

CALL NEW WITNESS IN JFK DEATH PROBE

(Indicate page, name of paper, city and state.)

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New Orleans States-Item

Subpena Is Fourth From DA

The district attorney's office today issued a subpena for a new witness in the probe of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

The subpena was issued for Dante Marachini, 4051 Music, to appear at the DA's office at 5 p. m.

No one by this name is list-

ed in the city directory. The name has never before been mentioned in connection with the case.

THE SUBPENA was signed by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The motion for the issuance was drawn up by Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock. Alcock said, "No comment," when asked about Marachini's connection with the case.

He is the fourth person subpoenaed to testify in the case. The others are Clay Shaw, who subsequently was booked

(Drew Pearson writes on the JFK assassination today. See Page 25.)

with criminal conspiracy in connection with the President's death, James Lewallen and Dean Andrews.

Lewallen, a former roommate of David William Ferric, was questioned just before Shaw's arrest Wednesday.

Andrews, an assistant district attorney in Jefferson Parish, was questioned yesterday. It was he who brought the name of "Clay Bertrand" into the probe conducted by the Warren Commission.

AFTER ANDREWS was questioned yesterday, his attorney said Andrews does not know whether Bertrand and Clay L. Shaw are the same man.

Garrison's office, in two separate legal documents made public yesterday, alleges that Shaw used the alias "Clay Bertrand." Shaw says he never used this alias and has no connection with any plot to kill Kennedy.

Andrews' questioning took place late yesterday in Garrison's office.

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the questioning, Andrews' attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, was asked if Andrews knows Shaw and Clay Bertrand to be the same man.

"He doesn't know," replied Zelden. "That's what we are trying to find out."

The Warren Commission report says Bertrand asked Andrews to defend Lee Harvey Oswald after the President was assassinated. Andrews gave investigators for the commission two conflicting descriptions of Bertrand. He said he only saw the man twice and Bertrand was "mostly a voice on the phone."

ASKED YESTERDAY what he thought of Garrison's investigation, Andrews snapped: "That's his problem, not mine."

Garrison is seeking to prove that a New Orleans-based conspiracy plotted the death of President Kennedy. Shaw's arrest was the first in the probe, but Garrison has promised more.

With no new arrests today, attention centered on a March 14 preliminary hearing set yesterday by Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert for Shaw.

At that time, Garrison will have to show sufficient cause to take the charge against Shaw to trial. Judge Bagert

could dismiss the whole case at that time if the evidence is not good enough to support the charge.

THUS THE DA'S office will have to reveal some of the evidence it has against Shaw.

It is unusual for a prosecutor to seek such a preliminary hearing. Normally, this is done by the defense. Defense attorney Guy Johnson said yesterday he had planned to ask for the hearing himself.

In reply to other questions yesterday, Zelden said:

—That Andrews had no dealings at any time with David William Ferrie.

—That Andrews was not asked to take a lie detector test or be subjected to truth serum.

—That Andrews was not threatened with arrest and had not been requested to return for more questioning. He said he would return at any time if asked.

"We are just as anxious to arrive at the complete truth in this matter as the DA or anyone else," said Zelden.

Shaw, in a news conference yesterday, denied all connections with Clay Bertrand in particular and any Kennedy assassination plot in general.

He said:

"I have never used the name 'Clay Bertrand' in my life. I have never heard of it."

Garrison's office, in applying for a warrant to search Shaw's French Quarter residence, said in an affidavit that at meetings held in September, 1963, "there was an agreement and combination among Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand), Lee Harvey Oswald, and David W. Ferrie and others to kill John F. Kennedy."

THE DOCUMENT says the

evidence about the meetings came from an unnamed informant, whose statements were corroborated while he was under the influence of sodium pentothal, or truth serum.

Oswald, a New Orleans native who was in this city from late April, 1963, to Sept. 25, 1963, was named as the assassin of President Kennedy by the Warren Commission, which said the evidence showed he was acting alone.

FERRIE, A PILOT and part-time investigator, died last week while under investigation by Garrison's office. Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta said Ferrie's death was due to natural causes; Garrison said it was suicide.

Garrison was mum on further details about Bertrand or any other aspect of the investigation. His last public appearance was Wednesday night shortly after Shaw's arrest.

Shaw, a decorated Army officer in World War II who retired Oct. 1, 1965, after 18 years as managing director of the International Trade Mart here, calmly called his arrest "fantastic" at his news conference.

EARLIER IN THE day, U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the FBI had investigated Shaw late in 1963 and cleared him of any link with the assassination.

The FBI would not say what prompted its investigation of Shaw and Shaw himself said he had no knowledge of an investigation at that time. Shaw was in San Francisco on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the President was shot in Dallas.

"I HAVE NOT conspired with anyone at anytime or any place to murder our late and esteemed President. John F. Kennedy, or any other individual," said Shaw.

"I've always had only the highest and utmost respect and admiration for Mr. Kennedy . . ."

Shaw said he never met Ferrie and "as far as I know . . . I was never in his apartment."

Garrison's aides searched the Shaw apartment at 1313 Dauphine Wednesday night and took out a collection of items in cardboard boxes.

Shaw, in his statement at the news conference, insisted he "did not know Harvey Lee Oswald nor to the best of my knowledge do I know anyone who knew him. I have never seen or spoken to Oswald."

Andrews was subpoenaed to tell what he knew about Oswald and Bertrand.

When asked why he was called for questioning, Andrews replied, "Read the Warren Commission report."

THERE ARE 14½ pages of testimony by Andrews in the report. He tells that Oswald came to him for legal advice early in the summer of 1963.

Andrews said Oswald wanted some advice about his service discharge. He told the commission that Oswald came to his office in the company of some homosexuals, whom he described as "Mexicanos."

He told commission attorney Wesley J. Liebler that he had no direct contact with Oswald after the assassination but that he received a phone call asking him to go to Dallas to defend Oswald.

He said he was called while in the hospital, and recognized the caller's voice as that of Clay Bertrand. He said he declined to defend Oswald because he was ill.

Andrews gave conflicting descriptions of Bertrand to the FBI and the Warren Commission. Asked about this, he said:

" . . . I don't play Boy Scouts and measure them. I have only seen this fellow twice in my life."

In Hammond, the Shaw arrest was termed "a great shock" by Shaw's mother, Mrs. Alice Shaw of Hammond.

Mrs. Shaw said yesterday she thought the arrest was a

mistake but said she had been instructed by her son's attorney not to make any further comment.

In Washington, a Maryland chicken farmer who has written two books on the assassination of the President said Garrison's probe follows his books "down the line."

HAROLD WEISBERG, a former Senate investigator and author of "Whitewash" and "Whitewash II," said he was contacted by Garrison's investigators and met with them three or four times in Washington.

He said much of the material in his books was based on Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission and further investigation of his own resulting from it.

Weisberg said he believes that anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination plot and that Garrison's investigation "is taking the same track."

Many Items Seized From Shaw Home

A number of items were taken from the home of Clay L. Shaw at 1313 Dauphine by investigators of the district attorney's office Wednesday night as a result of a search warrant issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The return on the search warrant listed the following items seized:

- 1 ledger sheet from 1963.
- 1 map.
- 3 pieces of rope.
- 1 chain.
- 5 whips.
- Pieces of chain.
- 2 pieces of leather.
- 1 Army cartridge belt.
- 1 black hood and cape.
- 1 black net type hat.
- 1 black gown.
- 1 shotgun and case.
- 1 black leather book cover with numerous papers.

1 book entitled "A Holiday for Murder."

17 folders containing various papers.

1 green leather checkbook with odd papers.

26 folders containing various papers and documents.

1 brown leather folder containing personal documents.

3 manuscripts.

1 Underwood typewriter and case.

1 white photo album with pictures.

5 green checkbooks.

1 green journal.

1 black account book.

2 carbon papers.

4 paperback books.

2 photo albums.

1 pocket calendar 1954.

1 pocket calendar 1967.

1 pocket calendar 1966.

1 calorie counter.

1 copy Wall Street Journal Monday, Feb. 6, 1961.

12 hardcover books.

1 letter holder, red leather, containing various papers.

The return bore signatures of John Volz, James L. Alcock and F. Sedgebeer, all investigators for the District Attorney's office.