

**WARREN REPORT
ALSO, GARRISON**

**ON TRIAL
INDICATES**

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM

VOL. 92—NO. 207

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1969

PRICE 10c



DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON

District Attorney Jim Garrison made clear today he intends to try the Warren Commission Report along with Clay L. Shaw, and Shaw's attorney said he will show the state's star witness "is a liar."

Both sides made opening statements to the jury today in the trial of Shaw, 55, who is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

In making his opening statement, Garrison outlined the results of his two-year-old investigation of the assassination and declared his intention to go into events in

"We will offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy . . ."

Dealey Plaza, where Kennedy was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963, and challenge the Warren Commission's version of what happened.

IN TURN, CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL F. Irvin Dymond said he will prove state witness Perry Raymond Russo is a "notoriety-seeking liar whose very name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest people."

Under Louisiana law, the state does not have to prove Shaw had anything to do with the actual assassination.

BUT IN THE OPENING STATEMENT, Garrison said "we will offer evidence concerning the assassination in

Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans."

The conspiracy statute requires only that the state prove a conspiracy involving Shaw existed and that at least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy was committed.

The defense's opening statement came in the afternoon session. Dymond said he has no desire to defend the Warren Commission, but will prove that Shaw did not take part in any conspiracy and "never laid eyes on" either accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald or another accused conspirator, the late David W. Ferrie.

Dymond then launched into a long description of Russo's alleged involvement in the case, and promised to discredit him entirely.

Court was then recessed until later in the afternoon.

ALSO THIS MORNING, JUDGE Edward A. Haggerty Jr. refused to grant immunity from prosecution to a defense witness, Mrs. Harold McMaines (nee Sandra Moffett) in order to obtain her return from Iowa.

The judge turned down the motion after chief prosecutor

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CLAY SHAW WITH LAWYER F. IRVIN DYMOND

James L. Alcock objected.

The Garrison statement was the highlight as the trial moved into its first day of substantive business. It opened Jan. 21, but the first 14 court days were taken up with the selection of 12 jurors and two alternates. This process was completed yesterday.

GARRISON'S APPEARANCE today was the first time he has taken an active part in the trial. He has left the courtroom work up to Alcock, whom he named chief prosecutor just before it began.

The assassination investigation was begun by Garrison in November, 1965. Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

The outline of the state's case indicated it will rely heavily on the testimony of Russo, its star witness at the preliminary hearing for Shaw.

GARRISON'S OPENING statement, a 15-page document, contained little that was not already known about the state's case, but it detailed for the first time the structure of what the state intends to prove.

The statement began by citing the indictment, which states that Shaw is charged with "having willfully and unlawfully conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder John F. Kennedy."

Garrison then defined conspiracy under the Louisiana law, and ran through a series of overt acts he says the state will prove were committed in furtherance of the conspiracy. The alleged acts had been revealed earlier by Alcock in questioning jurors.

THEY INCLUDE a meeting between Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie at Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963; a discussion at that time by the three of assassination methods; a trip to the West Coast by Shaw in November, 1963; a trip by Ferrie to Houston the day of the assassination; and Oswald's taking a rifle to the Texas School Book depository building at Dallas on or before Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison then launched into a description of Oswald's activities in New Orleans during the summer of 1963, much of which agrees with the account in the Warren Report.

However, Garrison said that in June, 1963, Shaw attend-

ed a party in the French Quarter along with Ferrie and Oswald, and the assassination of Kennedy was discussed at that time.

LATER THAT same month, Garrison said, Shaw was observed talking with Oswald on the lakefront. This was testified to at the preliminary hearing for Shaw by Vernon Bundy Jr., an admitted narcotics addict who said he was preparing to inject heroin into his veins when he saw the two men.

Garrison adds to the earlier account that some "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflets were found at the scene. Oswald is known to have distributed such literature in New Orleans.

One event alleged by Garrison that had not been revealed before was a meeting between Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie in Clinton, La., in September, 1963. Garrison said he has witnesses and photos to support this.

After detailing these matters, Garrison jumped to Oswald's activities in Dallas in October and November of 1963, most of which are spelled out in the Warren Report.

On this matter, Garrison said, "As to the planning—the conspiracy—our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans."

GARRISON THEN turned to the activities of Russo, who testified at the preliminary hearing he overheard Shaw,

Oswald and Ferrie plotting the assassination at the September, 1963, party in Ferrie's apartment.

Shaw's trip to the West Coast, Garrison contended, was a part of the conspiracy. Shaw has said he was in San Francisco the day of the assassination.

Garrison said the state will introduce a ledger sheet of travel consultant firm detailing this trip. He said it was the same firm which arranged Oswald's trip to Europe several years earlier.

WITH REGARD to the assassination itself, Garrison said, the state will show that Kennedy and former Texas Gov. John B. Connally were wounded by gunshots fired by different guns from different

locations, and further, that more than one person was shooting at Kennedy.

"The final shot which struck him came from in front of him, knocking him backwards in his car," Garrison said.

The DA said the state will show the jury a color motion picture showing "the President as he is being struck by the various bullets and you will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal bullet strikes him from the front—not the back but the front."

GARRISON THEN went into the matter of Clay or Clem Bertrand, the mystery man who attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. said called him the day after the assassination and asked him to defend Oswald. Garrison contends Shaw is Bertrand.

The evidence, Garrison said, will show that Shaw received mail in 1966 addressed to Clem Bertrand, and that he signed the guest register at the VIP room at New Orleans International Airport in December, 1966, as Clay Bertrand.

THE FIRST order of business this morning was denial by Judge Haggerty of two preliminary motions. One involved the defense request for Attorney Hugh Exnicios to produce certain tapes made by Alvin Beauboeuf.

The second motion was by

the defense asking Judge Haggerty to issue a protective order if Sandra Moffett McMaines were brought here to testify as a defense witness.

Alcock objected to the motion contending that such action would be "completely foreign to the laws of Louisiana."

JUDGE HAGGERTY overruled the defense motion.

Dymond contended that the law "in general terms, gives the court such authority to issue such an order.

"As has been made public, Perry Raymond Russo has contended that Sandra Moffett McMaines was with him at the time of a meeting in David Ferrie's apartment."

DYMOND TOLD the court that Mrs. McMaines has said that she did not make the acquaintance of Russo until after the date of the alleged visit to Ferrie's apartment.

Alcock told the court: "The state would like to make clear that it does not intend to clamp this woman in irons the moment she crosses the parish line."

But he said that if the witness comes to the parish and commits some infraction of the law "we would not only charge her but would be guilty of malfeasance in office" if Mrs. McMaines were not charged.

"**THE DISTRICT** attorney's

office has no intention to arrest this girl just because she is in the parish. Her fears are completely unfounded."

Mrs. McMaines consistently has refused to come back to Orleans Parish. Her attorney contends she is afraid of what might happen to her here.

Dymond told the judge, "It is the state's responsibility to see that justice is done. We have been assured by her attorney that she will come here if the order is issued."

"**HER ATTORNEY** has said that the only way he will bring her here is if the court will issue the protective order," said Dymond.

At this point, Judge Haggerty said, "The motion is denied. Take a bill of exception. Now let's bring the jury down."

Dymond took a bill of exception to the ruling after the jury had been brought into the courtroom.

DYMOND THEN asked that all witnesses be sequestered. He said this should include all witnesses in the courtroom not mentioned but whom the state intends to call.

At this point, Alcock asked for a five-minute recess.

When court reconvened, Judge Haggerty announced, "The next order of business will be the opening statement by the district attorney."

THIS WAS preceded, however, by a reading of the indictment against Shaw by an attache of the court.

ADDRESSES JURY

Shaw's Attorney Calls Russo Liar

F. Irvin Dymond, chief counsel for accused conspirator Clay L. Shaw, outlined the defense's position in his opening statement to the jury this afternoon in Judge Edward A. Haggerty's courtroom.

Dymond's statement, denying most of the allegations contained in the opening statement of District Attorney Jim Garrison, was brief in comparison to Garrison's.

Some of Dymond's remarks were interrupted by assistant district attorney James L. Alcock, who argued that Dymond was "going beyond the limits" of an opening statement.

DYMOND TOLD the 12-man jury that the defense would prove that the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, was a "liar" and that Shaw had never known Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie, who Garrison contends conspired with Shaw to kill President Kennedy.

Here is a resume of the first part of Dymond's statement:

Dymond said although the defense is not required to make an opening statement, "there are certain salient facts which must be brought out at this time."

Dymond said, "We are not

here to defend the findings of the Warren Commission." He said the defense had "neither the inclination, the desire nor the money to do so."

HE EXPLAINED it would be necessary to bring in about

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—States-Item photo.

MELVIN BELLI, famed criminal attorney who at one time represented the late Jack Ruby, was among the spectators at today's session of the Clay Shaw trial.

Shaw's Attorney Calls Russo Liar

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25,000 witnesses. Dymond said the defense would prove not only that Shaw did not take part in a conspiracy but that Shaw "never laid eyes" on either Ferrie or Oswald.

He said the defense would strike at the core of the state's case, the alleged meeting between David Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw.

Referring to the reported meeting, Dymond said "this alleged meeting was never even conceived until after the death of Ferrie."

HE EXPLAINED THERE

were two courses of action for the defense to take:

1. To prove that Shaw was somewhere else at the time of the alleged meeting. He said this would be impossible because, he explained, never has the state seen fit to give the exact date of the alleged meeting.

"Moreover, Mr. Shaw would have to go back 3½ years to account for his whereabouts even if they did give a date."

"2. The other alternative would be for the defense to prove that the person who said that Shaw was at the meeting lied when he said that.

"THE DEFENSE WILL prove that Perry Raymond Russo is a liar—a notoriety-seeking liar whose very name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest people."

At this time Dymond told the jurors he was going to give them a brief history of Perry Raymond Russo, at which time Alcock objected.

"Mr. Dymond is making an argument before the jury. He's going beyond the limits of an opening statement."

"I agree with you, Mr. Alcock," said Judge Haggerty and instructed Dymond not to present arguments before the jury.

DYMOND DENIED HE was arguing and Judge Haggerty

ordered him to proceed.

He continued, "We will begin with Russo's first entrance into this case. Perry Raymond Russo wrote a letter the day after Dave Ferrie died, to the district attorney, said he knew David Ferrie and some of his friends.

"On Feb. 24, 1967," said Dymond, "Russo was interviewed by Bill Bankston, a

reporter for the Baton Rouge State-Times. He later told in a 45-minute interview with Bankston that he wanted to get down all he knew about the case.

"HE DID NOT mention Clay Shaw in this interview, nor a Clem Bertrand, nor any other of the principals in this case.

"We will show that after Bankston's story broke in the paper, that reporters swarmed on Russo at Baton Rouge. We will prove that in statements made to three reporters he did not mention anything about Clay Shaw, Ferrie or Oswald, the three principals alleged in this conspiracy.

"On Feb. 25, we will show that an assistant district attorney went to Baton Rouge to interview Russo, and this interview lasted 3½ hours.

"THE ASSISTANT district attorney, Mr. Andrew Sciambra, later returned to New Orleans and on Feb. 27 wrote a memo of 3,500 words reporting to Mr. Garrison the information he had gotten from Russo.

"We will show that nowhere in the report was there any mention of Clem Bertrand, Clay Shaw or any mention of any conspiracy evidence."

Garrison's Statement to Shaw Jury

Here is a text of the opening statement of District Attorney Jim Garrison in the Clay Shaw trial which was released by the DA's office:

The State of Louisiana is required by law in all criminal trials to make an opening statement to the jury. This statement is merely a blueprint of what the State intends to prove. It has no probative value and should not be considered as evidence in the case.

The defendant, Clay L. Shaw, is charged in a bill of indictment with having willfully and unlawfully conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder John F. Kennedy.

The crime of criminal conspiracy is defined in Criminal Code of Louisiana as follows:

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

Criminal conspiracy is the agreement or combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing any crime; provided that an agreement or combination to commit a crime shall not amount to a criminal conspiracy unless, in addition to such agreement or combination, one or more of such parties does an act in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.

As required by the definition of criminal conspiracy, the State will prove the following overt acts:

1—A meeting of Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferrie and the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, in the apartment of David W. Ferrie at 3330 Louisiana ave. parkway in the city of New Orleans during the month of September, 1963.

2—Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and the defendant, Shaw of means and methods of execution of the con-

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defendant and David Ferrie agreed that as part of the plan they would make sure they were not at the scene of the assassination. Their plan for the day of the shooting was to be engaged in a conspicuous activity in the presence of as many people as possible. The defendant, Shaw, stated he would go to the west coast of the United States. Ferrie, not as positive about his alibi, said he thought he might make a speech at a college in Hammond, La. As the state will show, Shaw made his way to the west coast and Ferrie, after his long drive back from Texas, made his way to Hammond, Louisiana, where he slept, not in a hotel room, but on a bed in a college dormitory.

By a month after the meeting, Lee Oswald had moved into a rooming house in Dallas under an assumed name.

By the following month when the time for the President's parade arrived, Oswald was on the parade route at the Texas School Book Depository, where a job had been found for him. By the night of Friday, November 22nd the President was dead, Ferrie was driving through a thunderstorm to Houston, Texas, and the defendant, Shaw, was out on the west coast. Lee Oswald, however, was in a Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

AS TO THE PLANNING—the conspiracy—our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans. It is the position of the State of Louisiana that, regardless of the power which might bring about the execution of a President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group or the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it, will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law.

And so, with David Ferrie now dead and Lee Oswald now dead, the state is bringing to trial Mr. Shaw for his role—as revealed by evidence—in participating in the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

Returning our attention to the cluttered apartment of David Ferrie: The evidence will show that Perry Russo had been a fairly close friend of David Ferrie for some time prior to the meeting between the defendant, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald.

THE EVIDENCE further will show that Perry Russo first met Lee Harvey Oswald at David Ferrie's apartment shortly before the principal meeting between the named conspirators took place. At this meeting Oswald, who was cleaning a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight, was introduced to Russo by Ferrie as Leon. Perry Russo saw Lee Harvey Oswald at Ferrie's apartment at least once after the meeting of the conspirators. On this occasion Oswald appeared to be having some difficulty with his wife and he gave Russo the impression he was leaving town.

Russo also had seen the defendant Shaw, once before the meeting. This was at the Nashville Street wharf at the time President Kennedy was speaking there in the Spring of 1962. The defendant, Shaw, also was seen by Russo with David Ferrie subsequent to the assassination at Ferrie's service station in Jefferson Parish.

In connection with the testimony of Perry Russo, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of the defendant, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, as well as pictures of the exterior and interior of David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. Parkway, and other corroborating evidence.

The evidence will further show that the defendant in accordance with the plan, and in furtherance of it, did in fact

head for the West Coast of the United States—ostensibly to make a speech—on Nov. 15, 1963. He remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, thereby establishing an alibi for himself for the day of the shooting.

The State will offer into evidence a ledger sheet of travel consultants and testimony which reflects the arrangements made by the defendant, Shaw, to go to the West Coast. This travel consultant firm—which in 1963 was located in the International Trade Mart—was the same firm which arranged for Lee Oswald to go to Europe, from which he went to Russia, several years earlier.

THE STATE WILL SHOW that Ferrie drove to Houston on the day of the assassination, departing from New Orleans on the evening of Nov. 22—some hours after the President was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed. Ferrie drove, with two young companions, through a severe storm for the ostensible purpose of going ice skating in Houston. Upon arriving in Houston, Ferrie and his companion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of the rink. Despite the fact that he had driven all the way from New Orleans to Houston for the purpose of ice skating, David Ferrie never put on any ice skates at all. While his young friends skated, Ferrie stood by the public pay phone as if waiting for a call.

The evidence will further show that earlier, after Lee Oswald's departure from New Orleans, he took a short trip to Mexico and then made his way to Dallas. On Oct. 14, 1963, he rented a room at 1026 N. Beckley st. under the fictitious name of O. H. Lee. Two days later he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository, which was located at the intersection of Houston and Elm sts. in Dallas, Tex.

At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was employed in the order filling department. Frazier lived in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Oswald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Irving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's sister, Linnie May Randall, was a neighbor of Mrs. Paine's in Irving.

SINCE OSWALD HAD AN APARTMENT in Dallas, he made arrangements with Frazier to ride to Irving with him only on weekends. Oswald thereafter rode to Irving with Buell Frazier every Friday except the one immediately preceding the assassination. Oswald did not go to see his wife and daughter on that weekend because, he said, he was working on getting his driver's license. However, that next week Oswald once more broke his ritual with Frazier. On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald asked Frazier if he could ride to Irving that night for the purpose of picking up some curtain rods for his apartment. On Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Oswald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will testify, Oswald replied that the package contained the curtain rods he had returned home to pick up the night before. Frazier will further testify that Oswald told him that he would not be returning to Irving that night, Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

Buell Frazier will testify that he entered the Texas School Book Depository building that morning about 50 feet behind Lee Oswald. Oswald was still carrying the package. Frazier will testify that he saw Oswald a couple of times that morning, but never saw the package again. Around noon of that day, Frazier went to the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository to watch the presidential

torcade which was due to pass directly in front of the Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston street onto Elm street. While the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like they came from the area of the underpass—near the grassy knoll—in front of the President.

AT THE CONCLUSION of Frazier's testimony, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of a paper sack found in the Texas School Book Depository, as well as pictures of Dealey Plaza as it appeared on the day of the assassination.

Evidence will also indicate that a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found at the Depository and that, based upon the testimony of Buell Wesley Frazier, this rifle had been brought there by Lee Oswald that morning when he arrived with Frazier.

With regard to the assassination itself, the State will establish that on Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the same limousine, were wounded as a result of gunshots fired by different guns at different locations. Furthermore, the State will show that President Kennedy himself was struck by a number of bullets coming from different guns at different locations—thus showing that more than one person was shooting at the President. The evidence will show that he was struck in the front as well as the back—and that the final

shot which struck him came from in front of him, knocking him backwards in his car. Once again, since Lee Oswald was in the Book Depository behind the President, this will show that a number of men were shooting and that he was, therefore, killed as the result of a conspiracy.

The state, in showing that a number of guns were fired during the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will offer, in addition to eyewitnesses, various photographs and motion pictures of what transpired in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.

First, the state will offer an 8mm color motion picture film taken by Abraham Zapruder, commonly known as the Zapruder film. This film, which has not been shown to the public, will clearly show you the effect of the shots striking the President. In this connection we will also offer slides and photographs of various individual frames of this film. The state will request permission from the court to allow you, the jury, to view this material. Thus, you will be able to see—in color motion picture—the President as he is being struck by the various bullets and you will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal shot strikes him from the front—not the back but the front.

ALSO, THE STATE will introduce as evidence certain other photographs and motion picture films, taken during the assassination, as listed below:

1.—The "Moorman picture" which is a polaroid photograph taken by Mary Moorman in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963. In addition to this picture, but in connection with it, the state will offer various blow-up prints of this photograph.

2.—Various photographs taken by Mr. Philip Willis in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

3.—Various photographs taken by Miss Wilma Bond in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

4.—A motion picture film with slides and photographs taken by Mr. John Martin on Nov. 22, 1963.

The state will qualify Robert H. West, the County Land Surveyor for Dallas County, Tex., as a licensed registered public surveyor and thus competent to testify as an expert

as to the geographical aspects of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Tex. In conjunction with the testimony of Mr. West, the state will offer into evidence a certified survey, an aerial photograph and a mock-up model of Dealey Plaza.

The State will also qualify Dr. Robert Shaw as an expert in the field of medicine, and in connection with this testimony we will offer X-rays and medical records concerning Gov. Connally's wounds and treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Tex.

The state will qualify and offer the testimony of Dr. John Nichols, a medical expert in the field of forensic medicine and pathology. In connection with his testimony the state will offer certain exhibits and photographs into evidence.

FURTHERMORE, DURING the presentation of this case, the state will qualify and offer the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an expert in the field of ballistics. Special Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who is a photographic expert with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be qualified and will testify.

The state also will present eyewitness testimony, corroborating what is shown in the Zapruder film: That the President's fatal shot was received from the front and that he was thrown backward—not forward—from the force of this fatal shot. The eyewitness testimony will also show that the shooting came from a number of directions and that, therefore, the President was murdered, not by a lone individual behind him but as the result of a conspiracy to kill him.

We will then show that a few minutes after the shooting Lee Oswald came running down the grass in front of the book depository, that he climbed into a station wagon with another man at the wheel and that this station wagon pulled away and disappeared into the traffic on Elm Street.

THE EVIDENCE will show that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, on November 25, 1963, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Dean A. Andrews Jr. in his room at Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans. As a result of this interview with Dean Andrews, a local attorney, the bureau began a systematic and thorough search for a "Clay Bertrand."

A man who identified himself as "Clay Bertrand" called Andrews the day after the president's assassination requesting him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, who by then had been formally charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. The state will introduce evidence in the course of this case showing that the defendant, Clay Shaw, and the "Clay Bertrand" who called Dean Andrews on behalf of Lee Harvey Oswald, are one and the same person.

The evidence will further show that some time during the year 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, requested the U.S. Post Office to deliver mail addressed to him at his residence at 1313 Dauphine st. to 1414 Chartres st., the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff Biddison. This change-of-address order was terminated on Sept. 21, 1966. During the period that the change of address remained in effect, the U.S. Post Office letter carrier for that route delivered at least five letters to 1414 Chartres st. addressed to "Clem Bertrand," the name used by the defendant at the meeting between himself, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963. None of the letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were ever returned to the postal authorities for any reason. The period during which these letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were delivered to 1414 Chartres st. preceded by at least six months the publication of the fact that the Orleans Parish district attorney

ney's office was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In fact, it preceded the start of the investigation by the district attorney's office. In connection with this evidence, the state will offer into evidence the U.S. Post Office forms reflecting the change of address initiated by the defendant and testimony showing the delivery to that address of mail addressed to "Clem Bertrand."

IT WILL BE SHOWN that in December 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, visited the V.I.P. Room of one of the airlines at Moisant Airport and that, while there, he signed the guest register in the name of "Clay Bertrand." Eyewitness testimony will be presented and the guest book which he signed will be introduced into evidence.

The State of Louisiana will ask you to return a verdict of guilty as charged against the defendant, Clay Shaw.