

## DESCRIBES NASHVILLE SHOOTING

# Sniper's Bullets Missed, Cut by Glass, Says Novel

Gordon Novel, one of the most elusive figures in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said in a telephone conversation with a New Orleanian today that bullets fired in Nashville yesterday did not strike him but that he had suffered a shoulder wound from flying glass.

Novel was with radio newsmen Gary Edwards, a friend of 11 years' standing, in Nashville when shots were fired at them as they sat in a radio station truck in front of Edwards' apartment.

NOVEL AND Edwards left Nashville immediately after the shooting and called radio station officials from Bowling Green, Ky., several hours later to tell them what had happened.

They were en route back to Ohio, where Novel is awaiting extradition to Louisiana on a burglary charge lodged against him by Garrison, who wants to question Novel in connection with the probe.

A spokesman for the radio station, WKDA, said Edwards had received minor facial wounds from flying glass.

Nashville authorities said the glass in the left door of the truck was shattered and that there were four indentations made by bullets on the right side of the truck's paneling.

CAPT. W. A. McDaniel of the Nashville Metropolitan Police said officials of the radio station reported that Novel had been wounded by a sniper—but not until 13 hours after the incident allegedly occurred, and after Novel and Edwards were already out of the state.

He said that he could not, therefore, confirm whether anyone had been wounded or not. Capt. McDaniel said the Nashville police were told that Novel had been treated in Kentucky for a wound, but McDaniel said this had not been confirmed for him by

any official source.

(McDaniel said the police were told that the incident occurred about 2 a. m. yesterday and that the police were not told until 3 p. m.

Radio station President Charles F. Walker told police Novel was in Nashville at the request of the radio station and, according to Walker, Novel had agreed to disclose information that "would blow the New Orleans investigation wide open."

ANOTHER STATION spokesman said that Novel once hired Edwards to work with him in New York on the Louisiana Pavilion at the New York World's Fair and that Novel said Edwards was the only newsman he trusts now.

Edwards' real name is Gerald Mundy.

The spokesman for the station would not say where Novel is now. He said, however, that Edwards, who is news director for the station, left Novel today and went to Washington to attend a professional meeting.

Novel could not be located in Columbus, Ohio.

ON ANOTHER front of the investigation, Dean Adams Andrews Jr. and his attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, during a hearing on a motion to quash a perjury indictment against Andrews, asked Criminal District Judge Frank Shea to order the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to turn over to Andrews the entire transcript of his testimony before the jury.

Zelden said that nowhere has the district attorney's office specifically spelled out where in Andrews' testimony he is supposed to have perjured himself.

Zelden said that although the jury had released about 10 pages of testimony the specific part of the testimony

which allegedly was false is not spelled out.

ANDREWS AND Zelden said that it would be impossible to prepare any kind of defense without a copy of the entire testimony given by Andrews. Zelden said that Andrews may have later corrected information which he gave in the part of the testimony which is supposed to be perjurious.

Andrews was indicted by the grand jury, which accuses him of lying about his knowledge of Clay L. Shaw and the mysterious Clay Bertrand. Shaw, retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, is accused by Garrison's office of participating in a conspiracy to murder the President. An insurance salesman, Perry Raymond Russo, testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he knew Shaw as Clem Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission someone he identified as Clay Bertrand called him after assassination of President John F. Kennedy and asked him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who later was named as Kennedy's assassin. Garrison says Shaw and Bertrand are one and the same.

A heated argument between Zelden and Andrews and Assistant DAs James Alcock and Richard V. Burnes broke out over the interpretation of the state's perjury law.

There are two sections of the law in question. Section 123 refers to a direct perjurious statement made under oath. Section 124 says that a man commits perjury if he gives conflicting testimony under oath.

THE DA'S office maintains that the only way to charge a man with perjury is under Section 123, since there is no offense attached to Section 124.

Andrews says that since he is charged under Section 123, Section 124 cannot be brought in and, therefore, the state must point out the specific, direct statement in which he perjured himself.

Burnes said that the DA's office might later want to bring in contradictory statements made by Andrews. "For instance, Mr. Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission."

After the hearing, Zelden told reporters that in his opinion, "anything from the

Warren Report is inadmissible as evidence." He said he based his statement on the ruling to that effect made by the three-judge panel during the preliminary hearing for Shaw.

JUDGE SHEA suggested to Zelden that he file a motion for a bill of particulars and the judge asked for a memorandum on the perjury law from Zelden and the DA's office. He set a deadline of June 2 for the filing of additional memoranda and motions by Zelden and Andrews. If the defense does file additional motions, he said, the state will be given time to answer.

There were a number of outbreaks and Judge Shea cautioned the attorneys to conduct themselves calmly.

Following the hearing, Andrews would not talk to newsmen. Zelden, asked if Andrews thinks that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are not the same man, made the following statement:

"He doesn't compare the two at all. The only resemblance (in Andrews' eyes) between Shaw and Bertrand is that they're both men."

Friday, five figures in Garrison's investigation were subpoenaed by Federal District Court in connection with a \$100,000 suit filed by Andrews.

Andrews, who was suspended as a Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney after his perjury indictment, filed the suit against Garrison April 18. He charges Garrison with depriving him of his civil rights.

The subpoenas were served on Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner; Dr. Esmond F. Fatter, a physician who testified that he placed star state witness Perry Russo under hypnosis at the request of Garrison's office; Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman; William Gurvich and Lynn Loisell, investigators for the district attorney. Dr. Chetta and Dr. Fatter

were to appear this afternoon and Loisell is to appear at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

In Detroit, an attorney for the brother of the late Jack Ruby branded as "completely incorrect" Garrison's charges that Ruby was connected with Lee Harvey Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

Alan Adelson, an attorney for Earl Ruby, said Garrison told him last week that he had discovered a coded telephone number known to Oswald and Shaw that turned out to be Jack Ruby's unlisted phone number in Dallas.

Oswald was slain by Ruby before a nationwide television audience; Ruby has since died of cancer.

Adelson said Garrison told him his theory of his case against Shaw. "A lot of what he told me I can't repeat because he asked me not to. The only part that I was concerned with was when he said that Ruby, Oswald and Shaw were all working for the CIA," Adelson said. He said he went to Dallas and checked out the information with people who knew Ruby and he said "It is completely incorrect." *END*

## **Oswald Didn't Kill Kennedy--Garrison**

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charges that the Central Intelligence Agency "has infinitely more power than the Gestapo and the NKVD of Russia combined" and that the super-secret spy organization knows "the name of every man involved and the name of individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison also says that "Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot from the book depository building" in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated.

Garrison's remarks, mostly a repetition of information revealed recently in the States-Item, were made last night in a 23-minute interview with newsman Bob Jones on a WWL-TV special broadcast.

In Washington, a spokesman for the CIA said the agency will have no comment on Garrison's allegations.

Garrison said the CIA "should be eliminated and reorganized, because you cannot have any agency in a democracy which really believes that the end justifies the means."

END

# Adventurer Foes Of Castro Killed JFK--Garrison

By LAURA FOREMAN  
(Associated Press Writer)

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today a group of anti-Castro adventurers operating as a precision guerilla team assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

"There is no question at all about the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot there," said Garrison, who has been investigating the assassination since last October.

IN AN INTERVIEW with The Associated Press, the 6-foot-6 district attorney outlined the essential facts of his case, claiming again that the Central Intelligence Agency withheld the truth about the assassination from the Warren Commission and the public.

"The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front," Garrison said. "That was not the only time he was hit from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the stone wall.

"The rôle of the second man in each case was to pick up the actual cartridges, taken on the bounce, so to speak, so that the cartridges could be disposed of as quickly as the guns, which were apparently tossed in the back of cars. There were cars parked immediately behind.

"In addition to those men in front, they had at least one man in the back who was shooting, although it is becoming increasingly apparent that he was not shooting from the sixth floor of the book depository.

"We have located one other person who was involved in the operation. He was one of the adventurers who was in-

involved in the anti-Castro activities, who was not using a gun, but who was engaged in a row in Dealey Plaza in order to aid those who had guns.

"YOU HAD in effect a group of men operating as a guerilla team. It was a precision operation, and was carried out very coolly and with a lot of coordination.

It appears they used frangible bullets," Garrison continued. "They are forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used—for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency, because there is assurance even beforehand that there will be no bullets, no slugs remaining, with any of the landmarks of the guns to help authorities identify the guns. Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

Referring to the bullet found at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Garrison said, "It was dropped on one of the cots at the hospital."

The Warren Report said the bullet in question in all probability had passed through President Kennedy and struck Texas Gov. John Connally. The report concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin.

GARRISON described the men he said killed Kennedy as "Cuban adventurers." He said all were not necessarily Cuban in nationality.

"There was a mixture of individuals, but the point is they were all anti-Castro oriented and had been engaged in anti-

Castro training."

The district attorney said he did not know exactly how the assassins escaped after the killing, but "we know they left the scene in cars . . . and headed in all different directions."

"It's quite obvious that the CIA knew who they were," Garrison said, "because they

had previously been CIA employees.

"No legitimate Cuban organization was involved."

Garrison would not comment on whether he thought the alleged assassins are still alive. He said their whereabouts are being concealed by the CIA.

"THEY ARE making every possible effort to prevent a trial," he said, of the CIA.

He said the organization could slow down, but not stop, his investigation.

Of the reported wounding of Gordon Novel, Sunday by a sniper in Nashville, Tenn., Garrison said he was not surprised to hear a report that Novel had headed for Washington, D. C.

"When Novel first fled from New Orleans he headed straight for McLean, Va., which is the Central Intelligence Agency suburb. This is not surprising because Gordon Novel was a former CIA employe in the early 60s."

Garrison called Novel "a houseguest of the CIA" who was in the position of "a canary visiting a cat who he thinks is a friend of his."

NOVEL, 29, a former New Orleans bar owner, is wanted by Garrison as a material witness, and is fighting extradition from Ohio.

The district attorney said he did not believe the CIA planned the Kennedy murder, or knew of it beforehand. He added, however, that "it is entirely possible that at the working level there were individuals—who are still not clear—that who had an awareness of it. But as far as the individuals participating, they were not, in our regard, CIA men as of the day of the assassination."

Garrison said the CIA refused to give him a picture he

had subpoenaed, showing Oswald and a Cuban companion leaving the Cuban embassy in Mexico in 1963. The district attorney said the CIA told him the picture never existed. He contends the agency is lying. Speaking of arrests in his

probe, he said, "We could make another one right now, or in the very near future, but we will delay it as long as possible."

He explained that intense coverage by newsmen made his office virtually inoperable in the aftermath of an arrest.

GARRISON called "purely co-incidental" the fact that several of the people implicated in his investigation are alleged homosexuals. He said the issue was not really relevant to the case.

"The major theme of the case—and I can say this knowing there's no shadow of a doubt about it—is the Cuban adventure, and the reactions of men involved in the Cuban adventure; the detente which President Kennedy announced and formulated in the early fall of 1962 and which enforced in the most forceful terms in the late summer of 1963, thus arousing a vehement reaction from a number of individuals committed to an adventure in Cuba."