

Grand Jury Calls Former Shaw Employee

BY JERRY COHEN
and NICHOLAS C. CHRISSE

Times Staff Writers. 3/10/67

NEW ORLEANS — The Orleans Parish grand jury Thursday summoned a former receptionist for Clay L. Shaw who is reported to have told friends here that David William Ferrie was to enjoy "carte blanche" access to Shaw's office in the International Trade Mart.

If Mrs. Josephine Hug provided the grand jury with such information, it contradicts denials by Shaw after his arrest last week that he was acquainted with Ferrie.

Shaw, retired director of the Trade Mart, is accused by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of plotting in New Orleans in September, 1963, with Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and "others" to

assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison has called Ferrie a central figure in his controversial investigation into the assassination. Ferrie was found dead in his apartment Feb. 22. Garrison called the death a suicide. However, Coroner Nicholas Chetta ruled that Ferrie, a former airline pilot and a known homosexual, died of natural causes.

Mrs. Hug, an attractive brunette,

was one of two persons subpoenaed by the grand jury Thursday, the first time Garrison's office has availed itself of the jury, impanelled last week.

The district attorney's office, which is the legal adviser to the grand jury, declined to say whether jurors acted independently or upon Garrison's recommendation.

"It's a grand jury matter and has to be kept confidential. All I can say is that the investigations are parallel," Asst. Dist. Atty. Al Oser said.

Mrs. Hug, who was questioned by grand jurors about half an hour, was a receptionist in Shaw's office until he retired 18 months ago as director of the prestigious Trade Mart.

She is reported to have told friends

THE WEATHER

U.S. Weather Bureau forecast: Showers late today and Saturday. Rain probability 30% today and 70% tonight. High today, 62. High Thursday, 62; low, 56.

that Ferrie was a frequent visitor there. She refused to talk to newsmen before entering the jury room and after emerging from it.

Mrs. Hug, who appears to be in her late 30s, is the wife of a disc jockey here.

Also subpoenaed Thursday was Dean Adams Andrews Jr., assistant district attorney of neighboring Jefferson Parish, who testified at length before the Warren Commission.

Andrews told a commission investigator that Oswald had sought legal advice from him in May, 1963. Oswald lived in New Orleans from April to September, 1963.

Mystery Name

Andrews also was the man who introduced the name of "Clay Bertrand" into the commission's report. Andrews said that after the assassination, Bertrand called him and asked him to represent Oswald.

Garrison has accused Shaw, a prominent figure in the New Orleans civic, social and cultural circles, of being the mysterious Bertrand, a man who Andrews said interceded for "gay kids" (homosexuals) when they were ar-

rested.

Asked Thursday if Shaw and Bertrand were the same man, Andrews, a glib, rotund man, responded, "I have no comment on that."

Andrews was subpoenaed last week by Garrison and, at that time, said he was unable to say for certain whether Shaw and Bertrand are the same man.

Shaw has denied that he ever used the name Bertrand.

Ground Rules

In another development Thursday, Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert laid down the ground rules for a preliminary hearing Tuesday on the evidence Garrison claimed will prove that Shaw, 54, "participated in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy."

The judge barred counsel of both sides, police officers and witnesses from making "any extrajudicial" statements about the case.

"Nothing except that which occurs in open court, adduced only in evidence and argument in open court, will be disseminated."

Judge Bagert also said that two other criminal court judges have "agreed" to sit with him during the preliminary hearing Tuesday. They are Judges Malcolm V. O'Hara and Matthew S. Braniff.

Oswald, Ferrie at Ruby Club, Man Says

DALLAS (AP)—A former Dallas cab driver has told the New Orleans district attorney's office that he once drove David William Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to Jack Ruby's Dallas nightclub, the Associated Press has learned.

Raymond Cummings, 35, said he contacted Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office after he saw a picture of Ferrie in a Dallas newspaper, and an accompanying story that said Ferrie said he had never been in Dallas, a source said.

Cummings, who was a part-time Dallas cab driver from Jan. 11, 1963, until

March 15, 1963, would not talk with reporters Thursday.

Garrison Probe

But a qualified source told his story to the Associated Press.

Garrison's office is investigating what he claims was a plot by Oswald, Ferrie and others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Ruby killed Oswald two days after the assassination. Ruby died of cancer Jan. 3.

Ferrie, a New Orleans pilot, was found dead in his bed Feb. 22. The coroner said death was from natural causes. Garrison says it was suicide.

U.S.-CUBAN TALKS IN '63 DESCRIBED

N.Y.T. - 3/10/62

Book Sees Kennedy Cautious on Castro Move for Ties

By HENRY RAYMONT

A detailed account of President Kennedy's cautious but favorable response to overtures by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba for a resumption of diplomatic relations is disclosed in a book to be published this month.

The secret diplomatic exchanges between the two Governments began in September, 1963, and ended with Mr. Kennedy's assassination.

Long withheld by former members of the Kennedy Administration, the details of the confidential talks appear in "The Reds and the Blacks" by William Attwood.

Mr. Attwood is editor in chief of Look magazine, and in the fall of 1963 served on the United States delegation to the United Nations. Before that he was President Kennedy's Ambassador to Guinea and subsequently he was appointed by President Johnson as Ambassador to Kenya.

The former diplomat's sudden involvement in talks with Cuba began during the United Nations General Assembly meeting in 1963.

"Although my title was Special Advisor for African Affairs . . . I also found myself involved, during most of the fall, in a diplomatic exercise aimed at normalizing Cuban-American relations," Mr. Attwood wrote.

Castro 'Looking for Way Out'

The diplomatic talks, he reported, were triggered by a report from the Guinean Ambassador to Havana suggesting that Premier Castro "was unhappy about Cuba's satellite status and was looking for a way out."

The report struck Mr. Attwood as plausible on the basis of additional information suggesting that Mr. Castro wanted an accommodation with Washington and of his own assessment that the Cuban leader was "too emotional to be a disciplined Communist."

Mr. Attwood said he believed that the situation warranted a "discreet contact" with the Cuban delegation. He said he conveyed his belief to the chief United States delegate to the United Nations, the late Adlai E. Stevenson, and to Amba-

sador W. Averell Harriman. He added:

"On Sept. 19, Harriman told me he was 'adventuresome' enough to favor the idea, but suggested I discuss it with Bob Kennedy because of its political implications. Stevenson, meanwhile, had mentioned it to the President, who approved my talking to Dr. Carlos Lechuga, the chief Cuban delegate, so long as I made it clear we were not soliciting discussions."

Terms Not Proposed

Mr. Attwood suggested that the Administration never explicitly proposed the terms of a settlement beyond reiterating its official position, that Premier Castro should sever all military ties with the Soviet Union and Peking and renounce his proclaimed attempts to subvert other Latin-American governments.

However, the book strongly suggests that the Kennedy Administration agreed with his estimate that a deal was possible.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. briefly alluded to this period in his book "A Thousand Days." He wrote: "I have the impression that in the autumn of 1963 the President was reappraising the Castro problem."

Mr. Attwood, whose book will be published by Harper & Row on March 16, seemed to outline for the first time the actual diplomatic moves on which this reappraisal was based.

Talks With Castro Suggested

When he discussed the matter with Dr. Lechuga, Mr. Attwood continued, the Cuban diplomat suggested "there was a good chance" of arranging a private talk with Mr. Castro in Cuba.

But Robert Kennedy, who had been named by the President to follow the Cuban situation, proposed that representatives of the two Governments might first meet in Mexico, Mr. Attwood reported.

Meanwhile, Lisa Howard, a television reporter who was in Cuba at the time, had talked to Maj. René Vallejo, Premier Castro's personal aide, who offered to arrange a meeting between Mr. Attwood and the Premier in the latter's residence at Varadero Beach, the book said.

In a final passage about his confidential mission, Mr. Attwood strongly suggests that the attempts to reach a detente with the Castro regime were ended by the President's assassination. Recounting his last meeting with Dr. Lechuga, who has since been shifted to the Cuban Ministry of Culture, he said:

"He had received instructions from Castro on Nov. 23 to enter into informal discussion with me. But he assumed the situa-

tion had changed. I said I didn't know. But I informed [McGeorge] Bundy and later was told that the Cuban exercise would probably be put on ice for a while—which it was and where it has been ever since."

Mr. Bundy was a foreign policy adviser to President Kennedy.

Castro Regret Over Kennedy Believed Real

Exclusive to The Times from
a Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A newly published book suggested Friday one possible explanation for Fidel Castro's seemingly sincere expressions of regret after President John F. Kennedy's death.

The book indicated the late President's assassination ended a series of secret, cautious, Kennedy-approved Cuban-American exchanges about a resumption of diplomatic relations.

In the book, "The Reds and the Blacks," William Attwood said the exchanges began in September, 1963, after Premier Castro indicated to him through intermediaries that he was

"unhappy about Cuba's satellite status" and might make "substantial concessions" to improve his country's relations with the United States.

Attwood is a former American ambassador in Guinea and Kenya and one-time member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Attwood suggested Castro was advised obliquely that he would have to cut his military ties with Russia and abandon his subversion program for Latin America before any American-Cuban talks on improved relations could begin.

On Nov. 23, the day after Kennedy's assassination, Attwood said, a Cuban official at the United Nations told him Castro wanted "formal discussions" on American-Cuban relations.

Attwood said he relayed that message to McGeorge Bundy, then a White House aide. Attwood said he was told later "the Cuban exercise would probably be put on ice for a while."

As far as can be determined, there was no subsequent American or Cuban attempt to renew the 1963 exchanges. 500

BIG JIM' GARRISON LINKS NARCOTICS, CUBA WITH JFK ASSASSINATION

New Orleans' D.A.'s win streak

is impressive; he's never lost
a murder case yet

Again, Oswald a patsy?

BY WILLIAM TURNER

New Orleans

Big Jim Garrison, the free wheeling Orleans parish district attorney who has tossed the Warren Report away and launched his

own investigation of the Kennedy assassination is hardly regarded as a prophet in his own land.

"He's out on a witch hunt," said the desk clerk at the motel where I stayed. "So Oswald lived here a while and had some strange friends," remarked a French Quarter artist. "That doesn't make them conspirators." Although a few New Orleans business men have vowed to subsidize a Garrison's investigation as his public funds run short, the city as a whole seems sharply skeptical.

This scarcely bothers Garrison, who was pushing his investigation with the solid confidence of a man who has bucked the odds before and won. He has in fact an impressive win streak going. In his five years as D.A. he has never lost a murder case. He has given the parole and bail bond systems a thorough shaking. Once he took on the city's judges, charging them with taking too long vacations and running too short sessions. They collectively sued for defamation but Garrison ultimately won in the Supreme Court.

As Garrison sees it the Warren Commission worked too hastily and without proper correlation of the reams of reports and memorandums flowing in from the FBI Secret Service and other agencies. "The Commission was right when it said Kennedy was dead," he commented. "But the rest of the Commission's conclusions are all

wrong." As an investigator he said he was perturbed by the Commission's acceptance of one implausibility after another in order to arrive at its finding. But he is unperturbed at the lack of public support for his investigation, pointing that most people simply haven't read the Warren report,

—Continued on Page 2

or if they have they do not possess the forensic background to argue with it.

Besides public apathy, Garrison has been confronted by a wall of silence thrown up by other agencies. The Dallas district attorney and police department have been coldly uncooperative. When Garrison sought to question a Cuban exile now in Dallas the exile rebuffed him with the comment that any talk could only be in the presence of D.A. Bill Alexander and the Dallas police.

The FBI also has remained aloof, apparently hoping Garrison will fall flat on his face. The bureau refused for example to turn over to Garrison a lengthy investigative report on David Ferrie, the pilot who was to be arrested by Garrison but was recently found dead in bed. The FBI report which covers Ferrie's enigmatic trip to Texas at the time of the assassination, has also been withheld from the national archives.

Although Attorney General Ramsey Clark has stated that in 1963 the FBI investigated and cleared both Ferrie and Clay Shaw, who has been arrested by Garrison, the D.A.'s staff is unimpressed. "What does investigated mean?" asks Louis Gurvich, a top Garrison aid. "Clay Shaw was a

big man around town—head of the International Trade Mart — and the FBI probably handled him with a great deal of deference.

In addition to Ferrie and Shaw, Garrison's trail seems to lead in the direction of anti-Castro emigres. His office has been in close touch with Mrs. Sylvia Odio, a former Dallas resident now living in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Warren Report had discounted Mrs. Odio's testimony that two Latins and Lee Harvey Oswald who was introduced as Leon Oswald visited her in late September 1963. She felt she was being sounded out for financial assistance in helping a para-military effort against Castro and was recontacted on the telephone the day after the visit by one of the Latins. She failed to encourage him and has heard nothing further. Recently she emphatically declared that Oswald was the man using the name Leon Oswald and that the Warren Report is wrong in rejecting her testimony: she complains that she has been "hounded and harassed" by the FBI.

Other elements of Garrison's investigation appear to include the Ruby angle and the possibility that some of the persons involved in the plot were active in narcotics trafficking. There is also evidence that Garrison has considered the possibility that Oswald was framed and did not actually pull the trigger on November 22, 1963.