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SUBJECT: (Optional)		•		
Case 49364 - Garriso	n invest	igation		
Chief, St. Louis Office			MÖNDAFTES	NO-60-69 25 February 1969
TO: (Officer designation, reason member, and levilding)	MORMO	PORWARDED	OFFICER'S	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from who to whom. Draw-a-line-across column after each commen
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Listen to The States-Item Chimes at 9, Noon and 5

. 92-NO. 220

The Associated Press, North American News-

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1969

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PRICE 10

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haw Trial Decision Is Awaited RUMAN IS HOSPITALIZED

adge Eyes estimony of tar Witness

riminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. lue to decide this morning whether to proceed the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

the judge vesterday ordered transcripts of the serv of the state's star witness, Perry Russo, to read overnight so he can decide on a defense motion for a directed verdict.

of not guilty.

SHAW, 55, has been on trial since. Jan. 21 on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

The state rested its case yesterday and chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond moved for a directed verdict which, if granted, would end the trial and set Shaw free.

Dymond aroused District At-

for proof of a consparacy under state law.

RUSSO TESTIFIED be at-RUSSO TESTIFIED he attended a party at the apartment of David W. Ferrie here in September, 1983, and heard Ferrie, Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald discussing the assassination of Kennedy. The president was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1983.

Acquing for the directed

Arguing for the directed verdict, Dymond said:

"Perry Russo admitted from that witness stand that this was in his own terminology, a bull session.

"He was asked, 'Did you hear Clay Shaw agree to do anything.' He said, 'no.' Without such agreement, the requirements of law cannot be met."

CHIEF prosecutor James
L Alcock argued that some
of Judge Haggerty's rulings
in the course of the trial already held the state had es'ahlished the basis of a conspiracy case.

spiracy case.

Alcock said Dymond's view of the alleged conspiracy meeting "seems to overlook the fact that one of the participants in this conversation was Lee Harvey Oswald." named by the Warren Commission as the accessin.

In his testimony, Russo said he knew Cawald as Leon Oswald. Ferrie's roommate. He said Shaw was introduced as Clem Bertrand. Shaw has denied knowing either man

See TRIAL Page 6

Clay L. Shaw is not the Shaw tril the man he knew as Clav Bertrand, New Orleans attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. testified today.

Andrews, the man who originally introduced the name of Bertrand into the Kennedy assastination case, was called

Shaw, St. n s trial before Criminal Dist Judge Edward A. Hapriy Jr. on charges of copiring to kill President Joz F. Kennedy, shot to death a Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

ANDREWS OLD THE as a defense witness today in Warren Concelon a mys-

come to Dallas and defend Deal. Lee Harvey Oswald, then under arrest.

called him about Oswald, Andrevs testified today.

terious "Clay Bertrand" called cause of alleged conflicting story under oath. him the day after the assas- testimony about the Bertrand sination and asked him to affair. His case is still on ap-

ANDREWS' CONVICTION Shaw was not the man who came on the basis of his testimony before the Orleans named a French Quarter bar In August, 1967. Andrews Attorney Jim Garrison ac- owner denied it. was convicted of perjury be- cused him of changing his Turn to Page 5-A, Coloma 4

Andrews has never publicly identified Shaw as Bertrand. but at one time he said, "I can't say he is and I can't say he sin't." Later, he said Shaw was not Bertrand and Parish Grand Jury. District owner as Bertrand. The bar



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR. Testilles at trial.

Shaw Not 'Bertrand,' Andrews Says

Continued from Front Page

In his Warren Commission testimony, which covered 14th pages. Andrews told of scring Pertrand with some "gay kids" and that Bertrand paid for their legal work. He also told of doing some legal work for Oswald.

ANDREWS FACES AN 16month jail term on the per-jury charge if his conviction is upheld

Garcison has long contended Shaw and Bertrand are the same person. The state's star witness, Perry Raymond Rus-so, testified he was intro-duced to Shaw as "Clem Bertrand" at a party where Russo sava Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie discussed killing Kennedy.

Other state witnesses in the trial have testified that mail addressed to Bertrand was delivered to a mailing address used by Shaw and that Shaw signed the name Bertrand to a guest register at New Orleans International Airport.

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EARLIER TODAY, Army pathologist Col. Pierre A. Finck continued his testimony on the controversial Kennedy autopsy report he helped prepare. His long cross-examinaion by assistant DA Alvin V. Oser ended this morning after the witness had spent about nine hours on the stand.

Oser, one of the assistants to whom Garrison has left most of the courtroom work, sought to discredit the autopsy's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind. Assistant DA James L. Alcock has acted as chief prosecutor in the trust.

Carrison contends Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas were caught in a crossfire in Dealey Plaza. The Warren Commission said Os-wald was the lone gunman and all the shots were fired from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository to the rear of the presidential motorcade.

This morning's session opened with Dr. Finck back on the stand, under cross-examination by Oser.

OSER QUOTED Dr. Finck's November, 1963, autopsy report as saving the Kennedy head wounds "are better appreciated in photographs and X-rays." He asked the colonel how he could hetter appreabout Dr. Finck's Warren Ommission testimony that a bullet could not have caused the injuries to Gov. Connaily's arist and emerged intact.

"I don't think that such a bullet which has lost such little weight could cause the fracments I could see in the Kray of the wrist of Gov. Consulty," the colonel said. He added, however, that he never examined the governor.

Dymond asked: time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds, their direction and effect?"

"In my opinion this report fullfilled this mission," the witness said.

"Having performed the au-topsy, what firm opinion did

you reach?"
"It was my firm opinion that the wound of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front at the tracheotomy wound. The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal woundthe cause of death."

-AS OF THIS date, doctor, is there anything that would change that opinion?"

"No. sir."

Oser then took the witness back on recross-examination. Dr. Finck testified that some of the X-ray photos of Kennedy did not come out.

The witness said he could not remember the details of being told not to dissect the area of Kennedy's throat.

Oser attempted again to determine who was giving orders at that point, but Dy-mond objected and was sustained. The witness was then excused and Andrews called to the stand.

The pury was excused while Alcock pointed out the witness has been convicted of perjury and his case is on appeal.

It was established that Andrews' attorney, Michael Barry, would be on hand to advise him and Judge Haggerty said the witness would not be forced to incruminate himself.

Alcock asked if he would be permitted to go into the subect matter on which Andrews was convicted, and Judge Haggerty agreed. The jury was called back.

Andrews testified that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was hospitalized in Hotel Dieu, and on Cowald appeared a total of four or five times, at threeday intervals.

Later, Andrews said, he saw Oswald on the street handing out leafle's, still accompanied by the Mexican.

Andrews said he did not knew if Oswald was a homosexual. He said to his knowledge, no one had sent Oswald to dura.

Turning to the telephone call in Hotel Dieu, Alcock asked Andrews if he recognized the voice. Andrews said he recognized it from his legal practice.

Andrews said he was introduced to Clay Bertrand in the 1950s at a bar while a wedding reception was in progress in the back room. said they were introduced by Helen Girt, to whom Andrews referred as "Big Joe." He said he had delended the Girt woman on a narcotics

Bertrand, he said, was not the man's real name but he refused to identify the person on grounds that it would interfere with his appeal in the perjury case.

"BERTRAND," ANDREWS SAID, referred clients to his affice.

Explaining his conversation with Regis Kennedy, Andrews said he gave "Clay Rertrand" as a false name to protect the unidentified person who sent him clients.

Alcock asked him whether he told the Warren Commis-sion that "Bertrand" called him at the hospital. Andrews said he didn't recall, and Alcock said he would have the entire 1412 pages of Andrews' Warren Commission testimony

read into the record. Judge Haggerty then recessed court for hinch.

Col. Frack was one of three military physicians who performed the autopsy on the president shortly after he was shot to death.

HOWEVER, THE Warren Commission never viewed the X-rays and photon taken at the autopsy, and this material has been sealed in the National Archives until 1971 at [wi] the request of the Kennedy family.

Col. Pinck testified yesterday be didn't see them either. until January, 1967, aben be irri made a supplemental report He acknowledged that until then the automs report mex

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when he never saw the photos until 1967

The witness said the photos ere turned over undeveloped to the Secret Service and agreed he didn't see them again for three years.

Oser then tried to determine who told Dr. Finck not to talk about the case. He said it was a uniformed admiral, whose name he recalled as Kincy.

QUESTIONS by Oser on the sequence of the shots that hit Kennedy were ruled out as bearsay.

Dygrond then took over the witness on redirect examination, and asked him:

"Did anyone give an order as to the opinion you were to write?

"No." he answered.

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Dr. Finck said he would not have accepted such an order if it had been issued.

Certain X-rays, the witness said, were available at the time of the autopsy. These revealed no bullets were present in either the head or body. only fragments, he said.

The colonel said he was able to form a firm opinion as to the path of the bullet through Kennedy's back and chest without dissecting the body.

DYMOND THEN ASKED

THE SHE HA MOUL e at the Sheraton-Association of School ERAL FUNDS panel



HELL'SELVIER

phone call.

"Was the call from a Mr. Clay Shaw?" Dymond asked.

NO." SAID ANDREWS.

"Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?"

Andrews testified he did not know Shaw and never heard of him until he saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the Garrison investigation.

After the call, Andrews said, he telephoned his secretary to locate the file on Oswald, who "had been in my office about four or five times during early May or June."

Andrews said he called at-torney Sam Monk Zelden and asked him if he would be interested in going to Dallas to represent Oswald.

The following Monday, Andrews said, he called FBI agent Regis Kennedy and told him about Oswald, and also told the Secret Service. The Secret Service, Andrews said. "didn't seem to be too. interested."

When he talked to the FBI agent, Andrews said, he was under sedation. Dymond asked:

"IN THE COURSE of your conversation with agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?"

"Yes," said Andrews.
"Is or was Clay L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom you referred?" "No. sir."

Asked if he knows who Bertrand is, Andrews said, "Yes, I believe I do."

He said he knew Ferrie "slightly" but never saw him with Shaw. He said he never saw Ferrie with Oswald, and never heard Oswald or Ferrie even mention Shaw. Nor did he ever hear Ferrie mention Oswald.

After less than 10 minutes of questioning by the defense. Andrews was turned over to the state for cross-

Under questioning by Alcock, Andrews said he first met Oswald in late May of 1963 when Oswald came to his office four or five times, apparently accompanied by three men who appeared to be homosexuals and by some Latin-looking people, He said Latin-looking people. he did not know whether there was any connection between these people and Oswald.

HE SAID HE GAVE Gawald legal advice but received no Later, Oswald returned to his office, always accom-panied by a Mexican. This time, he charged Call \$25:

not have been complete.

Though incomplete, Cal. Finck said. As regards the wounds, what we signed on Nov 24, 1963, is adequate.

Finck, who came to the United States as a young M physician, has a Swiss accent and often spelled words he felt might not be clear. But he made it clear it was no ordinary autopsy.

"When you are suddenly called in to examine the president of the United ! States, who is dead, you do not look around the room and take notes on who is there." he replied when Oser asked him who attended the au-LODSY.

HE PER GOTO TO THE Lewis, a Negro, said he wa

d their tormentors. their efforts to resist and del to perge of the York Koreans an I who appeared yesterday to re-Lewis was one of il crewmen

under 3,000. soult American males averag mate of 500 calories a day. For is said, He later gave an cett WALL STAIRT about it," Led

Enough to sustain life?"

_100d Lewis said. .'Jood., lood in the North Korean prisos of the quality and quantity d 14-year Navy commissarymal Lewis was asked his view as

the sold it plans to best up day's court schedule, The Nav WE'R ILITED BS WITNESSES ON IN AT LEAST seven crewing

unwashed and filled with drinl 19:11 barriules bas yaws-"filiw -.. The type you swab the thod fied at a court of inquiry yester saryman LC. Harry Lewis test

actub buckets, one of the ship, Suctain life and was served ! burens was pately enough crewmen in their North Kore COHONADO, Calin. IAP) -1
The 100d given USS Puebl BY RICHARD E. MEYER 1

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Alter it was eaten, Commit commissarymen says.

30TH DAY

Testimony Given Dt In Shaw Trial

. The state continued to crossexamine Dr. Pierre Finck to-day, with assistant district attorney Alvan V. Over doing the questioning.

autopsy report of November,
1963, and to the fourth paragraph. It states that the complexity of fractures taxed satisfactory verbal descrip
Tura to Page 5-A, Column 1 wh

Court proceedings in the tion and are better appreciated the conspiracy of in photographs and X-rays:

1 ask you how you could beted in photographs and X-rays. l ask you how you could bet-ter appreciate the fractures in photographs when you never saw the photographs until 1967?

Q-Colonel, I direct your attention to Page Four of the autopsy report of November,

ed, em

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Court Testimony In Trial of Shaw

Continued from Front Page

but turned over undeveloped to the Secret Service. At the time the autopsy was performed, we did not know when they would be processed. The Secret Service took charge of them.

Q-You didn't see them until January of 1967? h-This is correct.

Q-On the same page, Page four, I direct your attention to the passage which states... second wound, presumably of entry. Explain why, in the report, you say presumably of entry and you now state you are positive of entry?

A-Adm. Galloway told us to put that word presumably, but this does not change my oppolon that this was the wound of

entry, Q-Was Adm. Galloway a pathology. He was commander of the hospital.

Q-Give us the ame of the general who instructed Cmdr. Ifumes not to talk about the autopsy report?

A-This was not a general, this was an admiral. This was in the autopsy room.

A—There were several people in charge, as I recall. It was Adm. Kiney at that time, as I recall.

Q-What was the name of the general in charge of the autopsy?

A.—There was no general in charge. Adm. Humes said "who is in charge here," and a general answered "I am."
That doesn't mean he was in charge of the autopsy. He was in charge of the general operation.

about the aigning of the Q-Which included your report?

A-No. I don't think so. At no time did any general say he would have anything to say autopsy.

Q-Can you give me his

A-1 don't remember.

Q-Were any other generals
in uniform?

A-I remember a brigadier general, Adm. Galloway was in uniform. Adm. Kiney was in

USER THEN questioned Flack about the sequence of shots that bit Kennedy and Flock said the first shot bit Q-Did you have X-rays available?

A-We did.
Q-When were the X-rays taken and when were they made available to you?
A-When I arrived at Beth-

A-When I arrived at Bettiesda hospital, the X-rays had
been taken of the head. After
I found the wound at the
back of the neck and no
corresponding exit, I requested X-rays. My purpose was
to see if there was a bullet
in the body. An X-ray will

reveal a bullet.

FINCK SAID he found no entire bullet in the cadaver, only fragments. Dymond then referred to drawings showing the entry of the two bullets into the body of the late presentent and asked Finck if the sketches "purport to be scale drawings?"

A—No.

Q—Under whose supervision

were they prepared?

A.—Under the direction of Dr. Humes . . . drawn at his direction. As far as I know Dr. Humes gave the results of our findings to a Navy enlisted man who made these drawings for the Warren Commission.

Q-in your opinion, doctor, was mutilation of the remains necessary to gather enough information to satisfy yourself as to the path of the bullet?

A-I don't know what it

Q-Would you say it is necessary to mutilate to determine the path of the bullet?

A-I don't know.

Q-Did you form an opinion as to the path of the bullet?

A—The wound at the back of the neck had a regular edge — inverted which is characteristic of a wound of entry and exited through the tracheotomy.

Q—Is this a firm opinion without a bisection?

A-It is a firm opinion.
Q-Doctor, did you examine
the wounds of Gov. Connaily?
A-No, I never met Gov.
Connaily

Connaity.

Q — Yesterday you were asked if you had testified before the Warren Commission that a fragmented bullet could not have gone through the wrist of Gov. Connaity. Dad you testify to that?

A-I testified before the

Comitein itelines, stack ! }

Lylass, sartered; is four; is four; is four, sartered; s

the President in the back of the neck and the second shot in the back of the head.

Over asked Finck if he was aware that, during the reconstructure of the assassination, not one expert" was able to fire the required shots in the required time from the sixth floor woods of the Dallas activations depository.

F. Eva Dymond, chief defeasive coursel objected on grounds such knowledge would he bearsay and Judge Hagger'y ruled out the question.

CSER THEN asked Finck If he had access to notes by the FSI and Dymond again objected this would also be herry evidence.

This time, he was overruled. A-As I remember, I found out about the reconstruction and tests when I read the Warren Report when it was

published in September, 1964. Q-Colonel, in regard to the autopsy report of 1963, how much time end you spend on

the resort? A-I cornx give an exact figure. I was called by Dr. Humes to Bethesda. I would say I spent several hours with Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell

before I second it. Q-Did you read over the

final draft. A-I dd

Q-Do ma seree with every thing in the entopsy report?

-Essentially, I do. I read the report and discussed it several bours.

Q-Then why is Gov. Con-nally spelled C-O.N-N-N-E-L-LY and mx CON-N-A-L-L-Y? DYMOND-BEOUGHT a roar of laughter from the gallery when he objected to the question on grounds that the witpess "is as qualified as an expert in spelling."

Judge Haccerty then brought more laureter when he stated the menculeus Col. Finck "did a lot of species yesterday." Dymand took over the ques-

tioning of the defense witness. Q-Did anyone give an order as to the opinion you were to write:

A--. No. Q-Would you have accept-

ed any order in writing the report.

A-Na Q-la performing an autopsy, which is more important, Alemnic by the states of them hig the actual subject?

A-They supplement each athr.

Q-in substray information for arriving at a conclusion. which is more exportant sering phonographs of the codiver or secret the cadaver keel!

A-The cadaver is the most hoportant thing to me

COTRIDISSION LOSS WHO did not disintegerate before striking the wrist of Gov. Connaily because there were too many fragments in the wrist to be caused by such a bullet. I don't think that such a builet which has lost such little weight could cause the fragments I could see in the X-ray of the wrist of Gov. Connaliv:

Q-Did you have occasion to see Gov. Connaily?

A-No. I may have had reports on his condition. I don't recall. I did see X-rays and photographs.

Q-Could a wound of entrance in a flabby area be larger than the wound of exit? A-It could be. It would be determined by the angle of

the projectile. Q-Does this apply to a skult wound? Could the wound

of exit be smaller? A-Most of the time when a fullet goes through a bone, through and through, the exit wound is larger. The reason is that the bullet disintegrates going through bone, causing fragments and a larger wound. In a flashy area hit by a high velocity bullet, the skin stretches on the entrance of a bullet and retracts after. It often does this to some extent. It doesn't happen through bone. Skin is more elastic than bone. The position of the bullet in relation to the target will have an eflect on the wound.

asked | DYMOND THEN about the position of the wound in the back of Kennedy's head-whether it was four inches, or 100 mm, above i de the external occipital protuberance.

A-On being questioned yesterday by Mr. Oser, I referred to the measurements taken on an X-ray film.

Finck then explained that the size of an X-ray seldom corresponds with the exact size of the bead, that the size of the X-ray is based on the distance of the X-ray tube from the subject. The film is not to scale," he said.

Q-The measurements to which you refer in your autopsy report - are these measurements from the cadaver itself?

A-The location of the wound at the back of the shirt and the back of the head corresponds with the measurements on the cadaver.

Q-Now, doctor, referring to State (Exhibit) 70, the head of the President, would the direction of the President's brad, one side or the other, affect the antie?

(Turn to Page \$14, Column 1)

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Proceedings Conspiracy

(Continued from Page SA)

A-Yes, it would to some extent

O-Did you testify, dering, that you did the examine the left half of the president's In min. 7

A . Yes, the brain was still in chemicals The brain was 'examined after the autousy was made and the final examination recent was made in the surciemental records

Q-Did Dr. Humes make the supplemental report? A-He did.

FINCK REFERRED to the page in the report to the presidential commission as of Dec. 6. 1963, titled "Supplemental "Keport"

. Q-Doctor, what was the purpose of the autopsy performed by you, by Dr. Humes and by Dr Boswell?

A -To determine the nature of the wound and the cause of death

Q-At the time you signed the report, were you satisfied as to the cause of the wounds. their direction and effect?

A-In thy opinion, this report fulfilled this mission

Q-Having performed the autoney, what firm coinion did 599 frach"

A It was my firm opinion that the would of entry was at the back of the neck and the wound of exit in the front i at the tracheotomy wound, The second wound was at the back of the head and the exit of this wound the right top side of the head. The head wound was the fatal woundthe cause of Leath.

-As of this date, doctor, is there anything that would change that comion?

A-No. sir.

AT THIS point Ilymond stooped direct questioning and | the courtroom. . ther received crims existings. tien He began questioning First as to the part of the courtroom wearing the usual notingly report having to do with the exact location of the entrance wound at the back of the head at the external occipital protuberance.

This particular portion of the report, Finck said, contained measurements taken from the X-ray.

Q-Were the X-rays you viewed all of the X-rays that were taken of the presi-

witness had already answered I Barry and said he declined to i that guestion. The judge sustained the objection.

Q-At that time is it not a fact, that you were puzzled by the luck of an exit wound?

A .- Yes, 11 14. 4-Did you say to Mr. Dy. mand that you weren't taking orders from snybody in the autoosy room?

DYMOND, AT this point. objected, claiming the witness was being misquoted.

Oser then told Judge Hargerty: "I asked whether he had answered Mr. Dymond he wasn't taking any orders during the autoosy.

Dymond interjected, "1 asked the witness if he was taking orders on what his professional opinion should be." Q-Were they ordered not to dissect?

A-There were no direct orders. There were several people in the room and a number of suggestions were made.

Q-Is it not a fact you were a lieutenant colonel in the Army and there were generals and admirals present in the room?

DYMOND OBJECTED on the grounds the witness had gone over this, but Over contended he was merely atterriting to determine who was giving eaders during the BUTTAY, Judge Haggerty sustuned Dymond's objection and Over excused the witness. The judge took a five-minute recess before calling the next Witness.

Oser requested that two reports, signed by Finck, marked S-67 and S-71, be filed into evidence. The judge ordered the reports filed

Dymond then asked for the next witness, Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, who was seated outside

ANDREWS entered the dark glasses, a dark cout and ! dark tie. He took the outh and, after sitting down, removed his dark glasses and proceeded to administer some drops to his eyes.

At this point, Assistant District Attorney James L. Al. cock requested permission to approach the bench, lie was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Andrew J. Sciambra Dymond joined

answer the question because of a client-attorney privilege and because of a charge presently pending.

llymand attended to ask another question, but the judge interrupted him and said he had not yet ruled on the witness' objections.

He sustained the objections and told Dymond to rephrase his question

O-Regarding this telephone call, was it a long distance call or a local call? A-It was a local call.

Q-When did you receive the call? A-I don't remember the

time Q-Can you give the approximate date

A-Yes, if was the day after the president was assassinated

Q-Would that be Nov. 23? A-It was a Saturday. If that was the date, then that is correct.

Q-Was the call from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A-No. Q-Did you ever receive any telephone calls from a Mr. Clay Shaw?

A-No Q-Do you know Mr. Clav Shaw

A--No. I do not.

Q-Were you ever introduced to Mr. Clay Shaw? A-No. I was not.

O-When was the first time you saw Clay Shaw?

A-When I saw his picture in the newspaper in connection with the investigation.

Q-What did you do as a result of that telephone call? A-As I recall, I called Mrs. Springer, my secretary, to see if she could locate a file

on Lee Harvey Oswald, He had been into my office about four or five times during early May or June. Q-After calling your of.

ANDREWS Interrupted and said he did not call his office. but called his secretary at

Q-Very well . . . as a result of that call did you do anything else?

A-1 believe my office investigator visited me. Q-Were any other calls made by you?

A-On what day? Q-On the day you received with Lee Hary Oswalds No. str

n-Did parver hear In-Harvey Oeri Mention the name of Call. Shaw

N- No. M. OH INM. Q-Did youth hear flaved Porrie ment Lee Hurvey Oswald or is Oswald?

A-Na sir THE DUINSE turned Andrews me for cross-examination are less than 10 minutes of estioning

District Amer Jan Garrison entered the courtroom shortly bein Alcock began cross-examoson. Garrison remained a the courtroom until the baccos recess at 11:45 a. m. 11 did not take part in any of the question-

Under con examination Alcock sours to destroy the credibility d me witness.

Q-When we the first time you saw Lee Earvey Oswald? A-I would have to guess the spring or summer of 1963. around 4:45 or 5:30 in the aftemann

Q-May or June" A+1 think a was the latter bart of Nav when I furst naw him. He visited my of-

fire four or five times. Q-Was he accompanied by anyme?

All assumed be was: I

didn't know Quillow de vou assume this?

A-Three persons came in my office at one time. He was second and a Cuban type was third. I would call him 3 Mex.

Q-llow kee was Oswald in your office before the Mexican came in?

A-Roth came in at about the same time.

Q-How large is your of-

A-II had a reception roum which led into my office, my Accretury's office and a small library

Q. Were you talking with anyone at the time Oswald entered?

A-1 would be guessing, but I'd say no. Three swishes came into my offices, I mean three people.

Q-What are swishes? A-They just swished.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said, trunk we can mit the com-

Q- Did you see him any other time?

A-Four or five times including the initial time.

0 - When was the next time? A. The first of May, I mean the first week of Muy.

Q .- Your office? A-Yes

O-Where is it located? A-In the Maison Blanche Building.

U-Was anyone with him? A-The Mexican, I never saw him unless he was in the presence of the Mexican.

O-War the subject of the conversation the same as on hie first visit?

A-Yes. O-Were you acting as his attorney?

A-I thought I was when he came back. It was on a consultant basis

ANDREWS WAS asked the subject of the conversation but the judge allowed him to claim, the attorney-client exception again.

Q-Did you collect any fee?

À-No. Q-Did you set a fee?

A-Twenty-live bucks. 0-Do you remember what he (Oswald) were the first time you sulw him?

A. The first time, he wore black pants and a shirt. On his return trips, he were a white shirt open at the cultar.

with culls and slacks. Q-When was the next time

you saw him? A-I don't remember but he again came to my office. It was just before closing time ... he stayed 10 to 20 minutes . . . the Latin type was with hun.

Q-Did you ever leave with them?

A-No.

Q-So you don't know how they physically got there? A-No.

ANDREWS SAID he waw Oswald next three or four days later in his office, but he never asked the companion his name. Oskald and the Mexican returned one more time days later, Andrews tes-

Q-Did you have occasion again to see Oswald?

A-Yes, I don't remember if it was four or five times, I have to start guessing. My best recollection is that the next occasion was on the

believe you did?

A-I believe I did Omliow tall was the person

year percentaged on the physica? A. I decline to answer that on two kinunds One. that it violates the attorney client relationship; second, that it could, would, might tend to

link me in a series of circum-

stances involved in a case now

pending.

ALCOCK ASKED the NEY be sent out of the courtroom so he could argue the point. Judge Haggerty sent the jury out of the court at 11:25 a. m.

Alcock argued that Andrews should have to answer on the that the FIH was beaute the grounds that he had previous. ly made "vacillating" responses to the question of who had called him.

Judge Haggerty ruled Andrews could not be forced to reveal the height of the person who had called him on Nov. 23, but Alenck could proceed to attempt to reveal any contraductions in Andrews' testimony.

DURING THE leval bassle. Garrison sat quietly at the end of the prosecution table. not intervening in the dispute.

O-Prior to the telephone conversation had you seen the party named Clay Bertrand? A-Please renhrase the

question and I will answer it. O-Do you know a person named Clay Bertrand?

A-I know a person, who in the 1950s was introduced to me as Clay Bertrand.

Q-What was the occasion when you were introduced to Clay Bertrand?

A-I walked into the Le Rendezvous Bar. There was a wedding reception in the back room and that is where I met him

O-By whom were you in-

troduced to Clay Bertrand* A -fing Jue -Watt-1 Tespectfully decline to answer a on the grounds that the answer would link me to a chain of circumstances involved in a pending case.

AFTER A BRIEF legal discussion. Alcock continued:

Q-Big Joe, who's Big Joe? A-She's a butcher. Judge Haggerty: "Speak

O-What do you mean you I reached for a name Being in troduced to a man by the name of Clan Personal ores to that I used it as a cover name of the real person that culled me.

> JUDGE HARGERTY COM asked Ardrews what he mears by "cover name"

A-Rather than use this mun's nume your binue, I' und a cover hame Alvork asked

U-Then you led to the FRI

And don't think on I put it concrated the right turns and Pave a Crief faire

Q- You know at the time this mun by the name of \$300 Bertrand, didn't year

A-Variety 1 rms5 Mr Kennidy coming into the faca brick sell religible there the liebl or me out of the field dein't matter to me, so I decided to use this name

O.Did you reveal the real name at this lime?

A-No Nobaty asked me to

real many Judge Haggerry Interpreted at this time "I pers the word ducid be 's different' O Do you know how many intervens you had with the

Fill after the please call of the territal? A-So I don't I must be ceived a phone call from Clar-

Bertrand while I was in the hospital Q-You testified before the Warren Commission, den't you, to say that it was Clay Restrand who called you at

the hospital? A-I don't recall. If you will get me the statement in the Warren Commission resort: 1

can recall

DYNOND OBJECTED and earl that if Aritisms was to ing to be prestored on his statement to the Warren forstission the state to it to deto be offered in environ

Alcock said the testimen, to the Wasten Commission was quite lengthy and rule grated the pury be allowed to go to lunch and that Andrews read the entire testumony dialing the lunch period. After the funch period be could read the statement aloud for the benefit of the surv.

Almore nested the et remont

O Colonni, do Voi korek to Your knowledge that were of the X cas film taken of President Kennedy at that time did but come out?

A--To my knowledge there was some film that did not come out. They were bruised photographs

Q-Now, dector, if you had the X-rays examined by a radiologist, was there not discovered a 11-inch structure? A-There was evidence of

metallic fragments Q-If this was in the X-rays.

was it there at the time of the authors'

A-There was a brown, rectangular structure measuring 13 by 20 millimeters but its fornitity was not established and I don't know what it referred to

U~What was the reason you gave Mr. Dymond that you did not dissect the tract through the throat?

A-1 didn't consider dissection

Q-Promit you say you did not want any further multilation of the body of President Kennedy, as a matter of fact? A-Yes, sir

O-Isn't it a fact that you were told not to so through the threat area"

A---Yes, but I don't remember the details

Q. Who told you ned to go through the throat area?

And did not do it

O-Can you describe the Invisions made in the body? A -- I did not make the inensions. I was called to make

a study of the wounds. My tole was to emphasize and examine the wounds. The incirkes were already made when I got there

Q-What was to prevent you frem making those incisions? A-I arrived a short time after the autopsy began, but I do remember there was a bruse in the upper chest curity producted by the butlet that entered the president's back

Q.-Should there have been ! an open incisions

All saw the bedy men Quile it live standard onseating persedute to make a while low telest to examine the

WINDY! A-1 don't remember mak-Ing the overson. I was not the pathologist making the au-

Q Did you not say to Mr. Dirmond that you didn't want to mutilate the president's

DYMOND AT this point obketted on the grounds the A'DREWS conferred with

sinucted the shorid to re-Zelden? move the surv from the court-

Alcock said he feels that, if the witness had his attorney in court he should be allowed to confer with his attorney and he advised of his constlututional rights and if his attorney was not present, the court should instruct him.

ALCOCK SAID the witness. has been convicted of perjury in connection with his testimony in the investigation. The conviction. Alcock noted. is under appeal.

Judge Haggerty asked the witness if he had an attorney in the courtroom Andrews said yes and asked that Micharl Barry come furward.

Andrews explained that Barry is associated with him. in the practice of law.

JUDGE HAGGERTY ruled Andrews would not be forced to incriminate himself.

Andrews said that his lawver was there to advise him if he had to answer questions. Andrews' perjury question is now on appeal before the state supreme court and the judge said the conviction is not a "final matter:"

Judge Haggerty ruled it would be up to the court to instruct the witness whether to answer questions.

Dymand said defense counsel had no objection to Barry's sitting at the defense table, but the judge allowed Barry to ait by the witness stand at the front of the courtroum.

ALCOCK ASKED for "one minor clarification" before the jury returned to the courtroom. He asked if he could go into the subject matter on which the conviction was obtained.

Judge Haggerty approved of questioning along this line. The jury was called blick and Dymond began his direct examination of the witness

Andrews textified he has been an attorney for 18 years.

DYMOND ASKED him if. rai 14:00 22, 1953, ha was comfired in a tringital

A-Yes, I was I was cimfined to Hotel Dieu.

Q-Did you receive a telephone call while you were in the hospital?

A-Yes. I received a telephone call.

Q--Prom whom did this call come from-if you know?

IZELDEN WAS in the courtroom at the time. The judge admonished him to have a seat "like everyone else" when the court reconvened after the first morn-

ing recess. A-The purpose of the call since I was in the iosnital and couldn't go. I winted to ask Monk if he'd te interested in going to Dallas to represent Lee Harvey Oswald

O-Did you later have occasion to have a conference with Regis Kennedy of the FRIT

A-1 don't recall the time. but I think it was Monday. I called Mr Kennedy to let him know Lee Harvey Oswald had been in New Orleans in either the summer or spring of 1963. Lalso called Mr. Reisser. head of the Secret Service. and gave him the same information but he didn't seem to be too interested.

ASKED BY Dymond what his physical condition was when Kennedy visited him at the hospital. Andrews said he had been awakened from a sleen, that he was under sedation

He said he remembered seeing Kennedy only once.

Asked if he was mider seention when Kennedy visited him, he said he was under ardation "regularly" after

Q-Did you furnish him with a fictitious name of the person who called you on the telephone?

ANDREWS conferred with his afterney and declined to answer the question on grounds it could be used as evidence against him in the pending criminal proceeding.

the objection. Andrews, smiling broadly, remained allent. Win the course of your conversation with agent Kennedy did you ever use the name Clay Bertrand?

A-Yes Q-le or was they L. Shaw the Clay Bertrand to whom YIM TITETTERT

A -No. alf. Q-110 you know who Clay Bertrand is or was?

A-Yes, I believe I do. Q-Did you know David Fer-

A-Yes, slightly. Q-Did you ever see David Perrie with Clay Shaw? A-I never saw Clay Shaw

Q-Did you ever see Perrie | when he care it.

walked. They came directly in and stood there until 1 told them to come in.

Oswald's coming in?

Mexican?

on that

pay?

A-No.

for him?

A-I think so then Oswald

Q-Do you think there was

any connection between those

three and Oswald and the

A - I don't know whether

Q-What advice did you

A-I would have to claim

HAGGERTY allowed this

Q-Did you receive any

Q-Did you do any work

A-Other than counsel him.

Q-How long did he stay? A-I'm guessing ... maybe

Q-Did the Latin type talk?

A-He may have. I don't

Q-IN you remember his

O-The you remember his

A-lie looked pretty good.

wouldn't targle with him.

O-Did he bate any tattoos

O-What color was his hair?

O-How dark was her

He was the attent type. He

had a butch habitut. He look-

Q-Was Oswald a client?

an attorney-client exception

and the Mex walked in.

there was or was not.

give to Oswald'

claim to stand

A-At that time.

10 to 20 minutes

A-Yes.

A-No

remember

A-No.

description?

ed real good.

or scars?

A-No

A-Black

nume"

Q-Did Oswald talk?

Q-Did he talk at all?

A-I couldn't lay He was a Judge Haggerty sustained Latin type ... had the appearance of a still type.

Q-Did you der hear him speak? A-I could be but I'm not

sure. Q-In Engs of Spanish? A-1 don't Phember.

MUNIC HARRING WHILE Andrews II is the Knights and Spanish and Andrews sold, "Loco, 14", Judge."

Alcock astr Q-How must did this Cuban or Mexical type weigh? A-165 to 17 gounds, a wel-

terweight. O-As a mile of this conversation we Oswald, did you know his wine?

A-yes, I jed his name

Q-Did they kave prior to

Q-Did you take one? A-Yes I looked at it and Cuba.

dropped it like a hot potato. I'm not interested in beloing 0-Did you talk to Lee-

Harvey Oswald?

A-Yes I think I asked him for my money.

O-Was anyone with him? A-The Mex was there.

leaning against the window 0-What time did this happen?

A-It was after lunch. I

don't remember if the federal court was still on Camp. st. I may have been going to the federal court or the Whitney building.

Q-Was anyone else handing out leaflets?

A-There were other people there but I don't recall if they were handin out leaflets.

Q-Do you recall if any of the other persons were Latin types?

A-Not except for the Mcx. I called him "me and my shadow" to myself, He was always with Oswald.

0-Were there other Latin types around?

A-There were some standing on the curb hollering at him.

Q-Did you determine whither Lee Harvey Oswald was a homosexual?

A---No. Q. Did you determine whether the Latin was a

homovexual? A-No, not that I recall. Q-Did you see Oswald again?

A-No. Q-Did you see the Latin type again? A-No.

Q-Might you have seen either of them again?

A-Not that I recall. Q-To your knowledge did anyone send Oswald to you?

A-To my knowledge, no. Q-Mr. Andrews, setting back to the cull you received Nov. 23, can you tell me the approximate time of day or night?

A-I don't remember. I know it was daytime.

Q-Did the person who called identify himself or hersell on the telephone?

A -160. O-Would you recognize the voice of the person who called you on the telephone? A-Yes.

Q-From where would you recognize il?

A-My legal practice. Q-At the time, speaking on the telephone to the caller. did you associate a person with that telephone voice? A-I believe I did.

A diffusion and the and the wedding reception was going

Q-Who is Bir Joe? L .-- Helen Gmt.

Q-When was the last time You was Helen Girt?

A-Wien she was released from Angola

Q-When was that?

A-Sometime in the late 50: I delended her on a charge of possession of nar. colics. She was convicted 1 saw her when she got back ! from Angola.

O-Where is she non " A-I don't know.

O-Was she charged under the name of Helen Girt? A-I don't know, but I assume she was.

O-Did you have occasion to have a conversation with this person named Clay Bertrand?

A-Yes

Q-Approximately how long For did you lalk?

A-He denied being Clay Bertrand. You know who he

Q-I know who he is? Would you mind telling me who he is?

The judge read it into the

Judge Haggerty: I can't Ti give an exhibit. That's up to imet lense.

Q-Would you give me lus in t name?

grounds that it may lead me test involved in a pending case, sign

JUDGE HAGGERTY denied Alcock's contention that Andrews should have to answer the quertion

O-llave you known this person prior to going to the wedding reception?

A-Yes Q-liave you neen him since that wedning reception?

A-Yes Q-To your knowledge, did he ever call you and ask you to represent anyone after you saw him at the wedding reception?

A-lie referred clients to my dire:

4 - Ind the name of the tor. was you know as (1ay her. trand come up in conversation with agent Regis Kennedy?

A-This is my best recollection.

Q-Can you explain this? A-When Regis Kermedy was making his examination. it dawned on me that if I revealed the real name, it would bring heat of somebody it didn't belong to I su



that you intend to more con-

the witness at length on his

previous contradiction state

ments?"

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the prosecution and the declaration of the large large

A-1 refuse and respectfully TTTS-VULTH UND IN the TS-VULTH UND IN grounds that it may lead me less stress of circumstances the VILIGIO SNOWAL



AVESTOL

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Pathologist Grilling to Continue

Army Col. Pierre A. Finck was due for more grilling today by Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser on his controversial autopsy report on President John F. Kennedy.

The Swiss-born colonel was called as a defense witness yesterday in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, but was held on the stand more than twice as long by the state. When court closed at 5:20, Oser was still not finished with him.

Shaw, SS, on trial in Crimlinal District Court, is charged with conspiring to kill Kenacidy, but the trial is again in a phase where SSaw is a bystander as testimony centers around the Warren Commission Report on the assassination.

A DEFENSE SOURCE said the next witness will be LL Edward O'Doranell of the New Orleans Police Department, a lie detector expert.

Col. Finck was one of three military physicians who performed the autorsy on the president strortly after be was short to death on Nov. 22, 1963.

The Warren Commission used this report in reaching its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted above in killing Kennedy. DA Jim Garrison charges Shaw conspired with Oswald and David W. Ferrie here to assassinate JFK.

HOWEVER, THE commission never viewed the X-rays and photos takes at the autopsy, and this material has been realed in the National Archives until 1871 at

See TRIAL-Page !

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Trial Coulded from Page 1

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the request of the Kennedy family.

Col. Finck testified resterday he didn't see them either, day be didn't see them either, until January, 1967, when he made a supplemental report. He acknowledged that until then, the autopsy report may not have been complete. Though Incomplete, Col. Finck sald, "As regards the wounds, what we signed on Nov. 24, 1963, is adequate."

IN FIVE HOURS of cross-examination, Oser sought to discredit the autopsy's report that Kennedy was shot from behind. Garrison claims the president was caught in a

crossfire.
Finck, who came to the United States as a young physician, has a Swiss accent and often spelled words be felt might not be clear. But he made it clear it was no

ordinary autopsy.

"When you are suddenly called in to examine the president of the United States, who is dead, you do not look around the room and take notes on who is there," he replied when Oser asked him who attended the au-topsy.

HE SAID THE crowded room at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington included an Army general, FBI agents and Secret Service

men.
"Did you feel you had to obey orders from that Army general who said he was in charge?" asked Oser. "Uh, no." "Why not?" "There were others, there

were admirals, ..."
"Admirals?"
"Yes, two admirals."

FINCK WAS DEFINITE IN stating that all medical evi-dence showed the president was shot in the back of the neck and the back of the head and that it didn't take a microscopic examination to know it.

During the questioning, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. several times had to di-rect the witness to first an-swer "yes" or "no" to cer-tain questions and then follow with an explanation if he destred.

Oser asked questions and there would be long pauses as Dr. Finck considered them. Then as he began his answer, Oser would ask the judge to direct the witness to assure to direct the witness to answer yes or no first.

Here are some of the high-lights of his testimony:

-The left side of the presi-

—The left side of the president's brain was never examined during the autopsy.
—The wounds in the back of Kennedy's neck and the back of his head were both

entry wounds.

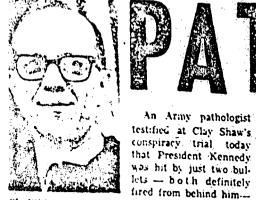
-Dr. Finck was teld not to dissect the neck area of the

dissect the neck area of the president, but couldn't remember who told him not ta.—Asked if exhibit 39 (the bullet the Warren Commission said went all the way through Kennedy and Connaity and emerged in tact) could have damaged Connal-ly's wrist as it did without being damaged, Dr. Finck re-plied "I don't know."

-Dr. Flack was told by the -Ur. Finch was told by the surgeon general of the Navy not to discuss the case without first coordinating with the attorney general, then Robert F. Kennedy, the late president's brother.

At one coint De Nach tonk

At one point, Dr. Finck took as long to answer a question Judge Haggerty booked at Occr and said, "Mr. Occr, are you still waiting for an an-wer?" This provoked laughter from the spectators.



OL. PIERRE A. FINCK Testifies about autopsy.

"That is my honest profes- Clay L. Shaw. sional opinion," said Col.

COL. FINCK, a member of the three-man team which performed the autopsy, tes-

Pietre A. Finck, when asked Criminal District Judge Ed- fire, if anyone in government had ward A. Haggerty Jr. on tried to influence his findings. charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Chief defense counsel F.

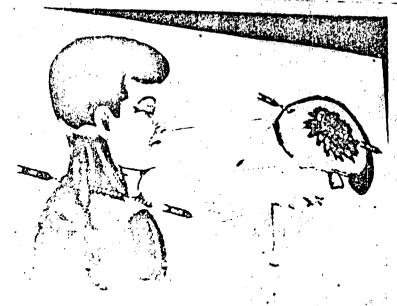
A KEY POINT in Garrison's conspiracy theory is Garrison contends Shaw conwhither any of the shots hit spired here with Oswald and this morning in the trial of testimony to District Altorney. Warren Commission's conclusions.

Jim Garrison's claim Ken- sion that all the shots were Shaw, 55, is on trial before ned was caught in a cross- fired from the sixth floor win- wound in Kennedy's neck and Oswald.

Kennedy from the front, Gar- David W. Ferrie to kill Ken-Irvin Dymond said yesterday rison tays at least one did, if nedy, The Warren Commission Col. Finck is the key rebuttal true, this would destroy the reported Oswald was the lone

Dr. Finck said both the dow of the Texas School Book the one in his head were Depository by Lee Harvey caused by bullets fired from behind.

> THE WARREN Commission used the autopsy report in reaching its conclusion. The records, photos and Xirays See TRIAL-Page 14



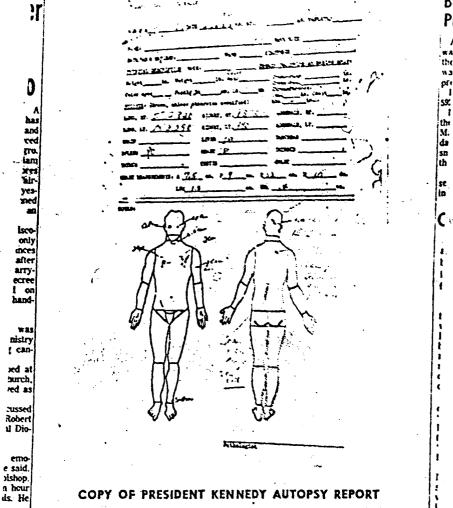
An Army pathologist

when he was assassinat-

L 92-NO. 222 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1969

PRICE 10c

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FK Shot from Behind, Expert Says

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Page would ing in mid-

ary to

scaled in the National Archives until 1971. Garrison made a legal effort to subpens them but, aft-

er a federal judge ordered them released, the state rested its case without receiving them. The DA's office explained the Justice Department planned an appeal which would have delayed the material until too late for use in the trial.

Col. Firek took the stand as

today's session opened and qualified as an expert witness in the areas of forensic medieme and pathology.

The witness testified he coauthored the autopsy report on Kennedy with two other military physicians.

DYMOND ASKED the colonel to dearnbe the body he signed the report, he had i

of the explosive and shattering force of the wound of exit - . . " he added

Dymond asked if there were any fragments of skill expatible with a determination that the bullet was fired from the rear?"
"There were none." Dr.

Finck said.

"I HAVE A ferra opinion that the bullet entered from the back of the head and exited on the right side of the top of the head, precising a large wound," he added

Dr. Finck said the bullet disintegrated when it has the hard bone in the back of the head. He said it was recovesible to determine with over cision the angle was which the bullet struck the best.

The witness said that, when

Oser asked if the person who made the drawing had access to the autopsy photos. To his knowledge, Dr. Finck said, he did not.

Judge Haggerty then recessed the trial for lunch.

DYMOND SAID over the week end he believes the trial will go to the jury by Thursday. This means questioning of defense witnesses would have to be completed during the next three days.

Several more are under subpena, including former Texas Gov. John B. Connally and William Gurvich, a former Garrison aide.

Others include Alvin Beauboeul, a one-time Ferrie associate;; Hugh B. Exnicios,

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ncki e only tion. must se the I would a debt cderal t year d for , inified mendhittee udget of the ament DCM "give lla adeiling n is Kong hope Bainerer the said

wound suffered by Arnnedy, J He said:

I saw on the right side in the back of the neck of President Kennedy a small wound."

Dymond asked him to point out the position on fellow defense attorney William Wegmann, who removed his coat while Dr. Finck indicated the position with his finger.

Describing the wound Itself. the colonel said the edges were pushed inward. He said, "I looked at it very closely and I have the opinlon . . . that this was a wound of entry . . .

DYMOND THEN asked the witness to describe the wound in the front of the President's neck. He said he found an opening "in keeping with the type of incision performed for a tracheotomy - a wound made by a surgeon."

He said it was a wound commonly made to let an unconscious patient breathe.

He said X-rays showed no bullets in the lower body, and only fragments in the head.

From his examination of the clothing worn by the president, Dr. Finck sald, he concluded the throat wound was an exit wound of the bullet as well as a tracheotomy in-

ON A DRAWING of a human body, Dr. Finck traced the course of the bullet from back to front. He said he could not establish the sequence of shots from watching the film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder, but said the film was valuable in determining the president's position at the time he was hit.

Dymond asked: "Was this wound inflicted by a shot from the rear or front of the president?"

"It was definitely inflicted by a shot from the rear," Dr. Finck sald.

Dymond then turned to the head wound.

THE WITNESS described with the aid of a model how head wounds are classified as entry or exit and explained the use of various medical terms.

Dr. Finck then described the wound in the back of Kennedy's head as an entry wound.

"in the case of a nigh-velocity projectile, there can never be a complete reconstruction of the wound of exit because I a definite opinion that both bullers struck in the back, one in the back of the neck and the other in the back of the head.

ASKED IF his opinion was affected in any way by government officials. Dr. Finck said:

"My opinion is an honest, professional opinion."

After a recess, the state began its cross-exemination of the witness.

Under cross-examination by Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser. Dr. Finck testified that all three of the doctors making the autopsy report agreed on the findings.

Dr. Finck said he was told not to discuss the case "without coordinating with the attorney general of the United States," who at that time States," who at that time was Robert F. Kennedy.

AFTER A LEGAL wrangle which cropped up when both sides misunderstood one of witness' answers, Dr. Finck said he did not see the photos of the body before writing the autopsy report.

He said the first time he saw the X-rays and photos was in January, 1967. He said he saw photos of the assassination in 1964 but these were from the Zapruder film.

He said photos of the body "extremely useful" making an autopsy report and it is normal practice to use them

ASKED IF the Warren Commission ever viewed the photos, Dr. Finck said:

"When I appeared before the Warren Commission in March of 1964 the X-rays and photographs were not available to us in the preparation of our testimony.

Asked why, he said:
"I don't know. I understood it was the wish of Robert Kennedy."

OSER THEN produced a document he described as the autopsy report from Bethseda. Naval Hospital, where Kennedy's body was sent. The witness said drawings on it were made by the two other pathologists who assisted him in the autopsy.

In response to a question from Oser, Dr. Finck said the hole in the back of the. body on the drawing is lower and much larger than the one he indicated on Wegmann's back.

In a series of questions,

beauticul s. austuci J. Garner, Oswaid's landlord: Jun Hielen, former Saturday Evening Post writer, and his photographer, Matt Herron, and several police officers.

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Shaw is expected to take the stand in his own defense. He testated briefly last week as a traverse witness.

tan evrailly tack on haucht. In tall ton hib all barlar is grant may bell to some is grant may bell to some operated in Connecticut The men. Roberts said, the Brank.

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29TH DAY

Court Testimony In Trial of Shaw

29th day of the conspiracy

Testimony opened with the clear to the court or jury. defense qualifying Col. Pierre A. Finck, one of three doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of the late President John F. Kennedy, as an expert witness.

detailed explanation of his Term to Fage 1-B, Column 1

Court proceedings in the background, pausing from time to time to spell words trial of Clay L. Shaw follow: that he thought might not be

He was to do this often dur-

ing his long testimony.

Dr. Funck was qualified by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., in the areas of forensic medicine and pathology.

IN ADDITION to formal

ORLLAN Court Proceedings in Clay Shaw Conspiracy

Continued from Front Page

training in patrology. De-Fronk testified that he has corred out exteriments on mussile wounds in Washington D.C. and Edgewood Ary nat on wounds produced by bullets fired by rifles.

Chief Defense Counsel F. Ir. vin Dirmond questioned the

Q-Did you have an orcation to participate in the auferry of the late President Legipoly

A Yes, 1 det

Q. With whom did you make I'm Biltony

A-The pathologist in charge was De Hames, He called me at home to come to the naval bounded in Bethesda, Md 1 board Dr. Humes and Dr Boxwell, who was chief of patholoto a the hospital there.

Q- to you one of the roauthors of the bathdogy relest on the president's death? A Ses Lam

U-Describe for the court and the jury the nature of the examination of the besty woun examination of the besty wound which had been inflicted on the president?

And would like to refer to ten water

AFTER A PAUSE in which Dr. Finck looked at his notes. he began to testify but Assist-Ant District Attorney Aylin V ther objected to the use of notes, which had not been identified

There was a discussion insolving Dymond and Judge Haggesty, after which Col. Fork was allowed to con-

A-I saw on the might side in the back of the nock of Irresagent Kennedy a small wound. · Dynami interrupted the testimber and whed Firek to allow the prestion of the wound un bloom determe afforney William Wegmann

Using a tape measure. Dr. Finck organ to calculate the position of the hole on the back of Westmann, who by then had removed his real.

When he had found the position with his linger, Dymond brought a roar of laughter from the crowded courtroom by asking Dr. Firek to circle the point with a heavy marking pen.

In mond and gave him a look of amsterment and even

Q-Your X-rays that you took at that time showed no bullet in the head of the president*

A-The entire body was Xrayed. The head and the body had been X-rayed. When I arrived at Rethesda, the X-rays of the head showed only fragments of missile in the head.

Q. The location of the trachestomy incision at the front of the president's neck was consistent medically with the wound entry in the front of the president's neck, wasn't

A-Yes

Q-Was there anything inconsistent about this? A-No.

Q-As an expert, doctor, can you say what was the exit point?

A-1 have seen the shirt of President Kennedy, .

Q-What did you observe? A-in connection with the exit scene on the front of the shirt of President Kennedy there was a small wound approximately at the level of the button on the shirt.

At this point Dr. Fink reached with his finger and trucked the first button below the collar on his own shirt and motioned.

THE FIBERS at the edge of the hole showed blood. The fibers were turned outward. indicating an outward movement of the projectile. The exit hole is entirely compatible with the incision I saw at the time of the autopsy.

At this point Dymand picked up a photograph of a aketch and handed it to Dr. Fink.

Q--Is this photograph a likeness of a human body, docfor?

A-lt is.

Q-Did you have this sketch et the time you performed The autopsy?

A-Yes. It was drawn by sameone else, however, it was made by a Navy enlisted man and we used it when making our testimony before the Warren Commission. Dr. Hughes supervised the draw-

WEGMANN TURNED to fense introduced the sketch i into evidence. Dymond asked:

You need some information what he said was the high to know what might have oc- bone point of Wegmann's right shoulder in toward Wegmann's spinal column. He then measured down from the lobe of Wegmann's ear and told the jury that the bullet entered here at a point on the right side of the nape of the neck five inches down from the lobe of the ear consistent with the point of the

right shoulder. Dynamid gave Finck a pen and he drew a round mark on the back of Wegmann's shirt about four inches below his collar.

Q-With respect to wounds in bony matters such as the skull; can you tell us if honing, cratering, tractoring or beveling are the same thing?

A-In describing wounds in which projectiles pass through structures such as bones, this ir called tractoring.

Q-in connection with the autopsy which you conducted on President Kennedy did you have occasion to examine a head wound?

A-Yes, I did.

Q-Can you describe the extent and nature of the examinution you made?

A-1 saw in the Eack of the head of President Kennedy on the right side approximately one inch from the bone prominence you can all fee! in the back of your head and called the external occipital exuberance. I saw a wound slightly above this protuberance.

Q-What was the approximate location of this wound?

A-It was a wound in the scalp on the right side approximately one linch to the right of that protuberance and slightly above it.

Q-Can you describe the nature of this head wound?

A-This would be one with slightly irregular edges in contrast to the first wound I described in the neck. I can explain the reasons for that,

The tissue underlining the skin of the back of the neck are soft tissues and a bullet which strikes here does not meet the resistance of a bone as would be the case for the scalp wound, which explains the difference in the character of the two wounds.

Corresponding to the scalp wounds, there was a hole in furnished us. Q-Ductor, in your profes | the bone in the skull of Pres-

no bullets in the cadaver. | ruler and measured from ameter when examined from was from above down. My ent . . . law enforcement offithe outside than when ex- picton regarding the direcamined from the inside. On too of the projectile is firm the basis of such factors as I have no doubt that the bulthat, the direction of a bullet kt entered the back of the path is determined.

describe as the bullet hole of pathologist, would it be posentrance, was there any othe side to render a pathological er damage to the skull of ocition by only having seen President Kennety?

A-There was a very large conducted independent tests? wound, irregular in shape, star-shaped, what we call stellate, approximately five film was of great value in inches in diameter, to be exidetermining the sequence of act. 13 centimeters in diam, that and in showing the noeter, showing the force of the siton and movement of the object.

portions of bone which had rectly. the same appearance as the general appearance of the re- formed the autonsy, had the maining parts of the skull of Warren Commission been President Kennedy

One of these fragments! could be matched inside the wound. I saw beveling as I topinion as to the direction of described to you. The drater, the projectile that hit Preswhen viewed from the out- ideat Kennedy and as to the side, identifies a pattern of exit from the inside

In the case of a high-velocity. projectile, there can never be a complete reconstruction of the wound of exit because of the explosive and shattering force of the wound of exit since the wound of did not know the sequence exit normally is very irregular.

Often we don't have all the pieces of the bone. As I recall it, we received these fragments of skull bone during the autopsy sometime, about 11 p. m.

Q-When you say approximately 11 p. m., to what day are you referring?

A-On Nov. 22, 1953, the day of the assassination.

Q-Were there any frag. ments of the skull that would be incompatible with a determination that the bullet was fired from the rear?

A-There were none.

Q-Having examined the skull, do you have a definite opinion as to whether the projectile causing the damage entered from the back?

A-I have a definite opinion. We had the skull X-rayed. We found metallic fragments on the X-ray film of the head of the president and we found metallic fragments on the bone fragments

I have a firm opinion that

head

Q-In addition to what you Q-From a standpoint of a the Zanruder film and having

DR. PINCK testified the president's body, but he did We received from halles not answer the question di-

Q-At the time you performed?

4-i don't think so. 0-When did you form an

number of wounds? A-At the time I signed the autopsy report I had a firm opinion that both bullets struck in the back, one in the back of the neck and the other in the back of the head. When't signed the report. I of the shots.

DYMOND THEN asked if the opinion was an honest prolessional opinion and if it was affected in any way by govemment officials.

A-My opinion is an honest professional opinion. Cross-examination got un-

der way about 11 a.m.

IN RESPONSE TO queslions by Oser, Finck said he was one of three authors of an autopsy report and said there was agreement by the three team members on the

autopsy tindings. Q-in other words, doctor. it is correct to say you agreed as to the results and how it was done?

A-Yes. And how it should be reported.

Q-Did you conduct any experiments or research on the effect of a deep, penetrating wound of the brain or the skull?

A-I did not. However. I have carried out experiments to study the effects of a bul-

cials military officials and the lika

O-Doctor you were one of the three nathologists, were STEE BOLT

A-Yes Q-Was that army general a pathologist.

A-No. O-Was he a doctor?

A-No I don't believe. Q-Can you give me his name, please?

A-No. 1 can't. I'm sorry but I don't remember.

O-Do you have photographs with you of the X-ravs taken of President Kennedy's body?

A-No. sir. They are not with me.

O-What time did you arrice at the Bethesda Naval Hospital ... was the autopsy already begun?

A-When I arrived, X-rays

had been taken of the head. I arrived a short time after the beginning of the autoosy ... I can't give you an exact time . . approximately 8 o'clock that night. The brain had been removed. Dr. Hume told me he did not have luo much difficulty in removing the brain. The wound was of such an extent, about five inches in diameter, it was not too difficult to remove the brain. There had been no removal of the wound at the back of the head prior to my arrival. I made positive identification of both wounds of entry. The first was the wound in the head; the second was the wound in the neck. You see, at that time, we did not know the sequence of

shots. The Zapruder film determined this for us. Q-How many other military personnel were present, doctor?

A-The room was quite crowded. I didn't stop to make notes of who was present. When you're called upon to examine wounds of the president of the United States. who is dead, you don't stop to see who is in the room . . . it was crowded. There were FBI agents, military of-

ficers and civilians. Q-Did you feel you had to take orders from that Army general?

COL FINCK SMILED and

chision for an autopsy report are photographs and X-rays needed?

A-They are extremely use-

Q-But is it normal practice?

A-It is normal practice to take X-rays and photographs of a victim.

Q-Do you know if these photographs and X-rays were ever displayed before the Warren Commission?

AT THIS POINT Dymond objected: "Your Honor, we've and time and time again that we're not trying the Warren Commission, This question is irrelevant."

Judge Haggerty replied: "This man uppeared before : Q-Can you tell us the Warren Commission, I think he can answer what he knows about what he saw." Finck then continued.

A-When I appeared before the Warren Commission in March of 1964 the X-rays and photographs were not available to us in the preparation of our testimony. I appeared at the hearing with the two other pathologists-Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell. Q-Why weren't they avail-

able. A-1 don't know. I understood it was the wish of the attorney general, who was then Robert Kennedy.

AT THIS POINT Over pointed out an exhibit pegged State 68 which he claimed was the autopsy report from the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital where President Kennedy's

body was sent. Q-Do you recognize this and he had only drawing?

A-1 recognize it, but I'm not the author of it.

Q-But it's similar to something you've seen before?

A-1 recognize it. At the said Judge Baccer: bottom is the autopsy-number given at Bethesda for the autopsy performed on President Kennedy. The drawings may have been made by Drs. Humes and Boswell.

Q-Do you know what this

report contains? A-Yes, the things pathologists notice. You put down what you find upon inspec-

Q-Would you say the area | } of the hole in the back of the cadaver is lower and I

Q-In order to make a con- I did this was Rybera but is subject to verification O-Did the person who they drawings have the t graphs and X-rays of te topsy available to him. know of your own be knowledge"

A. To my knowledg Navy enlisted man di have these available t as we did not have available to us in Mare Q Am I correct to descriptive material r exhibit was out there

qualified bathologist"

-DYMOND OBJECTE Dr. Finck did not kno put in the material Maggerty instructed (nok the constron again material on the desheet was not toure by fule nathologist?

Dymond objected ar Judge Haggerty sasta. objection

U-Did a description like the one with the accompany the autops you signed?

A-- 1 have here a

the report Dr. Finck took sev-

ments, to peruse the A-I have photo cut Vol. 16 of the Warr mission heartigs, I through Page 983, a are comes of the auport I signed As I r. is part of the exhibit

AT THIS POINT, C he would have to se copy of the Warrer Judge Haggerty said like to trees for la guestion and that like to get it in b

PPCPSS "You think you ! one mare quantum. 1

could take a half b Judge Haggerry 3 present the court to

side approximately five inches below the masterd prominesce thehind the ears the wound This wound is approxmately five inches from the right . . . which is the upper mid he

He ther was asked to describe the wound itself

A-The regular edges were trashed mward. I saw a regular wound with regular edges tested inward, what we call inversed." This edge showed what we call "abrasion," usually seen when an object runs against something and goes through

Q-Did you eximine the Mound?

A-I looked at it very closely and I have the opinion . . . that this was awound of entry, which is a synonym for entrace

O-From the nature of the would, what would you say had entered the president's n~ 1."

ent with the type caused by M 5-11-1

G-Way there anything you noticed that was incompatible. or inconsistent with the wound made by a bullet?

A-10

Q-Distor, would you deset be the wound found in the frontál reck region of the prematerit's

A - At the time of the autopay I was in the front of the neck of President Kennedy a transversal incision trade for the purpose in keeping with the type of incision performed for a trachestomy a wound made by a surgeon.

Q-Did you examine the wound made by the surgeon?

A ... It was a wound commonby found on unconvious peraims made to let the patient שניביזע

O. You did not see the exit built wound at that time?

As The following day Dr. Homes called the surgeon in traites who performed the tractantomy who could say what he had been

AT THIS POINT the state objected that this would be hearsay evidence and Dr. Fink explained: A-In per- ! forming an autopsy of this sort you had to have all of the facts when a wound was found in the back of the neck and rene was found in the front and when x-rays signed

15. Fills they ed down in a sing, I use not see a Crawr. A-On the skin of President front of the jury with the Kennedy, I saw on the right drawing in his hand and ex-

A-This represents the right side of the head and upper chest of President Kennedy. The arrows you see behind his neck indicate that the projecextreme bony prominence of tile entered at the back of the the shoulder and approxi- neck. The arrow you see in mately two inches from the front of the neck of the drawing indicates the projectile came out in front of the neck. You will notice that the position of the head is along a vertical line as compared to a herizontal line:

You will notice that the line of entry of the wound at the back is in relation to the wound of exit in the front of the neck and in relation to a horizontal line. Notice that the entry on the back of neck is higher than the exit in the front of the neck.

O-Now I ask you whether the sketch purports to represent the actual vertical position of the head of the president or an arbitrary line? Could the president have been leaning farther forward or does the sketch represent the A-It was a wound consist, I true position of the president's head?

A-As regards the position at the time of wounding, the Zapruder film shows that the president was sitting in the presidential limousine in a straight-up position looking in a generally forward direction.

Q-From your examination of the Zapruder film, could you determine that the president was hit by the first bul-

A-The great value of the film to us was to establish the position of the president and also the sequence of shots. I remind you, at the time of the autopsy, we could not determine the sequence of shots. Seldom can you do this by looking at wounds. You can determine the relative direction. But the sequence of the missiles was determined by the film.

Q - Was this wound inflicted by a shot from the rear or the front of the president?

Aut was definitely inflicted by a slut from the rear.

The drawing was then passed around to the jury.

During Fink's explanation to the jury of the exact entry point of the bullet into the President's neck, defense attorney Wegmann stood about 10 feet in front of the jury with his back to the jury birs.

I saw a hole but no crater around it. When I looked at it from

the inside of the skull I saw a definite crater. This is a certain factor to identify positively the direction of a projecule going through a flat hone such as going through he skull.

I have seen a number of such craters in wood and glass. Police use this method all the time to determine the entry of a bullet.

Q-Now doctor, I show you an exhibit marked D. a sketch. Could you tell us what it represents?

A-It is the letter-sized black and white drawing entitled, "A perforating missile wound of the skull." It shows a scheme prepared at my direction at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and based on factors just described.

O-Can you tell us if this was prepared before or alter the assassination of President Kennedy?

A-It was prepared before the assassination to demonstrate patterns of through and through wounds for teaching DUPPOSES.

AT THIS POINT Dymond introduced the drawing as evidence. It was introduced without objection.

Q-What do you mean by honing and catering?

At this point the witness stood up and showed the picture to the jury with this explanation:

This scheme represents the fault of the skull in white The cavity, that is the cranial cavity, labeled B. is in black The letter C is a wound of entry and D is a wound of exit. In considering such through and through wounds. it must be realized that in a wound of entry and exit there may be fragments left by a projectile, but the bullet is not still left there. You will notice at the

level of C. when you examine the wound from the outside the hole is anuller than the one observed from the one inside. In other words, diameter outside is smaller than the Inside diameter of C.

You can see a crater or cone from the inside. This is what we mean by tractoring, coning, shelving or beveling. When a projectile goes through a bony structure it produces a wound of exit.

Here, again, looking at the

O-As a result of your examination of the head of the late President Kennedy, what pointion. If any opinion, do you have as to what direction the bullet came from?

A-The bullet definitely struck in the back of the head disintegrating, which is often the case when a bullet of high velocity goes through bone, producing numerous (bullet) fragments which we saw on the X-ray film and were found by us. We found many fragments.

Q-Did you detect other wounds on the body of the late president?

A-I did not-no other butlet wounds

DVNOND THEN showed a sketch of Kennedy's head to Col. Finck and asked him if he drew the sketch.

A-No. it was drawn by someone else.

Q-I now ask you does it depict the path of the bullet into and out of the head of the president?

A-It does. Dymond then asked Dr. Finck to explain the sketch to the jury.

A-This is a reproduction labeled D-29 representing the right side of the head and the right shoulder and the upper chest of President Kennedy. For demonstration purposes, the drawing shows the wounds in a general way. Arrows indicate the direction of the missile. The arrow at the back of the head has the word "In" and the arrow at the right side, at the top of the head is labeled "Out." See the small entry wound at the back of the head and the much larger wound of exit, irregular on the right side of the head. This indicates the general direction the bullet struck the back of the head coming out on the right side. The general direction of this missile path is from the rear to the front, there was another wound. going downwards.

DR. FINCK then went back to the witness stand and Dytrusted resumed his question-

Q-In view of the small size -the small size of the hole in the President's head and relative large size of the exit, was it possible to determine the angle with which the bullet struck the head?

A-Not with precision . . . the projectile entered in the

iv the same consistency of soft tissue. I was quite interested in studying both.

OSER ASKED him if he told the Warren Commission that he had not conducted experiments prior to the autopsy on missiles penetrating the brain and the skull.

A-That is correct. I have carried out these experiments after the Warren Commission minort.

0-When did you carry out these experiments?

A-December of 1965, January of 1966

HE SAID HE conducted research with rifle bullets and said the experiments had no connection with President Kennedy's death. He said other experiments were made in the FBI laboratory and that they were not connected with the assassination.

Oser asked if at the time the autopsy report was made. was it based on observations made at that time i

He answered in the affirmative and added that it also was based on information received the following day concerning the frontal neck wound which was extended to make a surgical incision.

Q-When did you contact the doctors at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas? A-I did not: Dr. Hume did.

O-Do you know when? A-I believe it was the morning following the autonsy report, a Saturday morning, the 23rd of November, 1963.

Q-Why the delay in contacting the doctors who performed the operation?

A-I can't explain that. Dr. Hume told me he had called the doctors.

THE WITNESS said he was interested in the wound because he saw an entry wound in the back of the neck and none in front, and he had strong reason to inquire if

Q-It puzzled you at that

OSER ASKED why the colunel did not call the doctors at the hospital. A-I would like to remind

you I was not in charge of this autopsy. I was called in as a consultant to examine the wounds and that doesn't mean I was running the show. Dr. Hume asked who was in charge and I recall some general said "I am." I don't reback and came out on the call this general's name. DR. FINK took out a small | wound, we see a larger did right side and the direction | There were many people pres- from the Zapruder film.

He said he recalls that Adm Kinney, the surgeon general or the Navy, seemed to be the ranking officer.

O-Yes were told not to discuss the case?

A-Yes. I was told not to discuss without coordinating with the attorney general of the United States

Q-Can you tell me how the President's body got from the scene of the homicide in Dallas, Tex. to Washington. D.C.

DYMOND OBJECTED saving the question was irrelevant. The judge said he underatood the question to mean how was the body protected on the flight from Dallas.

Oser did not rephrase the question, but asked Finck how many photographs were taken

Finck said some were taken in his presense, and added that he was unsure of the exact number.

Q-Prior to writing your autopsy report, did you have occasion to view these photos? A-Yes. I did.

OSER SHOWED Finck a copy of a report dated Jan. 20: 1967. Oser said it was signed by the doctor.

Q-On the first page, fifth paragraph, it says in effect, Dr. Finck first saw the photographs on Jan. 20, 1967.

A-1 did not say I had seen the photographs prior to writing the autopsy report in 1963.

THE DOCTOR, when the court stenographer read back the auestion and answer, and he must have misunderstood the question. He said he meant to say that he had not seen the photos prior to writing the 1963 report.

Q-Dr. Finck, didn't you testify that the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy were used in making your autopsy report.

A-No. I must have misunderstood the guestion. The first time I saw the X-rays and photographs taken was in January of 1967.

Q-Isn't it became I pointed out to you in your report. that you changed your textimony and said the court stenographer must have misunderstood?

A-I think so. I wish to emphasize that the first time I saw these photographs was in January of 1967. In 1364 I saw photographs but these were not of the autopsy but

remeasured the diagram on Wegmann's shirt). I would I say it (the hole drawn on Wegmann) is higher than the one on the drawing.

O-Colonel, can you tell us whether the ink dot on Mr. Wegmann's shirt is over the same area of his skin as the apot where you found the wound on President Kennedy's

A-I would say this. In relation to the drawing, the mark on Mr. Wegmann's Apirt is higher than the mark on the drawing.

O-You don't understand the question. If you carried the mark on the shirt and out it on the skin, is it the same as the mark you saw on the autopsy?

A-But the shirt is moving. Q-It is approximately the same?

A-It is approximately the same.

Q-Is Mr. Wegmann the same height as President Kennedy?

A-I believe President Kennedy way taller.

Q--Ish't it a fact, doctor. that you measured from the mastoid bone down?

A-I measured a certain distance from the mastoid down and the measurement was 16 centimeters, as I recall. Yes Fourteen centimeters from the right mastoid process, which is approximately 5th inches

Q-Now, recall that you placed a dot on Mr. Wegmann, who was standing erect. If he moved his head to the left or right, does this affect the distance from the mastoid bone?

A-The movement of the head could have changed slightly the distance from the mastoid to the neck.

OSER THEN brought out a photographic blowup of President Kennedy's head and a blown-up drawing of the path of the bullet through the pres-Ident's skutt.

.He mited these were the same drawings presented to : the Warren Commission by the team conducting the autopsy.

Q-Can you tell us who made these drawings?

A-As far as I know, they were made at the time we testified before the Warren Commission in March 1964. They were made under the direction of Dr. Hume at Bethesda Hospital in a short period-two days, as I recall. . As I recall, the name of the Navy enlisted man who ! .

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Property And Games

TARNA GOUNTERS TRIAL TESTIMON

he widow of accused presidential assassin Lee by Oswald today contradicted testimony by the istar witness in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, Irs. Marioa Oswald Porter of Richardson, took the stand as the first defense witness trial of Shaw, 55, charged with conspiring President John F. Kennedy.

IMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE Edward A. Haggerty by futned down a defense motion for a directed of acquited for Shaw. Had be granted it the trial wave ended and Shaw would have gone free. The Attorney Jan Garrison charges Shaw potted assimition here with Oswald and David W. Ferrie. Baymond Russo testified for the state he heard discussing the assassination here in September, a party in Ferrie's abartment.

e are the high points of Marina's testimony; uring their entire stay in New Orleans, Oswald

spent only one night away from home and he spent that in jail. Russo testified Oswald was Ferrie's roommate.

-OSWALD NEVER WORE A BEARD. Russo said Oswald was bearded, and failed to identify a picture of him until a beard was drawn on it.

-Marina never heard of Shaw, Clay Berrand, Ferrie, Russo, Dean Andrews or a number of other persons connected with the Garrison case.

Oswald ordinarily dressed neatly, in clean clothes, and wore short hair. Russo had described him as dirty, long haired and unkempt.

A LIGHT-COLORED STATION wagon belonging to Mrs. Ruth Paine was parked outside the Paine household in Irving. Text, at the time of the assassination. Two state witnesses testified to seeing persons flee the Texas School Book Depository in a light-colored station wagon.

-Oswald never discussed any curtain rods with her. A

state witness testified Oswald told him he was going to the Paine household the night before the assassination to pick up some curtain rods his wife had bought him.

Marina was questioned by chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymad, then on cross examination by chief prosecutor James L. Alcock.

Dymand moved for the directed verdict yesterday after the state rested its case.

ALSO TODAY, THE DEFENSE subpensed three more witnesses. They are Sam Ferderson, 2144 Deslande; Arthur Q. Davis, 2075 Canal, and Preston Smith of the the Post Office.

Marina has consistently supported the Warren Commission's view that her late husband was the lone assassin. She testified at length before the commission.

After Judge Haggerty turned down the motion for a directed verdict, the jury was brought back into the court-

(Turn to Page 18, Column 1)

6 Policemen Hurt

in D.C. Shootout

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shootout between police and a man barricaded in a northwest Washington home left three civilians dead, three policemen wounded by shotgun blasts and three other officers injured today.

Police said the man, who opened fire on two officers as they responded to an emergency call, shot himself to death after tear gas shells set fire to the three-story home in a middle-class neighborhood.

Two wothen, one believed by neighbors to be a maid, also were killed. One died in the house, the other staggered outside and fell dead on a sidewalk.

THE THREE POLICEMEN WERE REPORTED to be

Capt. John Reynolds, 48, next on the scene, also was hit in the face with a shotgun blast as he attempted to spot the gunnan from an adjoining house.

In addition, Capt. Charles Monroe was injured badly when he jumped from the burning building following the shooting. The house caught fire after police fired tear gas grenades inside.

Two other officers were being treated for either smoke inhalation or the effects of tear ges.

THE MORNING SIEGE OF THE HOME began about \$:30 when a neighbor reported hearing shots next door.



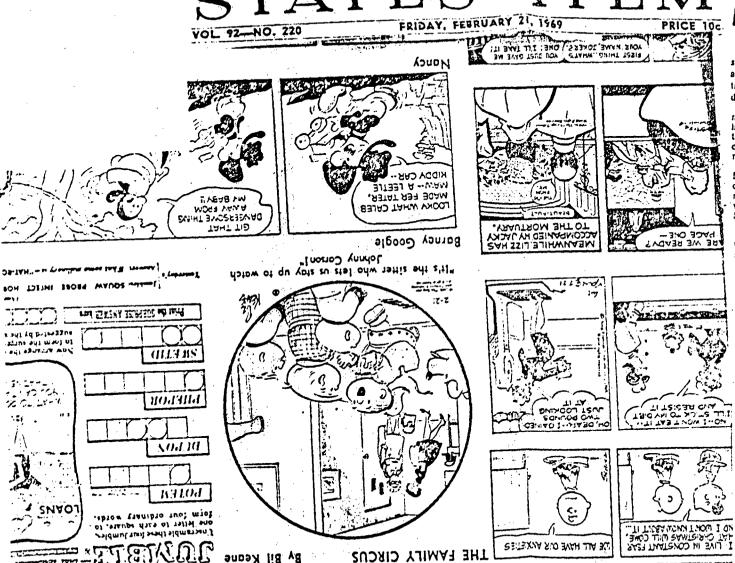
MRS. MARINA OSWALD PORTER is accompnied by her husband, KENNETH JESS PORTEI as she arrives to testify at the Clay L. Shaw cospiracy trial.

SPORTS-MARKETS

NEWS BULLETINS

See SHOOT-Page 1

ORLEANS ATES-ITEM



Eight Words, Marina Top Trial Drama

By JACK DEMPSEY

Eight words and the Russian widow of on accused assassin gave the consultacy trial of Clay L. Shaw its most dramatic moments today.

There eight words - "The motion for a directed verdict is denied"-triggered the long trial's first outburst from the crowded courtroom of newsmen and spectators.

A short burst of applause from spectators and a few audible "yeas" greeted the announcement from Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. that-Show's trial would continue.

the courtroom to report the news Others remained to watch the reaction from the principals in the trial. They got no surprises.

Shaw, who had been in the process of either taking papers out or putting them into a briefcase, stood up and looked toward the rear of the courtroom. His lawyers simply shook their heads as if they had expected the jurige's ruling.

"I am still confident I will be vindicated," Shaw told newsmen after walking to the rall separating the spectators from the court area.

HE MANAGED a weak smile.

District Attorney Jim Garrison wasn't even in the courtroom when the announcement was read.

He had been in the judge's chambers where he evidently got the word, then left the courtroom, totally expressionless.

"WHAT'S your reaction?" he was asked as he walked down the half of the Criminal Courts building.

"I have no reaction." he replied. "I have no nervous system anymore." Then he was gone, reportedly to con-

for with Gov. John J. Mc-Kelthen, who was in New Orleans for a meeting today.

Most of the newsroom who have been covering the trial expected the ruling. The ac-

See REACTION-Page 2

Court proceedings in the 27th day of the conspiracy trial of Chiy L. Shaw follow:

Testimony today began with REPORTERS dashed from Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter on the stand, after Judge Edward A. Haggerty turned down a motion for a directed verdict and briefly recessed the court.

When court reconvened Judge Haggerty said, "I don't know whether you wish to reserve a bill thill of exception to his ruling) but you should do so with the jury in the courtroom."

CHIEF DEPENSE counted F. Irvin Dymond told the judge, "The defense would like to lodge a formal objection to the decirion overriling the motion for a directed verdict."

The jury was then breight into the courtrown and liaggerty asked the defence to state its motion.

"At this time in the presence of the jury we would like to reserve a bill of exception to the ruling," said Dymond.

Dymond then began the defense testimony, xaying, "Please call Mrs. Porter."

Mrs. Porter identified herself as the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald and stated that she now lives in Richardson,

Q-Do you have any children by Lee Harvey Cawaid?

Turn to I'age &, Column t

Denies Oswald Lived with Ferrie Marina

Continued from Front Page room and Dymond lodged a formal objection to the judge's action.

THEN THE DEFENSE called Mrs. Porter, who identified herself as Oswald's widow. She said she now lives in Richardson, Tex., with her new husband, her two daughters by Oswald and a child born after her remarriage.

She said she and Oswald moved to New Orleans from Dallas in May, 1963. She said Oswald came first and found them a place to live on Magazine st. She could not recall the landlord's name.

Oswald, Marina said, was employed by the Reily Coffee Co. and went back and forth to work on the bus. She said she never saw Oswald drive an automobile.

"DID YOU ever know him to wear a beard?" Dymond asked.

"No, sir," said Marina.

Oswald never wore long hair, Marina sald. Asked if he kept it combed, she said "There wasn't much to comb."

DYMOND THEN asked Marina if Oswald ever went to

Clinton, La. "Not that I know of," she replied.

The state introduced a series of witnesses placing Oswald with Shaw and Ferrie in Clinton in the late summer of

The witness said Oswald left New Orleans about a week or 10 days after she did and she next saw him at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. (She did not date this event foday, but the Warren Commission said Oswald left New Orleans on Sept. 25, 1963.)

After Oswald lost his coffee company job, Marina said,

he "stayed around the house most of the time. Sometimes he would go to the library or to look for a job."

He spent his nights at home, she said.

Asked if Oswald had many friends, she said "just his relatives " She said the only trip the family took while here was to Alabama.

DYMOND THEN REELED off a list of names of persons who have been connected to the Garrison case in one way or another. Marina said she did not know any of them. The names are:

Clay Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Clem Bertrand, David Ferrie, Sandra Molfett, Miles Peterson, Layton Martens, Alvin Beauboeul, Melvin Colley, Al Landry, James Lewallen and Perry Raymond Russo.

She said to her knowledge, her husband never knew any of these people. In the case of Ferrie, she was shown three photos. She said none of them looked familiar.

ASKED IF OSWALD USED any aliases, she said he once signed some papers in the name of Hidelf. (The Warren Commission said Oswald used this name in ordering the rifle used to kill Kennedy.)

Marina said her husband owned a rifle while here and Dymond called for one which has been introduced into evidence. While waiting for it, he asked Marina about Oswald's political views. She said:

"He did not talk about politics in the presence of mc." Asked if he made any speeches, she said:

"HE MADE SOME kind of a speech when he visited some kind of a Catholic seminary here. I didn't attend. And then he had some kind of an interview on a radio here in New Orleans. I didn't know if it was political because at that time I didn't speak English."

When her husband got to Dalias, Marina suid he told her he had been to Mexico. At this point, the rifle arrived and Dymond asked her if she were familiar with it.

"NO, I'M NOT AN expert on rufles," she said. No said she has seen Oswald cleaning the gun or sitThen he told me he had lost his job and be started looking for another." she said.

Alcock asked her if during that time Oswald continued to leave the house during the same hours as if he were working. She said he did. She said he rarely told her anything he did.

MARINA SAID SHE KNEW her husband was handing out leaflets. She said he was "quite excited" about them. "I take it he wasn't home during the day when he was pretending to work," Alcock said. Marina agreed.

"Do you know what he was doing when he pretended to work," he asked. "No," said Marina.

"But he wasn't home was he?" Marina agreed he

ANNED IF SHE CONSIDERS Oswald a Communist, Marina replied, "No sir."

She said she doesn't remember if any FBI agents went to the apartment to see Oswald in New Crieans.

Marina testified Oawald told her he shot at Gen. Edwin A. Walker. She said she didn't know when this was and didn't report it to anyone before the Kennedy assassination.

One day, she said, a man came to the door of the spartment on Magazine and talked to Oswald. She said she did not see the man, but "Lee came back inside and said it was probably some FBI agent or maybe a reporter. The man didn't stay long."

"DID THE FBI USUALLY CRECK on him?" Alcock asked.

"Yes," said Marina.

Alcock asked if Oswald ever saw an attorney in New Orleans about his discharge from the service and she said she didn't remember. (New Orleans attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. told the Warren Commission Oswald coesulted him about his Marine Corps discharge. Marina said today she never heard of Andrews.)

"Did you tell the Warren Commission you lied to the FBI about Oswald's trip to Mexico." Alcock asked.

"I DIDN'T LIE. I just didn't tell them he went," said Marina,

She said she appeared before the Warren Commission three or four times. "Do you recall admitting you lied to the Warren Commission?" Alcock asked.

"No, sir, I don't remember that at all. I just told them everything I know," she said.

Alcock then read a statement, apparently from Marina's testimony in the Warren Report, in which she said she did not like the FBI agents and hed to them about Oswald's trip to Mexico.

DYMOND OBJECTED AND SUD her entire testimony before the commission should be admitted "because Mr. Al-cock has opened the door." Judge Haggerty corruled him saying he did not know what inadmissible material was allowed by the commission.

Marina said: "Most of these questions were put to me by the FBI and I did not like them very well. When I give testimony I don't lie. I didn't be to the Warren Commission

On reduced, Marina said she does not know what Oswald planned to do about her if he had been successful as his plan-to reach Cuba.

Marina was then excused as a witness and court recessed for lunch.

refe ex

Judge Haggerty studied transcripts of the testimony of Oswald. Ferrie's recommate. Russo overnight in order to He said Shaw was introduced make his decision on the directed verdict motion.

As Clem Bertrand Staw has Garrison said of the deci- denied knowing either max and denied be ever used such

"I have no reaction I have

ting with it on the porch. She said she later saw the rifle at Buth Paine's house.

In mond asked Marina if she ever knew Oswald to have any large sums of money. She said no. Asked what is the most money he ever gave her, she said:

SHE TESTIFIED THEY left New Orleans owing two weeks' rent.

At the time of the assassination, Marina said she was living with Mrs. Paine in Irving when the president was killed. She said Mrs. Paine's station wagon was parked at the house at the time of the assassination.

Marina testified her husband lived in Dallas and visited the family in trying on weekends. She said she never saw

his apartment in Dallas.

After a brief recess, Dymond walked directly behind

Shaw and asked Marina:

Mrs. Porter, have you ever seen this man, Mr. Shaw, before?" "No, today was the first time I ever saw that man," she

الماخد

SHE SAID THE OSWALDS never received any mail at Magazine st. addressed to Shaw or with Shaw's return address on it. She said they received no letters or phone calle from Shaw.

Alcock then began cross-examining the witness. She said Oswald came to see her the night before the assassination, a Thursday night. This was unusual, she said, because he normally only came on weekends. She said he did not go out that night.

Marina said Oswald never mentioned any curtain rods to her. A state witness, Buell W. Frazier, testified Oswald told him the purpose of that particular trip to Irving was to pick up curtain rods his wife had bought for his apartment.

SHE SAID OSWALD KEPT his rifle in the Paine garage. She said she saw him go into the garage that night, but did not see him bring anything out.

She said that after the assassination, police came to the house and looked for the rifle, but didn't find it.

Marina said she spoke to Oswald in the Dallas police station once after the slaying. Oswald's mother was also present, she said.

Alcock asked her what Oswald told her. She said:

"HE TOLD ME NOT TO worry. He told me everything would be all right."

"Did he admit to you that he had shot President Ken-

nedy?" Alcock asked.

"No, sir, I didn't ask him about that," she said. Marma said Oswald did not ask her to get him an

attorney. She never saw him again.

Marina testified she was questioned by the FBI and Secret Service. Alcock asked her if she ever was told by the FBI she would have to cooperate in order to stay in the country. Dymond objected and was sustained.

SHE SAID SHE TRIED to contact Oswald once in Dallas and could not because he had taken the apartment under an assumed name. "That made me angry with him," she said.

This took place shortly before the assassination, she said. In New Orleans, Marina said, she once went to the coffee company where Oswald worked and did not find him there. She said she may have gone to the wrong

Marina said Oswald did not tell her he had lost his job until three days after he lost it.

SHE SAID OSWALD HAD lew friends, never talked much, liked to be alone and read a lot. She said he was out of work for about a month in the summer of 1963.

"I found out he had pretended be was still working.

no nervous system any more."

IN THE courtroom, there was a short burst of applause from spectators as the judge announced his decision.

Court convened at 9:05 a. m., and Judge Haggerty said. "I'm going to make my ruling out of the presence of the jury." He then said he had been asked to call a liveminute recess after his derush to get out of the courtroom.

The judge then said: "The motion for a directed verdict is denied."

SHAW WAS in the process of either taking papers out or putting them into a briefcase. lie stood up and looked toward the back of the courtroom. He walked to the rail separating the spectators from the court area, paused briefly looking to the back of the room, his face somber.

He then walked back to the defense table. His attorneys sat at the table.

Garrison strolled into the courtroom a few minutes before the judge took the bench. He walked back to the area of the judge's chamber, then came out and left the court-

THE COURTROOM was packed for Judge Haggerty's decision.

As the recess began, Shaw managed a sinile and told re-

porters:
"I am still confident I will be vindicated.

Arguing for the directed verdict, Dymond said:

"Perry Russo admitted from that wilness stand that this was, in his own terminology, a buil session.

"He was asked 'Did you hear Clay Shaw agree to do anything.' He said, 'no.' Without such agreement, the requirements of law cannot be met.

Alcock argued that some of Judge Haggerty's rulings in the course of the trul already held the state had established the basis of a conspiracy case.

Alcock said Dymond's view of the alleged conspiracy meeting "seems to overlook the fact that one of the participants in this conversation was Lee Harvey Oswald."

In his testimony, Russo said he knew Oswald as Leon

FERRIE DIED in the apart. ment Feb. 22, 1967, shortly after Garrison's investigation was made public. The coronor acid the doath was due to natural causes.

Oswald was slain by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police headquarters two days after the assassination. Ruby died of cancer in prison.

cision so there would not be a Testimony, Statement By Witness Differ

(Special to the States-Item) WASHINGTON-A Federal Bureau of Investigation report on Richard Raymond Carr is somewhat different from the testimony he gave In New Orleans in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Carr, of Dallas, testified at New Orleans he was on the seventh floor of an office building overlooking Dealey Plaza and directly across from the Texas School Book Depository when President Kennedy was assassinated.

CARR SAID he saw a man In a fifth floor window of the depository just before the shot were fired and saw the same man flee on foot afterwards.

The witness also said he saw three other men fice the depository and drive away in a station wagon. He said he could tell the shots came from the grassy knoll area because he saw a bullet cause a movement in the plaza's grass seven floors below.

Carr said he was told by the FBI to "keep his mouth A shut" about what he saw.

FBI agents interviewed Carr early in 1964, but the reports on the conversation make no mention of an order of silence.

THE FBI report quotes Carr as describing a man he saw in the "top" floor of the depository, and he believed that was the same man he saw drive away in a car.

Carr told the FBI he heard noises in the street below but did not know what caused them until later when he heard about the assassination on television

In the first FBI interview. Carr mentioned seeing only the one man in the book warehouse. His signed statement later said the getaway car was driven "by a young Negro."

Reaction--Sontinued from Front Page

plause from the speciators, they felt, was more a reaction of people who didn't want the

of people who didn't want the proceedings to end, rather than any feeling they might have had about the decision.

But it was all over very quickly and spectators got their second big moment when the the constroom steelied into the courtroom strolled Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, the widow of the man named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy-Lee Harvey Os-wald.

ALL EYES were focused on the tiny woman as she removed a green raincoat. Beneath she was wearing a gray wool, loose-fitting dress with a white collar.

ON TOP of her head her blonde hair was arranged in a twist and she had thin bangs over her eyes. She was ac-companied by her husband, Kenneth Jess Porter. In her stight accent, she

In her slight accent, she spoke so softly that ahe had to be urged several times to speak louder.

At one point, chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dy mond walked over to the witness stand and readjusted the microphone. But it helped very little. little.

JFK Autopsy Testimony Due In Shaw Trial

Army Col. Pierre A. Finck, a member of the three-man team which performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, was due on the winess stand this morning in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

trial of Clay L. Shaw.
Shaw, 55, is on trial on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy. The trial today moved into its sixth week.

CHIEF DEFENSE counsel F. Irvin Dymond said yesterday Col. Finck's testimony will be the key rebuttal of District Attorney Jim Garrison's claim Kennedy was caught in a crossfire.

Col. Finck and two Navy doctors performed the autopsy the day Kennedy was shot, Nov. 22, 1963, and in their report described two gunshot wounds, one in the head and the other in the

upper back.
Their findings, contained in the Warren Commission Report, concluded:

"IT IS OUR opinion that the deceased died as a result

See TRIAL- Page 4

Trial-Contlaued from Page 1

of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles.

"The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased."

The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Keanedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the slaying here with Oswald and David W. Ferrie. DYMOND SAID over the week end he believes the trial will go to the jury by Thursday. This means questioning of defense witnesses would have to be completed during the next three days.

Several more are under subpens, including former Texas Gov. John B. Connaily and William Gurvich, a former Garrison aide.

Others include Alvin Beauboeuf, a one-time Ferrie associate;; Hugh B. Exnicios, Beauboeuf's attorney; Jesse J. Garner, Oswald's landlord; Jim Phelen, former Saturday Evening Post writer, and his photographer, Matt Herron, and several police officers. Shaw is expected to take the stand in his own defense.

Shaw is expected to take the stand in his own defense. He testified briefly last week as a traverse witness.

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A-70, SIE.

A-Xo, sir.

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Q-APTRIL LEEK INIA 500

A-Yes, sur.

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Fair Play for Cuba Commit-6-Did he tell you shout the

A-Yes, sir.

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Q-Did you see him that A-Yer, sir. Was sirested in New Offeans?

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A--FIVE O'CHOCK OF 5:30,

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By HARRY KELLY

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him hand these out? 6-DID TOU EVER see

A-1 don't know. times he handed these out Q-Did you know bow many 25Y-A K(2;

Q-Did you know your huswas an unitienally person. he friends that he had here?
A-No. but it seemed like
he didn't have many. He lo yas word nor bid-9.

liace he worked? Q-Did you know what

pode member where you night contact bim at work? A-No. 19-16-16-17-19-18

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in a moment Alcock con- i cock's comment and she gall a s 1 s of lang. question. Alcock said be was G-MIEZ DID be tell Jon; A-Yes, sir.

Q-Did Lee say he shot at Gen. (Edwin A.) Walker? A-7es, sir. The came to the apartment? Q-That would be someone to the spacement with her two granddaughters: A—Yes, sir, 6-Did Ruth Butler come Lee was in New Orleans?
A-1 don't remember.
Q-Did anyone come at all? come to your apartment while Q - Did any FBI agents V-20 SIL Communist?

Q-Did you consider Lee a ise with rilles. A-NO, SIR. I'm not famil-

title had a scope like this Q-Do you remember it the evidence. SAI ni been need essi ladi

Alcock showed her the rifle JO[R A-He sat holding the rifle

Magazine? no learnings od ni amil ad many. Q-What did be do most of

A-1 DON'T THINK he bad

certain to what Alcock meant by sport shirts and he ex-Mrs. Porter and she wash't Shirts

O-Did he have many sport four? A—Yes, sir.

shirts? A-Yes sir. Q-How many? — About A-Yes, sir.
Q-Did be have many T-

tabilda azenb owi Q-Did you testify he had A-IT WAS bear our house.

G-Nym aprain; A-Yes. Two or three lunes. mid alin visidil G-Did you ever go to the Q-You said he read a lot? A-Yes, sir. He wasn't a friendly man A-No. He had few friends. the places be went to get a foot his job atter he just his job. d-did he teld you of

He le chantil on bed 54 he had no क किया कर रहता है। कि of 75 75-4 CHECKING ACCOUNTS! C-D-4 four your od any

Testing the wilness creetibility. Mrz. Porter appar-A-Late at night.
Q-When he came home folle? I set night with the tille?

Court Proceedings in Clay Shaw Conspiracy A-Ruth and her two chile: A-landt know about that, t O Did he ever mention

Coationed from Front Page

A -Yes Thate two children . tun gerif

Q-Do you have any other el iteri

A-Yes, I have one other e: 34

Oal refer you to the year. 1563 approximately when did You and Lee Harrey Chuald those to New Orleans

Anthe mound to New Orleans in May of 1963.

. D. From where

A-From Dallas Tex. C - Wan you moved to New Origans in 1903, did you have

am en idren? A-Yes, I had one child

and experted another Sailed you and Lee Harvey

" hald curie to New Orleans parther or separately?

A-We came separately. er came here first and got s tob and a place to stay. Q-Appreximately how long her Lee Harvey Oswald time to New Orleans did you or e to New Orleans?

A. In a week's time. U-Abrit a neck?

A. Yes. G. When you came here of fee Horvey Oswald have place to live"

A-He had already rented a

U-Where was the place? A-475 Magazine at 1'm A sure 49% of 4907.

U.Who were your landlard A Levellady?

A-I con't know that now. Q-ind you ever know? And Not then Not when I as living there.

Unitare you since learned ein nahner?

Asil desit recall . . .

to-loarny the time you ed a year in New Orleans. Marbeitie et, was Lee

ever inwaid employed? A-Yes, he was,

) - Where was he em-

Links was at the Reily Cof-

J. What were his hours? 1 - Right o'clock, I trink, to

¿-- llow did he get to work? Lally box

1-HOW DID HE return

pallie satter way

1. Did he ever wen an auwhile while living in New ewar."

... No. alr.

select you ever own an quedule in Texas? No, we never owned an

A-I saw him by seven or I papers once in the name of ! 10 days after I left New Orlaune

U-Where did you see him the next time?

A. The next time I saw him at Ruth Paine's house. Q-Where is Ruth Palne's

house"

A. M. Irving Tex. Q During the time you were living in New Orleans, did vou ever know Last Harvey Oswald to spend tune away from

A-Only once, when he spent the night in fail.

O-DO YOU RECALL ANY other nights?

A-No. Q-Did he work anywhere elve except the coffee com-

pany? A-Ile lost his job shortly. before we left New Orleans. Q-Alter he lost his job with the collee company, how didbe spend his time?

A-lie stayed around the house most of the time. Sometimes he would go to the litrary or to look for a vote. U-Can you tell where he

spent his nights? A - At hy me.

Q -- What did he do at home? A-Mostly he was reading. Q-Did he read a lot?

A . Ves Q-Ind you have many friends?

A-Just his relatives. A-The family name was Murat.

Q-Can you spell the name? A-No.

Q-During the time that you lived here with Lee Harvey Oswald did you and he make any trips?

A-Yes, to Alabama, Camily one trip?

A-Yes.

Q-Do you remember how long after you moved here you went to Alabama?

A-I don't remember. Q-Ind you and your hushand visit any other persons here besides the Murats?

A. We never visited.

dun't think so. Q-Was your husband absent from home any nights

when you lived here? A-N. Q-Was he home at night?

A-Yes. U-fad any friends visit you except the Murata? A-Only once, Mrs. Ruth

Fains and a lady with some children. Daines

Heldel

Q - Did he use any other name?

A - No. Not at the time I was married to him.

Q - Any other time before you married him?

A - I FOUND OUT he rented an anariment once under another name. .

D - Did he ever use the name of Leon Oswald? A - No.

O - Is that name familiar to vou?

A - No. Q - Was he ever known to have used the name Harvey Oswald?

A - I don't know about it. O - To your knowledge. Mrs. Porter, did be do that?

A - No. sur. Q - You said. "I don't know about that." What do you mean? I said did he ever use the name of Harvey Os-

wald to your knowledge? A - HE MAY HAVE wed that name but not to my

knowledge. U - During the time that you and Lee Harvey Oswald were living at the Magazine at address, did he live at any time anywhere else?

A - No. While we lived here, he had the same address that I had the whole time.

O - Did you ever have a broken marriage or were you separated?

A - No. Q - Was he rooming or did he have an apartment any-

where else? A - No. Q-Were you aware that

your husband had a rifle while you were living here?

A-Yes. I knew about it. Q-Would you recognize it if it were shown to you? A-No. sir.

Dymond called for a rifle which had been introduced into evidence. A court attache said it was in the sheriff's office and the judge ordered it brought into the courtroom. Meanwhile Dymond continued

questioning the witness. Q-WILLE YOU WERE Ilving at the Magazine st. address with Lee Harvey Oswald, did anyone pick him up - you or both of you?

A-Only the Murals. Q-Can you tell me the type automobile the Murats

A-No. Hir 11 amild have

appn him alara

dren and me and the baby.

through? A-life stopped overnight any sale?

somewhere. Q-Then you got to Dallas the following day?

A-Yes O-Where did you go then? A-I stayed at her house in Irving We deln't know then whether we would live in Dal-

las or in Irving Q-I take it that Irving is a suburb of Dallas. Do you know how many miles it is from Dallas?

A-No.

Q-DO YOU KNOW how long it takes to drive to Dallas?

A-It takes 15-25 minutes. Q-When you arrived at this house, did you go there to live?

A-Yes. Q-I understand that I.e. Harvey Oswald was not with you at the time?

A-No. O-How long after you atrived at Mrs. Paine's house was it before your husband

to be assessmation the police joined you? days he showed up. I don't came and other that I don't know whether he came by bus remember who come and and we picked him up of whether he came by bus and Lee Harvey Oswald got to then came direct to the house.

Dalas, did he live in Ruth I don't remember. Page's house? O-Did your husband tell where he had been during the period?

A-Yes, sir. What I mean is he used to come and visit us. A-HE WENT TO Mexico. A-He was renting in Oak Q-Do you know how long Cit. (A part of Dallas). he was in Mexico? a Did you ever see where

A-lie did not tell me. At this point, Dymond pick. ed up the rifle and began questioning her about it.

DYMOND THEN showed her a rifle which had earlier been introduced as state's exhlbit 18.

clifed a recess before Alcock wild begin his examination. Q-Now, Mrs. Porter, 1 show you a rifle identified as first attorney James L. Al-S18, is this familiar to you? tok, told him that during the reess Dymond had asked the

A-No, I'm not an expert in Q-Put, you did testify that you did know that he had a

rifle? A-Yes. Q-With reference to the you seen that rifle during the time you lived in Name of said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortime you lived in Name of the said she left New Ortimes of the said s time you lived in New Or. | Sie said sure. 23 or 24.

leans? A-Not very close. I had

O-cee his ceath, d.d you. anything to you about deepr-Q-Did you drive straight | nice any money from bank ating his apartment in Dalaccount or did you receive ! 10.7

> A-ly no bank accounts Q-Did Mrs. Paine ever give him any curtain reds? and a estates. Only you receive his per-SOLL'S MISCASIONS

U-Pare were you living

on ly. 72 1963? That's the

dale ze President was killed.

time of the assassination?

abor the assassination?

A-Ruth Paine told me she

had an appointment and

she came and we watched

Q. Where was Ruth Paine's

Q-To your knowledge, did

the lave in that car or did

the as leave shortly after the

A-No. (Pause) Shortly all-

Q-Now, Mrs. Porter, after

C-Well, where was he liv-

it this point Dymond said

be was finished with his ex-

annution and the judge de-

Judge Haggerty, directing

cort's permission to question

Dymond asked Mrs. Porter

If she wanted to correct any

totimony she had given earl-

Q-That was in 1963?

the witness further.

A-Yes.

his remarks to assistant dis-

he was renting?

No, I never did.

Q-Did the car leave?

A-11 the house.

tele son together.

car u me time?

assistation?

A-U the house.

ing at

A-Job Ruth Paine in Irv-

A-No. 34. Q-Where was Lee's gun A-b. all that was conkesi? flerant I don't know where

A-(Pause) In the garage where the luggage was kept. Q-Was it wrapped up?

A-I DON'T KNOW. Q-Did you see it at any time on Nov. 21, 1963? Q-There were you at the A-I don't remember II. saw it then. Q-dra did you find out

Q-Can you recall what time Lee went to bed? A-No. SIT.

Q-Was it before or after everyone else went to bed? A-it was after.

Q-Were you awake when Lee went to work the next morning?

A-I was swake but I did not get up, because he told me to stay in bed. Q-Did he have any curtain

rods with him? A-No. sir.

Q-DID YOU GIVE him any? Q-Did Mrs. Painc give him

any curtain rods? A-No. bir. Q-Did he ever ask Mrs.

Paine for any curtain rods? A-No. sit.

Q-Did you know how he got to work?

A-No, sir. Q-Do you know at appreximately what time he

A-No. I don't remember.

Q-At any time the night before, did you see him with any package?

A-No. SIF. Q-Do you recall seeing any wrapping paper around Mrs. Paine's house?

A- No. sir. Q-Did you see Lee go. into the garage at any time? Awyes sir. he went there

a few times. Q-In order to enter the garage do you have to go outside, or through the house?

A-THROUGH THE house. Q-Which door from the house leads to the garage? A-There were two doors. One from the den and one

O-Mrs Porter son exp't tell us what the prime arrest you . . . Just tell us what you did

A-They were looking he

Lee's nile Q-They didn't see one, did they?

Q-Do you recall ever see ing a rifle in the garage.

A-I DON'T REMEMBER. I know the baby bed was out there and there were several packages I did not. pack the luggage on I don't remember what was in the Dynmed raised in a packages.

Q-Did you unwrap a ping package?

A-I think they the police i we did. I know Lee was 100posed to have a rifle They looked for one but couldn't find one

A-Ind you have organism ! to struk to Lee in the tracke t station in Dallat"

A .- Yes, sir. One time. Q-For how long a periet did you speak to I'e!

A-About 10 minutes Q- Were you winne, or were you with atretter person" A. My mixter in-law was

with me. Q...You mean Mrs. On wald!

A-Yes. s.r. Q-WHAT DID LEE tell

YOU? A-He told me not to worry. He told me everything would

be all right. Q-Would you evolain? A-1 can't explain.

Q-fin you recall anything he sold? A-No 517. Q-Did he admit in you he had shot President Kennedy?

A-No, sir, I didn't ask him about that. Q-le didn't voluntrer to

vou? A-No sir. O-Did he ask you shout : getting him an attorney?

A-No. BIT. Q-After this conversation with line at the police station, did you see him again?

A-No. sir. Q-Where did you go Int. lowing this visit to the last? A-I don't remember.

0-DID YOU GO back to Mrs. l'aine's house?

4-Yes at the Secret

O. Wat the FBi and the A. Yet. M

Q-MERCE VISC CARE by Will agents who at

7.5 O for the Port & Love Auders trans smale to I don't temporar will i Alrest then miked ! Porter if the had ever t told by the FBI the " have to entereste if the

to stay in the country tion and Judge Hazzerty pared it.

Alenca resumed as-Quilled the FRI ask about the a trib to Men At the best Direct

Herei age. Juize Harzert; 1542 period Shork to test to gunium Adult did in " Ind you decree " " skent for sit o to Met.

A. Yes O did was blear y FBI At to the turn when Lest Seatons of Long 1 tion to to to Mean's

AND DON'T REMEN Qualities 64 year 121 out when the married

to Sinker A-Right before I 're Orleans Q-How much time

that be? A-ATTICT THE THEE 1 Jelt Sen intears O-Mrs. Porter, 3" visited fire in his as

in Dallas" A .. No. 10 Q-Did you ever contact Lee while h

Dallas? A Yes, he with the plane a tiber wire , reach him, but at a that number the De beety by that no

there Q-In other was an alias?

A-What do you Q-I MESS DI arether name" A-Yes and the

angry with him Quently that been O H Lee' A-1 den 1 rem

Character And Service Report for Science to you know bow to the name of Clay Shaw? automobies a Laukston t A-50 O-When was the first time ad you make know him. eres heard the name of Clay " a beard? Shaw ... A.-When the trial began 14 he shave regularly?

A-10

A-No

hare

O-Did you ever hear the

O-When was the first time

A-When the trial began

O-Did you ever know any-

O - To your knowledge.

Mrs. Porter, did your husband

one by the name of Dave Fer-

chose a picture of Dave Fer-

rio which had been introduced

He also picked out two other

them to her. She said neither

0 - During the time that

In mond then said he was

whether or not to her knowl-

of names: Niles Peterson.

boeuf, Melvin Coffey, Al Lan-

stake her head as the names

Q - Are any of those names

O - is the name Perry

U -- To your knowledge,

anyone by the name of Perry

Raymond Russo or Perry Rus-

Raymond Russo familiar to

dry and James Lewallen.

She said it did not.

looked familiar.

Moffett?

A - No.

were mid.

A -- No.

A - No.

one by the name of Dave

Ferrie or David W Ferric?

that you heard this name?

od mery day, but he O-Did you ever hear the wice a court name of Clay Bertrand? Its Porter, I show you whath and ask you four are able to locate name of Clem Bertrand?

strey (maild in it ir's here in the middle picture.

was then asked by Dvto place an X over Os-5 the partners.

low Mer. Porter, I ask bok at photographs you dentified, and tell us if ber aben seen him with

THIS IS THE most Lee Harvey Oswald know any-Live over seen him with With respect to clothing, I rie or David W. Ferrie? codinarily near dirty. At the point Dymond Courtein elemagt. ean clothes.

into evidence by the state. He After he was round out. house-when he was showed it to Mrs. Porter and out in manife-did he ' asked ! or if it looked familiar. ero ararúal babita roa-2 3 3 2 4 3 2 2 3 vi air, If he had to go | pictures of Ferrie and showed

own in New Orleans he y changed clithes. He a clean shirt. If he was seemplace in the neigh- I you were married to Lee Harat, like when he was go I vey Oswald, do you know to the store, a small su- your knowledge if he knew a irket, he would wear a person by the name of Sandra t and slacks

low many shirts did he NOT VERY MANY. He going to call a list of names had about two diess i and he wanted her to answer

Old be ever wear long edge Oswald knew any of the co

Wrat was the condition Layton Martens, Alvin Beautair Date diget

Was it combid or un. Mrs. Porter continued to

Torre wasn't much to

Did Lee Harrey Oswald familiar to you?

are a trip up to Clinton.

and that I begin of and the same go to Cline goods

Bid you ever take the did your late husband know up to Canton?

DID ANYONE EVER so the baby to Canton" Q - To your knowledge. Notody ever took the Mrs Porter, what if any othguay from me. . . . About how long af er you - er names, did Lee Harvey Os-

. . . a tirliami did Le Hare ; wald use? A - Yes, He signed some left, who left with you? Lorent Marie

n m Mrs. Porter acking swi familiar with a man by O-Does this look like the Murat car?

A-I can't say.

Q-DO YOU REMEMBER the color of the Murat car?

A-No. sir.

O. How many times did you see their automobile?

A-Maybe two or three

Q-To your knowledge did anyone else pick up Lee Harvey Oswald in an automobile? A-No. sit.

O-While you and Lee Harvey Oswald were married did you ever own an automobile? A-No.

Q-To your knowledge, did he ever own one. A-Na

Q - TO YOUR KNOWL EDGE, did he ever borrow an automobile?

A-No. Q-Was Lee Harvey Oswald non-committal or outspoken in his political views?

A-He did not talk about polities in the presence of me.

Q-Did you ever know if he had made any speeches?

A-He made some kind of a speech when he visited some kind of a Catholic seminary here. I didn't attend. And then he had some kind of an interview on rad a here in New Orleans, I didn't know if it was notifical because at that time I didn't speak English.

O-When you left New Orleans, now did you leave, Mrs. Porter*

A-I LEFT WITH Ruth

persons. He then read a list | Paine. Q-Where did she come from when she came here? A-Irving Tex.

Q-Did you leave right away?

A-No, she stayed with us for two or three days.

Q-Was she alone at the time?

A-She had her children with her Two children.

Q-1 know you combin't be eant, fail reditd you give us the approximate age of her two children?

A-At that time I think they were four and two or five and three.

Q-What type of car did Mrs. Paine Mive?

A-A station wagon, A light colored-one.

O-WHEN YOU AND also

O-Did you ever seen him take it off the premises that is out of the house or

11 E F / CM / 14 PE

A-I don't remember

clothes and I don't know what

he packed. Later, I saw it at

0-When is the next time

A-I saw the rifle when the

O-Was that before or after

0-Did you see the rifle

between the time you were

living in New Orleans and

A-1 might have seen it. I

Q-Did you see it in Irving.

0-Did you ever know Lee

O-liave you ever seen him

Q-What is the most money

Q-Did you know that he

A-I never looked in his

Q-Who did the grocery

A-Well, both of us, but he

paid the bilis and took care

wallet or any of his personal

ever had any large sums of

with a large roll of money?

Harvey Oswald to have any

after you got to Irving?

A-I don't remember.

large sums of money?

he ever gave you?

money in the house?

A-A dollar

Ruth Paine's house.

you saw the rifle?

the assassination?

don't remember

A-No.

A-No

eliccis.

Sniggoda?

of the money.

Tex?

police arrived.

A-After.

out of the yard?

to Texas?

Q-Who paid the rent? A-He did. O-Did be keep the rent

current or did he ever get behind on the rent? A-I think he owed two

weeks' rent when we left New Oricans. Q-Did you ever have to

make the rent good?

A-Just that two weeks, I think: I'm not sure. I think ment I haid it after all of this happened.

Q-You mean after the as-Ensylphica *

A-Yes, I think I cleared it up after the assassination.

Q-During your shopping trips, did you have to be careful or could you buy everything you wanted?

A-1 had to be very careful.

Q-To your knowledge, did Lee Harvey Oswald ever have a bank account?

A-No. today was the first 3--- 10 111time I ever saw that man. O-Did you ever receive any

mall at your apartment on Magazine st. addressed to clay Shaw or with the return Q-To your knowledge, do address of Clay Shaw on it? you know how the rifle got A-Lee packed all of his

O-Did you ever receive any telegrams from Clay Shaw? A-No.

O-Did you ever receive any telephone calls from Clav Chairs

A-No.

MRS. PORTER WAS then erosseramined by Alcock. O-Mrs. Porter, can you tell

me what refreshed your memory during recess to cause you to change your textimony from August, 1963, to September of 1963 as the date you left New Orleans? The witness explained she

was expecting a baby at the time and the child was born & in October. She said she knew the baby was born nearer to when she left New Orleans. Q-Did you talk to anyone

during recess? A-Yes, I spoke to Mr.

Shaw. She then turned to Dymond and said. "This attorney here." She had the names confused.

Alcock resumed cross-examination.

Q-Did you have occasion to see Lee the night before the assassination?

A-I saw him the next day in jail.

Q-NO. DID you see him the night before-that would be a Thursday evening? A-Yes, he came to the

pouce Q-Do you recall what time

be arrived. A-Some time after work.

Q-Was this usual for him to visit you on a Thursday? A-No. sir, it was not. He visited on weekends.

Q-Did Lee go, out that

A-No, sir, he spent all trening at home 0 100 you recall what he

A-NO. SIR. Q-Did he show you cur-

tain rods?

A-No. Q-Did he ask you to pur-

A-No. sir.

me in his possession?

"All of the broad econor eq-speckening of the econor the long-awaited -and prec chase any curtain rods for mais on Animous 'Azennet ut dicators nere uniformly but Commence Department says Q-Ever see any curtain . - (JV) NOLONIIISVM THANHIE NOT AN

messures now available &

Q-Do you recall how long a time he spent in the garage? A-About three minutes. I

remember I was busy with the baby. Q-Did you see him bring

In anything from the garage? A-No. SIF.

ALCOCK THEN told the witness he understood that during her testimony under direct examination she said she had seen the rifle, again.

O-When aid you next see the rifle?

A-I don't recall the date. but it was the date they showed it to me at the Warren Commission. Alcock then asked if she had

accompanied the police into the garage after the assassination.

O-Is that in Dallas? A-Yes sir.

Alabama

teneral bionis, Sunday,

Marris has been dealgrated as

de simplicat of to migran

Q-Did he live hi O-Do you recall who took (Centimped on Par you there?

Almy Silve Mr . T SECURITY & INDEPENDENCE "POSSESS A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN" Secure of the Assessment D. Burgatellia manch on the fortide become of the day Lated are three broaded transformed

YES 300

luca.

A --- 1 -- A - 1

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OR PYCHOUR KEINGT! BURNDAM to therefield the autial from the Valican to leave the one be ding the commission has requested permission wind that Justice Rath Michile Burmingham discose a tractional than month have the private obligations in the the has facts reteased from or by thing thenches of 29, of Mobile, solid last night or every of the exercit. Mexic Thomas M. Nutran,

special with first the special at the special riserad ord avent film on every four at union files are smedile in language clusten official in Alabama caris is regereth ex sinceing Roman Catholic prices cont bortes Medille (Ap) - A bighsubjet reagus dans gent riverirante inches an elect einert wie in biene سده ورح درعاته والعدادي bitela Cole it Turerra dealer suggested were place All simulation of the most page with soil time? accepting t

their eminimum pamiets in patition of the first table THE FAMIL CARS, the March 16, hear been prereadde Buistes pour innoue our for many pe per e our a so wante in transce and the comprise chairmen too

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the most expect that a the Burnace of the growing The best of the section of the secti What is (D Z C) is ready mas rolling-ROTORIUM HADRICIAS (MODITAS CONTINA By CRAIG ANITH