

Section

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139

FBI

Date: 6/30/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[Handwritten signature and initials]

Re Charlotte teletype dated 6/30/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM reflecting results of interviews of Mr. and Mrs. CECIL SMALL. Enclosed for Dallas are 3 copies and for New Orleans 2 copies of abovementioned LHM.

It is to be noted SMALL first advised that some of the photographs he had in his possession were taken shortly after the assassination on November 22, 1963; however, he and his wife concluded that they were all taken on the afternoon of November 23, 1963. He also advised at the outset of the interview he had not shown these photographs to anyone nor had he informed anyone of what he had observed in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963; however, subsequently, he admitted that he had told DAN MC CURLEY, a friend and farmer who lives at Hartsell, Georgia, of the events.

EX-115 REC-16

Sheriff WARD CARROLL was interviewed by SA BOIS D. CROCKER.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. - 11)
 - 3 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. - 3)
 - 2 - New Orleans (Encl. - 2)
 - 2 - Charlotte
- BDC:lrf

2-109060-5502

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
RAO Sept 7-5-67
JCG:atc

20 JUL 10 1967

[Handwritten signature]

C. C. Miller

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

AGENCY FILE NO. _____
DATE FORW. _____
HOW FORW. _____
BY _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
June 30, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 29, 1967, Mr. WARE CARROLL, Sheriff of Watauga County, Boone, North Carolina, advised that several days prior to June 29, 1967, a Mr. SMALL, who lives out from Boone, North Carolina, had informed Sheriff CARROLL that he, SMALL, was in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Also, he stated that Mr. SMALL had advised him that he had taken some photographs in the immediate vicinity of the place where President KENNEDY was assassinated. Some of these photographs were reportedly taken on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

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YOUR AGENCY.

COPIES 1

JAN 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 30, 1967

Mr. ~~CECIL~~ SMALL, Route 1, Box 226, Boone, North Carolina, who resides in a trailer at Moretz Trailer Court, advised that he desired to make the following information available to the appropriate Governmental agency for their consideration but did not desire that any of this information be made available to any news media as he desired no publicity whatsoever:

On July 21, 1963, Mr. SMALL and his wife, Mrs. SMALL, left Hartwell, Georgia, traveling in a Chevrolet truck converted into a camper en route to South Gate, California. They passed through Dallas, Texas, in July, 1963, and arrived in South Gate, California, on July 27, 1963. They left South Gate, California, on the return trip to Hartwell, Georgia, and arrived in Dallas, Texas on November 10, 1963. During this time they were in Dallas, they lived in the truck and parked the truck at various service stations in and around Dallas. They had considerable motor trouble with the truck and when they arrived in Dallas, Mrs. CECIL SMALL, also known as MILDRED SMALL, obtained a job at Maywood Manufacturing Company on approximately November 13, 1963.

Mr. SMALL stated that approximately noon, November 22, 1963, he was proceeding in the direction of downtown Dallas in his Chevrolet truck and he believes he was traveling on Fort Worth Avenue, but pointed out that he had only spent a little time in Dallas, therefore, he was not familiar with the directions nor the names of the streets. At any rate, he was one street over from Main Street and could see across the Plaza to the Texas School Book Depository Building. As he approached the intersection of Houston Street and Fort Worth Avenue, he looked across the plaza and saw the Presidential automobile and also Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and

2.

On 6/29/67 at Boone, North Carolina File # Charlotte 89-46
 by SA BOIS D. CROCKER: lrf Date dictated 6/30/67

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at that time she was standing up in the convertible automobile which was surrounded by policemen on motorcycles. The Presidential car had already passed the Book Depository Building and was going in the opposite direction from Mr. SMALL on Elm Street. At approximately the same time that he observed Mrs. KENNEDY standing in the automobile, he also observed a man running from a wall which was on Houston Street between Main Street and Fort Worth Avenue. This man ran across the grass and in front of Mr. SMALL's truck requiring Mr. SMALL to apply his brakes. The man was carrying a rifle that had brown paper wrapped around it and a sign approximately one and one-half square feet. He does not know what appeared on this sign, however, he is positive that the man was carrying a rifle because he could see the scope attached to it. At this time he also noticed two women who crossed the street in front of SMALL's truck and who accompanied this man and they also proceeded to a brown station wagon, make and model unknown, that was parked on Houston Street. They were also running and the man reached the station wagon first and threw the rifle into the station wagon. As the two women neared the station wagon, the elder of the two stumbled and fell.

Mr. SMALL advised that he had a small dog who was in the back of the truck and just a second or two before he observed the man running across the grass and in front of his truck, his pet dog began barking.

SMALL advised that this man and the two women all appeared to be either Cubans or Mexicans. The man was twenty-five to thirty years of age, five feet five inches, one hundred fifty to one hundred sixty pounds, and dressed in a small peculiar-type hat, possibly a brown canvass type hat similar to the round hats worn by sailors. He had on a pair of khaki pants and shirt to the best of Mr. SMALL's recollection.

SMALL was of the opinion that he got the impression that the women appeared to be mother and daughter. The older woman was in her thirties, dressed in some sort of skirt and blouse with a dark brown jacket. He recalled at the time she stumbled and fell before reaching the station wagon her blouse came out of her shirt. The younger girl accompanying

her was from seventeen to eighteen years of age, dress and description unrecalled.

SMALL proceeded past the Houston Street intersection ten or fifteen blocks to the Western Auto Store, parked his truck, went into the store to purchase a thermostat for his truck, and as he was paying the store clerk, there was a news flash on the television set at the store and it was announced that President Kennedy had been shot. The clerk informed SMALL where the shooting had occurred, "at the underpass," and it was at this time that SMALL realized that the man he saw with the rifle who ran in front of his truck was the assassin. He stated that he was convinced in his own mind that this man shot President Kennedy rather than LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This opinion was based on the fact that at the time his dog started barking it was a few seconds before he observed Mrs. KENNEDY standing in the car and his dog undoubtedly had heard the assassin's shots.

He could not have heard the shots if they had come from the Texas School Book Depository as concluded by the Warren Commission Report.

While in the Western Auto Store, he inquired of the clerk as to whether they had connecting rods for his truck and was then directed across the street to a second store. He walked across the street to the second store but they did not have the rods and a man in this store wrote down the name of a store in Oakcliff, a suburb of Dallas, where he could purchase these parts. This clerk in the second store directed SMALL down Elm Street passed the Book Depository Office and under the underpass in order to arrive at Oakcliff. SMALL then proceeded down Elm Street in his Chevrolet Truck under the underpass and down to a cloverleaf intersection where he turned right either on to R. L. Thornton Freeway or Simmons Freeway. At the end of the cloverleaf but before SMALL arrived on the highway, he saw a man walking. He stopped and asked this man if he, SMALL, was proceeding on the right road to Oakcliff. This man replied that he was and asked SMALL if he could obtain a ride as he was going to Oakcliff.

SMALL pointed out that this man who the following day he identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, got into the truck of SMALL. As he started to step into the truck he dropped two or three books from underneath a jacket he was wearing. As they traveled down the highway three or four miles, this man had him to turn off the freeway and at this point there was a big sign hanging over the highway which read "Jefferson Avenue." They turned at this intersection and proceeded down Jefferson Avenue to Oakcliff. The man then stated that he would get off at the next crossing and when they arrived at this crossing, SMALL recalled it was Tenth Street. As the man got out of the truck he dropped the books a second time. To the best of SMALL's recollection this was approximately one o'clock in the evening, on November 22, 1963, when the person he believes was OSWALD got out of his truck at Tenth Street in Oakcliff. Before the man got out of the truck he told SMALL to turn right at the next intersection and go up a short distance and he would locate the automobile parts store that he was attempting to find.

SMALL stated that after he had picked the man up he mentioned to him that the President had been shot. The man did not seem frightened nor did it appear he was running away from anything. To the best of SMALL's recollection this man mentioned that he worked at the Texas Book Depository Building and mentioned to SMALL that he was going to the library. After the man got out of SMALL's truck, SMALL then proceeded to the next intersection where he made a right turn and down this street a short distance where he parked his truck. He had to walk back up the street to this automobile parts store which he believes was "Crankshaft Regrinding."

While he was walking up the sidewalk, he recalls that he was carrying a used connecting rod in his hand with a number on it which he needed to obtain a similar one. A man yelled something to SMALL and SMALL replied "Yeah," and raised the connecting rod and walked on down the street into Crankshaft Regrinding. SMALL stated that he believed the man who yelled to him was the same person who appeared on the Columbia Broadcasting System report on the Warren Commission on June 27, 1967. This was the a man who operated a used car lot and testified that he saw him walking up the street with a gun and had yelled to him.

SMALL spent approximately five minutes at the Crankshaft Regrinding Store and told the clerk at the store that he would be back the following day to pick up the connecting rods for his truck as he did not have sufficient money to pay for them at this time.

After leaving the Crankshaft Regrinding Store he asked a street sweeper on the street how to get out of Oakcliff to Irvin, another suburb of Dallas. SMALL pointed out that Mrs. SMALL was working at Maywood Manufacturing Company located between Dallas and Irvin and he was not familiar with the city and that was the reason he inquired as to how to get to Irvin.

As he was proceeding to Irvin, he observed a large crowd of people at a large building. He desired to know what was going on and parked his truck and walked across to the crowd. He then realized that he was at Parkland Hospital. Just after he arrived he then saw the man and two women who had run across the street in front of his truck and who appeared to be either Cuban or Mexican. It was about at this time that he recalls that a man in the crowd mentioned to him that they had just announced that President Kennedy was dead. He walked up to the Cuban man and two women and asked the older woman "Did you hurt yourself when you fell over town?" He observed that her right leg was bruised and there was some-dried blood on her leg. She did not reply but turned and said something to the younger girl in a foreign language. The younger girl then said something to the man. They all three spoke in a foreign language and it was the same kind of language that he had heard Mexicans speak in Texas. SMALL then turned to look back towards the hospital and as he turned back he noticed that the man and two women were going across the highway to the same station wagon that he had previously observed on Houston Street.

SMALL stated that he did not mention to anyone that he believed that this was the man who had assassinated President Kennedy although there were a number of people outside Parkland Hospital at this time. He said he guessed that he was apparently in a daze.

SMALL left Parkland Memorial Hospital as the crowd was dispersing and went on to Maywood Manufacturing Company where he sat in his truck until his wife got off from work at 4:30 P. M. Thereafter they went somewhere and cooked dinner and then went to the big Sears and Roebuck Store on the outskirts of Dallas but it was closed. They came back to downtown Dallas and he drove down Fort Worth Avenue if that was the name of the street where he saw this man and the two women run in front of his truck. He told his wife what he had seen and showed her where he saw this.

Thereafter they drove the truck back to the service station where they had been parking the truck for the night. He does not know what type service station nor the location but stated it was between Dallas and Irvin on this highway.

Prior to returning to the station they did purchase a Dallas paper but there was not much in the paper concerning the assassination.

On Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, Mr. SMALL and his wife MILDRED returned to Crankshaft Regrinding in the Oakcliff Section of Dallas. At this time the clerk in the store advised that he had made a mistake the previous day when he informed SMALL he had the connecting rod. He did have connecting rods but not the size that Mr. SMALL was interested in. Thereafter, they returned to downtown Dallas and went to three different drug stores because they wanted some film for their camera. The drug stores were sold out of film because everyone was taking pictures. After purchasing film for their 620 Ansco camera, they also purchased a newspaper in the drug store and returned to their truck to reload the camera with the film. When they got back to the truck Mr. SMALL saw the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper and this was when he realized that was the man he had picked up the previous day at the Cloverleaf Intersection and carried to Oakcliff. Mr. SMALL stated that at that time he advised his wife that LEE HARVEY OSWALD could not have assassinated the President because he would not have had sufficient time to have done the shooting and then to have gotten down to the Cloverleaf intersection where SMALL picked him up. The distance between this Cloverleaf intersection and the Texas School Book Depository Building was at least one and one-half to two miles according to SMALL.

On Saturday afternoon beginning at about 12:30 P. M. November 23, 1963, they took photographs of the School Book Depository Building, the Dallas County Building, the wreath which was at the spot where President Kennedy was assassinated, and the crowds of people in and around the plaza where the assassination occurred.

SMALL and his wife left Dallas, Texas, on December 22, 1963, and came to Hartwell, Georgia, to the farm of DAN MC CURLEY, a friend, arriving there on December 29, 1963. They had previously left their house trailer at Mr. MC CURLEY's farm. They stayed in the trailer at Hartwell, Georgia, for approximately one year and then moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1965, and from Atlanta, Georgia, moved to Boone, North Carolina, arriving in Boone on October 27, 1965, where they have remained ever since.

SMALL advised that he had never told anyone about the incidents which he observed in Dallas on November 22, 1963, because while in Dallas, he was afraid and after leaving Dallas he did not desire to get involved nor to receive any publicity. However, later during the interview he advised that after arriving in Hartwell, Georgia, he had told his friend DAN MC CURLEY of the incidents occurring in Dallas and had also informed MC CURLEY that he had taken photographs and had the film with him which had never been developed. MC CURLEY took the film to "Pacer Photo Finisher, a division of Pacers Studio, Hartwell, Georgia, where the film was developed. In this regard Mr. SMALL advised that he was sure they had several more photographs which were missing and he has no explanation as to what has happened to them.

SMALL stated he had read all the newspaper accounts of the assassination, most of which he had in his possession and had also observed the Columbia Broadcasting System's decision program from the Warren Commission report and that no where in all of the news had he ever read or seen where a man and two women had been observed running from the general direction of where the President was assassinated. He is convinced that the Warren Commission is wrong and that the man he saw running carrying the rifle was the assassin.

SMALL advised that he had suffered from "seizures" all his life and that he has had several severe seizures during the past several years. At times he is extremely nervous. He said he was being treated by Dr. WILSON of Boone, North Carolina, at the present time and that he has been examined by a doctor at Asheville, North Carolina, as he attempted to obtain disability benefits from the Social Security Administration but he was denied those benefits in July, 1966. He has been unable to work because of these "seizures" in which he loses consciousness and when he regains consciousness, he acts like a drunk man, in that he is unable to recall things. He said on numerous nights he begins thinking of the events in Dallas and is unable to sleep and that he merely sits in the trailer and drinks coffee and smokes cigarettes.

SMALL advised that he was born September 14, 1914, at Concord, North Carolina, and attended a north Belmont, North Carolina, school, was reared in Belmont, North Carolina, and during the war years, worked at the Baltimore, Maryland, shipyard. Before leaving for his trip to Los Angeles, California, in July, 1963, he was working for the Merchant Patrol in Charlotte, North Carolina, and had worked for this organization for sometime. At the present time he is unable to work and is unable to secure a job because of his "seizures."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 30, 1967

Mrs. MILDRED SMALL, Moretz Trailer Court, Route 1, Box 226, Boone, North Carolina, who was present during the interview of her husband, advised that on November 22, 1963, she had worked all day at Maywood Manufacturing Company located between Dallas and Irvin, Texas, and therefore had not observed any pertinent event at this time. She recalled, however, that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, after she and her husband had purchased film in a drug store and a newspaper in the same drug store, they arrived back at the pickup truck where her husband CECIL saw the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He commented to her at this time that this was the man he had picked up the previous afternoon and taken to Oakcliff. She stated that both she and her husband, having been in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, had a great deal of interest in all of the news stories coming out of this tragedy and had discussed the assassination on many occasions and in great detail.

She was aware that her husband was not convinced that the Warren Report was accurate in its conclusion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated the President. She stated that her husband felt that the assassin was the man accompanied by the two women who had run in front of his truck.

Mrs. SMALL said that by letter dated January 10, 1967, she had written Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and in the letter she had informed Mrs. KENNEDY that the SMALLS were in Dallas, Texas, when President Kennedy was assassinated. In this letter she also pointed out that Mr. SMALL had been traveling in the opposite direction from that of the Presidential Procession on a different street and that SMALL had information of great interest as to who may have shot President Kennedy; however, he has not been contacted by Mrs. KENNEDY nor anyone else.

10

On 6/29/67 at Boone, North Carolina File # Charlotte 89-46

by SA BOIS D. CROCKER; lrf Date dictated 6/30/67

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She stated that her husband, Mr. SMALL, becomes extremely nervous on occasions and has had a number of "seizures." She recalled that on their way to California, in July, 1963, her husband had had a light seizure in Dallas, Texas. After their return to Hartwell, Georgia, in January, 1954, he had had an attack which was quite severe and followed by three or four more in 1964. He had several light ones in 1965 in Atlanta, and in November, 1965, had two severe seizures in July, which the doctor thought at first were heart attacks. He was found in their trailer unconscious. She stated that he spends a great deal of his time at night thinking of the events in Dallas which occurred on November 22, 1963, resulting in his being unable to sleep.

Mr. DeLoach

- Mr. Rosen

7/7/67

- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5502

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-16

X-115

ReCAirtel 6/30/67 and accompanying LHM concerning information furnished by Mr. Cecil Small.

Dallas furnish comments concerning Small's story and whether or not you deem it advisable to conduct further investigation into the information related by Small.

Bureau recognizes that Small's story appears to contain too many coincidences to be factual. Small's admitted physical condition and his apparent obsession with the assassination indicate his story is possibly a figment of his imagination. Nevertheless, Small's story should be checked against the facts as developed by Dallas concerning the events in that city immediately after the assassination.

1 - Charlotte (89-46)

TNG:jmk
(11)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 7/6/67, same caption, prepared by TNG:jmk.

MAILED 4
 JUL - 7 1967
 COMM. FBI

cc _____
 doch _____

54 JUL 13 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 TNG
 W.A.S.
 W.C.S.
 W.C.S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 6/28/67

FROM : *JJA* SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

*112-0-1 memo for review of ...
7/6/67 letter to SAC ...
1-1-67 ...
1-1-67 ...
1-1-67 ...*

There is enclosed for the Bureau an envelope addressed "To the Federal Bureau of Investigation New York Headquarter United States of America"; an accompanying letter addressed to Mr. Jim Garrison signed UWE BESCHENBOSSEL; and five enclosures received with the letter.

No acknowledgment is being made by the NYO since the letter is not being forwarded to GARRISON and any such acknowledgment is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM) URE
1 - New York

REC 17

EX 101

5503

JUN 29 1967

JJA:alg
(3)

Handwritten signatures and initials:
K.P. / 8/22
JJA



- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

The Attorney General

July 6, 1967

REC 17 *62-109060-5593*

Director, FBI
EX 101

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter from Uwe Beschenbossel, in Germany, directed to our New York Office, together with other documents and a photograph of Beschenbossel enclosed with his letter intended for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

The files of this Bureau contain no information which could be identified with Uwe Beschenbossel.

Mr. Beschenbossel's letter is not being acknowledged by this Bureau and it and the enclosures are being furnished to you for your information and any disposition you deem appropriate.

MAILED 2
JUL 6 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 8

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Carl Eardley (Enclosures - 8)
Acting Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 8)
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 8)
Assistant Attorney General

BST:as (12)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 7/5/67, same caption, prepared by BST:as.

REC'D DE LOACH

Mr E 11 Mr W. A. Branigan

July 3 3 38 PM '67

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59 JUL 12 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 7/3/67

REC-42

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
 CONCERNING

walsh
Number 13
LeBlond

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM under above caption. Two copies of this memo are being furnished to the Dallas, New Orleans and San Antonio Offices. A copy of this memo is also being furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Houston, Texas.

Houston is conducting no investigation based on this information.

Houston Indices contained no previous record to the names RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, DANIEL PAUL CHARRIER, CLEM HUFF or GLENN HUFF.

San Antonio will note CHARRIER has stated identification cards belonging to him were apparently discovered in the possession of HUFF who was allegedly arrested at San Antonio, Texas within the last few days.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc-1)
 - 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc-2)
 - 2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc-2)
 - 2 - San Antonio (Enc-2)
 - 1 - Houston
- ED/sjm
(10)

REC-42

EX 101

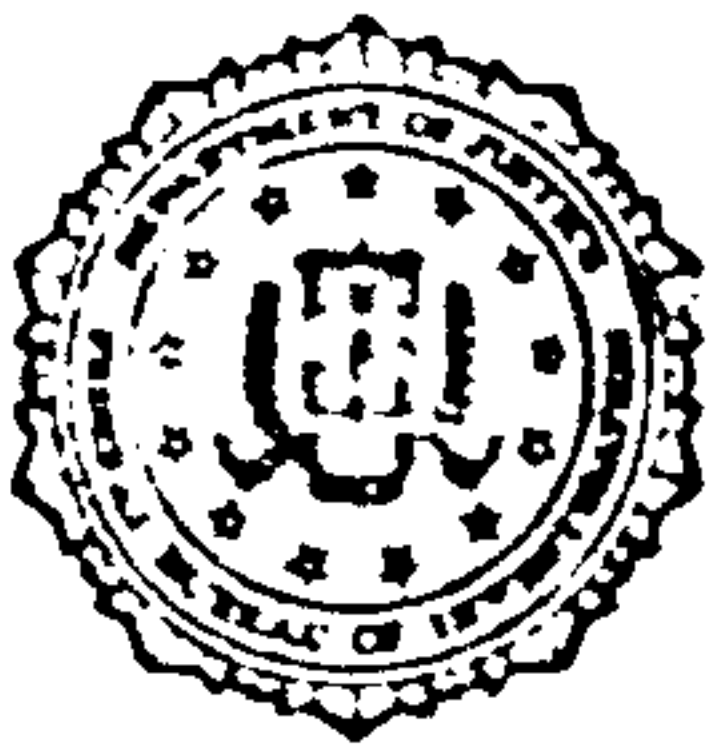
5504

JUL 15 1967

No dissemination
Data herein
re Davis arrested
by Houston on 7/17/67

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

1 cc LHM retained 8/18/67



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas
July 3, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Assassination of President John
Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22,
1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On June 30, 1967, C.P.H. Bell, Supervisor,
Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut,
with offices at 2800 Main Street, Houston, Texas, tele-
phoned the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation and furnished the following information:

Bell stated one Rudolph Richard Davis applied
to his company for employment as an insurance agent approxi-
mately one week previously. While his application was being
processed, another employee in Bell's Office informed
Bell he was acquainted with Davis. This employee related
Davis at one time told him he was a citizen of Cuba and
came to the United States approximately six years ago and
settled at New Orleans, Louisiana. Davis allegedly stated
while he was living in New Orleans, his living expenses
were paid for by an anti-Castro organization known as the
Minutemen. Davis allegedly stated Lee Harvey Oswald was
connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization.

Bell stated Davis was born September 9, 1934,
has a law degree, and resides with his wife and two
children at 2901 Briarhurst, Apartment 31, Houston, Texas.
Davis previously resided at 1570 Westbrook Drive,
New Orleans, Louisiana. Davis has previously worked for
the Spencer International Press and the Encyclopedia
Britannica. Davis is presently unemployed.

Bell stated he was making this information
available in view of the publicity in recent months con-
cerning the investigation being conducted by the State
District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

62 100-5507
ENCLOSURE

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

On July 1, 1967, Paul Daniel Charrier, 1819 Harland Street, Apartment 3, Houston, Texas, telephoned the Houston Office of the FBI. Charrier is employed by Texas State Optical Company, 8205 Longpoint Road, Houston, Texas.

Charrier advised his name is actually Paul Daniel Charrier although his name has appeared on many records as Daniel Paul Charrier. He formerly resided at 3405 Palm Road, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Charrier advised he recently received a telephone call from his father at Shreveport who informed him an FBI agent in San Antonio, Texas, had recently arrested an individual whose name was either Clem Huff or Glenn Huff, and this individual when arrested had in his possession the Selective Service Card belonging to Charrier under the name Daniel Paul Charrier and bearing the address of 3405 Palm Road, Shreveport, Louisiana. In explaining the possible loss of this card, Charrier furnished the following information:

Charrier's name once appeared in the Houston Post newspaper after he publicly challenged one Albert Maher to a debate. He pointed out Albert Maher received much publicity after he visited Cuba, returned to the United States and openly praised Cuba. This newspaper article identified Charrier as being associated with former Cubans in the Houston area and Charrier received a number of strange telephone calls after this and he attributed telephone calls to the publicity he had received.

In approximately April, 1967, Charrier had in his possession a letter addressed to District Attorney Jim Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, which he stated contained information he was sending to Garrison inasmuch as he had been assisting Garrison with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Charrier claimed he parked his car approximately two blocks from the main post office in Houston during the evening hours and started walking to the post office to mail this letter. Charrier claimed someone accosted him, hit him in the head and took this letter along with several cards which he had in his wallet. He stated these cards apparently included his Selective Service Card although he actually had not missed that. He was able to fix the date of this occurrence by referring to his checkbook and noting he had also lost his Texas Driver's License and had mailed in money to the state government at Austin, Texas, in order to obtain a duplicate.

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Charrier claimed he reported this attack to the Houston, Texas Police Department but it appeared to him the Houston Police Department did not conduct much investigation and failed to pursue the matter adequately. Charrier stated he "assumed" the police department stopped investigating the matter when they found out it was related to the investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison. Charrier stated he was not specifically informed of this fact and his statement that the Houston Police Department did not pursue its investigation was simply his conclusion.

A characterization of the "Minutemen" organization, to which C.P.H. Bell may have been referring, is set forth in the appendix to this memorandum.

*6/17/67
7/17/67
10/17/67
11/17/67*

*Houston airtel
7/17/67 reported
Davis claimed
no connection
with Minutemen
or knowledge
of such
membership by
Oswald
fil*

APPENDIX

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri, and ROBERT B. DE PUGH, Norborne, Missouri, is the national coordinator. Statements by DE PUGH and literature distributed by the organization in the past indicated its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

The Kansas City Star Newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, has on numerous occasions, carried various articles concerning DE PUGH and the "Minutemen", wherein it was stated that members of the organization participate in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics with machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms,

DE PUGH has publicly stated on numerous occasions that the "Minutemen" as an organization does not buy or store arms or ammunition; however, the individual members of the organization maintain arms and ammunition, which is their constitutional right.

"Minutemen" literature mailed to members in the past has furnished instructions in the use of explosives and has also given details for the making of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as a common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate.

In May, 1966, a confidential source advised that ROBERT B. DE PUGH, in a recent message to the national coordinators of "Minutemen", announced the "Minutemen" organization was being divided into two separate bodies. One group to be composed directly of members who have been able to maintain complete secrecy of their identity, from both the public and from Government investigative agencies. The second group to be made up of all members who have been publicly identified, or who there is reason to believe have been identified as "Minutemen" members by an agency of the Federal Government.

"MINUTEMEN"

In announcing the re-organization, DE PUGH stated that a complete resistance movement involving total resistance must involve not only guerrilla warfare and not only resistance warfare, but that it must involve psychological and political warfare as well.

DE PUGH stated that what he was proposing and trying to effect was to build a political party that as such would have legal immunity, which would serve as a communications network for patriots that have other interests, and among whose members these other patriots can maintain their secrecy of identity. All future correspondence and communications on the national level will be done in the name of the Patriotic Party. DE PUGH also advised that if ever called to court, as he expected to be in the future, he was going to state that as far as the national organization is concerned, the "Minutemen" had ceased to exist.

DE PUGH, in the announcement, continued to the effect there is no reason why at some future date, when the environment is more conducive to military action, that the Patriotic Party cannot be used once again to pull together various local organizations into one national organization. By acting both as a front and as a means of coordination, the Patriotic Party can be invaluable in the building of a future resistance movement.

7/7/67

airtel

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

To: SAC, Houston (62-2115)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5504

EX 101 REC-42
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReHOairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 7/3/67.

Houston interview Rudolph Richard Davis thoroughly regarding allegations on page one, paragraph two, LHM. Question Davis concerning his association with the "Minutemen" organization. Specifically question him as to what information he has that Lee Harvey Oswald was connected in some manner with the "Minutemen" organization.

ReHOLHM contained characterization for "Minutemen," Robert DePugh's organization. From Bufiles it appears there is in New Orleans another organization known as "U. S. Minutemen," headed by Harold DeMontfort. In interview with Davis, if he furnishes any information indicating he was associated with "Minutemen," determine from Davis which organization in New Orleans he was associated with.

No dissemination being made of HOLHM 7/3/67 at this time since there is inadequate information available to determine which "Minutemen" organization was being referred to in the LHM.

- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69)
- 1 - San Antonio

TNG:brr (8)

NOTE:

HO received information on 6/30/67 from the manager of an insurance company office in Houston that Rudolph Richard Davis had applied for employment with his company about a week earlier.

MAILED 3
JUL 26 1967
JUL 21 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Houston
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

NOTE CONTINUED:

This manager advised that while processing Davis's employment application he received information that Davis had lived in New Orleans where his living expenses were paid by an anti-Castro organization known as the Minutemen. The manager's information about Davis included the allegation that Davis had stated Lee Harvey Oswald was connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization. Davis should be interviewed to determine the truth or falsity of the allegation. Bufiles reveal there are two Minutemen organizations in New Orleans and when Davis is interviewed, if he furnishes information about the Minutemen, it should be determined which organization he is speaking of.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5505

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

139

Dept. of Army

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 7/3/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Handwritten signature and scribbles

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 9)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (ENCLOSURE ATTACHED)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 9)
- 1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-12

EX 101 62 117/1001 - 5506

Wick

2 JUL 6 1967

Approved: _____

Handwritten signature

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

53 JUL 18 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JIM GARRISON PROBE IS URGED

'Play It Out to End,' Says
McKeithen

By C. M. HARGRODER

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Gov.

John J. McKeithen said Thursday that Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, investigating the death of President Kennedy, should be allowed "to play it out to the end, either successfully or unsuccessfully."

McKeithen told a press conference he did not think state Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremlion should change his mind and step in to probe allegations regarding Garrison investigative procedures.

To halt the investigation now, said McKeithen, would only "confound and confuse the world."

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-30-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63
Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Issues Subpena for Oil Consultant

and one-time assistant superintendent of New Orleans police; Grady Durham, former New Orleans attorney, and William Klein, brother of an attorney representing one of the figures in the Garrison investigation.

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

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.

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

DALZELL WAS believed visiting the city when the subpena 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 subpena had not been served at noon today.

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.

*B 1926 - ...
in ...*

in oil ...

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

PAGE 1

STATES - ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-30-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63
Character:

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BAR OPERATOR ISSUES DENIAL

Davis Says He Never Was Bertrand

By BOB USSERY

The man whom Dean Andrews Jr. now identifies as Clay Bertrand went to District Attorney Jim Garrison's office Thursday and denied that he is Bertrand in an affidavit notarized by one of Garrison's assistants and witnessed by two other assistants.

Eugene C. Davis, a French Quarter bar operator who testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Wednesday, appeared outside the waiting room door of Garrison's office with his attorney, G. Wray Gill, who handed out copies of the affidavit shortly after noon.

Gill, who did the talking for Davis, said his client "is apparently the man" the National Broadcasting Company identified as Clay Bertrand, but said emphatically that Davis is not Clay Bertrand and has not passed as Clay Bertrand. NBC, in a program critical of Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation, said it had the identity of a man who used the name Clay Bertrand and turned it over to the Justice Department.

VISITED BY AGENTS

Gill also reiterated part of his client's affidavit which said that two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents investigated the matter.

Davis' affidavit said: "As a result of these false allegations by Dean Andrews, I was contacted by two federal officers within the last several days and I have fully cooperated with them and was given the assurance by one of the officers that after they had investigated into the matter, they felt assured that the identification of me as Clay Bertrand was false."

Clay Bertrand is an alias which Garrison has accused Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy, of using.

Andrews was previously indicted for perjury after testifying that he could neither be sure that Shaw and the man he knew as Bertrand were the same, nor that they were different persons.

As Gill spoke, Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, was inside Garrison's waiting room awaiting his noon appearance in the district attorney's office, which was ordered by one of Garrison's subpoenas.

Kohn and E. C. Upton Jr., MOC president, requested Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion to initiate an investigation of charges brought against Garrison's investigation.

KOHN QUESTIONED

Kohn entered the waiting room at one minute before noon, but had to wait for one-half hour before being called into the inner offices by chief investigator Louis Ivon.

Kohn said that, in the main, his meeting consisted of "interrogation by Mr. Garrison, Mr. (James L.) Alcock, and Mr. (Richard V.) Burnes. Alcock and Burnes are assistant district attorneys who have been active in Garrison's investigation.

The purpose of his subpoena was to answer questions in a district attorney's "investigation of allegations of unethical or illegal conduct," Kohn said.

"I was very pleased to see Mr. Garrison since he hasn't permitted me to in more than a year," Kohn said. Garrison was not present when Kohn testified before the grand jury Wednesday.

In response to a question before entering Garrison's office, Kohn said he did not think of Garrison's subpoena as "fair or unfair."

"The law grants him this authority, and he is using it. We are perfectly glad to cooperate with the district attorney if his motives are constructive, and we won't know that until we've talked to him," Kohn said.

Kohn said his conversation was "formal" rather than "amicable," and that he will not comment on its content until reporting to the MCC executive council.

Davis, who operates Wanda's Bar at 704 Iberville, began his affidavit by assailing Andrews' allegations, and stating that he never called Andrews about defending Lee Harvey Oswald.

It said: "The recent statements by Attorney Dean A. Andrews identifying me as Clay Bertrand are utterly and completely false and malicious and damnable. They lie without justification.

This affidavit is being made to set the record straight to show that Dean Andrews has known me for a long time and knows that I have never been known by the name of Clay Bertrand to him or any other person. I want to state unequivocally for the record that I have never used the name of Clay Bertrand nor have I called Dean Andrews in reference to representation of Lee Harvey Oswald."

The affidavit was notarized by Assistant District Attorney John P. Volz and witnessed by assistants Burnes and Andrew J. Sciambra. Gill said he approved his client's signing of it.

CALL ALLEGED

Andrews told the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand called him shortly after the assassination with regard to representing Oswald before Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

However, he did not publicly

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-30-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

Identify Davis as Bertrand until
Wednesday.

Davis said he had spoken to
Andrews about a Clay Bertrand
after Shaw was indicted.

"The only time I have ever
spoken to Dean Andrews and
the name Clay Bertrand was
mentioned was when Dean
Andrews called me on the
telephone which was after
Clay Shaw was indicted and
during the course of the con-
versation he asked me if I
had ever known anyone by
the name of Clay Bertrand
or could I assist him in help-
ing him to find a Clay Ber-
trand," Davis said.

Gill also said that Davis, "to
the best of his knowledge," has
not met Shaw; and he pointed
up the lack of resemblance be-
tween his client and Shaw:

"I ask you to look at him and
say if any human being with
one eye could say he looks like
Mr. Shaw."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
EUGENE DAVIS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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. Gremlion to step into the case.

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

"If the attorney general goes on 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, 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 Martin, 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 Laslace if it is found there again by state police, who made an abortive raid on an establishment where gambling flourished.

Col. Thomas Burbank, director of public safety, who was at the press conference, advised the governor that gambling at the Lakeshore Club in Vermilion 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.

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

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-30-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Issues Subpena for Oil Consultant

Anti-Castro Group Link s 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 on 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 police; Grady C. Durham, 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.

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PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ohio Dismisses Novel Detainers

Extradition Papers Held Not Legal

Extradition proceedings against Gordon Novel, wanted here by District Attorney Jim Garrison for questioning in his Kennedy assassination plot probe, were dismissed today by a Columbus, Ohio, judge, who ruled that Louisiana has not filed the necessary legal documents.

Columbus Municipal Judge William Gillie dismissed three charges against Novel, saying he saw no reason to hold Novel any longer.

He said the State of Ohio has received no legal extradition papers.

ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS filed, he said, have had one defect or another which have not been corrected as requested, he said.

Judge Gillie dismissed Ohio detainers against Novel on three charges filed here by Garrison—one for conspiracy to commit burglary of a military bunker, one for burglary and one for theft.

Novel's attorney in Columbus, Jerry Weiner, today said he will return Novel to New Orleans for questioning without extradition if Garrison agrees to three conditions previously outlined by Novel:

- That Garrison drop charges pending against Novel.
- That Novel be granted immunity from arrest if he returns.
- That Novel be questioned at an open session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

OTHERWISE, WEINER said, Novel will remain in Columbus, where he has been for most of the time since he left New Orleans in March to avoid a subpoena issued by Garrison.

John McElroy, administrative aid to Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes, said the court's action means that if Louisiana is intent on extraditing Novel, the state will have to start all over now.

McElroy said he had written to Gov. John J. McKeithen a week ago reminding him of a request he sent to McKeithen a month ago for necessary supplemental papers to make the extradition documents filed valid.

McKeithen, he said, did not reply.

THE TIME IN COURT was up, he said, "and we had no

reason to hold Novel. It would appear to me that Gov. McKeithen will have to start all over now."

Novel told a reporter recently that he has actually been back to New Orleans since the extradition fight started. He said he flew into New Orleans from New York, picked up his automobile and drove back to Ohio.

No one noticed him, he said, because he came in dressed as a priest, wearing a bowler, dark glasses and smoking a cigar.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Date: 7-3-67

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Editor:

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Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CIA HIDES DATA, SAYS DA'S AIDE

Documents Held Vital to Assassination Probe

A former London schoolteacher, now an aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison, said Saturday that the Central Intelligence Agency has concealed 51 official documents vital to an investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Tom Bethell, hired by Garrison to check into the National Archives in Washington, D. C., said from the list of hidden information it is apparent that the CIA knew "a great deal" about Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination.

"There are 1,555 Commission documents listed in the archives," said Bethell. "Of these, only about 1,200 are unclassified and available to the public."

Originally coming to New Orleans to study jazz, Bethell became interested in the Garrison probe and asked if he could work for the district attorney. He was hired and sent to Washington.

ACCESS TO FILES?

Bethell feels there are 29 Commission documents which could be of special interest to Garrison. Among the most significant, he said, were documents whose titles indicated that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald before the assassination, that Oswald may have had access to secret U-2 aircraft files, that the CIA knew more about Jack Ruby (the man who shot Oswald) than it revealed publicly, and that the CIA failed to turn over some information to the Warren Commission.

To support his statement that the CIA knew about Oswald prior to the assassination, which occurred Nov. 22, 1963, in Dal-

las, Tex., Bethell cited a paragraph from one of the unclassified files. It was a notarized statement by State Department Officer James D. Crowley, which read:

"The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated Oct. 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities."

Added Bethell in his memorandum to Garrison:

"The contents of this message apparently did not reach the Warren Commission because there are no commission documents originating from the CIA dated prior to the assassination, so we cannot request this information by document number, but it would be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination."

UNAVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

According to Bethell, some of the classified documents are labeled "S" for "secret" and "TS" for "Top Secret," but he does not know what the difference might be. Bethell said there must be some degree of secrecy to all the classified documents since they remain unavailable to the public.

Following is the Bethell list of titles of 29 classified commission documents from the CIA, all of which he thinks have some bearing on Garrison's investigation. (Each is preceded by its commission document number):

- CD 931: Oswald's access to information about the U-2. (S).
- CD 1054: Information on Jack Ruby and associates. (S).
- CD 674: Information given to the Secret Service but not yet given to the Warren Commission. (S).
- CD 871: Photos of Oswald
- CD 321: Chronology of Oswald in USSR. (S).
- CD 680: Appendix to CD 321. (S).
- CD 691: Appendix A to CD

- CD 818: Revisions of CD 321.
 - CD 692: Reproduction of official CIA dossier on Oswald.
 - CD 1216: Memo from Helms (CIA director Richard Helms) entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." (S).
 - CD 1273: Memo from Helms re apparent inconsistencies in information provided by CIA (S).
 - CD 935: Role of Cuban Intelligence Service in processing visa application. (TS).
 - CD 1551: Conversations between Cuban president and ambassador. (TS).
 - OSWALD IN MEXICO
 - CD 347: Activity of Oswald in Mexico City. (S).
 - CD 384: Activity of Oswald in Mexico City.
 - CD 528: Re allegations Oswald interviewed by CIA in Mexico City.
 - CD 426: Interrogation of Silvia Duran in Mexico City.
 - CD 1000: Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvaredo. (S).
 - CD 1287: Re Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture. (S).
 - CD 698: Reports of travel and activities of Oswald and Marina.
 - CD 631: Re CIA dissemination of information on Oswald.
 - CD 708: Reply to questions posed by State Department.
 - CD 1012: George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt. (S).
 - CD 1222: Statements of George DeMohrenschildt re assassination. (S).
 - CD 943: Allegations of PFC Eugene Dinkin re assassination plot (S).
 - CD 971: Telephone calls to U. S. Embassy, Canberra, Australia, re planned assassination. (S).
 - CD 1089: Letter re assassination sent to Costa Rican embassy. (S).
 - CD 1041: Allegations regarding Intelligence Training School in Minsk (USSR). (S).
- 36 PAGES MISSING
- Some of the persons in the titles cited by Bethell are new to Warren Report scholars, such as Gilberto Alvaredo and PFC Eugene Dinkin, who

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

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 7-3-67
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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
 Being Investigated

claimed to have knowledge about a plot. Additionally, nothing has been made known to the public concerning either the Canberra phone calls or the letter to the Costa Rican embassy, both of which might have some effect on the commission's one-killer theory.

According to Bethell, one large Federal Bureau of Investigation report is "about five inches thick and some 750 pages long. Thirty-six of the pages, though, are missing."

Bethell noted that one of the persons dealt with considerably in those 36 pages is David W. Ferrie, the late former airline pilot, who, Garrison has charged, plotted with Ruby, Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw to kill the President.

Garrison said he is highly interested in the Bethell list of documents. Asked whether he would attempt to subpoena the classified files, the district attorney replied, "I can't say yet. We'll just have to wait and see."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OHIO DISMISSES NOVEL CASE

A Columbus, Ohio, judge dismissed today extradition proceedings against Gordon Novel, wanted by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Judge William Gillie of Columbus Municipal Court said the state had received no legal extradition papers, and dismissed three charges against Novel.

The judge said he saw no reason to hold the probe witness any longer.

ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS filed, he said, have had one defect or another which have not been corrected as requested, he said.

Judge Gillie dismissed Ohio detainers against Novel on three charges filed here by Garrison—one for conspiracy to commit burglary of a munitions bunker, one for burglary and one for theft.

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- That Novel be questioned at an open session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

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KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63
Character:

AFO

or
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

John McElroy, administrative aid to Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes, said the court's action means that if Louisiana is intent on extraditing Novel, the state will have to start all over now.

McElroy said he had written to Gov. John J. McKeithen a week ago reminding him of a request he sent to McKeithen a month ago for necessary supplemental papers to make the extradition documents filed valid.

McKeithen, he said, did not reply.

THE TIME IN COURT was up, he said, "and we had no



CORDON NOVEL

reason to hold Novel. It would appear to me that Gov. McKeithen will have to start all over now."

Novel told a reporter recently that he has actually been back to New Orleans since the extradition fight started. He said he flew into New Orleans from New York, picked up his automobile and drove back to Ohio.

No one noticed him, he said, because he came in dressed as a priest, wearing a bowler, dark glasses and smoking a cigar.

During a press conference following the court's action, Novel said that he would also return to Louisiana if Garrison would set an irrevocable recognizance bond for him on the pending charges.

Asked why he had not been on a special documentary produced recently by the National Broadcasting Company, Novel replied that NBC prefaced its program by saying that none of the witnesses interviewed had been paid. Novel said that he had been on the NBC payroll from Feb. 1, 1967, through April 1, helping the network gather information and material for the program.

NOVEL SAID THAT he had never been an agent or an operative of the CIA, but said that he had acted as CIA intermediary until June of 1961.

He said the munitions taken from the Houma bunker, referred to in the charge against Novel by Garrison, were picked up, taken to the office of the late Guy Banister, former FBI agent and assistant superintendent of police, then later trucked to Miami.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kohn Charges Gremillion, McKeithen 'Shirked Duty'

The managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission today charged that Gov. John J. McKeithen and Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion have refused to acknowledge their authority and responsibility to intervene in DA Jim Garrison's plot probe.

Aaron Kohn, speaking at the Press Club of New Orleans, said serious public allegations have been made that crimes have been committed by Garrison's office in the pursuit of his assassination investigation.

HE SAID THE state Constitution and the new criminal code specifically provide the attorney general with the power to intervene in all suits, either civil or criminal, or to institute suits or investigations, and give wide supervisory powers over state DAs.

Further, he said, the governor can demand that the attorney general take action in any case in which he thinks the public interest is in danger.

KOHN SAID THE allegations made against Garrison's

office include conspiracy, attempted bribery or intimidation, inciting felonies, intimidation of officers, aggravated kidnaping, false imprisonment, criminal defamation and criminal mischief.

Kohn said the MCC is asking, step by step, those in authority to "exercise their duty."

He said that the last resort for taking action can be accomplished through the public, which with 25 names, can petition the commencement of removal action through the district courts.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS. LA.

Date: 7-3-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 28 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

533PM URGENT 6/28/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
OFFICE OF ORIGIN:
INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JUNE
TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS
APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TODAY IN
CONNECTION WITH DA JIM GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY: AARON KOHN, MANAGING
DIRECTOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION,
WILLIAM MONAHAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN CRIME
COMMISSION, AND ED PLANER OF WDSU-TV.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THESE INDIVIDUALS DECLINED TO
COMMENT CONCERNING THEIR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WILLIAM GURVICH AND HIS
BROTHER LEONARD GURVICH WERE WAITING TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE
GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GURVICH TOLD NEWSMEN

END PAGE ONE

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner, including "Ann W..." and a routing slip with names like "Mr. Trotter", "Tele. Room", "Miss Holmes", and "Miss Gandy".

Handwritten signatures and initials in the middle right area, including "Ch" and "REC-82".

REC 82 62-109060-5507

JUL 7 1967

62 JUL 13 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

PAGE TWO

THAT HE PLANNED TO TAKE HIS INFORMATION AGAINST GARRISON BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY ON THE GROUNDS THAT SOME INDIVIDUALS' CIVIL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ROSS YOCKEY, REPORTER FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY TODAY AS WELL AS EUGENE C. DAVIS, NEW ORLEANS BAR OWNER OF FIVE TWO TWO DAUPHINE ST. INFO^{RMATION} CONCERNING DAVIS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BUREAU BY NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JUNE TWENTYONE LAST.

United Press International
UPI REPORTER ADVISED THAT WILLIAM TURNER APPEARED AT ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY HEARING. TURNER STATED HE WAS AN EX-FBI AGENT AND HAS BEEN EMPLOYED BY *Columbia Broadcasting System* CBS.

Letterhead Memorandum
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/29/67

The attached reports that several individuals appeared before Orleans Parish Grand Jury 6/28/67 in connection with Garrison's investigation. The Grand Jury is reportedly hearing evidence concerning the methods used by Garrison in his investigation.

William Gurvich is former chief investigator for Garrison who recently resigned criticizing Garrison's methods. At that time he volunteered to testify before the Grand Jury. Eugene Davis is the individual whose name was furnished Justice Department as being Clay Bertrand. He

that he never used the alias of Clay or Clem Bertrand. The Attorney General has been advised of Davis' flat denial that he ever used these names and that we are making no additional inquiries in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

Former Special Agent Turner has previously criticized the Warren Commission Report. His purpose in appearing at the Grand Jury hearing in New Orleans is unknown.

Since the attached is from news media it will not be disseminated.

WLS:mar

John WLS

FBI

Date: 6/28/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype 6/23/67 and airtel 6/23/67 with attached LHM, and Bureau airtel 6/27/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of amended page 2 of the above mentioned letterhead memorandum.

It is to be noted that referenced New Orleans airtel of 6/23/67 showed that the confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

[redacted] It is pointed out that [redacted] phonically furnished the information contained in the enclosed LHM voluntarily and is in an excellent position to obtain information concerning the unlisted nonpublished telephone number in the name of BERTRAND. It is to be noted that [redacted] has been cooperative in the past and it is recommended that contact be made with [redacted] to determine the identity of the subscriber to the unlisted telephone number in the name of BERTRAND.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(5)

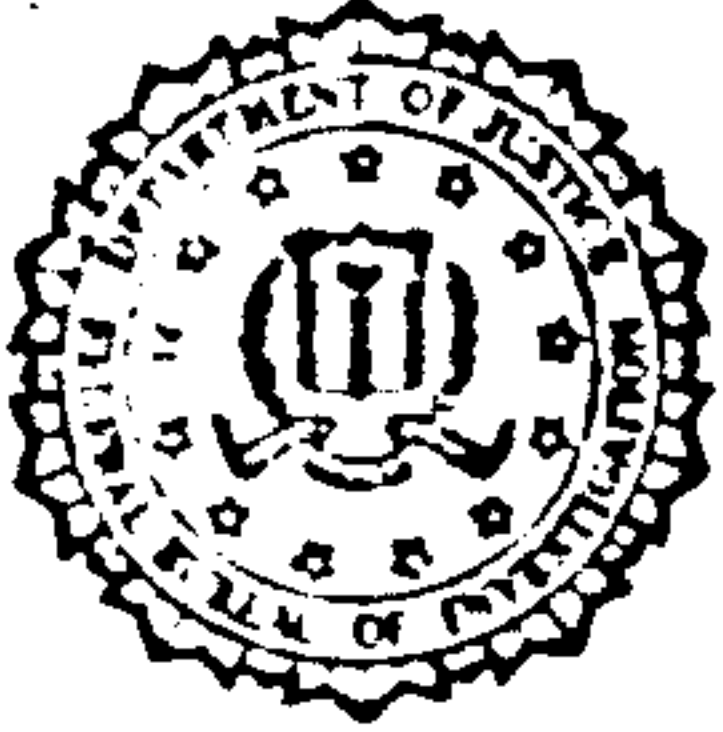
ENCLOSURE
100-44-111-5539
111-60-100-2
12th
10/11/11-5508

18 JUN 30 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Handwritten signatures and notes at bottom right, including "Jag. TO DIRECTOR" and "Sullivan" etc.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

L/O
Layton Patrick Martens who has been indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney James Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, telephonically advised the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 22, 1967, that the son of J. G. Olsen (phonetic) who is a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, said that his father, J. G. Olsen, is District Director for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and is doing wire tapping for District Attorney James Garrison.

Martens claimed he suspects the telephone at the home of his father, Telephone No. 899-9039, is being tapped for the reason that on occasions when he has used the telephone at his father's home he has detected a sound which he thought was someone picking up another extension telephone. The provisions of Title 47, United States Code, Section 605 (Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications) was explained to Martens. It was suggested that he might desire to bring his suspicions to the attention of representatives of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Orleans for any appropriate action the telephone company may wish to take.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 22, 1967, that he had determined that Layton Patrick Martens called the Security

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-107-5-509
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Office of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company from Lafayette, Louisiana, alleging his telephones were being tapped and that Olsen was involved. The source advised that he had determined that Olsen had checked out one telephone without locating a tap but was unable to check the other telephone as no one was at the residence.

This same source advised that information had been received that Olsen would have been in a position to perform wire tapping without anyone being aware of it. However, about three months ago Olsen began acting peculiarly and appeared to be in need of psychiatric help and is presently on leave.

This source also advised that he had learned that members of District Attorney James Garrison's Office had determined by calling information service of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company that there is an unlisted, non-published telephone number listed in the name of Bertrand. The source advised that he did not know whether the first name of this subscriber was Clay or Clem Bertrand or any variation of that name.

The New Orleans Suburban Directory for the year 1966 lists John D. Olsen, wife Pearl B. Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, residence address 234 Citrus Road, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

The files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any information identifiable with John D. Olsen or J. G. Olsen.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 6/29/67

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. Goble

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

This reports on the fourth and last television (TV) program in the series by Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on the Warren Commission Report. During the program certain of the old criticisms of the Bureau were again mentioned and, in addition, the Bureau was criticized for not accepting the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher in the hospital. CBS concluded the Warren Report is the best account of what happened on 11/22/63.

BACKGROUND:

On 6/28/67, CBS newscaster Walter Cronkite presented the fourth and last TV program on the Warren Report, considering two questions: (1) Should America believe the Warren Report and (2) Could America believe the Report?

In repeating criticisms previously directed at the Bureau Cronkite quoted the Warren Report that the FBI took an "unduly restrictive view" of its dissemination responsibilities. In addition, he questioned why the FBI tests of Oswald's rifle were made at a stationary target (rather than moving) and why the FBI did not accept the bullet found shortly after the assassination on Governor Connally's stretcher when it was offered to a Special Agent by the man who found it. CBS also criticized the Warren Commission for taking the word of the FBI on the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant. Commission Attorney Arlen Specter stated he was completely satisfied with the competence of the FBI.

John McCloy, a member of the Commission, described the charge that the Commission tried to cover up a conspiracy as "silly" and unreasonable. He stated the Commission's conclusions were not rushed.

Professor Henry Commager, historian, believed a further inquiry into the assassination would add nothing. He said there are some people who have a "conspiracy mentality" and reject the ordinary explanation for the extraordinary one. and CBS newsman Eric Sevareid strongly backed Commager, concluding that the notion there was a conspiracy which was being concealed was "idiotic."

54 JUL 18 1967
ING:jmk:cls (10) JUL 7 1967

JUL 7 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

5. THD

COPIES FILED

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

OBSERVATIONS:

The criticism that we took an "unduly restrictive view" of our dissemination responsibilities is the same one the Warren Commission leveled at us. So far as the rifle tests are concerned, we did as prescribed by the Commission, that is, tested the rifle for rapidity of fire and accuracy at a stationary target at ground level. The criticism that several hours after the assassination we did not accept the bullet found in the hospital on Governor Connally's stretcher is completely unfair. We had no jurisdiction of the case when the bullet was found; the Dallas Police Department did. At that time it was gathering all of the evidence against Oswald. On the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant, we did exactly what the Commission requested of us: furnished numerous affidavits that Oswald was not, gave the Commission the full Oswald file for its examination and in direct testimony by the Director and Mr. Belmont flatly denied Oswald was an informant.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
✓
JH
D. J. R
W.C.
JWC
R
JH
JH
JH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick

DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 29, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 6/19/67 the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) produced a one-hour television program regarding the Garrison investigation. During the program the narrator reported that Clay or Clem Bertrand does exist and that this was a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. The narrator claimed that the real name had been given to the Department of Justice.

By letter dated 6/19/67 the Department advised that a confidential source had informed that the homosexual located by NBC in New Orleans who uses the pseudonym "Clem Bertrand" is Gene Davis, also known as Eugene Davis. The Department later advised that Davis operated a bar in New Orleans known as Wanda's.

Gene Davis, owner of Wanda's bar, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 6/23/67 he was interviewed by Agents of the New Orleans Office and he stated for himself that he never used the pseudonym of Clem or Clay Bertrand. He claimed never to have been contacted by a representative of NBC.

EX-101 REC 6 - 5510

On 6/29/67 Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack, First Assistant in the Criminal Division of the Department called. He advised that a source had reported that Gene Davis has now hired Carlos Marcello's attorney (a New Orleans hoodlum). According to Kossack, the attorney has an affidavit given by Gene Davis that he was recently interviewed by two Federal agents. After the interview one or both of the agents stated that he or they were convinced that Davis was not Clay Bertrand. Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Rightmyer was immediately contacted and he advised that Eugene Davis was interviewed on 6/23/67 by Special Agents Kevin J. Harrigan and Kenneth S. Oliver.

Enclosure *sent 6-30-67*
62-109060

JUL 7 1967

WAB:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

7 JUL 19 1967

XEROX
JUL 7 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

SAC Rightmyer stated that both Agents vehemently denied making any statement to Davis that they believed he was not identical with Bertrand. Also the Agents advised that no statement was made by them from which Davis could draw such an inference. Both Agents advised that they confined themselves strictly to the matter in issue as outlined in Bureau instructions to them.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to the Attorney General advising him of the information received from Mr. Kossack and the fact that our Agents did not make any statement which could be used by Davis, as alleged.

TNG
OK
W.C.S.
✓
D.J.S.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 5 1967

TELETYPE *MD*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5-40PM URGENT 7/5/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS
INFO CONCERNING, OO- DALLAS.

5-
[Handwritten signature]

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JULY FIVE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ^{district attorney} DA JIM GARRISON FILED A MOTION TODAY
IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT AIMED AT SETTING AN EARLY TRIAL
DATE FOR CLAY L. SHAW. THE MOTION ASKED ^{LA} FOR EARLY PRE-TRIAL
CONFERENCES WITH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.

[Vertical handwritten notes]

THE MOTION SAID PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY IN TWO NATIONAL
MAGAZINES AND A PROGRAM CARRIED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING
CO. WERE "INTENDED TO HAMPER THE INVESTIGATION AS WELL AS
TO INTIMIDATE ITS WITNESSES." ADDITIONALLY, THE MOTION
ACCUSED NEW ORLEANS METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION MANAGING
DIRECTOR AARON KOHN OF "WORKING IN CONCERT WITH THE NBC
REPRESENTATIVES." THE MOTION CITED SEVERAL INSTANCES

EX-115 REC-12 62-109060-5511

END PAGE ONE

JUL 10 1967

62 JUL 18 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR