

# Anti-Castro Group Link Is Indicated

The district attorney's office today issued a subpoena for an international petroleum engineer and consultant wanted for questioning in the Kennedy death plot investigation.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said the summons to appear at DA Jim Garrison's office was issued for William Dalzell, who was described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government.

**DALZELL WAS** believed visiting the city when the subpoena was signed. It was directed to Dalzell at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Alcock said the summons ordered Dalzell to appear at the DA's office at 1 p. m. His hotel room was staked out by Garrison investigators, but the subpoena had not been served at 2 p. m. today.

A sheriff's deputy was sent to the law office of Steven Plotkin after the DA's office was told that Dalzell might be there.

Plotkin is the attorney for Gordon Novel, a 29-year-old former New Orleans bar owner who is a fugitive witness from Garrison's investigation.

Sources in the district attorney's office said Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of a militant anti-Castro organization here, the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

The organization was later merged into other anti-Castro Cuban groups, informed sources said.

**LISTED AS** incorporators of the group along with Dalzell were the late Guy Banister, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation official and one-time assistant superintendent of New Orleans po-

lice; Grady C. Durnam, a former New Orleans attorney, and William Klein, brother of an attorney representing one of the figures in the Garrison investigation.

Banister, who operated a private detective agency here until his death in June 1964, has been described as a key man in anti-Castro Cuban operations here during 1961, 1962 and 1963.

The DA's office would not say what line of questioning might be pursued with Dalzell. **END**

## HALT WOULD 'RAISE DOUBTS'

# Let Garrison Finish Probe--McKeithen

By BILL LYNCH  
(States-Item Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—Let Jim Garrison complete his investigation, Gov. John J. McKeithen told a press conference here yesterday.

To do otherwise would be to "confound and confuse the people of the world," McKeithen said of the New Orleans district attorney's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

The investigation has come under increasing fire from a wide variety of sources, including the Metropolitan New Orleans Crime Commission, which urged Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion to step into the case.

M'KEITHEN WAS ASKED whether he thought Gremillion should reconsider his decision not to investigate the investigation, and the governor said no.

"If the attorney general goes in and stops it . . . as the Metropolitan Crime Commission wants . . . it would raise even more doubts not only in the nation but in the world."

On other matters, the governor said he plans to appoint Garland May of Monroe as the next state fire marshal. May, a district supervisor in the office, will succeed Milton Stire,

who resigned to become Orleans Parish civil sheriff.

May has been with the fire marshal's office since he was appointed a deputy in 1948. He also announced that Edward Partin, business agent of Teamsters Local No. 5, has agreed to arbitrate a jurisdictional dispute with other unions in the Baton Rouge area.

THE JURISDICTIONAL fight triggered a lockout of construction jobs by owners of plants being built in the industrial complex along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and Convent.

McKeithen said the move may lead to settlement of the labor dispute.

The governor said that he has received copies of a report by Ed Stagg, executive secretary, and the Division of Administration on the operation of the state Tourist Commission.

The reports have been two months in the making since the States-Item disclosed questionable transactions in the bureau.

McKeithen said he would make the reports public soon, even though it may be two or three weeks before another report being prepared by the legislative auditor is finished. The Tourist Commission itself also is conducting an investigation.

THE GOVERNOR had high praise for Stagg, who leaves his post after a seven-month tour on a voluntary basis. Stagg is director of the Council for a Better Louisiana and was on loan to the governor.

On gambling, the governor said he still prefers to let sheriffs handle it. He served notice that an effort may be made to seize gambling equipment in Laplace if it is found there again by state police, who made an abortive raid on an establishment where gambling flour-

ished.

Col. Thomas Burbank, director of public safety, who was at the press conference, advised the governor that gambling at the Lakeshore Club in Vermillion Parish had been halted.

The governor also defended the use of legislators in the executive branch of government. He said that since they were leaders for the administration in the Legislature, their participation in the executive branch did not represent a conflict of interest. **END**

# Owner of Bar Denies He Is Clay Bertrand

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) —Eugene C. Davis signed an affidavit in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office Thursday denying that he was the mysterious Clay Bertrand whose name has figured in Garrison's inquiry into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. told newsmen Wednesday that Davis, a

French Quarter bar owner, is the Clay Bertrand who called him shortly after Kennedy was assassinated and suggested Andrews represent Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas.

Garrison has said Bertrand is an alias used by Clay L. Shaw, 54, the former director of the International Trade Mart who is awaiting trial on charges of conspiring to assassinate the President.

Shaw has denied ever using the alias.

The affidavit signed by Davis Thursday said, "Recent statements by Dean Andrews identifying me as Clay Bertrand are utterly and completely false and malicious and damnable." *END*

# McCloy Regrets One Aspect of Warren Inquiry

Wishes Panel Had Studied

Photographs and X-Rays

NYT-11/20/67

By MARTIN GANSBERG

John J. McCloy, who was a member of the Warren Commission, feels that the commission should have studied the photographs and X-rays taken of President Kennedy after his assassination.

He says the panel did not do so because "we were perhaps a little oversensitive to what we understood were the sensitivities of the Kennedy family."

Mr. McCloy, lawyer and diplomat, nevertheless insists that the seven-man commission "had the best evidence — the pathology in respect to the President's wounds."

In his first public comment on the investigation made by the group under the direction of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mr. McCloy also discounted what he called the "distorted charges of conspiracy on the part of [Lee Harvey] Oswald."

## Final Program of Series

His comments were made Wednesday on the fourth and last program in a Columbia Broadcasting System series analyzing the Warren Report.

Despite its failure to study the photographs and X-rays, Mr. McCloy declared, the commission had "all the facilities we needed" and made its own choice not to subpoena the photographs, then in the hands of the Kennedy family. The photographs were given to the National Archives last year, with the stipulation they be locked away for five years.

To charges that the commission reached its conclusions too quickly, Mr. McCloy answered:

"The conclusions weren't rushed at all. If there's any charge that can be made—and maybe this is an unjust charge, because I wasn't in charge of it—I'm inclined to think we perhaps rushed to print a little too soon."

He also disputed critics who have challenged the competency of the commission and the thoroughness of its investigation.

"There was nothing fraudulent; there was nothing sinister, either conscious or subconscious," he said. "I haven't seen any credible evidence which dispels the soundness of the fundamental conclusions that we came to."

The commission concluded that Oswald, acting alone, as-

But He Supports Findings  
in Slaying of Kennedy



United Press International

John J. McCloy

assassinated President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

In its inquiry into circumstances surrounding the investigation into President Kennedy's death, C.B.S. interviewed O. P. Wright, chief of security at Parkland Hospital, where the President was taken after the shooting, about failure of Federal law-enforcement men to do anything immediately about a bullet found there.

Mr. Wright said that for more than half an hour Secret Service men "didn't seem interested in coming in and looking at the bullet in the position it was in then." He said the bullet had dislodged, after a stretcher had been moved, and was lying on the floor.

His efforts to get a Federal agent to take the bullet finally led to a matter-of-fact acceptance without questioning or additional investigation, Mr. Wright said.

## 'Less Than Glorious'

In its concluding study, C.B.S. said that the work of Federal agents was "less than glorious" in the investigation after the assassination. "To some extent," the network said, "the performances of these agencies weakened the credibility of the Warren Report."

The commission, C.B.S. said, "seriously compromised itself" by allowing the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency to investigate questions involving their own actions.

The network cited, as an example, reports that Oswald had been working for one of the agencies, and said the commission accepted, without further investigation, the word of the

agency that this was not true.

As for the question of whether Americans could believe the Warren Report, C.B.S. interviewed Prof. Henry Steele Commager, the historian, who commented:

"There's been very little tendency of the American people to find conspiracy. But I do think that there has come up in recent years, particularly since the coming of the Cold War, something that might be called a conspiracy psychology—a feeling that great events can't be explained by ordinary processes."