald left New Orleans for Houston" and they were only together a few minutes and he mainly noticed that Oswald was not dirty.

Russo had testified previously that not until Garrison's men had touched up a photograph of Oswald by adding a five-day beard and mussing the hair did he recognize him as the man he knew as Ferrie's room-mate.

"I considered him a vagabond," Russo said of Oswald. "Ferrie introduced him to me as his room-mate."

Under Dymond's often-sarcastic questioning about why he had not come forward after seeing Oswald's pictures after the assassination, Russo said:

"I saw pictures of Oswald in the *Sun* holding a gun, one with him delivering pamphlets, a picture of him getting shot. . . .

"That face stayed in my mind but the FBI said they had got the man who shot President Kennedy. I read the Warren Commission was to investigate . . . I'm not going to argue with the FBI. But I told several of my friends, 'I might know that man.' "

Q.—You made the dogmatic statement in the March 1 interview in New Orleans that you had never seen that man.

A.—There were several reasons. I knew the D.A. was investigating at this time and I didn't want to say to someone who was not legal, 'that was the man.' I wanted to get off the hook. I just said, 'I don't know that man.'

**"No Instructions"**

In response to Dymond's probing, Russo said he could not remember receiving any post-hypnotic suggestions.

Q.—How many times have you been hypnotized?

A.—My recollection is three times.

Q. — Were you hypnotized March 14 (the day the hearing started)?

A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—Were you hypnotized yesterday?

A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—On March 13, were you hypnotized on that date?

A.—I don't think I was.

Q.—In all three instances of hypnosis, did it take place in the coroner's office?

A.—It is my recollection.

**Asked Questions**

Q.—What did Dr. Fatter do to hypnotize?

A.—I'd rather you ask him.

Q.—What do you remember he did?

A.—He asked me questions.

Dymond then asked what instructions Dr. Fatter had given him.

A.—He talked. There were no specific instructions that I can recall. He talked. It's not an instruction thing . . . he told me relaxing things."

The defense recalled Russo's testimony that he had noticed Shaw—who he said he knew later as Clem Bertrand—at a wharf dedication in New Orleans in May, 1962 at which President Kennedy spoke. Russo said he thought Shaw was a Secret Service man.

**Uneasy Feeling**

Q.—Let me ask you, wouldn't you have felt awfully uneasy about being present in a group of four men (at Ferrie's apartment) who were plotting the assassination of the President if you suspected one of the men was an agent of the Secret Service?

Russo replied that the conversation that night in Ferrie's apartment wiped out his impression that Shaw worked for the Secret Service.

According to Russo's account, Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie discussed specifics of killing the President, including a possible getaway flight to Cuba and the sacrificing of a scapegoat.

Shaw, 54, former managing director of the International Trade Mart here, was arrested by Garrison March 1. He was freed that night on $10,000 bond.

**Ferrie Died In Bed**

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot with a homosexual record, died in bed two days before Russo was publicly connected to the case.

Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, was killed by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination.

"If this thing drags on," presiding Judge Bernard Bagert told a newsman at the noon recess, "we will have Saturday sessions and Sunday sessions."