

Rosen to DeLoach re: Bishop  
RE: "THE DAY HOOVER WAS SHOT"

one encompassing the use of thousands of trained Agents. "The free use of this weapon, Kennedy found, was blocked by the massive presence of John Edgar Hoover who had been prosecuting interstate felonies since 1931, the year before Bobby was born."

Bishop said that "Hoover had enjoyed the confidence and respect of Presidents from the administration of Calvin Coolidge onward. Now, in advanced years, the old Tiger and the young Wildcat were in the same hunting preserve." Bishop said one of the least appreciated of the JG virtues was his habit of stepping across polished shoes of other public servants. In some cases, fear of the President kept the victims from protesting. "In others, notably Hoover and the FBI, the scissure became the gaping wound, unhealing and suppurating." Bishop said the JG wanted to take charge of the FBI. "Hoover did not relish being summoned by an inexperienced boy," and in this respect, the President could not help his brother. "Hoover was a national hero; his FBI was never tainted by scandal, and permitted no encroachment by other departments." Bishop said the President could not risk the wrath of the people by "retiring Hoover," and "the Wildcat was stuck with the Tiger."

Bishop said "Dobby" in making one of his moves designed to keep a needle in the "hide of Hoover," had a group called "The Organized Crime Committee," and their work was to expose "American Mafia," or Cosa Nostra which was high on the agenda of the FBI, but "Robert Kennedy was hoping to jail malefactors where Hoover and his FBI had failed."

The above quoted references to the Director and the FBI are not further amplified or commented upon in this installment of Jim Bishop's book.

Joseph (A) Bishop incorrectly describes La Cosa Nostra (LCN) hoodlum Valachi as an FBI prisoner who in return for furnishing information on LCN, was promised protection by the Bureau. No such promise was ever made to Valachi by Bureau Agents. The responsibility for Valachi's security and custody was always that of Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Bishop mentions SAC J. Gordon Shanklin of Dallas and several other Agents who participated in the assassination investigation but not in a derogatory vein. He describes the "bedlam" existing in the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, after the President was shot and vividly describes Mrs. Kennedy and her actions relating to President Kennedy.

Bishop's book will come to about 200,000 words and will conclude at 3:25 a.m. 11/23/63, when the body of the President is met at the White House Gate by a United States Marine Honor Guard.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum  
Re: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

ACTION:

It is recommended that Mr. Bishop be contacted and informed that his comments concerning Valachi are incorrect in regard to the FBI in that no promise was made to Valachi by Bureau Agents and the responsibility for Valachi's security and custody was always that of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

He should also be advised in connection with his remarks that the FBI had failed in jailing individual members of the American Mafia that all information concerning the existence and activities of the "Mafia or La Cosa Nostra" were developed and furnished to the Department of Justice by the FBI.

*1 outlined  
11/2/68*

*OK*

*JEM*

*Wol*

*D. J. S.*

*FBI*

*JS  
nm*



Wosen to DeLoach Memorandum  
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

DETAILS

Mr. Bishop has made available the second installment of his book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." It has been reviewed.

The second installment deals with the period of time and events prior to President Kennedy's arrival at Love Field in Dallas and up until the time he was pronounced dead at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. Mr. Bishop writes in a descriptive narrative style describing events and actions of principals who became involved in the assassination. He still maintains a great admiration for President and Mrs. Kennedy throughout this installment.

He describes President Kennedy as a person to be remembered as a leader with high purpose and firm resolution who was at his best when he was politically, economically, and inspirationally far ahead of his people. Mr. Bishop said veterans of Congress studied President Kennedy and often viewed him as an opportunistic son of a rich and merciless man.

In defining President Kennedy's ability for work, Mr. Bishop said that on President Kennedy's wedding night, he displayed his bride by locking the door to their suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and sitting at a desk to note his speaking engagements for the following two months.

This installment has numerous references to the Director, FBI and FBI personnel. In addition, Mr. Bishop describes former Attorney General (AG) Robert F. Kennedy and the Director's relationship with him. Mr. Bishop writes about this in the following manner:

Mr. Bishop describes the AG as the most energetic of the Kennedys, the most belligerent and, in the same set of scales, the least tactful. He was the President's brother, campaign manager, bulker, and hatchet man.

Bishop said President Kennedy thought Robert F. Kennedy would be a good AG, but he found little support for the appointment even among his followers. Bishop described the AG as having little experience in courts, and even less in the field of political compromise, but the President was pleased with his work.

Loosen to DeLoach Memorandum  
RE: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

Bishop said the AG, when counsel to the "McClellan Committee" fought organized crime and applied himself to exposure of union racketeering, notably James Riddle Hoffa. Exposure turned out to be easy with assistance of rancid witnesses and television, but conviction in court was seldom achieved and devising of new statutes by the committee was largely ineffectual.

Bishop said the AG found that the FBI belonged to his department. This opened a new avenue of investigative procedure, a broad one encompassing the use of thousands of trained agents. "The free use of this weapon, Kennedy found, was blocked by the massive presence of John Edgar Hoover, who had been prosecuting interstate felons since 1924, the year before Lobby was born."

Bishop said that "Hoover had enjoyed the confidence and respect of Presidents from the administration of Calvin Coolidge onward. Now, in advanced years, the old Tiger and the young Wildcat were in the same hunting preserve." Bishop said one of the least appreciated of the AG's virtues was his habit of stepping across polished shoes of other public servants. In some cases, fear of the President kept the victims from protesting. "In others, notably Hoover and the FBI, the schism became the gaping wound, unhealing and suppurating." Bishop said the AG wanted to take charge of the FBI. "Hoover did not relish being supplanted by an inexperienced boy," and in this respect, the President could not help his brother. "Hoover was a national hero; his FBI was never tainted by scandal, and permitted no encroachment by other departments." Bishop said the President could not risk the wrath of the people by "retiring Hoover," and "the Wildcat was stuck with the Tiger."

Bishop said "Dobby" in making one of his moves designed to keep a needle in the "hide of Hoover," had a group called "The Organized Crime Committee," and their work was to expose "American Mafia, or Cosa Nostra" which was high on the agenda of the FBI, but Robert Kennedy was hoping to jail malfactors where Hoover and his FBI had failed."

Bishop said on the surface, the Department of Justice and the FBI worked well together. "The attitude of subordination was maintained by Hoover, and the Departmental amenities flowed in memoranda between the wings of the big doughnut-shaped building on Pennsylvania Avenue. But, in the law, Robert Kennedy could issue unpalatable orders and force their execution."

The above quoted references to the Director and the FBI are not further amplified or commented upon in this installment of Jim Bishop's book.



Loson to DeLoach Memorandum  
RE: "THE LAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

In discussing Valachi, the La Cosa Nostra hoodlum who testified before a Senate Committee on Organized Crime matters, Bishop incorrectly describes him as an FBI prisoner, who the Bureau had promised to protect "even if they had to arrange security in a Federal prison." This of course is untrue. Valachi was originally convicted of a narcotic violation and while an inmate at Atlanta Penitentiary, committed a murder which resulted in a life sentence in a Federal pen. Valachi's security, therefore, was and is the responsibility of the United States Bureau of Prisons. In the interviews we conducted with Valachi, we obtained voluminous data from him concerning the individuals composing the organization La Cosa Nostra. No promises, of course, were ever made to Valachi concerning his protection and safekeeping by any of our Agents.

It was noted SAC J. Gordon Shanklin of Dallas was mentioned on several occasions, one of which concerned his conference with Dallas Agents prior to the arrival of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, regarding the dissemination of any information coming to the attention of any Agents concerning the President which should be made available to the U.S. Secret Service.

It is noted that Bishop has misspelled Shanklin's name as "Shanklin" in several instances.

Bishop mentions that following the shooting of President Kennedy, SAC Shanklin telephonically notified the Director who instructed Shanklin to offer the full services of our Laboratory, and to find out how badly the President was hurt and to call back. Bishop also mentions the Director calling the Attorney General Robert Kennedy in McLean, Virginia, notifying him of the event.

Bishop mentioned SA James P. Hosty who had the Lee Harvey Oswald case assigned to him in Dallas, prior to the assassination, and described him as a "solid non-panic Agent."

Bishop described the "bedlam" which existed in the Earland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, after the President was shot. He told about SA Doyle Williams standing inside of the door phoning SAC Shanklin and, at the same time rubbing his jaw. He said Williams had hurried into the emergency area, "and two overwrought Secret Service men, one with a machine gun, punched him against a wall before Mr. Williams had time to reach for his Government identity card."

Bishop agreed with the President's Commission in that three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building;

..osen to McLoach Memorandum.  
RE: "THE WAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT"

however, he claims the first shot hit the pavement causing debris to strike President Kennedy causing his initial reaction. He continues that a portion of this shell was that which struck a bystander. Bishop's theory is, the second shot was the one which struck President Kennedy, traversed through his body, and struck Governor Connally, and the third shot was the fatal shot to the head.

In the conclusion of this investigation, Bishop vividly describes Mrs. Kennedy and her actions relating to President Kennedy at the hospital up until the time he was declared officially dead, even though it was known by those close to President Kennedy, he expired prior to the time of the official announcement.

.. This second installment of Mr. Bishop's book was comprised of 177 double-spaced typewritten pages. He indicated his book will come to about 200,000 words and will conclude at 3:20 a.m., November 23, 1963, when the body of John F. Kennedy is met at the White House Gate by a U. S. Marine Honor-Guard.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
JPM  
R  
Kud  
06



F B I

Date: 3/12/68

REC-65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM : SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUE)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 3/7/68, HARRY RICHARD HAMPTON, 16400 SW 240th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that he had been approached on 3/7/68, by two men who produced identification indicating they were with the New Orleans, La., District Attorney's Office. These two men showed HAMPTON two photographs indicating that the photographs might be of his brother, CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON. Both of these photographs were of an individual in the company of a police officer. HARRY HAMPTON stated that there was a resemblance of the individual in the photographs to his brother, CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON. *Box approx 1940 Homestead, Fla*

HARRY HAMPTON advised the two men that his brother now resides with his father, RUSSELL B. HAMPTON, Box 2254, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. HARRY HAMPTON stated that his brother was in the Air Force in Texas at the time of the assassination. It would appear that HARRY HAMPTON was probably shown photographs similar to the photograph which appeared recently in newspapers together with an article indicating that New Orleans District Attorney GARRISON was offering a reward to anyone who could identify the unknown individual in the photograph. The article also indicated that the person in the photo-

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 2 - New Orleans
- 2 - Miami (1 - 89-35)
- 1 - (105-8342)

FPG:klj (9)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 26 1968

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

EX-105

2 MAR 14 1968

REC-66 62-109060-6263

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

*Handwritten initials*

*Handwritten letter B*

*File*

MM 89-35

graph was arrested in the rail yard near the school book depository in Dallas.

HARRY HAMPTON furnished the following description of his brother:

Name	CLINTON ARTHUR HAMPTON
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	28
Place of Birth	Homestead, Florida
Height	5'8"
Weight	150
Hair	Sandy
Prior employment	Cooks Gas Company Homestead, Florida
Prior address	10720 SW 248th St. Miami, Florida
Current address	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans.

Miami taking no action.



FBI

Date: 3/15/68

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: <sup>let</sup> SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of LHM relating to captioned matter. One (1) copy of LHM being sent to Dallas for information.

The data contained in the LHM was furnished to SA WILLIAM R. RUMPH. SAM DE PINO refused to identify his source of information, stating only that the source was "close to activities in the DA's Office."

A review of the latest New Orleans City, Suburban, and Telephone Directories failed to reflect a bail bond agency containing the name BLOOM or BLUM. No listing could be located of anyone named BLOOM or BLUM employed in the bail bond business.

- 3 - C. C. Bishop
- 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 6)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (INFO)
- 2 - New Orleans
- WRR - smd
- (6)

ENCLOSURE REC 3

62-109060-6264

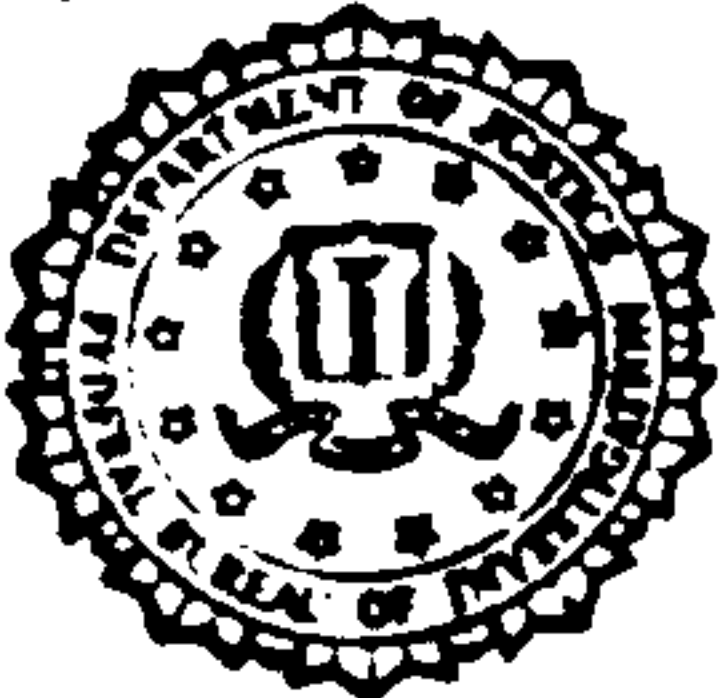
12 MAR 18 1968

5 - [Signature]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

1 ca returned 8/8 9 2 [Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 15, 1968

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

*1116*  
San DePino, Newscaster, WVUE-TV, Channel 12, New Orleans, Louisiana, voluntarily furnished the following information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 14, 1968:-

DePino determined from a source, which he declined to reveal, that an intensive investigation is now in progress by District Attorney Jim Garrison's Office into an alleged plot to kill Garrison. *Law*

DePino continued that a New Orleans bail bondsman (first name unknown) Bloom (phonetic), was wounded by a gunshot which he suffered in his office about a week ago. Bloom was supposedly aware of a plot to kill Garrison, having allegedly been consulted previously by unknown conspirators as to the advisability of carrying out the death plot against Garrison. DePino had no information as to who Bloom's assailant is, nor does he know whether the shooting of Bloom is related to the plot against Garrison.

According to DePino, the plot in question arose when a half million dollars was offered to bring about Garrison's death, and the offer allegedly came from "up the road," interpreted by DePino to be from the Chicago, Illinois, area, although DePino could give no specific reason for saying that the plot originated in Chicago. DePino stated that the factors of Bloom's mysterious

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.

*62-109000-6264*  
ENCLOSURE



shooting, and the intensive investigation by the District Attorney's Office, have apparently combined to impede the carrying out of the plot against Garrison.

DePino said that he understands that there may be another separate "contract" against Garrison, with payment of up to a million dollars involved. DePino indicated that this plot may involve a fifty-year old white male of Italian descent, further identity not known to DePino. DePino could furnish no additional information regarding the alleged plots against Garrison, nor does he know whether or to what extent the above matters are related.

DePino said that, according to his information, Garrison's Office is aware of the alleged plots and has been intensively investigating the situation for the past three weeks, resulting in the development of suspects in the case, not further identified. DePino mentioned that the District Attorney's Office is "taking the matter seriously."

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/20/68

Clay L. Shaw, indicted by Jim Garrison's New Orleans Grand Jury, has moved for a change of venue. A hearing on the motion continues.

The attached pertains to the latest news media account of the above-mentioned hearing. Therefore, no dissemination is necessary.

WLS:lrb

WCS/

WCS



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

MAR 19 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

REC 69

Mr. Mohr	✓
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	✓

910PM 3/19/68 URGENT WHD

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.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM  
FOR MARCH NINETEEN INSTANT CONTAINS A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE  
WHICH STATES THAT A WIDE MAJORITY OF JURY PANEL MEMBERS  
TESTIFYING INSTANT DATE WERE STATING THAT THEY  
COULD <sup>G</sup> GIVE CLAY L. SHAW A FAIR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF  
CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT TWELVE MORE OF THE PANELISTS  
TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE  
EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. WHO IS HOLDING A HEARING ON A  
DEFENSE MOTION TO MOVE SHAW'S TRIAL AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED  
MILES OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS ON GROUNDS THAT WIDESPREAD  
PUBLICITY HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DEFENDENT TO GET  
A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

REC 60 - 62-109060-6265

MAR 21 1968

END PAGE ONE

*[Handwritten signature]*

54 MAR 28 1968 385

MR. DELGACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

OUT OF THE TOTAL OF TWELVE PANELISTS WHO HAD TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE, EIGHT SAID THEY COULD RENDER AN IMPARTIAL VERDICT AND FOUR ADVISED THEY COULD NOT AND THESE WERE IMMEDIATELY EXCUSED BY HAGGERTY.

A TOTAL OF FIFTYTWO INDIVIDUALS HAVE TESTIFIED THUS FAR, INCLUDING THE TWELVE WHO TESTIFIED INSTANT DATE AND OF THIS TOTAL FORTYTWO HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THEY COULD GIVE CLAY SHAW A FAIR TRIAL. NINE TESTIFIED THEY COULD NOT AND ONE REMAINED UNDECIDED.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HEARING PROCEDURE OF THE PREVIOUS DAY, EACH JUROR WAS FIRST QUESTIONED BY THE JUDGE THEN CROSS EXAMINED BY ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW AND THE STATE. PRIOR TO THE FIRST WITNESS TAKING THE STAND INSTANT DATE, DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN F. DYMOND SOUGHT TO HAVE THE PROCEDURE FOR QUESTIONING CHANGED WHEREBY THE STATE WOULD CROSS EXAMINE FIRST AND THEN THE DEFENSE. HAGGERTY DENIED DYMOND'S MOTION STATING THAT THE BURDEN

END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

IS ON THE DEFENSE TO PROVE THE NEED FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE  
AND THAT THE DEFENSE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO FULLY CROSS  
EXAMINE EACH WITNESS. DYMOND TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTION  
TO THIS RULE.

*Memo*  
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/15/68

The attached pertains to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the assassination of President Kennedy. It relates to Garrison having subpoenaed the motion picture film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder of Dallas.

Since the attached was taken from news media, no dissemination is being made.

RCD:chs

*W.S. / JAS*

*2008*

*W.S. / JAS*



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

MAR 15 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

703PM URGENT 3/15/68 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.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MARCH  
FIFTEEN INSTANT, ADVISED DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON  
TODAY SUBPOENAED MOTION PICTURE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TAKEN BY ABRAHAM LAPRUDER OF DALLAS.

THE ARTICLE STATES THE FILM WAS FREQUENTLY CITED IN  
THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND A NUMBER OF FRAMES FROM  
IT APPEAR AS EXHIBITS, HOWEVER, THE ORIGINAL FILM WAS SOLD  
TO LIFE MAGAZINE AND THE COMMISSION NEVER SUBPOENAED IT BUT  
USED A SECOND PRINT.

EX-105  
ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE A MAJOR PART OF THE COMMISSION'S  
CONCLUSION THAT ONLY ONE ASSASSIN FIRED AT THE  
PRESIDENT RESTS ON ITS ANALYSIS OF THE FRAMES OF THIS FILM.  
END PAGE ONE

- 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

*[Handwritten signatures and scribbles over routing slip and top right area]*

MAR 22 1968

REC-31 62-109060-6266

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

5-11-68

62 MAR 29 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

THE MOTION FILED TODAY ASKED THAT THE ORIGINAL FILM BE PRODUCED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AT NINE AM, APRIL FOUR.

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST, ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF, DESCRIBES THE FILM THUSLY:

"AN EIGHT-MM. COLOR MOVIE TAKEN BY MR. ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, OF DALLAS, TEXAS., ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTYTHREE PM AND SOLD TO LIFE MAGAZINE FOR AN INITIAL PRICE OF TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"THIS FILM WAS EXPOSED BY MR. ZAPRUDER FROM A BELL AND HOWELL CAMERA AT EIGHTEEN POINT THREE FRAMES PER SECOND AT THE TIME PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED IN DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS.

"MR. ZAPRUDER'S CAMERA WAS AIMED DIRECTLY AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND THE FILM, WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN PUBLICLY SHOWN, THUS DEPICTS IN SOME DETAIL THE CRITICAL INSTANTS WHEN THE PRESIDENT'S LIMOUSINE WAS UNDER SNIPER FIRE.

"THIS FILM, WHICH WAS PURCHASED FROM MR. ZAPRUDER ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION  
END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

IF TIME, INC., THROUGH ITS SUBSIDIARY LIFE MAGAZINE, AND IS KEPT IN THE TIME-LIFE BUILDING AT ROCKFELLER CENTER IN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.

"IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE ORIGINAL FILM BE PRODUCED BECAUSE SEVERAL OF THE COPIES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO SELECT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DO NOT CORRESPOND AND ARE NOT TRUE AND ACCURATE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL FILM."

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT THE SUBPOENA SHOULD BE SERVED ON A TIME, INC. EMPLOYEE IN LA. AND IF NOT POSSIBLE, SERVICE SHOULD BE ON THE LOUISIANA SECRETARY OF STATE WHO WOULD FORWARD IT TO TIME, INC.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT GARRISON HAS PUBLICLY CLAIMED IN RECENT WEEKS THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE ORIGINAL FILM WOULD SHOW THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SHOT FROM THE FRONT, NOT THE REAR AS THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED.

*memo*  
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END ..

SSW

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 3/15/68

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 (62-109050)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of a LHM reflecting information furnished by FRANK BARTES on 3/13/68, at New Orleans, La.

BARTES stated that his purpose in notifying the FBI regarding enclosed information was his belief that HAROLD WEISBERG was in some way attempting to tarnish the names of Cubans by implicating them in some way with the assassination plot against President KENNEDY. He advised that he had no information which could possibly tie any Cubans in with this plot.

BARTES advised that due to the possible threat to himself or to a member of his family he would probably notify the New Orleans Police Department to make this information a matter of record in the event of some attempt to do harm to himself or to a member of his family.

For the information of receiving offices, BARTES, a Cuban National, has resided in the United States for approximately seven years and has previously furnished information to this office.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
  - 2 - Dallas (89-135) (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 2 - New Orleans
- PDF:med  
 (7) 1 cc 44 M returned

REC-3562-109060-6267

MAR 18 1968

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

55 MAR 28 1968

NEW ORLEANS 3-15-68  
 BY [Signature]  
 DATE FORW. 3-15-68  
 REC-3562-109060-6267  
 816 PDU [Signature]

J

[Handwritten signatures and initials]





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 15, 1968

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	_____

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

Frank Bartes, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, telephonically advised on March 13, 1968, that he had been contacted by one Harold Weisberg for the purpose of an interview on March 12, 1968. Weisberg described himself as the author of a book on the assassination of President Kennedy. Weisberg wanted to talk with Bartes concerning his knowledge of certain events relating to the Assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he was assisting District Attorney James Garrison in his investigation into the assassination and believed Garrison to be an honest and sincere individual.

Weisberg stated that he had a picture of the man whom he did not identify which was taken at Dallas at the time of the assassination and who supposedly was either an associate of Bartes or the Cuban group that he headed in New Orleans at that time which was known as the Cuban Revolutionary Council. This individual was reportedly involved in the assassination. Bartes advised Weisberg that he had no knowledge of any such individual and could not furnish Weisberg any information of value with regard to the assassination.

Weisberg told Bartes that there were a number of people that wanted to cut his (Bartes') throat. Bartes stated that this sounded like a threat; however, when he questioned Weisberg as to what this meant, Weisberg did not give any names but only added that if these persons could not get to Bartes they knew that he had a large family and might get a member of his family. Bartes commented that he was not afraid of whoever might wish him harm but knew of no reason why he should have such enemies.

MAR 17 5 03 PM '68  
REC'D  
62-109060-6267

ENCLOSURE

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

---

Weisberg commented during the conversation that he did not personally like Mark Lane, another author of a book concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He added that he had no respect for Lane but did not give his reasons. Weisberg also stated that it was his opinion from investigation that he conducted that Oswald was not a "communist." Bartes stated that he believed that Oswald was a communist. Weisberg criticized Carlos Bringuier, another Cuban residing in New Orleans, for accusing Oswald of being a communist. Weisberg considers Bringuier to be emotionally guided in his opinions.

Weisberg mentioned the name Richard Davis on several occasions in attempting to obtain comments from Bartes concerning his knowledge of Davis. Bartes did not furnish any information to Weisberg concerning Davis but advised this was because he knew of Davis socially but did not have any information which could possibly tie in with the assassination plot against the President. Bartes commented that Weisberg must have been somewhat confused as he called him Mr. Davis on three occasions and when corrected by Bartes, Weisberg apologized but did not offer an explanation. Weisberg indicated to Bartes that Garrison would subpoena him with regard to the Clay Shaw trial; however, he did not indicate when the subpoena would be issued. Bartes told Weisberg that he did not feel he had any information that would be of value to Garrison's investigation but would submit to the subpoena if he received one.

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.



## Domestic Intelligence Division

## INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/19/68

Harold Weisberg has written a number of books which are vitriolic and diabolical criticisms of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. Weisberg's books contain inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts. Weisberg has history of Communist Party sympathies and was dismissed by State Department in 1947 for such fact. Weisberg reportedly now assisting New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in his probe of the assassination, and attached memorandum reports interview by Weisberg with Mr. Frank Bartes, a Cuban national who has lived in the U. S. for seven years. Weisberg appears to be attempting to tie in Cubans with the assassination.

This information is being furnished to the Department, Secret Service, and CIA.

*Walt  
D  
Walt*

REL:cls



INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/18/68

The attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans, Louisiana. Shaw has been accused by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison of conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since the attached has been obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs..

*D*

*WCS/M*

*8/2/15*



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

MAR 18 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

547PM URGENT 3/18/68 OLP

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

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS  
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM  
FOR MARCH EIGHTEEN INSTANT CONTAINS A LEAD ARTICLE WHICH  
REPORTS THAT WILLIAM WEGMANN, ONE OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS  
FOR CLAY SHAW, ACCUSED IN A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE  
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, STATED THAT THE CURRENT  
HEARING ON MOVING SHAW'S TRIAL OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS MAY  
BE IRRELEVANT AND THAT A NEW MOTION COULD BE FILED BEFORE  
THE TRIAL GETS UNDERWAY. WEGMANN INFORMED CRIMINAL DISTRICT  
JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. THAT UNDER RECENT  
U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, WHETHER SHAW COULD GET A FAIR  
TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS AT THE PRESENT TIME WILL BE IRRELEVANT  
IF THE TRIAL IS NOT HELD UNTIL APRIL OR MAY, SIXTYEIGHT.

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	

*Lyphol*

*Abbe*

*R. J. [unclear]*

*J.*

REC 62-109060-6268  
EX 101

MAR 22 1968

END PAGE ONE

62 MAR 29 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

*5/10/68*

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT WEGMANN CONTENDED THAT CONDITIONS MAY CHANGE SO MUCH BETWEEN NOW AND THE ACTUAL BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL THAT A NEW CHANGE OF VENUE MAY BE FILED AND THAT UNDER THE LAW THE DEFENSE MAY DO THIS UNTIL TWO DAYS BEFORE THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY ON INSTANT DATE BEGAN CALLING MEMBERS OF THE JURY VENIRE AND ASKING THEM WHETHER THEY HAD BEEN UNDULY INFLUENCED BY THE PUBLICITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST SHAW. THE ARTICLE ANNOUNCED THAT HAGGERTY INTENDS TO QUESTION EIGHTY JURY VENIRE MEMBERS INCLUDING TEN FROM EACH SECTION OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT HAGGERTY HOPES TO FINISH THIS PHASE BY MARCH TWENTY NEXT AND THAT BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE STATE WILL THEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO CALL MORE WITNESSES IF THEY DESIRE. THE ARTICLE ALSO NOTED THAT IF THE CHANGE OF VENUE IS DENIED THE TRIAL COULD BE STARTED BEFORE HAGGERTY IN APRIL OR MAY WHEN A NEW JURY VENIRE IS AVAILABLE. THE  
END PAGE TWO

1961 13 7 27 14 01



PAGE THREE

ARTICLE OBSERVED THAT THE SAME PROSPECTIVE JURORS CANNOT TAKE PART IN THE HEARING AND THE TRIAL.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AFTER HAGGERTY ASSEMBLED THE JURY VENIRE HE INFORMED THEM THAT THEY WERE NOT CALLED AS JURORS IN THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW BUT RATHER THEY WERE THERE FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER SHAW COULD GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS. HAGGERTY CONTINUED THAT THERE IS NOT BEING MADE ANY ATTEMPT TO TRY THE WARREN COMMISSION, THE CIA OR THE FBI. HAGGERTY THEN ANNOUNCED A PLAN FOR THE QUESTIONING OF THE VENIRE MEMBERS WHICH CALLED FOR THIRTY PERSONS TO APPEAR INSTANT DATE, THIRTY MORE ON MARCH NINETEEN NEXT AND TWENTY MORE ON MARCH TWENTY NEXT. HAGGERTY, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD APPROVE AN ALTERNATE PLAN TO CALL FOR FORTY WITNESSES TO APPEAR INSTANT DATE AND FORTY MORE WITNESSES TO APPEAR MARCH NINETEEN NEXT. HAGGERTY ALSO

END PAGE THREE

177 13 7 23 11 21

INSTRUCTED THE WITNESSES NOT TO READ ABOUT THE CASE OR  
WATCH TELEVISION REPORTS OF THE CASE.

AS THE QUESTIONING OF THE VENIREMEN PROCEEDED, HAGGERTY  
INFORMED THEM THAT THE ONLY QUESTION WAS "WOULD YOU BE ABLE  
TO GIVE CLAY SHAW A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL."

THE FINAL EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FOR  
MARCH EIGHTEEN INSTANT REPORTED THAT BY EARLY AFTERN<sup>N</sup>NOON  
THREE OF THE JURY VENIREMEN STATED THAT THEY COULD NOT GIVE  
CLAY SHAW A FAIR TRIAL AND THAT TEN VENIREMEN STATED THEY  
COULD GIVE SHAW A FAIR TRIAL. ONE VENIREMAN STATED THAT  
HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION. THIS WITNESS WAS  
EXCUSED BY THE JUDGE.

*memo*  
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC MR. SULLIVAN



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/19/68

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-664)(RUC)

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

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/68. 62-109060-6251

Los Angeles airtel, with LHM enclosures dated 2/26/68, captioned [redacted] - Cult of Druidic Praetorians, aka Black Druids, submitted pursuant to Bureau, form 0-7, dated 2/15/68, of same caption, incorporates the results of [redacted] contacts with this office, including that information in context of referenced Bureau airtel.

United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, has been supplied copy of the Los Angeles LHM dated 2/26/68, aforementioned.

REC-4 62-109060-6269

2 - Bureau (AM)  
1 - Los Angeles

CMP:Rb  
(3)

*[Handwritten signature]*

*File 62-109060*

5 [unclear] [unclear]

*62-109060-6251*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 18, 1968

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION  
AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP TO THE DIRECTOR

Per prior arrangements and Bureau approval, Inspector Donald R. Morris attended the Midwinter Meeting of the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) which was held in New Orleans from 3/12 - 16/68. A separate memorandum is being submitted covering the highlights of the meeting.

Also, per prior arrangements, Morris accepted a plaque which recognized the cooperation existing between the NDAA and the FBI and which awarded honorary membership in the NDAA to the Director.

The plaque was originally scheduled to be presented at the final banquet of the meeting on Saturday night, 3/16/68; however, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, without the prior approval of NDAA President William J. Raggio, listed himself as the main speaker at the banquet, and, when Morris learned of this, he arranged for the plaque to be presented at the Association's Luncheon on 3/15/68 (which was not attended by Garrison) to avoid sharing the platform with Garrison at the banquet. This change in time of presentation was accomplished quietly and without any concern being expressed to the general membership.

The award was presented by NDAA President Raggio and the plaque reads as follows:

"National District Attorneys Association presents to  
J. Edgar Hoover  
as an expression of the high esteem in which he is held by its members and in grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered and the interest taken in our association and for his outstanding Contribution in the fight against Crime in our Nation, the Board of Directors Certify that he has been voted an

Honorary Membership  
in this association and is entitled to all privileges granted under its Constitution and by-laws.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED APR 2 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Bishop (Enc.)
- 1 - Miss Holmes (Enc.)
- 1 - Miss Gandy (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Casper (Enc.)

DRM:mck

62 APR 1968



Memorandum to Mr. Bishop  
Re: National District Attorneys Association  
Award of Honorary Membership to the Director

In his brief acceptance remarks, Morris stressed the Director's opposition to a national police force and his belief in full cooperation with each agency fulfilling its responsibilities. Morris stated that he knew the Director would treasure the award as a recognition of the cooperation between the FBI and local prosecutors and that it was a privilege to accept the plaque in Mr. Hoover's behalf.

It is noted that Raggio subsequently became increasingly concerned about the possibility of Garrison making irrational charges in his proposed speech at the final banquet. Consequently, on Saturday afternoon, 3/16/68, Raggio, who is District Attorney at Reno, Nevada, and NDAA Vice President William Cahn, District Attorney of Mineola, New York, summoned Garrison and his Chief Assistant, Charles Ward, to Raggio's hotel room. At that time Raggio informed Garrison that he hoped Garrison would keep his remarks brief and that he (Raggio) felt the banquet was neither the time nor the place to discuss pending investigations nor level charges against anyone. Raggio later told Morris that Garrison replied that he would speak only for a few minutes but then, becoming highly emotional and irrational, stated that when he was through there would be no doubt in anyone's mind about the conspiracy in the Federal Government, etc. Raggio then stated if Garrison felt that way then he would have to ask Garrison not to speak at all as Raggio would not permit the NDAA to be a forum for such charges. Garrison stated that unless he was allowed to speak he would cancel the banquet and instructed Ward to lock the doors to the banquet room of the hotel and to not open them until his speaking time was assured. Raggio refused to be blackmailed in this manner, even though 600 people had tickets to attend the dinner which was to be held in the next few hours and the tickets had been paid for. Raggio again stated he would not allow the NDAA to be a forum for such behavior and instructed Cahn to inform the NDAA Board of Directors that the banquet was canceled. The NDAA had already paid the hotel \$15 per couple for the banquet and this money was not refunded to them.

The NDAA officers, Board of Directors, and general membership are solidly behind the Director and the FBI and it is felt that the attached note of appreciation to President Raggio should be sent.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter to NDAA President William J. Raggio, Reno, Nevada, be approved and sent.

FBI

Date: 3/20/68

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)

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

*Handwritten notes:*  
G. J. ...  
J. ...

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

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

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

ENCLOSURE  
EX 172  
REC-71

EJC:jab  
(6)

*Handwritten:* C. Rosen

*Handwritten:* 62-109060-6270

MAR 21 1968

55 Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# JURIST EXCUSES FIVE WITNESSES

## Admit Fixed Opinions at Shaw Hearing

By CLARENCE DOUCET

Five of 40 witnesses—all persons whose names were taken from the jury wheel—were excused as witnesses Monday because they said they had fixed opinions about the Clay Shaw case.

Most of the other witnesses admitted to having impressions about the case, but they testified that they were impressions which would give way to evidence presented during a trial.

Shaw, facing trial for allegedly participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, is seeking to have his trial moved from New Orleans, claiming the publicity in the New Orleans area during the past year prevents his having a fair trial here.

The 40 prospective jurors called on Monday will be followed by a similar number Tuesday when the change of venue hearing is resumed at 10 a. m. in the Criminal District Court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

The hearing got off to a slow start Monday with only eight of the witnesses being heard during the morning session. However Judge Haggerty, lawyers for Shaw and Asst. District Attorney James Alcock hit upon a routine during the afternoon that enabled them to hear 32 witnesses between 1 and 4:30 p. m.

District Attorney Jim Garrison contends that Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie participated in a conspiracy.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Both Oswald, shot by Jack Ruby, and Ferrie are dead.

When the hearing began at 10 a. m. Monday all of the

80 persons whose names were selected appeared in the courtroom, but 40 were excused and told to report at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

The 80 prospective jurors represent 10 names from the jury panels of each of the eight sections of the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court.

### LIST GIVEN

Those excused were Rudolph J. McCormick, 3433 Benefit; Oliver I. Williams, 4624 Rhodes dr., Milan King Yager, 3521 River Oaks dr., Harry Joslin O'Neill, 5617 Marshall Foch; and John A. Terranova, 6700 Dorian.

—One witness, Freddie Barry, 2707½ First, took the stand but was later excused by Judge Haggerty who decided Barry did not understand the legal questions involved.

Others testifying were Marshall McKinley, 4735 Loyola; Pasquala Palumbo, 2561 Madrid; Guy C. Harris, 6229 Caldwell dr.; Fred J. Schuber Jr., 39 Warbler; Carlos H. Kirby Sr., 136 Danny dr.; Ernest J. Talbot, 3220 Plymouth; August Parker Sr., 2040 Caffin; James P. Cooney, 516 Soniat; Hamilton M. Neal Jr., 8437 Apricot, and Richard P. Mansfield, 1469 Athis.

Also, Warren L. Carragan, 908 Belleville; Lloyd A. Caruso, 1707 Richland dr.; George J. Kehoe, 1421 S. Peters; Jame A. McLaughlin, 2925 Eads.

And, Walter E. Keys Jr., 6061 Gen Diaz; Thomas Harvey, 2115 Peniston; Harold R. Johnson, 147 28th st.; Louis P. Dewenter Sr., 5322 Magazine; Hugh J. Farnet, 4485 St. Roch; Roland J. Ayo, 5010 S. Claiborne; Joseph V. Waddell Jr., 2016 Lapeyrouse; Willie Samuel, 3519 Eagle; Joseph Andrew Massey, 4726 Ramsey dr., Edouard Menard Ferrier, 1210 Calhoun; Lawrence Joseph McAlister, 1202 Louisa; George Sartis, 3210 Somerset dr., David J. Meilleur, and James Taplin, 807 Harmony.

Also, Paul Irby Joffrion, 6103 Laurel; Douglas Allen, 6406 N. Tonti; Rudolph A. McLeod, 5029 Columbia; R. M. Williams, 5627 Pratt, Charles J. Nait, 1125 Southlawn blvd.

After Judge Haggerty excused the first witness who said he had a fixed opinion, defense attorneys objected that the witness was allowed to leave the witness stand without being cross-examined. They maintained that the reasons behind the hearing was the claim that local publicity would prevent Shaw from being able to get a fair trial here, and they could bring this out in cross examination.

However Judge Haggerty continued to excuse those witnesses with fixed opinions without permitting them to be cross-examined.

### BILLS FILED

The defense filed bills of exception in each case.

The witnesses were first questioned by Judge Haggerty who had each testify that he or she had heard about the case via newspapers, television, radio or conversation. He then asked each witness if they had formed any opinions or impressions about the case, and then asked them if they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial.

Defense attorneys generally asked if the witnesses watched television news programs, read The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Mem, and had talked to others about the case.

Specific stories cited were an interview with Garrison that appeared in Playboy magazine; a story about the investigation in Ramparts magazine; a news story in the National Observer; the text of a Garrison speech which was published in the Los Angeles Free Press, and television network specials on the assassination and the Garrison probe.

In some cases, when the defense attorneys did not mention the articles, specifically, Asst. DA Alcock, in his cross-examination, did mention them.

On several occasions witnesses who told Judge Haggerty they had no impressions or opinions, admitted to the defense that they did have some opinions, only to answer the assistant district attorney, when

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-19-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Character:

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-10400-650

he questioned them, that they had no opinions about the case.

The hair-splitting testimony revolved around fixed impressions or fixed opinions compared with impressions or opinions that could be swayed by evidence.

The 34 witnesses who said they had no fixed opinions said they could give Shaw a fair and impartial trial.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Potential Jurors Quizzed In Shaw Venue Hearing

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUN

NEW ORLEANS,

Jury panel members today began parading to the witness stand to tell whether they could give Clay L. Shaw a fair trial. By early afternoon, 10 had said yes, three had said no, and one didn't understand the question.

The testimony came at a hearing before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on a motion by Shaw's attorneys to have his trial moved 100 miles outside New Orleans on grounds that widespread publicity has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

SHAW, A 55-YEAR-OLD retired businessman, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges Shaw plotted the Dallas slaying here with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie.

Judge Haggerty plans to call 80 members of the jury venire by Wednesday in an effort to settle the change of venue question. But a Shaw attorney said today the whole hearing may be irrelevant.

The attorney, William Wegmann, said a new change of venue motion could be filed before the trial gets under way and today's hearing will be irrelevant if the trial is not held until April or May.

CITING RECENT U.S. Supreme Court decisions, Wegmann said conditions may change so much between now and the actual beginning of the trial that a new motion may be filed.

Those testifying during the morning and early-afternoon that they could give Shaw a fair trial included:

- Marshall McKinley, 4735 Loyola; Pasquala Polumbo, 2561 Madrid; Guy C. Harris, 6229 Caldwell dr.; Fred L. Schuber Jr., 39 Warbler;
- Carlos H. Kirby Sr., 136 Dan-ny dr.; Ernest J. Talbot, 3220 Plymouth; August Parker Sr., 2040 Caffin; James P. Cooney, 516 Soniat; Hamilton Neal, 3437 Apricot, and Richard P. Mansfield, 1469 Aphis.

THOSE WHO SAID they had already formed an opinion were excused by Judge Haggerty. Neither the state nor the defense was allowed to question them. The defense objected to this and filed a bill of exceptions.

- Those in this category included: John A. Terranova, 6700 Dorian; Rudolph McCormick, 3433 Benefit, and Oliver I. Williams, 4624 Rhodes dr.

One witness, Freddie Barry, 2707 1/2 First, took the stand and was questioned but Judge Haggerty decided he did not understand the legal questions involved and excused him.

Williams, the first witness called, was asked whether he could give Shaw a fair trial and said he could. But in response to another question, he said he believes Garrison's theories on the case.

Garrison did not appear in court today. The state's questioning was handled by Assistant DA James L. Alcock. Shaw was in court with his battery of attorneys.

Judge Haggerty plans to question 80 jury venire members in all, 10 from each section of Criminal District Court. The defense had asked that all 1,300 persons listed in the jury wheel be questioned but this was rejected by the judge.

THE JUDGE HOPES to finish this process by Wednesday. Then both the defense and the state have the right to call more witnesses if they wish.

If the change of venue is denied, the trial could get under way before Judge Haggerty in April or May, when a new jury venire is available. The same prospective jurors cannot take part in both the hearing and the trial.

Members of the jury venire referred to Judge Haggerty's court by his fellow judges began lining up outside of the courtroom long before 10 a. m.

EACH INDIVIDUAL was

Date: 3-18-68  
Edition: FINAL  
Author:  
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63  
Character: AFO  
or  
Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.  
 Being Investigated

6-11-68-6:70



checked off on a list at a table outside of the courtroom, then allowed to go inside.

Newsmen were kept out of the court until members of the jury venire subpoenaed had been seated.

Then only a few reporters entered and sat in the back rows.

Shaw and his attorneys entered the court about 10:10 and Judge Haggerty, who already was on the bench, started proceedings.

"I wish to thank my brethren judges for cooperating in selecting 10 jurors for this court," said Haggerty.

HE TOLD THOSE subpoenaed that they were not called as jurors in the trial of Clay Shaw. "Rather, said the judge, they were there for the sole purpose of determining whether Shaw could get a fair trial in New Orleans.

"You will be questioned by myself and by the counsel for the defense and for the state," said the judge.

He said the only question was:

"Would you be able to give Clay L. Shaw a fair and impartial trial?"

He said the case is based only on the bill of information from the Orleans Parish grand jury.

"WE ARE NOT TRYING the Warren Commission. We are not trying the CIA. We are not trying the FBI."

The judge then read the bill of information which states in part that Clay L. Shaw "wilfully conspired" to murder the late President John F. Kennedy.

He said the bill was handed down March 22, 1967.

"I would assume you have read, heard or seen something about this case involving Clay L. Shaw," said Haggerty to the panel members. He pointed out however that in a jury trial the prosecution is required to prove guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt."

He told the venire that information that appears in the press may be true but may be irrelevant.

The judge said, "Press information is unsworn, unconfirmed and uncontradicted."

"What we are trying to find out is whether if you were selected, could you put out of your mind what you have heard, seen and read and make the decision on what is presented . . ."

HE THEN OUTLINED a plan for the questioning of the venire members which called for 30 persons to appear today, 30 more tomorrow and 20 on Wednesday.

Alcock then asked to approach the bench and after a conference involving the judge and defense attorneys, Haggerty announced that he would approve an alternate plan that calls for 40 witnesses to be called today and 40 tomorrow.

He also said there would be a request for sequestration of witnesses.

William Wegmann, one of the attorneys for Shaw, told the judge, "I would like the court to instruct the witnesses what sequestration means."

HE POINTED OUT that the press will report the proceedings and ask Judge Haggerty to instruct the witnesses not to read the press reports.

Haggerty agreed, commenting, "I often wonder what good sequestration is when the witness can read it in the paper."

Nonetheless, Haggerty instructed the witnesses not to read about the case or watch TV reports of it.

The court crier then began calling the names of witnesses who were to be questioned today. The rest were to be released until tomorrow.

Those called included: From Sec. A: Warren L. Carragan, 908 Belleville; Lloyd A. Caruso, 1707 Richland rd.; Cooney; Harold R. Johnson, 147 28th st.; Newman T. Johnson, 3923 Annunciation; George J. Kehoe, 1421 S. Peters; Kirby; Mansfield; McCormick; James A. McLaughlin, 2925 Eads; Schuber.

Section B: Donald S. Miller, 1230 Harmony; Williams; Conrad E. McCarthy, 4910 Berkley dr.; Barry; Bernard

Farr, 5382 Pasteur blvd.; Roland J. Ayo, 5010 S. Claiborne, Apt. A; Henry L. Diebel, 1319 Dante; Hugh J. Farnet, 4485 St. Roch; Joseph V. Waddell Jr., 2016 Lapeyrouse; Walter E. Keys Jr., 6061 Gen. Diaz; Avie Richard, 407 S. Broad.

Section C: Wilburn L. Abel, 1440 Chartres; Willie Samuel, 3519 Eagle; Lucien Roy Austin Jr., 3129 Frenchmen; Rudolph A. McLeod, 5029 Columbia; Joseph Andrew Massey, 4726 Ramscy dr.; McKinley; Parker; Henry Roland Cocreham Jr., 223 22nd st.; Edouard Menard Ferrier, 1210 Calhoun; Talbot.

Section D: Louis Thomas Aites, 2025 Congress; Louis P. Dewenter Sr., 5322 Magazine; Walter Feltman, 4101 Norman Mayer; Lawrence Joseph McAllister, 1202 Louisa; Harry Joslin O'Neill, 5617 Marshal Foch; Joseph Daniel Hauer, on Seventh st.; William Hall, 841 Burgundy; Harris; Thomas Harvey, 2115 Peniston; Paul Irby Joffrion, 6103 Laurel; George Sartis, 3210 Somerset dr.

Section E: Emmiett Hagan, 1334 Flood; Willie M. Harrison, 508 Socrates; Herbert J. Meyers Sr., 2719 St. Peter; Charles J. McClelland, 5340 Marigny; Edward W. Fortner, 5011 Piety; Jack Klutz, 823 Hidalgo; Nicholas J. Calico, 823 Franklin; John J. Meyer, 110 Sherwood Forest dr.; Norman P. Baquie, 936 Andry; Charles J. Nait, 1125 Southlawn blvd.

Section F: Douglas Allen, 6406 N. Tonti; Felix Anthony De Genova, 5075 DeBore Circle; Sam Anthony Ganci, 2423 Hyman pl.; David J. Meilleur, 2218 Bartholomew; Peter Joseph Miller, 4738 Maid Marion dr.; Palumbo; Lester B. Shapiro, 449 Audubon; Warren Smith, 4140 Paris; James Taplin, 807 Harmony.

Section G: (No addresses given.) Daniel J. Granier, James Edward Faull, Frederick Holstream, Warren G. Aicklen Jr., Paul E. Bass, Salvatore J. Uli, William C. Byrnes Jr., Harold Anthony Bourgeois Jr., Milan King Yager, Joseph M. Impastata.

Section H: Gennady K. Babenko, 1226 Camp; Leon L.

Landry, 717 Leontine; Raymond H. Baley, 4930 Marion dr.; Terranova; Anthony J. Bartlett, 4005 Delgado; Murphy George Sanchez Sr., 4525 St. Anthony; R. L. Williams, 5627 Pratt dr.; John G. Schoen, 7331 Beryl; Byron L. Kane, 3611 Herald; Albert J. Anderson, 3300 Trafalgar.

After the 40 names had been called, the second 40 were dismissed until tomorrow morning. Of those called, 32 were excused until 1 p. m.

The first witness to be called was McKinley, 70, a Negro. McKinley was asked by Judge Haggerty if he had read anything about the charge against Shaw.

McKinley said, "I've read about it."

Judge Haggerty then asked, "Have you formed a fixed opinion in your mind as to whether Mr. Clay L. Shaw can get a fair trial?"

BEFORE M'KINLEY could answer the question, Defense Attorney William Wegmann objected, saying that the judge was influencing the witness's testimony by the way the question was put.

Wegmann said that whether this man says he has a fixed opinion is not relevant.

Wegmann, citing a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions, said that the fact that you can get a jury now is not relevant. He said that in a number of cases it had been shown prospective jurors had testified that they could give an impartial hearing when, in fact, they could not.

He also said the fact that the court might be able to get a jury now is not relevant because conditions could change before the case actually comes to trial.

Wegmann said it could be necessary, if the trial is held of until May or April, to file a new change of venue motion later (under the law, the defense has until two days before the trial to file a change of venue motion. If the current change of venue motion is overruled, the defense still can file another one until two days of the trial date.)

The judge overruled the objection and said he was going to proceed and Wegmann took a bill of exceptions.



**THE JUDGE ASKED** McKinley, "If you were called to be a juror, could you give a fair trial to Mr. Shaw?"

McKinley answered, "I could."

"Do you understand that the trial must be based on what happens in court?" the judge asked.

McKinley answered, "Yes." Under questioning, McKinley said he is retired, that he has been on a jury panel but never has served on a jury.

The judge then told the defense they could examine McKinley and Wegmann said, "These are not our witnesses . . . I don't know why we should question the witnesses before the state."

**THE JUDGE ORDERED** the defense to question the witness first and Wegmann took a bill of exceptions.

F. Irvin Dymond, chief defense attorney, then proceeded to ask McKinley if he were a native of New Orleans.

Under questioning by Dymond, McKinley said he had been in the city since he was 10 years old, that he can read and write, that he listens to television news "most every night," that he never has read a book called, "Rush to Judgment" or seen a movie by that title and that he sometimes reads old magazines but subscribes to none.

**ASKED IF HE** subscribes to local newspapers, he said, "Yes, I get The Picayune every morning."

Asked if he reads the paper, McKinley replied, "If anything interests me, I read it . . . I don't read everything."

Dymond then asked McKinley if he had formed any opinion as to whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting of President Kennedy.

At this point Alcock objected and Haggerty sustained him.

**- DYMOND ASKED THE** judge, "Aren't you even going to hear my argument?"

The judge said for him to speak up and Dymond said

that if a prospective juror has made up his mind that a conspiracy existed then the state will not have to prove to him that part of its case.

The judge said that he was not interested in any Dallas events, only in a New Orleans conspiracy, and he continued to sustain the objection. Dymond took a bill of exceptions.

Dymond then asked McKinley, "Do you have any fixed opinion as to whether there was a conspiracy between David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw . . ."

Alcock entered an objection. The objection was overruled by Haggerty and Dymond was allowed to finish his question.

" . . . and any other persons?"

"I HAVE NO OPINION about that at all," said McKinley. "I don't believe he did it by himself."

Q. "Have you ever heard Mr. Garrison speak on TV concerning Clay Shaw?"

A. "Yes, I've heard him."

At this point Alcock objected to the line of questioning but William Wegmann contended that there was no time limit on the cross-examination of a witness, that "We're able to pursue the questioning all day . . ."

**"YOU'RE NOT ALLOWED** to pursue it if it is irrelevant and that is my objection," countered Alcock.

Dymond then asked the question again.

"Have you ever heard Mr. Garrison talking on TV concerning Clay Shaw . . ."

A. "A couple of times I heard him. I didn't even remember what he said now."

Q. "You do believe at this time Garrison's theories on the Clay Shaw case?"

A. "Yeah."

Q. "And you would have to be convinced he is wrong?"

A. "I would have to be convinced."

**ALCOCK THEN TOOK** up the cross-examination of McKinley. He asked McKinley if he could give Shaw a fair trial.

A. "I think he would get

a fair trial."

Asked if he would pass judgment on Shaw, McKinley said "No, I couldn't but I think he could get a fair trial. I couldn't judge him."

Q. "If the court failed to carry the burden of proof, you wouldn't convict him, would you?"

A. "I couldn't."

Q. "Do you have an opinion that Clay Shaw is guilty?"

A. "I couldn't say that."

**THE NEXT WITNESS** was Polumbo, a 57-year-old native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has lived in New Orleans since 1945. He answered in the affirmative when Haggerty asked if he had read and discussed the trial and if he had been a juror in a criminal case.

"Having served on juries, I am sure you have been instructed that the burden of proof is on the state," said Haggerty.

A. "Yes sir."

Q. "Tell us whether you have fallen into a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw . . ."

A. "No."

**DYMOND THEN OBJECTED** to the word "fixed" in the question and Haggerty then rephrased the question.

Q. "Have you formed any opinion fixed or not on the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "If you were called as a prospective juror, would you try the case like any other case?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Could you give . . . a fair and impartial trial and require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt?"

A. "I could."

**WEGMANN THEN TOOK** OVER the questioning, asking Polumbo if he had read stories in connection with the charges against Shaw.

"You couldn't miss it," said Polumbo.

Polumbo then answered no to questions from Wegmann as to whether he had read a Garrison story in Playboy Magazine, a Garrison story in

Ramparts Magazine or the book "Rush to Judgment."

Polumbo testified that he had not seen the movie or attended a lecture by Mark Lane, author of the book.

Dymond asked Polumbo if "as an individual you have an opinion" concerning the case.

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "You as an individual have an opinion as to whether Clay Shaw conspired with David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate the president?"

A. "I have no such opinion."

After further questioning, Polumbo told Dymond that he had no opinion in the case.

**THE NEXT WITNESS** was Harris. He said he had served as a juror more than 10 times. Judge Haggerty asked Harris if he had "formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Clay L. Shaw."

"No," was the reply.

Q. "If you were to be called on the trial of Mr. Clay L. Shaw could you give a fair and impartial trial?"

A. "I believe so, yes. Just as I believe I've done in the past."

Dymond then took over the questioning.

Q. "Do you watch TV news broadcasts?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Have you heard Mr. Garrison speak on the subject on TV?"

A. "Yes, I have."

Q. "Have you heard Mark Lane . . .?"

A. "No."

Q. "Mort Sahl?"

A. "I'm completely unfamiliar . . ."

Q. "Did you read the article on Clay Shaw in Playboy Magazine?"

A. "No, I didn't."

Q. "Has the publicity . . . affected your thinking in any way?"

A. "I don't think so, Mr. Dymond. I don't feel so."

**HE WAS THEN** asked by Dymond if he as an individual, not as a potential juror, had an opinion in the case.

A. "As an individual right now, I don't think I have any



opinion as to the validity . . . I haven't given it any thought myself. I don't anticipate any bridges until I get there."

Q. "Is there any particular opinion you would have to get rid of . . ."

A. "I believe I would have to have some facts of which I have none. I've been on juries before."

He was then asked if any of the publicity on the case had made any impression. Harris concluded that, "Yes, it affects you" but that the juror should be able to put it aside.

Q. "You would be hopeful that you would be able to cast it aside?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "But you admit that you do have an opinion?"

A. "Yes, I don't know how much in depth . . ."

Q. "You believe you could overcome any opinion?"

A. "Yes."

**ALCOCK THEN ASKED** Harris if he as a juror would require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

Schuber, the next witness, also testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial. He told Judge Haggerty that he had served on juries twice in the past.

Q. "From what you have seen and read do you have any opinion or impression on the guilt or innocence of Clay Shaw?"

A. "No, sir."

Judge Haggerty: If you were to be called as a juror, could you, irrespective of what you have read, heard or seen, give this defendant a fair trial?

Schuber: "Yes."

Judge Haggerty then turned the witness over to the defense for questioning.

Dymond: "Did you read about the case in The Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item?"

Schuber: "Yes."

Dymond: "Do you read Ramparts magazine?"

Schuber: "No, I have seen it but I do not read it."

Dymond: "Did you read a book called, 'Rush to Judgment'?"

Schuber: "No."

Dymond: "Did you see the movie?"

Schuber: "No."

Dymond: "Would you say you have been unimpressed or have you formed an opinion?"

Schuber: "I have formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence at this time."

There then followed an argument between Dymond and Alcock regarding the difference between court opinion and court expression.

Alcock charged that the defense had been using the two words interchangeably. Alcock charged that the two are very different in meaning.

Judge Haggerty interjected that anyone who has reached the "age of reason" can form an opinion.

"ANYONE WHO HAS reached the age of reason," asserted Haggerty, "and who can read forms an impression of what he has read."

Haggerty said that the first impression doesn't remain a lasting impression.

Dymond denied that the defense had used the two words, opinion and impression, interchangeably as Alcock stated.

On the contrary, he said that the defense had used the words discriminately.

The fifth witness called to the stand was Terranova, who said that he is a native of New Orleans, is 43 years old, is employed in the shipping department of American Can Co. and has served on one jury.

**TERRANOVA SAID** that he has formed "somewhat of an opinion."

Under questioning by Alcock, he said he would require the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

The sixth witness called was Barry, who said he is a retired former Veterans' Administration employe, a native of St. Charles Parish and that he had not served on a jury before.

Judge Haggerty asked him some of the same questions he had asked other witnesses and, because Barry apparently did not understand the nature of the questions, he was

excused without giving the defense or the state an opportunity to question him.

**AFTER TWO MORE** witnesses testified, in general,

that they felt they could give Shaw a fair trial, the court recessed for lunch.

**OVER THE** weekend, the convention of the National District Attorneys Association here came to an abrupt end as Garrison canceled the group's banquet. It had been scheduled for Saturday night.

Garrison, who was chairman of local arrangements for the convention, canceled the dinner in a huff when the group told him he could not use the banquet as a public forum for his Kennedy assassination probe.

**GARRISON WAS TO** have been the principal speaker at the banquet. Association president William J. Raggio of Reno, Nev., said his group, reluctant to be drawn into the Garrison probe in any way, asked him not to make the banquet speech after learning that he planned a sharp attack on federal courts.

Last week, Garrison addressed the group at a regular session and attacked federal district court judges here for their decision to enjoin his office from subpoenaing Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Chandler's attorney filed a motion asking that federal district court cite Garrison for contempt. A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Wednesday.

**ALLEGEDLY, GARRISON** wanted to question Chandler in connection with an organized crime probe. But, in his speech to the DAs, Garrison said the failure to get Chandler was another attempt by the federal government to block his assassination probe.

Over the weekend, Garrison accused the DAs association of trying to censor his planned remarks.

Raggio said, "His actions were completely irrational. In the first place, it wasn't his banquet. The banquet was one of the things covered by the \$50 registration fee paid by each delegate."

Today, the association figures that Garrison owes each delegate about \$8, the price per person for the banquet.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Most Pledge Fair Trial in Shaw Case

A wide majority of jury panel members testifying today said they believe they could give Clay L. Shaw a fair trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Twelve more of the panelists testified this morning before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who is holding a hearing on a defense motion to move Shaw's trial at least 100 miles outside New Orleans on grounds that widespread publicity has made it impossible for the defendant to get a fair trial here.

OF THESE, eight said they could render an impartial verdict. Four said they could not and were immediately excused by Judge Haggerty.

This ran the total, including the 40 persons testifying yesterday, to 42 yes, nine no and one undecided.

At one point this morning, Judge Haggerty ruled out a line of questioning from the defense about Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness in a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

Russo testified then that he and Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie plot the President's death with Shaw here in September, 1963.

DEFENSE COUNSEL F. Irvin Dymond was questioning a witness about his opinion of Russo's veracity but the judge stopped it, contending the only relevant point is whether the witness could give Shaw a fair trial.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman and playwright, was charged more than a year ago in the probe initiated by District Attorney Jim Garrison. The DA was absent again today and the state's questioning was handled by assistant DA James L. Alcock.

Judge Haggerty dismissed the first witness this morning after he testified that he already had formed an opinion in the case.

As was the case yesterday, Dymond took a bill of exception, contending that he should have a chance to cross-examine the witness.

THE FIRST WITNESS was Raymond H. Batey, 4930 Marion dr., an employe of a life insurance company, who said he had never been a juror.

He was excused after only two questions from the judge. Batey testified that he had read or heard material concerning the Shaw case. He was then asked by Judge Haggerty, "Have you formed an opinion?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply. Judge Haggerty then said, "You are excused."

William C. Byrnes Jr., 4467 Spain, a printer who served as a criminal court juror last year, testified that he has not made up his mind on the case

and could give Shaw a fair trial.

AS WAS THE CASE yesterday, each juror today was first questioned by the judge, then cross-examined by attorneys for Shaw and the state.

Byrnes was asked by Judge Haggerty, "If you were selected for a juror, do you think you could give Clay L. Shaw a fair and impartial trial?"

"I do," was the reply. Dymond attempted to get Byrnes to testify that, although he might not have a fixed opinion on the case at this time, he did have some ideas or impressions about the case because of the publicity connected with it.

Byrnes testified that, although he might have some impressions, he had made no decision in connection with the case.

FINALLY, ALCOCK asked Byrnes, "You have no opinions to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw?"

"That is correct," said Byrnes.

Prior to the first witness taking the stand this morning, Dymond sought to have the procedure for questioning changed.

All day yesterday, the judge questioned the witnesses, then the defense cross-examined.

Dymond today wanted the state to cross-examine first and the defense to question the witness later.

JUDGE HAGGERTY denied the motion, contending that the burden is on the defense to prove the need for a change of venue and that the defense has the opportunity to fully cross-examine each witness.

Dymond took a bill of exception to the ruling.

At the start of the second day of hearings, Judge Haggerty told the jury venire, which had been assembled in the courtroom, that he expected to question 12 witnesses this morning and 28 more this afternoon.

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

PAGE 1  
STATES-ITEM  
NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-19-68  
Edition: RED FLASH  
Author: GEORGE W. HEALY  
Editor:  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63  
Character: AFO  
or  
Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.  
 Being Investigated

62 6010



The next witness was Sam A. Ganci, 2423 Hyman pl., Algiers. He said in response to Judge Haggerty's questioning that although he had heard about the case, he had no fixed opinion as to Shaw's guilt or innocence.

**UNDER QUESTIONING** by defense attorney William Wegmann, he said he had read about the case in the newspapers and had seen Garrison on television, including the Johnny Carson Show, and part of a documentary. However, he said he hadn't read any magazine articles or books concerning the case.

He said he did not read or watch television reports about the preliminary hearing of Shaw.

Asked whether he had any opinion or impression about the case, he replied, "None whatsoever."

Following Ganci's testimony, Conrad E. McCartney, 4910 Berkley, Algiers, told Judge Haggerty that, although he had read newspapers and had seen television programs concerning the case, he had no opinion about it and could render an impartial verdict.

**IN RESPONSE TO** a question by Dymond as to whether he had some impression or opinion from discussions and reading about the case, he replied, "I do not have an opinion but I recognize that anyone reading anything could have a subconscious opinion."

McCartney told Alcock that he had no conscious opinion and that he could be an impartial juror.

Warren Smith, Negro, 4140 Paris ave., told Judge Haggerty that he had a fixed opinion about the case. Judge Haggerty phrased a question about having a fixed opinion differently and Smith replied, "I couldn't give a fair trial because I have too many thoughts on the subject."

In response to another question, he said that he had read

and seen too much concerning Shaw's upcoming trial.

**HAGGERTY ASKED**, "You mean you couldn't be an impartial juror and judge this case like you would any other."

"Your honor," Smith said, "this case is extraordinary. It's been in the news and that would interfere with my constructive thinking on the matter."

"You're excused," Judge Haggerty said.

Under questioning by Judge Haggerty, Frederick F. Holstream, 7118 Perrier, said that he had no impression on the case and could be a fair juror.

He said that he had read about the case in the newspapers, watched it on television and had read the Playboy magazine issue with a Garrison interview but had skipped that article.

Under questioning by Dymond, Holstream said that he had an opinion but that it could be changed by evidence.

Alcock asked him, "Wouldn't you just try the case on the facts?"

"Right."

"You haven't heard enough facts to try the case, isn't that right?" Alcock asked.

"Right."

He was excused.

Louis T. Aites, 2025 Congress, who said he has lived in New Orleans for 12 years and served on a jury last week, testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial, if chosen as a juror.

**ON CROSS-EXAMINATION**, Aites testified that he had read none of the books nor seen any of the special television programs concerning the case.

As with other witnesses, Dymond attempted to establish the difference between a fixed opinion and a potential juror having an impression or an opinion that could be changed by testimony.

When Aites insisted that he would have to hear the evidence before he could make a decision in the case, Dymond asked him about a personal opinion right now.

"You have a personal impression that could be overcome by the evidence?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, I would say so," the witness replied.

**ALCOCK THEN** asked Aites, "You have no opinion one way or another as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Shaw, isn't that right?"

"No, I don't," said the witness.

The next witness was Albert J. Anderson, 3300 Trafalgar, who also testified that he could give Shaw a fair trial.

Dymond asked Anderson if he believed the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, a star witness in the preliminary hearing on Clay Shaw.

**ANDERSON SAID** he had an opinion about Russo's testimony but changed it.

"What changed your opinion?" asked Dymond.

"Well, my son went to school with this boy..."

**AT THIS POINT**, Haggerty stopped the questioning, contending that the only thing that mattered in the change of venue hearing is whether the witness can testify that he could give Shaw a fair trial.

After some legal argument, Dymond asked the witness, "Do you have an opinion either way as to whether Perry Russo was telling the truth?"

"No," was the reply.

**AFTER SOME MORE** questions, Dymond noted, "Your testimony changes from an opinion on Perry Raymond Russo to no opinion at all."

Wilburn L. Abel, 1440 Chartres, an engineering company supervisor, was dismissed by the judge after he testified that he had a definite opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Shaw.

The next witness was Norman P. Baquie, 236 Andry, a bank clerk, who said he had served as a juror. Baquie testified that he had no fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Shaw and felt that he could give the defendant a fair trial.

He also was asked his opinion on the veracity of testimony by Perry Russo.

**ALCOCK OBJECTED** when Dymond asked Baquie if he had an opinion as to the truthfulness of Russo's testimony.

Dymond jumped up, contending that the state's case in the preliminary hearing was "based 90 per cent on Perry Raymond Russo's testimony."

Judge Haggerty countered, "you can't make this statement..." Dymond contended "He was the only witness that testified concerning an alleged conspiracy meeting involving Shaw."

Judge Haggerty sustained Alcock's objection.

Donald S. Miller, 1230 Harmony, told Judge Haggerty that he had a fixed opinion about the case and did not feel he could serve as a juror.

**AFTER THE JUDGE** ex-

cused Miller, Paul E. Bass, Negro, took the stand and said that he had no opinion and could render a fair and impartial verdict based on evidence.

Under questioning by Dymond, he said, "I have heard so much, read so much, I

can't make up my mind." Bass said, "I just don't know what to think about it" and that he could "go into it with an open mind."

Following his testimony, Judge Haggerty recessed the court for lunch.





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

(Attn. Mr. Raupach,  
Rm. 5732)  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
(Attn. Mr. Lenihan,  
Rm. 818, 9&D)  
1 - Office, Rm. 7133  
1 - Mr. Frazier

To: **FBI, Houston (62-2115)**

Date: **March 28, 1968**

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63;  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING**

*John Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director  
REC 36

FBI File No. **62-109060-6271**  
Lab. No. **PC-A5239 BX**

Examination requested by: **Houston**

Reference: **Letter 2/26/68**

Examination requested: **Firearms**

Remarks:

**Specimen Q628-C328 is being returned to the Houston Office under separate cover by Railway Express.**

*Rec'd 5/5/72*

MAILED 9  
MAR 29 1968  
COMM-FBI

*cc lab report to  
USSS, Dept  
PAC (Crime)  
3/29/68  
6-11-68*

~~RE MAR 28 1968~~

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)  
2 - Dallas Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

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

55 APR 4 1968

57 APR 9 1968

RAF:rat(16)

TELETYPE UNIT  ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
ATTN. FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 2/26/68

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

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

*Handwritten notes:*  
J...  
PC-A5239  
5u2H

ReHOairtel, 2/23/68.

Being forwarded to the Bureau by Railway Express is a 303 Savage cartridge furnished by WILLIAM KOYE, 2/23/68, Houston, Texas in captioned matter, GBL No. B-9068870.

The Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate examination in an effort to develop any pertinent information.

Furnish results to Dallas.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Package) OILF
  - 1 - Dallas (Info)
  - 1 - Houston
- JSW/sjm  
(5)

*Handwritten note:*  
Q628 - C-308  
ONE CALIBER .303 SAVAGE  
CARTRIDGE FURNISHED  
WILLIAM KOYE 2-23-68

Copy 3-28-68 in Lab for Lab action & report

INDEX-LAB FILES

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 17 1973

REC 8

FEB 27 1968

6271

*Handwritten notes:*  
"B" list  
3-28-68  
K A/F

SEVEN

SIX



MAR 23 1968





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Houston

Date: March 28, 1968

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

FBI File No. 62-109060  
Lab. No. PC-A5239 BX

Specimens received 3/22/68

Q628-C328 One caliber .303 Savage cartridge furnished by  
William Koye, 2-23-68

Results of examination:

The submitted cartridge, Q628-C328, is a caliber .303 Savage cartridge bearing the headstamp of the Savage Arms Corporation, Westfield, Massachusetts. It is not possible to determine the year of manufacture; however, it was noted that this cartridge is not excessively oxidized and no corrosion of the type which would be present if the cartridge had been exposed to the weather for any extensive period of time is present.

Savage Model 99 rifles are the only weapons known to have been chambered for the caliber .303 Savage cartridge.

The only mark found on Q628-C328 was a mark on the rim of the cartridge which may have been produced by the extractor of a weapon. This mark is suitable for comparison purposes.

The submitted cartridge could not be loaded into and fired in Lee Harvey Oswald's caliber 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

RAF:rat (16)

*rat*

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

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: March 28, 1968

TO: SAC, Houston

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

Invoice of Contents

QC28-C328

*01-1, 2 #*

*3/1-E-5933988*

*sent H-18-7*

- Crypt.-Trans.
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FBI File No.

62-109060

3/28/68

PC-A5239 BX

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Date: 2/26/68

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-1610~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-664) (RUC)

RE: ~~REDACTED~~  
Cult of Druidic Praetorians, aka  
Black Druids  
OO: New York

Re Bureau Form 07 with enclosure to Los Angeles, 2/15/68, captioned as this communication with additional reference to Los Angeles airtels to Director, 2/1/68, 2/12/68, and 2/14/68, captioned ~~REDACTED~~ Information Concerning," and New York teletype to Director, FBI, captioned; ~~REDACTED~~ Threats Against the President."

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as this communication. A copy of the Letterhead Memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, with FD 376.

U.S. Secret Service, New York, was orally advised of information attributed to THOMAS REED described in referenced teletype of New York by SA DENNIS L. BIRTCIL. This data, including that other information concerning WALL in the enclosure, was orally reported to SA STUART KNIGHT, U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, 2/13/68, by SA CHARLES M. PAGE. SA KNIGHT noted that the "Cult of Druidic Praetorians" also known as the "Black Druids", as well as ~~REDACTED~~ were known to Secret Service locally.

Documentation of LHM follows:

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York (157-1610) (Info) (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Los Angeles (I - 157-New)

CMP/alm/rem

NOT RECORDED

MAR 25 1968

MAR 1 1968

54 APR 2 1968

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

58 MAR 29 1968

-12-68

LA 80-664

1. [REDACTED] contacted 2/1/68, by SA CHARLES M. PAGE as recited in referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/1/68. Bureau airtel to SAC, Los Angeles, 2/6/68, captioned, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California," enclosing copy of Los Angeles telegram directed to Director, FBI, 2/3/68.

2. Telephonic contact by [REDACTED] with Los Angeles Office on 2/4/68, as set forth in Los Angeles File 80-664-1.

3. Interview of [REDACTED] on 2/10/68, during his appearance at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI was conducted by SA JOSEPH C. ALSTON and SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN as noted in referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/12/68. These agents also interviewed [REDACTED] at the Los Angeles Office, 2/14/68, per referenced Los Angeles airtel, 2/14/68.

4. THOMAS REED, 5 Sunnybrook Road, Bronxville, New York, telephonically contacted the New York Office, 2/12/68, per referenced teletype to New York, 2/12/68.





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California

February 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

[REDACTED]  
Cult of Druidic Practorians  
Also Known as Black Druids

In response to his request on February 1, 1968, [REDACTED] was contacted by a Special Agent [REDACTED] of the FBI on that date at his residence, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California. [REDACTED] advised he is unemployed and the spiritual leader of a religious cult known as "Cult of Druidic Practorians", also more commonly known as the "Black Druids". Wall stated this organization was founded in New York City, October 15, 1965, as a religious-political group numbering approximately 13 young people. The religious aspect was centered in the belief in mystical occurrences and the political aspects were conservative aims. He said that the organization had no specific address or headquarters in New York City.

[REDACTED] advised that from October, 1966, to June, 1967, he was employed in New York City [REDACTED] with the Zurich Life Insurance Company, 156 Williams Street. Wall said that he left this employment to move with the Black Druids group to Los Angeles in June, 1967, where they established residence at [REDACTED]. He said that this move was also prompted by the fact that he suffered from asthma. He said that since the move to the Los Angeles area he has not been employed and subsists on the communal earnings of the young followers who now approximate 25 in number.

According to [REDACTED] the Black Druids dropped the political aspects of their organization and are now more religiously oriented with a more thorough belief in the validity of mystical experience. To this end, Wall, as leader of the group, desires to set up a corporation known as Intuitive Advice Incorporated, whose purpose will be to produce a television show illustrating the mystical beliefs of the Black Druids. This television production, however, will have satire aimed at the American Telephone and Telegraph, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Moscow, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and California Governor Ronald Reagan.

62-117500-299

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This report is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he felt that the CIA had determined the purpose of the television production and, in order to prevent its production or taping, had commenced a program of harassment. [REDACTED] said that he could not specifically substantiate that CIA was instigating this harassment but that he felt the neighboring residences at [REDACTED] Drive and [REDACTED] Los Angeles, were houses which were used as observation posts by the CIA to watch his movements. He inferred that CIA had possibly been instrumental in preventing him from being employed in Los Angeles and possibly was aware of telephone conversations that emanated from his residence.

According to [REDACTED] he had attempted to contact various law enforcement agencies concerning his allegations of harassment which he said had increased, particularly in the last month or so. He claimed that the law enforcement agencies did not respond to his complaints. He said that he, himself, personally did not make these complaints but had instructed members of his group to advise of the foregoing alleged harassments by CIA. In this connection, he said that on January 31, 1968, he had requested certain of his young male followers, who he did not name, to telephonically contact the "Chicago Tribune," the "New York Daily News" and relate the general substance of the alleged CIA harassment.

According to [REDACTED] sometime in the near future, he intends to take his group of 25 people to Hong Kong and there attempt to engage some firm to tape a television production concerning the Black Druids and their beliefs. In response to a specific inquiry as to how financing for such travel and production costs could be met, he indicated that his group had saved approximately \$8,000 and this should suffice. He stressed that he was not engaged in any "cheap publicity for the Black Druids".

[REDACTED] said that on Tuesday, January 30, 1968, he mustered his group of 25 followers and went to the British Consulate in Los Angeles, where he talked to a representative of the Consulate. [REDACTED] said that he wanted to ask the British Consulate if he could gain political asylum in Hong Kong and there produce his television taping. He indicated that this act was prompted by his feeling that harassment would never cease and that this was one good way to avoid CIA surveillance.



[REDACTED]

By way of background, Wall said that he was born July 22, 1931, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and was originally raised as a Catholic, but as a young adolescent fell away from this religion and commenced to develop a philosophy as a result of his worldly experiences and failure to maintain a continuous status quo in the four colleges that he attended. He claimed that he was a "wordly person", that he liked good stories, good liquor and women. He said that just some 25 days ago he first began to believe in God again since his youth. He stresses that his group does not use narcotics in any form, and are solely banded together in a common belief in mystical events.

As concerns [REDACTED] subsequently identified as the wife of [REDACTED], it is noted that this person, a resident of [REDACTED] Los Angeles, directed a telegram, on February 3, 1968, to Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Washington D.C., which in essence requested that someone interfere on behalf of her husband as her husband was on a "hunger strike". This telegram indicated that the [REDACTED] had called the White House and were "disconnected, probably by the CIA".

On February 4, 1968, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and advised that he was aware of some information that was to be taped on February 5, 1968, and was to be played on a local television station on February 9, 1968. He was non-specific in regard to this information.

At approximately 5:00 p.m. on February 10, 1968, [REDACTED] appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. At this time it was noted that he had under his coat a plastic superman doll and a deck of cards which he represented to be "a million dollars". [REDACTED] appeared to be under the influence of liquor and, at this time, said, "I am an Irishman that gets mad." He said he had been in a padded cell and, at this point, picked up a glass ash tray and intentionally broke it. He mentioned that he had been in a room that "was a giant light switch". He talked in a rambling manner, stating that he was going to be the next President of the United States and had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy; that he had information

[REDACTED]

that was going to lead to the next Stock Market crash, "which would be worse than the Irish potato famine," and that every item in the Los Angeles Times, a local newspaper, of February 10, 1968, was really about him. Wall was subsequently escorted from the office and was then noted to immediately stand in the middle of the street challenging a bus driver to run over him.

Mr. Thomas Reed, 5 Sunnybrook Road, Bronxville, New York, telephonically notified the New York Office of the FBI on February 12, 1968, that he had learned that [REDACTED] had been sending threatening telegrams to President Johnson, and supposedly was doing this from Los Angeles, California. According to Reed, [REDACTED] was a mental case and is under the belief that he is being persecuted by the CIA. Reed was of the opinion that [REDACTED] had been arrested recently for assaulting a police officer in Los Angeles.

On February 13, 1968, SA Stuart Knight, United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, California, was advised of the foregoing information concerning [REDACTED]. SA Knight said that the name and general activities of Wall, as well as his general background, was already known to the United States Secret Service in Los Angeles.

On February 13, 1968, files of the Identification Division of the Los Angeles Police Department were reviewed concerning [REDACTED] and under Los Angeles Police Department Number [REDACTED] it is reflected that John Doe, Number 2, subsequently identified as [REDACTED] was booked under Number [REDACTED] on February 8, 1968, for battery against a police officer [REDACTED] as described as a white male, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing 170 pounds, who refused to give his age and birth date.

[REDACTED] Arrest report reflects, among other things, that during the [REDACTED] booking, John Doe, Number 2, subsequently identified as [REDACTED] was completely irrational and refused information necessary to complete the [REDACTED] booking record. One of his comments at this time was, "Whale is a bird. I am controlling all your minds."

On February 14, 1968, [REDACTED] appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI.