

62-109060-6848

CHANGED TO

62-116887-X1

^{P009}
FEB 17 1976

47/1222

62-109060-6850

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6851

CHANGED TO

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FEB 17 1976

sj/mx



FBI

Date: 6/4/69

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
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, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

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

REC 4

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information received from DAVID G. ROMO, which the Bureau may desire to disseminate.

K

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
RPG:tle
(4)
ENCLOSURE

1 cc USSS
1 cc Dept RAO
Crim Div
6/9/69
b-KMR

REC 4 62-109060-6852

JUN 7 1969
SIX

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

37
5 JUN 12 1969



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

June 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

Under date of June 3, 1969, a letter dated June 2, 1969, was received from David G. Romo. The entire contents of this letter together with its enclosure follows.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI contain no information concerning David G. Romo, and no contact has been made with him for further interview. Receipt of his letter has been acknowledged.

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

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 200
1810 Commerce
Dallas, Texas 75201

June 2, 1969

Dear Sir:

On November 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I was parked almost immediately behind the Texas School Book Depository building.

I'm sorry I did not report this at the time, but I figured at that time that you had enough witnesses. Saturday I related this to a friend of mine from California, who helped film a documentary on the life of Mr. Kennedy, and he suggested I report this to you even at this time.

Also, with all the different versions that are being published which seem to contradict the Warren Report, I thought you may want to take what information I can furnish.

I had just driven from a spot on Cedar Springs and Harwood where I had seen the President and the motorcade, and I was trying to find a spot to park where I could see Mr. Kennedy again in the downtown area.

I drove to the corner of Record and Pacific streets facing the rear of the Texas School Book Depository building, and I looked up and down the railroad tracks and along side the buildings looking for a parking space. Not being able to see one, I parked there for a few minutes trying to decide what to do. Attached is a diagram indicating where I was parked.

I looked south on Record Street for the motorcade and saw one of the big buses crossing Record at Main, and knowing the buses were at the end of the motorcade; I realized it was too late to see the President again, even if I found a place to park. I knew nothing of the shooting at the time, and heard no shots. I decided to turn around and go to the front of the Trade Mart so I drove to Lamar Street and went under the Continental underpass heading West. As I came under the Stemmons Freeway I saw the limousine speeding overhead, and still didn't realize anything was wrong.

While I was parked at the corner of Record and Pacific, and facing the rear of the Texas School Book Depository, I saw no one leaving the building, no one moving a car or truck. I did see a man walking between the railroad tracks headed East toward Lamar between Record and Lamar. He was heavy set and dressed in blue overalls and looked like a farmer. He didn't seem to be in a hurry. Other than this man I didn't see anyone else.

If you need further information, please call me at LA6-3500 or DA8-4808.

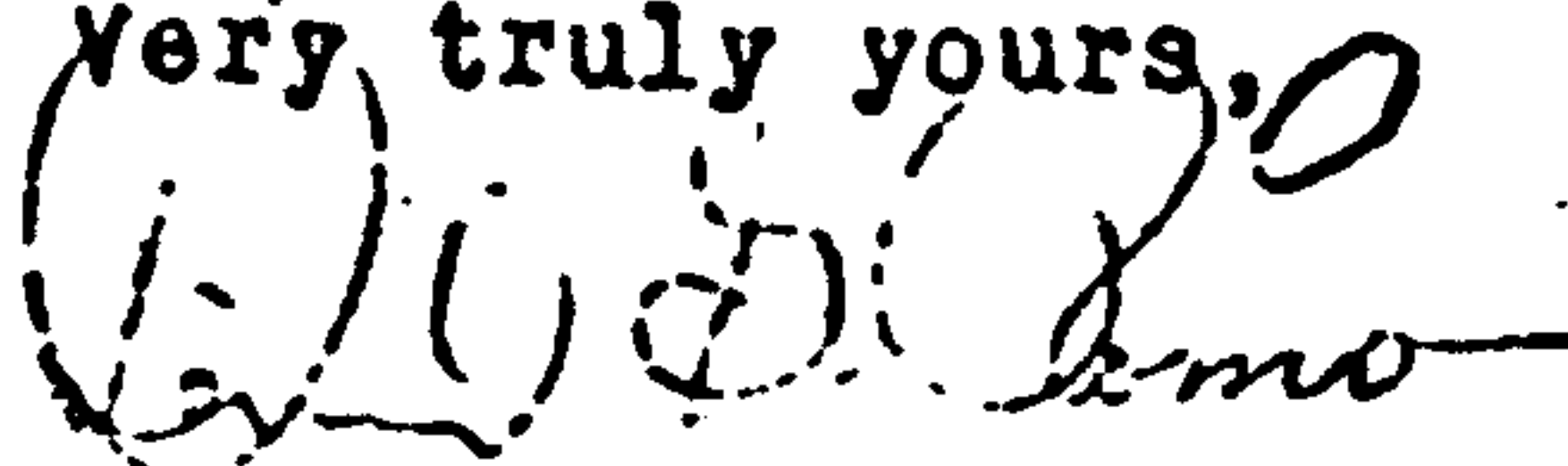
Special Agent in Charge, R. B. I.

June 2, 1969

If this was important to you at the time, I want to apologize.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David G. Romo". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

David G. Romo

6/2/69

N

Texas School Book Depository

REAR OF BUILDING

Houston St.

DAVE ROMO'S CAR.

Record

Austin

Man seen here

Alvin

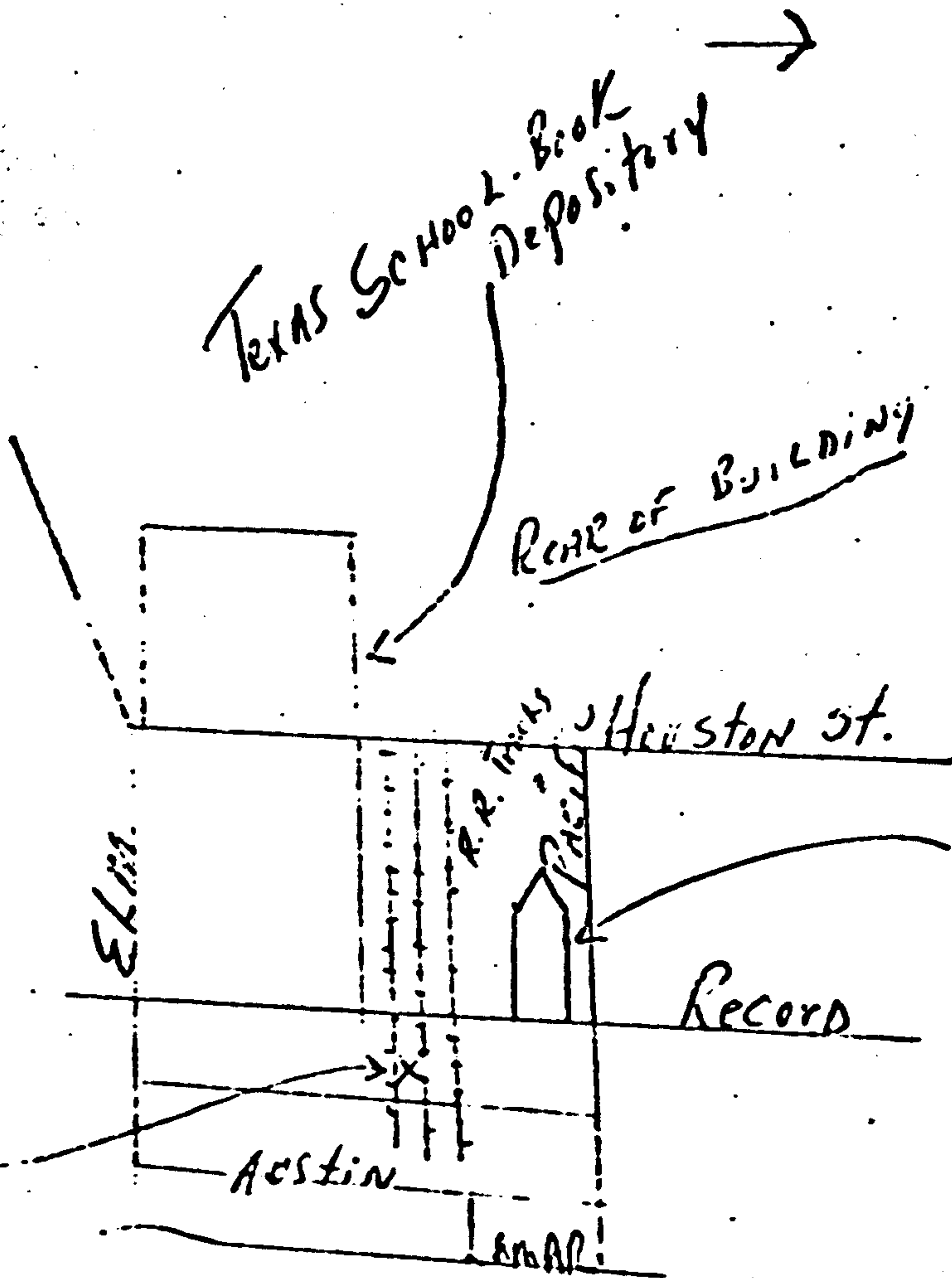


Diagram of spot where
 DAVE ROMO WAS PARKED
 ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 -4*- About the time of the assassination
 of President JOHN F. Kennedy

REC 25

June 9, 1969

Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Retired)
124 Cadillac Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Born 12-21-12

Dear Colonel Hanson:

On May 31st I received the copy of your book, "The Shooting of John F. Kennedy," which you inscribed to me. Your thoughtfulness in sending this to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

1 - San Antonio J. Edgar Hoover
ReBucal 6-5-69 and urcal 6-6-69.

NOTE: Colonel Hanson could not be identified in Bufiles. The General Investigative Division has reviewed this book and it contains no unfavorable comments concerning the Bureau. Colonel Hanson has established a new theory that all three shots fired at President Kennedy hit the President, although the Warren Commission could account for only two bullets hitting him. A separate memorandum concerning the review will be prepared by the General Investigative Division. San Antonio Office advised indices negative regarding AWT:cs (3) Colonel Hanson and no derogatory information known to Credit Bureau. He was born 12-21-12 and is a retired Colonel from the Air Force.

Call

MAILED 6
JUN 9 1969
COMM-FBI

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

5 JUN 17 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "2256" and "1-2/11/69"

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 2, 1969

The attached book, "The Shooting of John F. Kennedy One Assassin Three Shots, Three Hits, No Misses," by William H. Hanson was sent to the Director from Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Ret), 124 Cadillac Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78213.

Inscription therein reads as follows:

"To:

J. Edgar Hoover

Your information and reference -

William H. Hanson
Colonel, USAF (Ret)"

Reference is made to the FBI on pages 75 and 168.

hcv

MR. TOLSON	_____
MR. DELOACH	_____
MR. MOHR	_____
MR. BISHOP	_____
MR. CASPER	_____
MR. CALLAHAN	_____
MR. CONRAD	_____
MR. FELT	_____
MR. GALE	_____
MR. ROSEN	_____
MR. SULLIVAN	_____
MR. TAVEL	_____
MR. TROTTER	_____
MR. JONES	_____
TELE. ROOM	_____
MISS HOLMES	_____
MRS. METCALF	_____
MISS GANDY	_____

Colonel William H. Hanson, USAF (Ret)
124 Cadillac Drive,
San Antonio, Texas 78213
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C. 20535

MAY 25 1969
125 DIREC

6852

6/6/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach (Room 2256 JB)
1 - Mr. Goble

To: SAC, Minneapolis

From: Director, FBI

REDACTED
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 6/4/69.

Your airtel 9/20/68 captioned "DEMCON" with enclosed LHM answers questions raised in reBuairtel, hence no reply to reBuairtel is necessary.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

TNG:as
(6)

NOTE:

In reBuairtel we asked MP to advise concerning subject's allegation that he was interviewed in September, 1968, concerning New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. In its airtel of 9/20/68 and accompanying LHM, MP advised of interview with **REDACTED** in September, 1968, wherein he spoke of stopping in New Orleans at the office of Attorney John Garrison. **REDACTED** is mentally disturbed. The MP airtel of 9/20/68 explains the questions raised in reBuairtel. MPairtel 9/20/68 not available when Buairtel 6/4/69 dispatched.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060
NOT RECORDED

192 JUN 9 1969

JUN 18 1969

6/6/69

AZL:TEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (175-NEW) (C)

AMEN M. BORDILLA
THREAT AGAINST THE
PRESIDENT

Re Phoenix teletype to Bureau, 6/6/69.

Enclosed are the original and seven copies of
a LHM concerning captioned matter. The LHM is self-
explanatory.

Phoenix indices are negative.

Agent JAMES E. LE GETTE, Secret Service, Phoenix,
notified telephonically at 11:24 AM, 6/6/69, by SA BURTON H.
JENSEN.

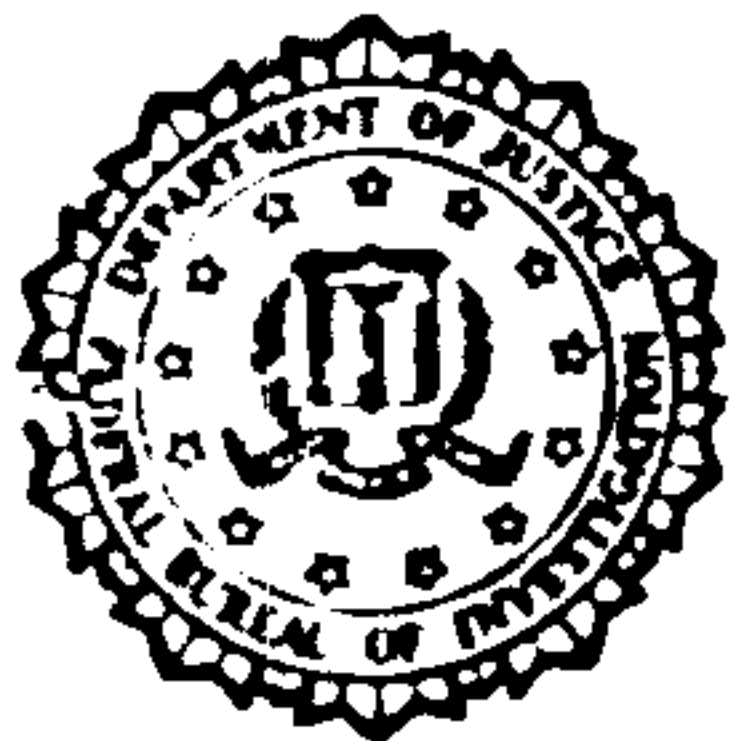
2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Phoenix

LEJ/ltf
(3)

NOT RECORDED
123 JUN 12 1969

69 JUN 23 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 175-1-2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
June 6, 1969

ALEX M. PEDILLA

On June 6, 1969, at 11:15 AM, Mr. Norris Johnson, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 44 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona, telephonically notified SA Burton H. Jensen of the Phoenix FBI Office that on June 4, 1969 at approximately 1:30 PM, Alex M. Pedilla stated to Gene Hahn, Information Girl, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Phoenix, that, "I ought to perforate Nixon's head like I did the Kennedys."

Mr. Johnson advised that Mr. Pedilla was in their office for the purpose of applying for a job. On the application completed by Mr. Pedilla, Mr. Pedilla included the following information:

Address	414 West Roosevelt Phoenix, Arizona
Social Security No.	525-78-3752
Past employment	Communications Technician, United States Navy, High Security Clearance - discharged
	Grocery Store, San Antonio, New Mexico
	Western Union Telegraph, 1964 - 1968 - left because of discrimination in management

Mr. Pedilla called Mr. Johnson "sub-human," and Mr. Johnson stated he called the girls in the office "bigots" and "white trash."

ENCLOSURE

62-10-1040

ALEX M. PEDILLA

Gene Hahn stated that three other men who were applying for jobs were in the room at the time Mr. Pedilla made his statements, but she could not identify any of them.

Agent James E. LeGette, Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, was telephonically informed of the above information at 11:24 AM on June 6, 1969.

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.

1 - Mr. K. A. Raupach (2256)
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

June 4, 1969

Airtel

To: SAC, Minneapolis

From: Director, FBI

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a copy of Naval Investigative Service "Memorandum for the Record," dated 5/20/69, concerning subject, which was furnished Bureau Liaison by a representative of the Navy.

Bufiles reveal [redacted] is "apparently mentally unstable." Bufiles contain a number of references to [redacted] however, none of these references concern the assassination of President Kennedy and none concern the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Minneapolis advise fully concerning [redacted] allegation that he was interviewed in 9/68 by SA Walton (apparently referring to Assistant Senior Resident Agent Robert E. Walton, Duluth, Minnesota) concerning the "events in Chicago" and New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

Note that in paragraph three of the enclosure it is reported that [redacted] mentioned being in contact concerning this matter with the FBI in Duluth.

Handle immediately and designate reply to the attention of Room 818, 9th and D Building.

Enclosure

TNG:mkl

(6)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Mh
PMS
Jul 2 1969

DUPLICATE YELLOW

112926

ED IN

Airtel to SAC, Minneapolis

RE: [REDACTED]

NOTE:

On 5/29/69, Liaison Agent Fitzgerald received a copy of the enclosure from the Navy. This Navy memorandum reported a telephone call from Duluth, Minnesota, from [REDACTED] alleging that he, [REDACTED] had formerly worked for Garrison in New Orleans. [REDACTED] further alleged that in 9/68 he was questioned by SA Walton as indicated above. We should determine if there is any substance to [REDACTED] allegation, and if so, what the facts are.

6/5/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-4104) (C)

SUBJECT: JOHN W. CANCLER
CR; INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

For the information of the Bureau:

On 5/21/69, JOHN W. CANCLER, Louisiana State Penitentiary, (LSP), Angola, La., was interviewed by MICHAEL BARON who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. CANCLER furnished information regarding an alleged narcotic dealer in New Orleans, La., who is transporting Turpen Hydrate from Mississippi to New Orleans, La. This information was furnished to the Bureau of Narcotics by separate letter copy designated to this office.

Mr. CANCLER then proceeded to discuss the reason for his incarceration and the fact that he was framed by New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON and that his trial was held in such a way that his Civil Rights were violated. He talked at length regarding his dealings with Mr. GARRISON in that he assisted Mr. GARRISON on many occasions, procured girls for Mr. GARRISON and other prominent Louisiana political figures, was involved in the CLAY SHAW trial, etc.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 11)
2 - New Orleans

MB/cp
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-107160-
NOT
201 JUN 23 1969

55 JUN 30 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NO 62-4104/cp

It was noted that CANCLER rambled disconnectedly and jumped from topic to topic and was often incoherent. When CANCLER was asked why he wanted to talk to an FBI Agent he answered that he should be allowed to finish his story and it would be obvious. CANCLER was specifically asked as to how his civil rights were violated and he stated that he had a list of violations and furnished the list of violations to SA MICHAEL BARON. However, before this Agent left Louisiana State Penitentiary grounds he was recontacted by CANCLER who stated that he had located an attorney to fight his case and requested the list of violations he had furnished. The list was returned to CANCLER and Mr. CANCLER requested that no additional action be taken regarding the matter.

It is further noted that CANCLER stated that he had written to the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of United States, and the American Civil Liberties Union in Baton Rouge, La., and New Orleans, La., and was told that the above offices could not offer any assistance in his obtaining a new trial or release from custody.

Mr. CANCLER further stated that one HUGH ANESWORTH, Editor, NEWSWEEK Magazine, Houston, Texas, Division, was furnished by him (CANCLER) a notebook regarding Mr. GARRISON's attempts to get him to burglarize persons homes in connection with the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La.

The letter from Mr. CANCLER, dated 5/26/69, mentioned in the attached letterhead memorandum contained a sentence as follows:

"I have also wrote to Mr. Hugh Aynesworth telling him to let your office have access to what we were talking about. His business address is 1259 Tenneco Bldg., Houston, Texas 77002."

NO 62-4104/cp

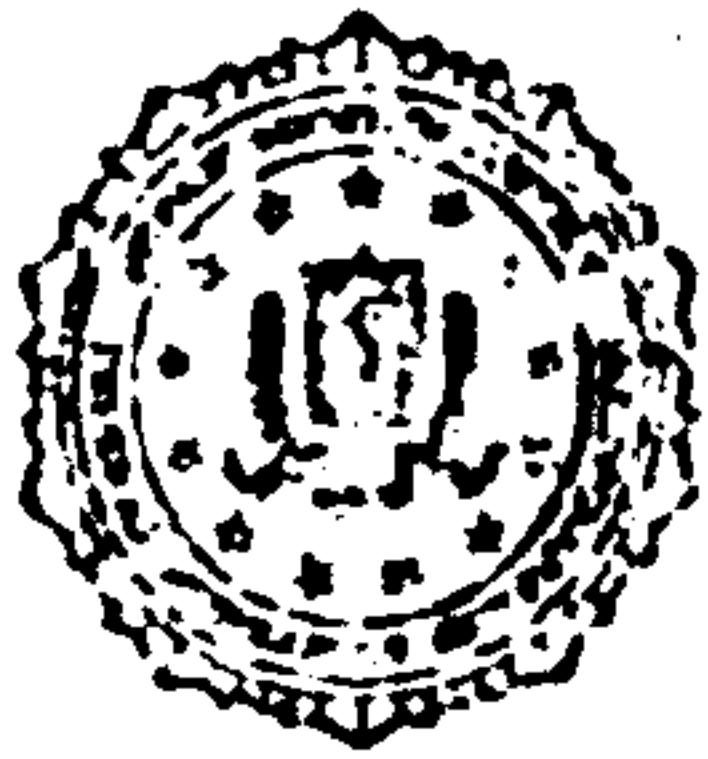
It is further noted that during the interview with Mr. CANCLER on 5/21/69, he stated that he had been contacted by numerous newspaper and television reporters regarding his part of the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La., and offered financial and legal assistance for his story. Included in the reporters who contacted Mr. CANCLER were Mr. WALTER SHERIDEN, NBC Television, and Mr. HUGH AYNESWORTH, Newsweek Magazine, Houston, Texas, Division.

Mr. CANCLER stated that he had furnished Mr. AYNESWORTH a great deal of information regarding Mr. GARRISON and the CLAY SHAW case but was evasive, not comprehensive jumping from topic to topic. He did state that he had furnished a notebook to Mr. AYNESWORTH regarding his dealings with Mr. GARRISON.

Copies of letterhead memorandum have been furnished to USA, New Orleans, La., and Departmental Attorney, New Orleans, La.

In view of the known unreliability of JOHN W. CANCLER and his part in the CLAY SHAW case in New Orleans, La., no lead is being set out to interview Mr. AYNESWORTH, Newsweek; Editor, Houston, Texas, UACB.

It is further noted that in view of Mr. CANCLER's having previously furnished information regarding his alleged violations of his Civil Rights to the U.S. Department of Justice, American Civil Liberties Union, no action is being taken regarding the alleged violations of Mr. CANCLER's civil rights.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

June 6, 1969

JOHN W. CANCLER

On May 21, 1969, John W. Cancler, Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP), Angola, Louisiana, was contacted after he had previously contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting an Agent contact him as he had information of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Cancler furnished information regarding an alleged narcotics dealer in New Orleans, Louisiana, who was reportedly transporting narcotics from Mississippi to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Cancler then proceeded to discuss the reason for his incarceration and alleged that his civil rights had been violated. Mr. Cancler rambled disconnectedly, jumped from topic to topic and was often incoherent regarding his alleged civil rights violations.

Mr. Cancler was asked specifically as to how his civil rights were violated and he stated that he had a list of violations. Mr. Cancler furnished the list of violations of his civil rights, however, before the Agent left the grounds of the LSP he was recontacted by Mr. Cancler who stated that he located an attorney to his case and requested the list of violations he had furnished be returned to him.

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.

JOHN W. CANCLER

By letter dated May 26, 1969, from John W. Cancler, LSP # 66941 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which letter read in part as follows:

"Enclosed is a copy of the violations I contend were imposed upon me as you requested that I send you.

"In reference to # 7. That after Mr. Floyd was excused because of his statement before the other eleven remaining Jurors. It is impossible for the remaining jurors to disregard and wipe Mr. Floyd's statement from their minds. Also enclosed is a recent ruling by a U.S. District Judge stating that this cannot be done. This being the case, it is my contentions that I could not receive the fair and impartial trial that the sixth ammendment guarantees all citizens. As for # 9 I cite the Mitchell V U.S. (1958) decision.

"Under each number I will cite what Amendment I contend was violated.

"In acknowledging this letter please send the newspaper clipping back."

"Yours Very Truly

"John W. Cancler"

JOHN W. CANCLER

"P.S.

"I, Fifth Amendment also Fourteenth II. Miranda
decision III Same IV. Fourteenth Amendment also 8th
Amendment V. Same VI. Same VII. Same and Sixth Amendment
VIII. 14th Amendment IX mentioned above X You read the U.S.
Supreme Court's ruling on this 5-21-69 XI 14th Amendment
XII Same XIII Same XIV Same XV Same XVI Same
XVII Same XVIII Same XIX Same XX Same

"All of these may or may not apply to the Amendments
indicated. I'm not a lawyer and therefore subject to mistakes.
I do not know this 'I haven't been accorded my constitutional
rights by those who are supposed to know"

The letter enclosed the attached list of alleged
violations of Mr. Cancler's civil rights:

1. The legality of the present Orleans Parish District Attorney's methods of accepting felony charges; either by signing a bill of information or by presenting a bill of information to a Grand Jury for acceptance or denial. These current methods raise serious legal questions, as to whether the following are so: (a) if the District Attorney's office feels that they have enough evidence to present and get an indictment, they will present it before a Grand Jury and let 12 men decide; (b) if, however, the District Attorney feels the case is weak and that he cannot get an indictment, he can sign a bill of information and get an indictment. This gives the District Attorney unlimited power.

This plaintiff's contention is that, in effect, this system constitutes a dual method of charging persons in (or with) felonious crimes and therefore discriminates against individuals and does not accord them due process of law. If the preceding contention is true, then there are two separate systems or methods by which a person can be bound over for trial in Orleans Parish Courts and, in view of recent Supreme Court ruling that anything separate cannot be equal when it pertains to an individual's rights and the Amendment XIV of the Constitution which guarantees its citizens equal protection under the law, it is this defendant's contention that he was not accorded due process of law.

2. Defendant was held Incommunicado, Wednesday, November 17, 1966, in the District Attorney's office, by Detective George Eckart, for one hour or more. At this time, Patrolman Albert Etteimino and another Patrolman were filing charges in the Detective Bureau. Alvin Coer, Assistant District Attorney accepted these charges and the bond was set at \$10,000.00 and Defendant was released to Patrolman Etteimino for booking.
3. After arrest in Orleans Parish District Attorney's office, I was not advised of my rights before Officer Etteimino began questioning me, nor was I advised of my rights while in the patrol car on my way to being booked, nor while being booked at the 2nd District Police Station.
4. I was propositioned by Officer Etteimino about signing a confession and promised that my bond would remain set at \$10,000.00, if I co-operated. The patrolman then said that if I did not co-operate, then he wouldn't be surprised if my bond were raised "sky high". Within one hour, my bond was re-set at \$50,000.00, before being incarcerated in the Parish Prison.
5. I was also propositioned by members of the District Attorney's office (Investigative Staff) after December 19, 1966 (will elaborate about Skiletone and others).
6. Even though cut on bond, defendant was incarcerated in Parish Prison before and during trial (February 16, 1967), while there was no complaint from the Bondsman, the General Bonding Company. The Judge Oliver J. Schulingkamp gave no reason for this.
7. A Mr. Floyd, Juror, made statements in front of the remaining 11 jurors (said statements were prejudicial), after being accepted by both sides in the issue (defendant asked counsel to move for a mistrial, but was ignored).
8. Assistant District Attorney's (Richard V. Burnes) opening statement, with all state witnesses present in the Court (this was over my objections to counsel Bruce Waltzer).
9. Defendant wasn't allowed to discharge paid counsel by trial Judge (Schulingkamp) who did not ask my reasons for wanting to discharge counsel (Waltzer), even though counsel cited Mitchell vs. U.S. decision, forcing defendant to go to trial with counsel he had discharged (in Judge's Chambers, February 17, 1967).

10. Defendant wasn't allowed to confront and cross-examine all witnesses against himself (U.S. Supreme Court decision regarding criminal cases and defendant's rights in same), to-wit: Police Officers who compiled evidence and presented an affidavit to District Attorney's office and were mentioned in Prosecution's opening statement.
11. The use of unrelated testimony.
12. No bail allowed after conviction (which in effect discourages appealing by defendant).
13. Donald Carroll's confession should have been heard by a Jury to determine its merit. Trial Judge was sole judge of this confession. Trial Judge also showed bias in this case (this is still another contention on part of defendant).
14. Defendant was charged, arraigned and tried as a multiple offender (197-787-F) and was forced to be sole witness against myself, without benefit of a jury and was found guilty as charged. This was a separate bill of information and not related to the retrial case (196-786-F), a charge of Simple Burglary.
15. Sentence was pronounced out of ^{my} presence; when defendant informed Milton Brenner (defendant's appeal attorney) that he was not present at time sentence was rendered, he (Mr. Brenner) refused to do anything about this and, in fact, tried to pacify defendant by attempting to justify the illegality because of the Trial Judge's illness, because of all this, defendant was rendered ineffective assistance of counsel, in contravention of defendant's rights under the Constitution of the United States.
16. False testimony was inserted, said testimony being contrary to trial transcript, in the State's brief to the Louisiana Supreme Court.
17. Transcript of Defendant's trial (196-786-F) was not made available to himself, even after repeated requests, so that he could prepare an appeal (contrary to U.S. Supreme Court rulings pertaining to such matters of appeal rights). This included transcript of Motion for New Trial re both 196-786-F and 197-787-F--said transcript was also (a copy thereof) not made available.
18. Was informed by trial counsel (Waltzer) that there was "no transcript made of my trial
19. Was informed by appeal counsel (Milton Brenner), that there were only "partial segments of transcript (of the bills of exception only), and after mailing me copies of two (2) the three (3) copies of bills of exceptions, said that, as far as he knew, these were the only portions of the trial transcription in existence.
20. In Defendant's attempt for Writ of Certiorari to the Louisiana Supreme Court, Defendant was refused copies of transcript of previously mentioned (numbered) trials, said refusal being made by Court Clerk Harold Hodge, Jr., after I had explained that I wanted said copies and that I needed them as I was acting on my own behalf (as my own attorney). While applying for the previously mentioned writ, there was a time limit and that "cert papers" were required to be mailed by that Court Clerk, to the full U.S. Supreme Court and was also informed that the State of Louisiana did not have funds to mail said requested papers to the U.S. Supreme Court. The result of all this was that I was prevented from filing my Writ of Certiorari.

NOTE--On November 17, 1966 (see paragraphs three, four, and possibly other paragraphs within this statement), there was no Magistrate in Orleans Parish.

JOHN W. CANCLER

Mr. Cancler also enclosed the attached newspaper clipping which is marked as pertaining to his case:

May 7, 1969

Meridian Advertiser

Dahmer Case A

Prosecution

Makes Effort

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP) — Federal Judge Dan Russell declared a mistrial Tuesday for Lawrence Byrd, one of 11 defendants in the Vernon Dahmer firebomb case.

After the government rested its case against the men, charged with conspiracy in the attack, Judge Russell declared the mistrial. The judge had issued instructions earlier that Byrd's name should not be used but former FBI agent William Duke mentioned his name in testimony Monday.

Byrd's attorney, Guy Walker of Laurel, moved for a mistrial immediately, but Judge Russell reserved his ruling until Tuesday.

"It would be important for the court to instruct the jury and completely wipe it (Byrd's name) out of their minds," Russell said, "and that can't be done."

Duke's testimony revealed government efforts to get before the jury what the government called a confession by Cecil Sessum that he took part in the conspiracy to firebomb the Dahmer home and grocery the morning of Jan. 10, 1966. Dahmer suffered fatal internal burns in the attack.

Dahmer, a Negro, had been encouraging Negroes to register as voters. The government contended the conspiracy by the Ku Klux Klanmen followed in Dahmer's voter registration work.

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Travis Buckley, former Jasper County prosecuting attorney, testified that he had been in Washington with other Mississippi lawyers the night of Jan. 9, 1966.

He said he was there representing 24 persons called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Buckley said he had never been a member of the Klan but he admitted he had been convicted of kidnap.

The kidnap involved a man the government said was abducted in an effort to extort a statement to be used by the defense in the Dahmer case.

Robert H. Larson of Laurel testified he had been a partner of defendant Sam H. Bowers in the pinball business from 1954-68.

He said he was an Army Reserve officer with top Government security clearance and he had never been a member of the Klan nor "had any information that Sam Bowers was a member . . ."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 6/17/69

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-3114) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Omaha letter to Bureau dated 5/21/69.

For the information of the Bureau and all listed offices, the [redacted] of Duluth, Minnesota, is undoubtedly identical to [redacted] of Duluth who has been known to Secret Service, Minneapolis, since July, 1964. [redacted] is apparently mentally unstable. He resides with his parents in Duluth and they advised Bureau Agents on 9/13/68 that [redacted] was suffering from a "mental nervous sickness", that he constantly reads newspapers and magazines, forms opinions and whenever he does he writes letters or makes long distance phone calls informing people of his beliefs and opinions.

In view of the above, no further inquiry is being made in this matter.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - Omaha (89-20)
- 2 - Minneapolis (1 - 62-3157)

AJS:lkp
(8)

REC 13 62-109060 6854

EX-115

54 JUN 26 1969



WA

F B I

Date: 6/13/69

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
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 AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

AA

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) REC 82
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- ECW:bs
(5)

6855

JUN 16 1969

5-2-69

STW

Approved: _____

[Signature]

Sent _____

M

Per _____

70 JUN 26 1969

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Charges Must Stand, Alcock Argues

The answer also denied that the perjury charges place Shaw in double jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

Alcock argued that the Legislature in writing the perjury laws never intended to immunize defendants who win acquittals from prosecution if they testify falsely.

Dismissal of perjury charges against Clay L. Shaw would "forever immunize all defendants who testify falsely" at their trials, Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said today.

Alcock filed two separate pleadings before Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara relating to the charges against Shaw, who the state claims lied at his conspiracy trial earlier this year.

Filed today were an amended bill of information against Shaw and an answer to a motion by Shaw's attorneys to quash the charges.

JUDGE O'HARA heard Alcock's motions and gave the defense until July 11 to file further pleadings.

Shaw was acquitted March 1 of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's charge that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy. The state claims Shaw testified falsely during that trial that he never knew Lee Harvey Oswald or David William Ferrie.

In his amended bill of information, Alcock changed the earlier charge to say Shaw "intentionally" lied, and to add that he made the alleged misstatements "under oath."

IN THE ANSWER to the motion to quash, Alcock denied a defense claim that the jury's general verdict of not guilty on the conspiracy charge made immaterial the issue of whether Shaw knew Ferrie or Oswald.

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

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-11-69

Edition: RFD FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below).

Alcock Defends Shaw Charges

Dismissal of perjury charges against Clay L. Shaw would "forever immunize all defendants who testify falsely" at their trials, Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said today.

Alcock filed two separate pleadings before Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara relating to the charges against Shaw, who the state claims lied at his conspiracy trial earlier this year.

Filed today were an amended bill of information against Shaw and an answer to a motion by Shaw's attorneys to quash the charges.

JUDGE O'HARA heard Alcock's motions and gave the defense until July 11 to file further pleadings.

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In his amended bill of in-

formation, Alcock changed the earlier charge to say Shaw "intentionally" lied, and to add that he made the alleged misstatements "under oath."

IN THE ANSWER to the motion to quash, Alcock denied a defense claim that the jury's general verdict of not guilty on the conspiracy charge made immaterial the issue of whether Shaw knew Ferrie or Oswald.

The answer also denied that the perjury charges place Shaw in double jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

Alcock argued that the Legislature in writing the perjury laws never intended to immunize defendants who win acquittals from prosecution if they testify ~~falsely~~.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-11-69

Edition: FIN/L

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. PEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., La.

Being Investigated

155

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 7/2/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

TAYLOR

Enclosed for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

One copy each of these newspaper articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

DA

REC 37

6856

22 JUL 8 1969

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:bs
(5)

238

R.P.R.

30 JUL 1 1969 Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers Excused from Taking Stand

Clay L. Shaw took the witness stand in Criminal District Court again today and, as he did in his recent conspiracy trial, won his point.

Shaw, acquitted March 1 on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, was called as a witness in one of several legal proceedings still in court which arose from his trial.

Today's hearing was on a motion to quash a subpoena requiring Shaw's four attorneys to testify in the trial of Thomas Bethell, a former aide to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is charged with unauthorized use of personal records.

GARRISON'S OFFICE charges Bethell showed Shaw attorney Sal Panzeca some of the state's files just before the Shaw trial.

Shaw testified today that he still faces a charge of perjury and does not want his attorneys testifying in court.

Judge Matthew S. Braniff upheld the contention that such testimony would violate the privileged lawyer-client relationship.

JUDGE BRANIFF, however, refused to throw out the charges as Bethell's attorney, Herbert Garon, had requested.

The judge rejected Garon's argument that the actions alleged against his client do not violate Louisiana law.

Garon took exception to the ruling and the judge gave him until Monday to file an appeal. Similarly, he gave ad hoc prosecutor Robert Zibilich until next Wednesday to appeal his decision on Shaw's attorneys.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-27-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COMAN

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

CHARLES E. KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-69

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

6851

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JUDGE EXCUSES SHAW LAWYERS

Testimony Not Required in Bethell Case

A Criminal District Court Judge ruled Friday that Clay L. Shaw's four attorneys do not have to testify in the trial of Thomas Bethell.

Bethell is accused of supplying the four attorneys with District Attorney Jim Garrison's trial memorandum in the conspiracy case involving Shaw.

Attorney Robert Zibilich, District Attorney ad hoc for the Bethell case, had issued subpoenas for attorneys F. Irving Dymond, William J. Wegmann, Edward F. Wegmann and Salvatore Panzeca.

However, Judge Matthew S. Braniff quashed the subpoenas, upholding the attorneys' arguments that the attorney-client privilege with respect to Shaw would prevent them from testifying.

Shaw was acquitted March 1 of a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

He still faces a perjury charge growing out of his trial, and took the witness stand Friday to testify that he does not want his attorneys subpoenaed for the Bethell case.

Bethell, up to the time of Shaw's trial, was a researcher in Garrison's office. He was later charged with unauthorized use of a moveable, namely Garrison's trial memorandum in the Shaw case.

TRIAL MEMORANDUM
Zibilich argued in vain that the trial memorandum was apart from anything Shaw might have told the lawyers.

"I may show them (Shaw's lawyers) a copy of the trial memorandum and ask them where they got it," Zibilich explained.

"The attorneys could answer the ~~first~~ questions and then claim the privilege if I

asked them anything about what Mr Shaw told them."

However, it was pointed out that the law defining the attorney-client privilege in Louisiana protects "any information" the attorney may have gotten by reason of being legal adviser to a client.

Bethell's trial, scheduled for Monday, was postponed to give Zibilich time to apply for appeal writs to the state supreme court on the judge's decision.

Judge Braniff also denied a motion to have the charge against Bethell thrown out.

Attorney Herbert J. Garon, who represents Bethell, argued that under the law the object which Bethell is accused of using must belong to "another."

LEGAL ENTITY
The word "another," he went on, is defined in this situation as "a person, a legal entity or a subdivision of the state," and the DA's office does not fall under any of these categories.

Zibilich argued that the DA's office would qualify as a subdivision of the state under the definition of the word "state."

Garon also argued that the memorandum "was not a thing subject to a larceny."

The DA's office knew what the memorandum contained or had other copies of it. Therefore, he argued, the DA's office could not be deprived of it, even temporarily.

Zibilich argued that "A movable has to be given the broadest interpretation — a pencil, a scrap of paper, anything."

The state has not specified exactly what Bethell is accused of illegally using. It could be the information contained in the memorandum, the paper it was written on, or a copy of the memorandum.

Garon was given until Monday morning to apply for appeal writs.

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

PAGE 23

SECTION 3

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-28-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

Character: KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-67

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

6856

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 7/7/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the States-Item, New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning the above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

TAYLOR
6857

EX-101

REC 13

JUL 9 1969

- 2 Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- ECW:bs
(5)

5-White
Handwritten

~~66 JUL 25 1969~~

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Appeals Decision on Shaw Counsel

The Louisiana Supreme Court was asked yesterday to decide if lawyers for Clay L. Shaw can be forced to testify in the case against a former aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Thomas Bethell, the former Garrison assistant, has been charged with showing documents to Shaw's attorneys in connection with Shaw's trial.

Judge Matthew S. Braniff of Criminal District Court refused to allow ~~testimony~~ by Shaw's lawyers after Shaw testified on June 27 that he faces a perjury charge and does not want his lawyers testifying.

The testimony would violate the privileged lawyer-client relationship, according to Judge Braniff's ruling.

District Attorney Ad Hoc Robert J. Zibilich said the sole issue of the motion before the Supreme Court is whether the law on privilege between lawyer and client applies to Shaw.

The motion indicates the state is not seeking any information about Shaw or the defense of his cases and merely wants to know whether or not a document was received by them and, if so, when, where and from whom.

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

PAGE 13

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-3-69

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: WALTER G. COYNE

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: II-22-63

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 7/11/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a clipping from the "Van Nuys News," Van Nuys, California, 7/10/69, which is self-explanatory.

The above enclosure is being furnished to the Bureau for information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Los Angeles

JFS:elc
(3)

EC 46

JUL 14 1969

8858

JSK

19

3 JUL 14 1969

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Suit Asks \$1.5 Million for JFK Conspiracy Accusation

A man once accused of conspiracy in the John F. Kennedy murder yesterday filed a \$1,500,000 libel suit against several persons, including the author of a book critical of the 1963 assassination investigation.

The action was filed in Superior Court by Edgar Eugene Bradley, 50, West Coast representative for radio evangelist Dr. Carl McIntire.

Many Defendants

Bradley, of 12208 Emelita St., North Hollywood, won a long fight last Nov. 8 against being extradited to Louisiana to testify at New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison's investigation.

Named in his suit were Mark Lane, author of "White-

wash," the book critical of the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1965; Westinghouse Broadcast Co. and its radio and television station in San Francisco, and a group called the Assassination Inquiry Committee and members Dr. A. George Abbott, Prescott S. Nichols, Dr. Stephen Pauley and Jon Olson.

Files Personally

Also, the Los Angeles Free Press and its editor-publisher Art Kunkin; the New York Free Press and its co-publishers, Jack Banning and Kurt Brussel; Jay Singer, identified as a reporter for the New York Free Press; a man identified only as Wesley

Bryce, and "Does one through 50."

Bradley, who filed the suit himself, said he was representative for the 20th Century Reformation Hour broadcast, a worldwide Christian reformation movement headed by Dr. McIntire and headquartered in Collingswood, N. J.

He charged the defendants had variously placed him in Dallas at the time of the assassination and had made or broadcast statements indicating he was connected in some way to the president's murder.

Resulted in Arrest

The Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, who acted alone. Oswald was later killed by Jack Ruby, who is now dead.

Bradley claimed the statements resulted in Garrison issuing a warrant for his arrest.

Garrison issued the warrant and sought extradition of Bradley in December 1967.

After a fight of more than a year, Gov. Ronald Reagan held a hearing in Sacramento and it was determined there was insufficient evidence to extradite Bradley.

Caused Anxiety

Bradley, in his complaint, contended the long legal fight had cost him much money.

In addition, he said, the statements made about his alleged connection with a plot to kill Kennedy had caused him "great anxiety and pain of mind."

Bradley sought \$1,000,000 general and \$500,000 punitive damages from the defendants.

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

Page 6-B
VAN NUYS NEWS
Van Nuys, Calif.

Date: 7-10-69

Edition: Central

Author:

Editor:

Title: Assassination of
President John Kennedy
11/22/63

Character:
or Misc.-Info. Concerning

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Being Investigated 87-75

ENCLOSURE

6858

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/2/69

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (47-3750) (P)

SUBJECT: GORDON DWANE NOVEL
IMPERSONATION

OO: CV

Re Bulet, 5/29/69.

Enclosed herewith for Cincinnati and the Bureau are two copies each of an FD-302 reflecting an interview with R. S. GIVENS. Also, enclosed for Cincinnati is one copy of the above mentioned newspaper clipping which has a photo of NOVEL.

On May 28, 1969, ██████████ Stark County Sheriff's Office, Canton, Ohio, advised the subject visited the home of WILLIAM ABBOTT, 6384 Peters Church Road, Louisville, Ohio, (Marlboro Township), and created a disturbance, as well as destroying property belonging to the Abbots. Subject also indicated he was a CIA Agent.

On June 5, 1969, ██████████ Alliance, Ohio, advised he had obtained his information from ██████████, Marlboro Township, Marlboro, Ohio, and had no first hand information regarding the subject, except a photograph of NOVEL, from a newspaper clipping in Cleveland, Ohio, which indicated NOVEL was involved with CLAY SHAW trial. He made same available to SA ██████████

LEADS

CINCINNATI

- (2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 3)
- 2 - Cleveland

JLG:lms
(6)

ENCLOSURE

66 JUL 25 1969

REC 46

REC 11

62-109060-6859

JUL 7 1969

NOT RECORDED

126 JUL 17 1969

*Best newspaper clipping
pg 2 of 2
Place cc of all letters
in 62-109060 and
reference to
6/2/69*

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 117-4291-3

TAYLOR

5-10-69

CV 47-3750

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

Will interview CARRIE MULLIGAN, 226 East Oakland Avenue, as well as BEBY MULLIGAN NOVEL, wife of the subject, for any information regarding the subject's impersonation.

Will contact the local authorities regarding the local warrants which have been forwarded to the Columbus Police Department, and ascertain if same has been served.

Will interview the subject, keeping in mind the instruction in referenced letter, as well as the local process which may be outstanding, regarding his having and using a card stating he is a CIA Agent.

CLEVELAND

AT LOUISVILLE, OHIO

Will interview Mr. or Mrs. WILLIAM ABBOTT, 6384 St. Peters Church Road, regarding the subject.

AT CANTON, OHIO

Will present to the USA when investigation completed and advise the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/12/59

[redacted] Marlboro Township Police Department, Marlboro, Ohio advised that he answered a domestic call at approximately 5:40 PM on May 18, 1959 and upon arriving at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J. ABBOTT, 6334 St. Peters Church Road Louisville, Ohio found GORDON D. NOVEL, ABBY MULLIGAN NOVEL, wife of GORDON D. NOVEL, Mrs. CARRIE MULLIGAN, 226 East Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio and ABBY's grandmother, Mrs. ABBOTT as well as ABBY's aunt, name unknown in a shouting contest. He indicated that the noise and verbal abuse was so loud that he could hardly understand his own self and NOVEL drew him aside and shouted that he would like to see him outside. It seems from the roar of the conversation it appeared that NOVEL was attempting to get his wife to return with him to Columbus, Ohio and then to Reno, Nevada where he planned to live.

Upon going outside with NOVEL, he indicated that NOVEL reached in the interior of his car which was a Continental Mark III and exhibited a black leather identification case to [redacted] which was approximately 7" by 4". [redacted] advised that he took a fast look at the case which appeared to be some type of an identification and observed the name Central Intelligence Agency or Agent in black on the face of this identification. He indicated that he did not read the other writing nor did he see the photograph of the individual, however, NOVEL also exhibited numerous courtesy cards and credit cards as well as indicating that he could be identified by various political figures in Washington, D.C. and gave [redacted] the names of several which [redacted] has since forgotten.

[redacted] advised that he had told NOVEL to forget that he was not interested in his identification and he was not going to have him beat up any women in this district. However, after the latter had calmed down and the shouting subsided to some degree he permitted NOVEL to leave the area and informed NOVEL as well as Mrs. ABBOTT that they could sign warrants against NOVEL if they so desired. Later, he

On 6/10/59 at Marlboro, Ohio File # Cleveland 17-3-59
 by SA [redacted] clb 62-107060-6859
 ENCLOSURE Date dictated 6/9/59

CV 47-3750

indicated that Mrs. NOVEL had signed an assault and battery charge against her husband and Mrs. CARRIE MULLIGAN, mother of Mrs. NOVEL had also signed a similar charge. In addition, Mrs. ABBOTT had signed a malicious destruction of property warrant on NOVEL also. He advised that to date he had been unsuccessful in attempting to serve these warrants and the Sheriff's Office in Stark County had forwarded them to the Columbus, Ohio Police Department.

Later he advised that Mrs. NOVEL and Mrs. MULLIGAN had returned to Columbus, Ohio and it was his understanding that Mrs. NOVEL had since rejoined her husband. However, he did not know if they had gone to Reno, Nevada or not but attempts by the local authorities in the Columbus, Ohio area to serve the above mentioned processes had been negative to date.

During his investigation he advised that Mrs. MULLIGAN who resides in Columbus, had indicated that her son in law GORDON D. NOVEL had met her daughter in New Orleans when ABEY was employed as a bunny girl in that city. When ABEY returned to Columbus, Ohio it seems that NOVEL followed her to that area and they lived together for two years prior to their marriage. Mrs. MULLIGAN also related she had seen NOVEL smoke a narcotic, presumed to be marijuana, however, same was not identified as far as [redacted] was concerned. She also stated that NOVEL and a friend of his by the name of RICK MC COY had been instrumental in taping conversations between people in the Columbus, Ohio area exact type of conversation unknown, however, they had used same to obtain blackmail money from the victims.

~~GORDON D. NOVEL~~
~~[redacted]~~ describe ~~NOVEL~~ as male, white, age 31, born February 7, 1933, 5'10", 152 pounds, gray eyes, blond hair, address Turner Towers, 645 Neal Avenue, Columbus, Ohio and driving a 1969 Lincoln, Mark III, Ohio License A 12854.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 10, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY,
ONE ASSASSIN, THREE SHOTS, THREE
HITS, NO MISSES.
AUTHOR, COLONEL WILLIAM H. HANSON,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED;
BOOK REVIEW

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

The captioned book has been reviewed, and the author, based on his findings, concluded that President Kennedy was fired upon three times and all three shots struck the President. This theory opposes the conclusion reached by the Warren Commission which was one shot probably missed the President's limousine and its occupants and two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally.

The author has not made any derogatory or uncomplimentary remarks concerning the FBI. He did refer to findings of the FBI in only a few instances and these were direct quotes and were accurate. The book was well written and is restricted only to the number of shots fired, testimony of the persons who were riding in the President's limousine, supported by the Zapruder movie film which revealed the assassination scene. The author claimed that the Warren Commission failed to properly support its findings and conclusions pertaining to the shooting episode and defined the commission as a group of evaluators rather than investigators.

The author's solution is: The first shot was fired at President Kennedy at a range of 58 yards and the bullet struck the President a glancing blow on the right side of the top of his head, and with only slightly diminishing velocity and nominal deflection, ricocheted off over the head of Governor Connally and Secret Service Agent Kellerman in the direction of the Triple Underpass. The impact of this glancing bullet knocked the President forward and slightly to the left and generated a visible laceration of his scalp. The President remained conscious and uttered "God I'm hit!" or sounds to that effect. Approximately 1.6 seconds after the first shot the President was struck by the second bullet at a range of approximately 68 yards. This second bullet passed through the President continued on its downward course striking Governor Connally in the back, right wrist, and left thigh.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-111

REC-5

6860

KMR:ms
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 24 1969

3 AUG
JUL 23 1969

Handwritten initials

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE SHOOTING OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

The author said that approximately 4.2 seconds after the second shot and at a range of about 90 yards, the President was fired upon a third time by the same rifleman. This third bullet struck the President in the back of the head and, in combination with the wounding effect of the first bullet, generated a "blowout" type exit wound of massive proportions at the site of the first wound, which obliterated all evidence of the first wound. The impact of this bullet caused the President's head to move forward and instantly thereafter the reactionary propulsive effect of the "blowout" type exit caused the President's head to move backward and to the left. It was interesting to note the author substantiated his findings with the use of the Zapruder film, testimony of Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John J. Connally. It is noted that Governor Connally has never changed his story as to when the original shots were fired and in this respect and according to the conclusions reached by the author, he supports Governor Connally's testimony.

The author said that the primary objective of his book was to defend, in fact to substantiate, the principal conclusion set forth by the President's Commission that one assassin, acting alone, fired three bullets at the President, thereby killing him. As a result of his findings, the author believes that the President's Commission would be vindicated (somewhat); the eyewitness accounts rendered by Governor and Mrs. John B. Connally would be shown to have been true and correct in major detail; the eyewitness accounts rendered by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman would be shown to have provided the final vital clues that solved the mystery of the bullets and the witch hunt for other assassins would be brought to a halt.

The author explained why various witnesses heard what they believed to be fire cracker reports at the time of the shooting. He contended these reports were the sounds generated by the passing of bullets in the vicinity prior to the time that the actual sound of the cartridge explosion was heard. He also pointed out that certain witnesses who said that shots emanated from other than the School Book Depository Building would eventually come to realize that they were nearly hit by ricocheting bullets. This theory indicates the author has expended a considerable amount of time and research of evidence obtained by the commission to arrive at his conclusions.

ACTION:

That the book be referred to the Laboratory Division for information. Thereafter it should be referred to the Bureau Library for permanent retention.

The author sent this book to the Bureau on 5/31/69 and a letter was sent to the author dated 6/9/69 in acknowledgement. Bureau files and San Antonio files contain no information concerning the author.

FBI

Date: 6/30/69

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated 6/16/69
captioned "KENSALT", Bufile 62-587, Los Angeles file 56-156.

For the information of the Bureau and Los Angeles,
the following is set forth concerning one JIM BRADEN referred
to in referenced communication.

The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64
at Dallas, Texas captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka", Bufile
105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461, on page 15 contains results
of interview with Chief Deputy ALLEN SWEATT, Dallas County
SO, who made available Xerox copy of a statement by one JIM
BRADEN who indicated he used telephone in building in the
immediate vicinity of the assassination site on 11/22/63

The report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, dated 1/29/64 at
Los Angeles, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka", Dallas file
100-10461, Los Angeles file 105-15823, Bufile 105-82555, reflects
an interview with JIM BRADEN, 621 South Barington Drive,

2-LHM RAO (William Lynch)
1-LHM Secret Service
7/23/69
H.A.S./ny

- ④-Bureau (2 - 62-109060)
- (2 - 62-58714)
- 2-Los Angeles (1 - 56-156)(INFO)
- (1 - 105-15823)(INFO)
- 1-New Orleans (89-69)(INFO)
- 3-Dallas (2 - 89-43)
- (1 - 175-9)

RPG:jws (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: LAUG 18 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

Apartment 6, Los Angeles, California, who stated he endeavored to use telephone in building directly across street from building surrounded by police in Dallas on 11/22/63. He could furnish no information concerning the assassination, OSWALD or JACK RUBY who shot OSWALD.

A copy of this communication is furnished the New Orleans Office and two copies furnished the Los Angeles Office for information and no further action is being taken by Dallas.

FBI

Date: 8/6/69

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
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 AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing
 in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above-captioned matter.

One copy each of this newspaper article is enclosed for
 Dallas and Miami.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Miami (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
- GML:bs
(5)

EX 101

REC-39, 62-109060-6862

5 AUG 8 1969

Handwritten initials and stamps:
 S. J. [unclear]
 [unclear]

Approved: 297 Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge
 57 AUG 9 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Affidavit Against Garrison Is Dropped by Acting DA

Attorney Robert J. Zibilich, ~~him~~ to levy charges against acting as Orleans Parish district Attorney for one case only, has dismissed an affidavit by attorney Dean Andrews Jr. charging DA Jim Garrison with two counts of perjury.

Garrison had to recuse himself in the matter after Andrews, a key figure in the conspiracy trial of Clay Shaw, filed the charges against the district attorney.

Zibilich was named by Criminal District Court Judge Thomas M. Brahney to act as district attorney in the case.

ZIBILICH CLOSED OUT the unusual proceeding over the weekend when he dismissed Andrews' affidavit. Zibilich's office today said he was out of town for a month.

Andrews charged in his affidavit that Garrison committed perjury while on the stand during the perjury trial of Andrews in August, 1967. Andrews was convicted in that trial of three counts of perjuring himself and was sentenced to 54 months in Parish Prison.

Andrews is out on bond while his case is being appealed.

ANDREWS filed his affidavit June 2 in Judge Brahney's court, appearing in "proper person," a legal technicality which permitted

him to levy charges against the district attorney.

In his affidavit, Andrews asked that Garrison be forced to recuse himself so he would not be able to dismiss the charges against himself.

Garrison agreed that the DA's office would recuse itself and Judge Brahney named Zibilich to act as DA for the case to rule on Andrews' affidavit.

ZIBILICH INCLUDED no explanation for his action in dismissing the affidavit, nor is he required to do so.

Andrews captured international attention after the assassination of President John

F. Kennedy when he claimed a man he knew as Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy.

Garrison first claimed that Clay Shaw was Bertrand. A 12-man jury March 1 acquitted Shaw of conspiracy charges levied by the DA.

IN SHAW'S TRIAL, Andrews testified that he lied about Bertrand and everything that he told the Warren Commission was his invention.

But, in his affidavit dismissed by Zibilich, Andrews claimed Garrison committed perjury during Andrews' perjury trial.

Andrews alleged that Garrison perjured himself at the perjury trial about his intention to prosecute Andrews and his views on Andrews' truthfulness.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS LA.

Date: 8-4-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

WALTER G. COWAN

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS

or 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

DATE: 6/16/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 22 copies of an LHM concerning information furnished by [redacted]. Two copies each of this LHM are likewise being made available to Dallas and New Orleans for information and any action deemed appropriate by those Divisions.

For the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, [redacted] is the [redacted] [redacted] Hollywood, California. [redacted] currently [redacted] which originates from Los Angeles. [redacted] on 5/7/69, requested an opportunity to speak with a Special Agent of the FBI and U.S. Attorney W. MATTHEW BYRNE concerning some information he had developed in the course of investigation conducted by he, [redacted] and [redacted] another [redacted] associate. Information which [redacted] stated he obtained pertained to the recent investigation conducted concerning [redacted].

In addition to the information contained in the LHM and for the additional information for the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, [redacted] is admittedly in the process of preparing a book for publication. It is his desire to emphasize in his book the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas in November 1963, and for that reason, information contained herewith is being made available to Dallas. In addition, [redacted] is of the opinion that the EUGENE BRADLEY, who recently figured prominently in the activities in New Orleans concerning the prosecution of CLAY SHAW by New Orleans District Attorney, JAMES GARRISON, is actually EUGENE HALE BRADING, FBI Number 499 431. It is the contention of [redacted] that BRADING is the individual whom GARRISON actually wanted rather than the EUGENE BRADLEY of North Hollywood.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 22)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 89-75)

REC-7

62-109060-6864

NOT RECORDED

JUN 25 1969

RJI/cmh

ENCLOSURE

JUN 20 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-6864

LA 56-156

For the additional information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is conducting additional investigation regarding the allegations made by [REDACTED] inasmuch as he had previously discussed these things with them. The LAPD is likewise putting together the results of investigation previously conducted with respect to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The results of that investigation will be made available to the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans.