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Shaw Bjt 3rd NL 450

By DON MCKEE

Associated Press Writer

NEW ORLEANS AP - Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's crossfire theory of President Kennedy's assassination was laid out vividly Thursday in motion pictures and testimony at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial.

Two witnesses said they thought shots came from the grassy knoll or triple underpass area of Dallas' Dealey Plaza and not the Texas School Book Depository.

A spectator's movie film of the assassination showed Kennedy leaning forward after the first shot. Seconds later his head appeared to snap backward simultaneously with the virtual explosion of the right side of his head.

Garrison had said at the start of the trial he would show that Kennedy was hit by bullets fired from different locations and not the spot as the Warren Commission concluded. The commission decided one gunman - Lee Harvey Oswald - shot Kennedy from behind.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiring with Oswald and David W. Ferrie, both now dead, to kill Kennedy in 1963. Shaw says he never knew the two men.

Over strong defense objections, Garrison's prosecutors went into details of the assassination Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas' Dealey Plaza.

"We object at 6 this time to going into Dealey Plaza," chief defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond said when the prosecution produced movie film of the assassination.

Dymond argued that Criminal Dist. Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had prevented him from questioning prospective jurors about events in Dallas and was being inconsistent.

The basis of all your honor's rulings have been that Dallas had nothing to do with this case," Dymond pleaded, but in vain.

There is no question but the state can over-prove its case," the judge said. "I feel what is being offered now about what happened in Dallas is relevant evidence."

The 12 jurors and two alternates watched in the darkened courtroom as the Zapruder film was run. A second showing was requested by the jury, then came a slow, frame-by-frame viewing, followed by a third look at the second half.

Thursday's last witness was Buell Wesley Frazier of Irvin, TEX., a Dallas suburb. Frazier, a prominent figure in the Warren report, told of giving Oswald weekly rides to his job at the Texas School Book Depository.

On the morning of Nov. 22, 1963, Frazier said, Oswald carried a brown paper package which the Warren Commission concluded was the murder rifle, later found in the Depository. The commission said Oswald fired from a window of the building, located uphill from the knoll and underpass.

Frazier said he was standing on the steps in front of the building as the presidential motorcade passed. Afterward, he said, he heard what sounded like a motorcycle backfire.

Shortly after, there were two more in rapid succession," he said. "People were running and screaming and falling down."

The second two shots were "back to back," he said. He demonstrated by striking the microphone once, then twice very quickly.

Q. Could you determine the direction?

A. They appeared to me to come from down toward the triple underpass.

Another witness gave similar testimony.

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Shaw Bjt 2nd NL 500

By DON McKee

Associated Press Writer

NEW ORLEANS AP — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's prosecutors in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial put up a witness Thursday who told of hearing three or four shots fired from the grassy knoll area in Dallas' Kealey Plaza when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Garrison had said at the outset of the trial that he would show that the President was struck by bullets fired from different guns at different locations, thus challenging the Warren Commission Report on the assassination. The Report's conclusion was that one gunman—Lee Harvey Oswald—shot Kennedy from behind.

The prosecution started delving into details of the Kennedy assassination itself over strong defense objections.

Garrison charges that Shaw, 55, plotted with Oswald and David W. Ferrie, both now dead, to kill Kennedy.

Shaw's defense team argued that any evidence regarding the actual assassination was not relevant to the conspiracy charge against Shaw. Judge Edward A. Raggerty Jr. overruled the objections.

"I saw people running toward the grassy knoll," testified Robert H. West, land surveyor for Dallas County, Tex., the first witness called in connection with the, ci Oog 4ooti.g on Nov. 22, 1963.

West said he heard four reports, the first simila

to a motorcycle ba7kfire and the other three like "rifle fire."

Q. Were you able to determine the location or direction from which these sounds were coming?

A. The sounds came from the northwest quadrant of Dealey Plaza.

West then pointed out the general direction on a survey plan and a mockup of Dealey Plaza. He testified the grassy knoll, in relation to the direction from which the shots came, was in the "same general area as the northwest quadrant."

West took the stand after the prosecution first called Abraham Zapruder, who shot 8 mm movie film of the presidential motorcade at the time of the assassination.

But Zapruder's testimony was delayed until West testified in order to introduce the exhibits, including a survey plan prepared originally for the FBI, an aerial photograph and the mockup which was built for the Columbia Broadcasting System.





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Later, Zapruder took the witness chair and the jury was excused. Then Shaw, his attorneys and the prosecution team sat in the jury box to watch the film.

Judge Haggerty then had the 12 jurors and two alternates brought back into the courtroom and the film was rerun.

The color movie film showed Kennedy first lean forward, reaching toward his neck and then jerk backward simultaneously with the virtual explosion of the left side of his head.

Garrison, whose prosecution team won the right to show the film over repeated defense objections, contends the film proves Kennedy was shot fatally from the front.

After viewing the film, now owned by Time, Inc., Zapruder said it depicted what he saw in Dallas. He said he did not know if any frames were missing.

In his 18th graf.

JH-17PCS FEB 13

In his testimony, West took a small flag and pinned it on the plan to show where he was standing when the shots were fired. He also took a tiny figure representing himself and placed it on the mockup.

WEST SAID HE WAS STANDING ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF Main and Houston streets and the motorcade at that time was going toward the triple underpass on Elm Street. He said he was able to see the presidential car from a distance.

As the prosecution turned its attention to the actual assassination in Dallas rather than the alleged conspiracy in New Orleans, Garrison made a 20-minute appearance in court-

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As the prosecution turned its attention to the actual assassination in Dallas rather than the alleged conspiracy in New Orleans, Garrison made a 20-minute appearance in court-

As the prosecution turned its attention to the actual assassination in Dallas rather than the alleged conspiracy in New Orleans, Garrison made a 20-minute appearance in court- only the third time he has been in the courtroom since the trial started 21 days ago.

The focus turned to Dallas after Judge Haggerty refused to allow testimony by a hypnotist to bolster earlier testimony from the state's star witness.

Haggerty then called an early lunch recess when Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said he was temporarily out of witnesses.

The judge, 7th graf A274.

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Shaw Bjt NL 550

By DON McKEE

Associated Press Writer

NEW ORLEANS AP — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's team of prosecutors, blocked from bolstering their star witness with testimony from his hypnotist, said Thursday the trial of Clay Shaw would turn next to the details of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Garrison told the jury in his opening statement Feb. 6 he would, in effect, put the Warren Commission on trial alongside Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy in 1963.

Trial Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. at the time ruled with Garrison over vigorous defense objections. The Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, found no credible evidence of conspiracy and concluded Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

Shaw's indictment charges he conspired with Oswald and David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot, to kill Kennedy in 1963. Both Oswald and Ferrie are dead. Shaw, 55, retired New Orleans businessman, says he never knew the two.

An early lunch recess was taken Thursday when Asst. Dist. ATTY. James L. Alcock said he was out of witnesses temporarily. He told a reporter later the next witnesses would deal with the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison contends that Kennedy was fired on from more than one direction "pursuant to a conspiracy" allegedly involving Shaw and that the fatal shot came from the front not the back, as the Warren Commission said.

The judge, in a victory for the defense, ruled Thursday morning that the state could not take testimony from Dr. Edmond A. Fatter, the physician who hypnotized prosecution witness Perry Raymond Russo. The state's conspiracy case rests primarily on Russo's testimony.

Russo, a book salesman, testified earlier this week that he heard Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plotting at a mid-September 1963 New Orleans party to assassinate Kennedy. He said they talked of crossfire, diversionary shooting and alibis.

"The state, by putting Dr. Fatter on the stand, is trying to corroborate the testimony of another witness," Haggerty said. "I believe the testimony Dr. Fatter is about to give is irrelevant to this case."

The judge also said he would not permit the defense to put up its expert witnesses on hypnosis to attack the validity of Russo's "memory-refreshing" under drug-induced hypnosis.

Another witness, New Orleans travel agent Lewis Hopkins, testified he arranged a Shaw trip from New Orleans to San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and back to New Orleans in mid-November 1963. The ticket was purchased Nov. 15 and apparently was used later because no refund was made, Hopkins said.

The state charges that Shaw, as an alibi, took a trip to the West Coast and was there when Kennedy was killed. Russo testified he heard Shaw say at the alleged September 1963 party he might go to the West Coast as an alibi.

Postman James Hardiman clarified his Wednesday testimony about delivering Clem Bertrand letters to Shaw's temporary forwarding address in late 1966. Hardiman said the letters were not forwarded from Shaw's address but were mailed directly to the Dauphine street home of a Shaw friend who, for a time, got Shaw's mail.

Clem Bertrand, Russo testified, was the name by which Shaw was known at the Alleged 1963 party. Shaw denies this.

The postman said he remembered Bertrand letters went to the Shaw forwarding address during the change-of-address period. But on cross-examination he claimed also to have delivered mail addressed to a "Cliff Woodrow" at the same house.

"If I told you I just made that name up, would your testimony still be the same?" a defense attorney asked.

"Well, if you made it up, I don't know, but I delivered mail with that name," Hardiman said. The defense did not pursue the point.

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