

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

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 6527

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

161

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 7/23/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Flash edition, 7/23/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

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

REC-386 2-109060-6528

ECW:srl
(6)

22 JUL 25 1968

54 AUG 1 1968

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Won't

Halt Shaw

Trial, Denies

Ruling on

Warren

Report

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

— PAGE 1
New Orleans States-
Item
New Orleans, La.

Date: 7-23-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63

Character: AFO
or

Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109060-6528

Hint Appeal Of Verdict By U.S. Panel

A three-judge federal court today refused to stop the trial of Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The court also denied a motion by Shaw's attorneys for a decree that the Warren Commission Report on Kennedy's death be "valid and binding on all courts."

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS indicated they may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Edward F. Wegmann said no decision on further action will be made until he confers with his colleagues, but added:

"It is unlikely that I'm going to accept this as a final decision."

FIRST ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said he would have no comment.

The ruling today came in answer to a suit filed by Shaw seeking injunctive relief against prosecution by District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff. Shaw has been scheduled for trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. No date has been set for the trial, pending further federal court appeals.

Two other Shaw motions were also denied, including a request that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a party to the suit.

The panel also denied a request that assistants of Garrison be required to answer questions put to them by Shaw's lawyers.

"NO AUTHORITY has been cited, nor have we found

any that authorize this . . . the panel said.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President. Garrison contends that Shaw conspired with Oswald, David William Ferrie and others in New Orleans to plot the assassination.

Shaw's attorneys had sought to include the entire Warren Report as part of the evidence in the case.

AT THE END of a 26-page decision released by the Clerk of Court's office, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges James A. Comiskey Jr. and Frederick J. R. Wiebe concluded:

"As a matter of law, plaintiff Shaw's request for relief in the Federal Court is premature, for under our system of Federalism in the circumstances presented here, he must first seek vindication of his rights in the state courts as to this pending prosecution."

In the unanimous decision, the federal judges ruled on a number of other points argued by the defense:

—SHAW HAS demonstrated no constitutional invalidity in the Louisiana conspiracy statute.

—No evidentiary hearing is required prior to the ruling, as requested by attorneys for Shaw.

—The court agreed that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark should not be compelled to be made a part of the federal court action involving Shaw.

THE COURT disagreed with Shaw's contention that prosecution of the case in the state court has resulted in irreparable harm to him.

The judges concluded that stopping the trial would have serious effects on future law at the state court level.

" . . . We entertain serious doubts about the appropriateness of stopping a pending state court prosecution to consider a request of plaintiff (Shaw) for a declaratory judgement as to the constitutionality of . . . the conspiracy statute under which he is being prosecuted."

AT ANOTHER point, the court said, "Our doubt about the propriety of giving consideration to the request for declaratory relief in the circumstances of this case is based upon our concern that by permitting a defendant to interrupt a state court prosecution to challenge the statute under which he is being prosecuted, we would open the door to constant disruption of state court criminal proceedings."

The 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman was arrested on the charge March 1, 1967, and a special three-judge state panel later ruled the state had sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial following a preliminary hearing. Shaw was indicted on the conspiracy charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 22, 1967.

The federal court suit was filed following rulings denying Shaw's plea for a change of venue.

SHAW HAD charged in his

suit that he was being prosecuted in bad faith by Garrison and ~~that his~~ constitutional rights were being violated because of the manner in which Garrison and his staff were conducting the investigation.

Shaw's attorneys had contended that the district attorney had Shaw indicted "solely and only for the purpose of using him as a vehicle to the forum which they (Garrison and his staff) sought for their attacks on the Warren Report."

Shaw's attorneys alleged that their client was being used as a pawn in a "false and fraudulent investigation of the Kennedy assassination."

But the court observed that Shaw's attorneys did not claim continuous harassment of their client, as was the case in other legal actions cited, where federal courts intervened to protect individual constitutional rights.

THE COURT noted that on the one hand, Shaw's attorneys say that Garrison is not motivated by any expectation of getting a valid conviction, and on the other hand that they fear their client may be convicted.

The court contends that an acquittal at the state level would end any alleged injury to Shaw.

It was also noted by the three-man panel that Shaw is entitled to federal review of state court proceedings "and relief from any unjust consequences which may suffer during such proceedings."

Director _____

CRIME RECORDS

FILE

C. AGUSTIN FOR RAFAEL

Title _____

SAC _____

ASAC _____

Supv. _____

Agent _____

SE _____

IC _____

CC _____

Steno _____

Clerk _____

RE: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign _____
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- Rotor #: _____
- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Search and return
- See me
- Serial # _____
- Post
- Send to _____
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by _____
- Type

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

~~SEVENTH~~

Attached letter is forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate handling as it originated outside the United States.

62-109060

SAC JOHN F. MALONE
Office New York

[Handwritten initials]

*Reading slip
Done
7-21-67
See reverse side*

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to the FBI, New York.

It bears the postmark of Merida, Badajoz, Spain, dated July 9, 1968

The return address reads:

Agustin Correa Rafael
Avenida del Pilar, S.N. (no number)
Badajoz, Spain.

President John F. Kennedy
ASSASSINATION of

Badajoz, July 7, 1968

(No salutation)

A few lines to tell you that if you wish to know about the gang which assassinated the Kennedy's, you should have a Special Agent come to this address and ask for a man by this name:

~~Agustin Correa Rafael~~
~~Avenida del Pilar, S.N. (no number)~~

However, prior to that, you should deliver this amount to the following address:

Calle Bildre (?) No. 13, grupo 12
Barrio Entrebias
Madrid

The name is:

~~Carmen Fuentes~~

I am a smuggler of American tobacco and have been in the gang and know its leader. He has the route from America to Portugal.

REC-9 62-109060-6529

Come as soon as you receive this letter. If you do not wish to take the money along, it makes no difference to me. You will give it for sure provided you make a commitment to give a good reward after you batch him.

22 JUL 25 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

150
11-68
55 AUG 21 1968

COPY FILED IN

At any rate (?), come right away so that we can reach an understanding.

Signed: Agustin Correa

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: No amount is stated. In reply, the writer should be addressed as: "Dear Mr. Correa."

Badajoz di 4 Del 7.68.

cuatro letras para de arde que sigue ven
saber cual es la banda del asesinato
De las guarnides pasan si unjante
especial para estas cosas y preguntate
por este nombre ~~Justicia Carrea Rafael~~

Benita del pilar sin numero
pero antes entreguen esta cantidad
estas cosas. El bilde. n. 13 grupo. 12

Barrio entubias. Madric - astin man bre
62-109060

Carmen Fuentes

Yosoi Contra bandis ta detakao
amuri loro o yustado vresa banda

yeamos loal jefe
tierra serruta desde america
afortugal

Bengal comprando como
lejan esta carta sino quierdes
traer el dinero mes y qual yaladarar
siempre quise con pramuntan
ador una buena keon funsacando
loaya lejido

desodos bengal en sequi dafarapo
nos nos dia cuerdo
JUSTIN CHIN
Justin Chinn

FBI

Date: 7/24/68

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,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Final Edition, 7/23/68, concerning above-captioned matter.

Copies of this newspaper article are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ls

62-109060-6530

REC 54

NOT RECORDED

2 JUL 26 1968

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

ECW:srl
(6)

5- Sullivan

59 AUG 2-1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

REP

1 - Dallas - Bureau - 8/15/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. COURT REFUSES TO HALT SHAW TRIAL

No Ruling On Validity Of Report

A three-judge federal court today refused to stop the trial of Clay L. Shaw, under indictment for conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The court also denied a motion by Shaw's attorneys for

a decree that the Warren Commission Report on Kennedy's death be "valid and binding on all courts."

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS indicated they may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Edward F. Wegmann said no decision on further action will be made until he confers with his colleagues, but added:

"It is unlikely that I'm going to accept this as a final decision."

FIRST ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said he would have no comment.

The ruling today came in

answer to a suit filed by Shaw seeking injunctive relief against prosecution by District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff. Shaw has been scheduled for trial before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. No date has been set for the trial, pending further federal court appeals.

Two other Shaw motions were also denied, including a request that U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark be made a party to the suit. The panel also denied a request that assistants of Garrison be required to answer

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

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Clay L. Shaw

Date: 7-23-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

11/22/63
Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109060-6530

ENCLOSURE

questions put to them by Shaw's lawyers.

"NO AUTHORITY has been cited, nor have we found any that authorize this . . ." the panel said.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President. Garrison contends that Shaw conspired with Oswald, David William Ferrie and others in New Orleans to plot the assassination.

Shaw's attorneys had sought to include the entire Warren Report as part of the evidence in the case.

AT THE END of a 26-page decision released by the Clerk of Court's office, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges James A. Comiskey Jr. and Frederick J. R. Heebe concluded:

"As a matter of law, plaintiff Shaw's request for relief in the Federal Court is premature, for under our system of Federalism in the circumstances presented here, he must first seek vindication of his rights in the state courts as to this pending prosecution."

In the unanimous decision, the federal judges ruled on a number of other points argued by the defense:

—SHAW HAS demonstrated no constitutional invalidity in the Louisiana conspiracy statute.

—No evidentiary hearing is required prior to the ruling, as requested by attorneys for Shaw.

—The court agreed that U.S. Attorney General Ramsay Clark should not be compelled to be made a part of the federal court action involving Shaw.

THE COURT disagreed with Shaw's contention that prosecution of the case in the state court has resulted in irreparable harm to him.

The judges concluded that stopping the trial would have serious effects on future law at the state court level.

We entertain serious

doubts about the appropriateness of stopping a pending state court prosecution.

to consider a request of plaintiff (Shaw) for a declaratory judgement as to the constitutionality of . . . the conspiracy statute under which he is being prosecuted."

AT ANOTHER point, the court said, "Our doubt about the propriety of giving consideration to the request for declaratory relief in the circumstances of this case is based upon our concern that by permitting a defendant to interrupt a state court prosecution to challenge the statute under which he is being prosecuted, we would open the door to constant disruption of state court criminal proceedings."

The 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman was arrested on the charge March 1, 1967, and a special three-judge state panel later ruled the state had sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial following a preliminary hearing. Shaw was indicted on the conspiracy charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 22, 1967.

The federal court suit was filed following rulings denying Shaw's plea for a change of venue.

SHAW HAD charged in his suit that he was being prosecuted in bad faith by Garrison and that his constitutional rights were being violated because of the manner in which Garrison and his staff were conducting the investigation.

Shaw's attorneys had contended that the district attorney had Shaw indicted "solely and only for the purpose of using him as a vehicle to the forum which they (Garrison and his staff) sought for their attacks on the Warren Report."

Shaw's attorneys alleged that their client was being used as a pawn in a "false and fraudulent investigation of the Kennedy assassination."

But the court observed that Shaw's attorneys did not claim continuous harassment of their client, as was the case in other legal actions cited, where federal courts intervened to protect individual constitutional rights.

THE COURT noted that on the one hand, Shaw's attorneys say that Garrison is not motivated by any expectation of getting a valid conviction, and on the other hand that they fear their client may be convicted.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/23/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

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

JFM:chs

Walter

WCS/M

62-109060-6531

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

JUL 23 1968

TELETYPE

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	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

452PM URGENT 7-23-68 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TWENTYTHREE INSTANT REPORTED THAT A THREE-JUDGE FEDERAL COURT TODAY REFUSED TO STOP THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW WHO IS UNDER INDICTMENT FOR CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE COURT ALSO DENIED A MOTION BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS FOR A DECREE THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON KENNEDY'S DEATH BE "VALID AND BINDING ON ALL COURTS." THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE RULING TODAY CAME IN ANSWER TO A SUIT FILED BY SHAW SEEKING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST PROSECUTION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON AND HIS STAFF.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT TWO OTHER MOTIONS WERE ALSO DENIED WHICH INCLUDED A REQUEST THAT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK BE MADE A PARTY TO THE SUIT AND A REQUEST

END PAGE ONE

Blair
Rosen

Ce

REC 49 62-109060-6531

JUL 26 1968

5-1 Paulson

59 AUG 1-1968

COPIES DESTROYED
40 JAN 16 1973

THAT ASSISTANTS OF GARRISON BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT AT THE END OF THE TWENTYSIX PAGE DECISION RELEASED BY THE CLERK OF COURT'S OFFICE, FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, THE THREE JUDGES CONCLUDED "AS A MATTER OF LAW, PLAINTIFF SHAW'S REQUEST FOR RELIEF IN THE FEDERAL COURT IS PREMATURE, FOR UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF FEDERALISM IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES PRESENTED HERE, HE MUST FIRST SEEK VINDICATION OF HIS RIGHTS IN THE STATE COURT AS TO THIS PENDING PROSECUTION." THE ARTICLE STATED THAT IN THE UNANIMOUS DECISION THE FEDERAL JUDGES RULED ON A NUMBER OF OTHER POINTS ARGUED BY THE DEFENSE. NAMELY, SHAW HAS DEMONSTRATED NO CONSTITUTIONAL INVALIDITY IN THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY STATUTE, NO EVIDENTIARY HEARING IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE RULING AS REQUESTED BY ATTORNEYS FOR SHAW, THE COURT DISAGREED WITH SHAW'S CONTENTION THAT PROSECUTION OF THE CASE IN STATE COURT HAS RESULTED IN IRREPARABLE HARM TO HIM

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STATING THAT A ACQUITTAL AT THE STATE LEVEL WOULD END AN
ALLEGED INJURY TO SHAW. THE JUDGES CONCLUDED THAT STOPPING
THE TRIAL WOULD HAVE SERIOUS EFFECTS ON FUTURE LAW AT THE
STATE COURT LEVEL.

THE FEDERAL JUDGES NOTED THAT SHAW IS ENTITLED TO FEDERAL
REVIEW OF STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS "AND RELIEF FROM ANY UNJUST
CONSEQUENCES WHICH HE MAY SUFFER DURING SUCH PROCEEDINGS."

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEYS INDICATED
THE MAY APPEAL TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

SLB

FBI WASH DC

T

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 7/24/68

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

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

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

OO - DALLAS

REC-3

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 5/24/68, setting forth information concerning newspaper publicity appearing at New Orleans concerning the organization entitled "We The People Speak of America, Inc.", BALTZER J. CONRAD, President.

██████████ Intelligence Division, Dallas PD, advised 7/24/68 that telegram received by Chief of Police 7/23/68, signed "We The People of America, WILLIAM F. GILLEN, JR., Vice President, ALFRED LUCICH, JR., Treasurer, as follows:

Texas

"We intend to be in the City of Dallas this coming week end with our mobile unit. We intend to solicit names on a national petition to the national government to open the closed Kennedy assassination file. Please advise us of any necessary permit or send same to P. O. Box 29426, New Orleans, 70129. Thank you for your help."

██████████ advised he had received information on 7/24/68 that BALTZER JOHN CONRAD, a former house officer of the Hotel New Orleans and a former cab driver, both at New Orleans, was the head of an organization seeking to obtain signatures on a petition to have the assassination investigation reopened.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New Orleans (89-69) (info)
- 2 - Dallas

WRH:jeg
 (6)

C. C. Bishop

EX-105 62-109060-6532

REC-3

6 JUL 25 1968

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

53 AUG 2 1968

DL 89-43

[REDACTED] ADVISED THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD
STATED THAT CONRAD IS ALWAYS ARMED WITH A .38 SPECIAL REVOLVER.

[REDACTED] has been advised that Dallas files contain
no references to GILLEN or LUCICH, and of the information in
ref airtel.

[REDACTED] stated he would advise Dallas Office of any further
developments this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 17, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen *[Signature]*

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

SUBJECT: "THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT" *Book*
AUTHOR JIM BISHOP

SYNOPSIS:

The last two installments, which concludes Mr. Bishop's book, have been reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and the General Investigative Division. Bishop's usual technique of skipping from one scene to another to describe activities of principals involved is followed. He vividly describes the autopsy of the President and the descriptive narrative used regarding the embalming and dressing of the President is unusual. His book is concluded when he describes Mrs. Kennedy observing the President in the East Room of the Capital, snipping a lock of the President's hair and saying, "It isn't Jack."

The FBI and FBI personnel are favorably mentioned on numerous occasions. However, Bishop is inaccurate in several instances and corrections should be made. These are as follows:

(1) Page 524 concerning the autopsy, it is mentioned Dr. Humes collected 12 grains of metal from the President's head. It is not known whether this is accurate as only two particles of lead were delivered to the Laboratory. One weighed 1.65 grains, the other .15 grains, total 1.80 grains. This will be mentioned to Bishop.

(2) Page 530, Paragraph 1, Bishop refers to Lee Harvey Oswald's identification record showing the Marine Corps fingerprinted him on "October 24, 1965" and that he had been "honorably discharged on September 13, 1960, and had been arrested for distributing Free Cuba pamphlets on the streets of New Orleans on August 9, 1963." This statement is in error. "October 24, 1965" should read "October 24, 1956" "Honorably discharged" does not appear on Oswald's identification record and should be deleted. Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene arising out of a scuffle involving Oswald when he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets. These will be clearly pointed out to Bishop.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

JUL 27 1968

ENCLOSURE ENC. BEHIND FILE
KMR:dcs

(9) dcs to Hall
51 AUG 28 1968
JUL 24 1968

REC. 27.

62-109060-65323

JUL 30 1968 CONTINUED - OVER

[Handwritten signature]

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

(3) Page 590, beginning Paragraph 1 and continuing to the middle of Page 591, Bishop discusses the President's autopsy. He mentions SAs Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert were ordered to draw up a summary of their observations, "even though they had no medical qualifications, they could not wait for word from Parkland Hospital." Bishop quotes O'Neill's and Sibert's report concerning the probing of the wound in the President's back saying "Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger." Bishop said, "the use of the phrase 'end of the opening' was a conclusion. No one had called it 'the end of the opening.'" Bishop then said, "it is one thing to draw attention to a mystery; it is another to resolve the mystery without qualification. Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman followed FBI Agents into the trap." Bishop then explains how doctors believed the bullet worked out through external cardiac massage. Bishop is wrong in connection with these comments. Our Agents: (a) did not have to wait for word from Parkland Hospital. Their job was to observe the autopsy that night only. (b) Their report was a detailed report of oral comments furnished by the examining physicians. (c) They were not drawn into any trap. Bishop will be asked to delete these items or revise this portion referring him to the Commission Report, Page 89, which covers this matter since his comments are not accurate.

(4) Page 594, last paragraph and Page 595, Bishop describes how the assassination brought all the "nuts" out of the woodwork. He said "the funniest was the old lady who reminded the police that a partly eaten chicken sandwich had been found on the sixth floor. The suggestion was to examine Oswald's stool for the next few days and, if chemical analysis detected chicken, could be sure they had the right man. The policeman who took the call said that this would make Oswald the chicken S__t assassin." This certainly is considered in poor taste but will not be mentioned to Bishop.

(5) On Page 625, Paragraph 2, Bishop discusses Chief Curry furnishing the evidence to the FBI, and he referred to SA Vincent Drain, "the big smiler." In describing SA Drain in this matter, Bishop has utilized literary license to describe in his own words the pleasant personality of SA Drain. This is pointed out; however, it is not going to be mentioned to Bishop.

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

(6) On Page 645, there is a footnote referring to number of grains of bullets located. Item (5) Bishop mentions fragments from President Kennedy's head as 1.65 and 9.15. This should be 1.65 and 0.15 and will be brought to his attention.

(7) Page 645, and 646, Bishop is discussing the examination of the Presidential limousine, Page 646, Line 3 and 4 he said, "a shortwave aerial on the left side was broken off. Robert Frazier guessed it might have happened when Clint Hill made a dash for the back of the car...." Bishop will be asked to remove "Robert Frazier guessed."

(8) Page 646, Paragraph 1, Line 4, continuing with the car examination and the crack in the windshield, Bishop said, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully dusted with a camel hair brush." This should read, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully scraped with a sharp knife blade." Bishop will be advised.

(9) On Page 646, last paragraph, Line 2, Bishop said, "the two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed, spread on the floor of the White House garage to be felt and dusted. On the back seat, and on the rug, FBI men picked up dry clots of blood and brain tissue." These two sentences are in error and should be corrected to read as follows: "The two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed and examined. On the back seat and on the rug, FBI men picked up clots of blood and brain tissue." These suggested corrections will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Pages 650 and 651, Bishop is discussing the evidence which was being flown from Dallas to Washington. In Paragraph 3, Lines 4 and 5, Page 650, he describes SA Drain boarding the military aircraft and that Secret Service Agent Lawson offered to help Drain with the packages. Bishop said, "The FBI man declined with thanks. He clutched the material because his function was to protect the chain of evidence." A check was made with Dallas and actually the packages were handed to a military representative for placing aboard the aircraft. This will be mentioned to Bishop for correction.

(10) On Page 651, Paragraph 2, in Item (2) he said, "Three spent shells, 6.5 millimeter, found on sixth floor...."

Deleted from Bishop's letter as he could not twist his draft to indicate Drain to handle this as insignificant at a new time comment on!

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

This should read, "Two of the three spent shells." In Line 12 he refers to a "6.6 millimeter bolt action rifle...." This should be a "6.5 millimeter...." These corrections will be brought to Bishop's attention.

(11) Beginning with the last paragraph on Page 671 and continuing on Page 672, Bishop is back discussing SA Drain aboard the military aircraft. He said, "The FBI Agent never traveled on a military plane before and, as he approached the ladder laden with packages of evidence, the military personnel had saluted him." He describes how SA Drain returned the salute and considered it a ridiculous gesture, and Drain did not know why he had done it. These comments by Bishop are not true as we checked with Dallas and determined that SA Drain has ridden military planes before and did not salute.

Continuing on Page 672, Paragraph 1, while describing SA Drain on the air force plane resting, he mentions a sergeant attempting to remove Drain's shoes because he appeared tired. A check with Dallas concerning this statement determined that this incident never happened. These items will be brought to Bishop's attention suggesting to him that appropriate corrections be made.

ACTION:

This concludes Bishop's book. If approved, these items will be mentioned in a letter to Bishop.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]
b
Rosen
AB
R
Buck

DETAILS - OVER

[Handwritten initials]

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

DETAILS:

The last two installments which conclude Bishop's book, "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" has been reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and the General Investigative Division. These two installments include Pages 519 through 688.

Bishop describes the people waiting on the 17th floor of the Bethesda Naval Hospital and Mrs. Kennedy in her blood-stained clothing. He said the guests tried to become accustomed to the blood and brains and that it was impossible.

Bishop with his typical writing technique, skips from one scene to another to describe principals and their actions during the period of time which his book covers. He describes the Secret Service men examining the Presidential limousine and also describes FBI Agents examining it and obtaining their evidence.

Bishop has utilized information in these last two supplements which we previously furnished to him. Bishop reverts to Dallas, describes the actions of police officials in Dallas and also Lee Harvey Oswald when he was brought before the press reporters near midnight at the Dallas Police Department. In this respect, referring to this press conference, Bishop said the press made a fiasco of the interview following which Oswald was removed and District Attorney Henry Wade continued the press interview.

The last supplement which begins on Page 641, describes the problems involved in arranging for the President's funeral and the preparations being made for the receipt of the President's body in the East Room of the White House and that a decision was being made whether the President's casket would be opened or closed.

Again on several occasions, Bishop reverts back to Dallas and describes Oswald at the Dallas Police Department where he was locked up for the night but was allowed to keep his clothing on this occasion.

On Page 654, Bishop is describing Oswald and his activities in his cell. Paragraph 3 could be considered in

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

poor taste. Bishop said, "he went to his cell--the one in the middle--washed his hands in the chipped sink, urinated in the sloping basin built into the floor, and settled down for the night. Frequently throughout the book Bishop utilizes similar terminology, and this will not be brought to his attention.

Following the completion of the autopsy and the embalming of the President, both of which will be briefly described later, Bishop describes the movement of the President's body to the east wing of the White House and its placement in that room.

He then describes the quietness of the East Room and how Mrs. Kennedy came into the room on the arm of Robert Kennedy. He said of her, she looked exhausted, and therefore approached the casket.

Bishop said the Secret Service men lifted the lid high and stepped down, and the Attorney General helped the lady up the step. She stood looking in, still wearing his blood on her strawberry dress and dried on her stockings. She stared at the image and asked for scissors. Hill got them. She reached in and snipped a lock of hair. Robert Kennedy glanced at his brother and turned his glance down. Mrs. Kennedy held the snip of hair and the scissors. Then she turned away. "It isn't Jack," she said. This concluded his book.

In connection with the autopsy and the embalming, to give some idea of the extent to which Bishop describes these activities, on Page 539, Paragraph 2, he describes the examination of the President's brain and how the doctors were standing behind the President's head peering, whispering, and making notes. He said the cerebellum was fixed with formaldehyde because the brain, in its common state within the skull, does not lend itself to adequate examination. He described it, "like an intact walnut, the brain forms two complete hemispheres." He thereafter mentioned how more than half the right hemisphere was gone.

On Page 540, continuing with the description of the autopsy and those who were in attendance, Bishop said Humes and Boswell cut the scalp down to both ears. Bits of the skull continued to fall off, and fissure fractures ran like tributaries to a deep lake on top. The doctors required a

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

little saw work to remove the top of the skull. Studying the Xrays, they were able to locate and lift the two bullet fragments in the front of the brain. As they worked, the doctors must have reasoned that death from this wound would be practically instantaneous. This is the type of descriptive narrative that Bishop has utilized throughout his book.

In connection with the embalming of President Kennedy's body, on Page 657, Bishop refers to this action as "the final abuse of the body was underway." He describes how pumping leads were established under the armpits and how one forced a formaldehyde compound through the arteries of the body as the tube on the opposite side accepted the last of the body's blood. He described the reactions of the men who were performing the embalming as being efficient, silent, and trembling. Bishop describes how a cosmetician "studied the bloated face." Bishop then said the art of making the body presentable is no favor to the dead. It is designed to please the next of kin to assure the living that he sleeps. Bishop said the ultimate hypocrisy is jamming shoes on the dead.

Continuing with this process he describes how the morticians matched the President's hair and said, a slight curved mesh was fashioned for the missing part of the head. It had a malleable fabric. The scalp would be pulled tight over it.

Bishop describes how the casket was rolled in on a trolley, President's clothing brought in and placed on a chair. He then describes how touches of compound were placed on the President's eyelids to keep them closed, and the eye lashes were brought down. Bishop said white shorts were brought up over the legs. Black socks were peeled upward over the feet and ankles. The unresistant body began to take on the hue, the composed expression of John F. Kennedy. This descriptive narrative utilized by Bishop is certainly unusual and in many instances may be considered by readers as being somewhat ghoulish.

The FBI and FBI personnel are mentioned on numerous occasions throughout these last two installments. Much of the information he has utilized is that which has previously been furnished to him. Comments by Bishop are favorable;

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

however, there are instances of inaccuracies and errors, and corrections should be made.

On Page 524, in connection with the autopsy and in examination of the President's cranial vault, it is mentioned Dr. Humes collected 12 grains of metal from the President's head. It is not known whether this is accurate as only two particles of lead were delivered to the Laboratory. One weighed 1.65 grains, the other .15 grains, total 1.80 grains. This will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Page 530, Paragraph 1, Bishop refers to Lee Harvey Oswald's identification record showing the Marine Corps fingerprinted him on "October 24, 1965" and that he had been "honorably discharged on September 13, 1960, and had been arrested for distributing Free Cuba pamphlets on the streets of New Orleans on August 9, 1963." This statement is in error. "October 24, 1965" should read "October 24, 1956" "Honorably discharged" does not appear on Oswald's identification record and should be deleted. Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene" arising out of a scuffle involving Oswald when he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets. These will be clearly pointed out to Bishop.

In this connection, Oswald had never been honorably discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps. He assumed a six year military obligation when he enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956. On September 11, 1959, based upon his request for a dependency discharge and appropriate inquiries by Marine Corps personnel, Oswald was released from active duty and was transferred to the reserves for the remainder of his six year period ending 12/3/62. Following receipt of information by the Marine Corps that Oswald had traveled to Russia and attempted to renounce his United States citizenship, the case was reviewed by the Marine Corps, and on September 13, 1960, Oswald was given an undesirable discharge.

Concerning Oswald's arrest on August 9, 1963, in New Orleans, this was for "disturbing the peace by creating a scene." This arrest was made by local police when Oswald and a group of anti-Castro Cubans engaged in a scuffle on the street caused by Oswald distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets.

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

On Page 590, beginning with Paragraph 1 and continuing to Page 591, Bishop is again discussing the President's autopsy explaining that Xrays, colored photographs, and black and white photographs were being taken. In addition, each doctor had pressed a finger into the small hole at the base of the neck of the President and resistance was felt between the first and second knuckle. Bishop then says, "the FBI men Sibert and O'Neill, had been ordered to draw up a summary of their observations and, even though they had no medical qualifications, they could not wait for word from Parkland Hospital." In connection with this statement, Bishop is in error, as it was not the responsibility of SA Sibert and O'Neill to wait for word from the Parkland Hospital as they were there primarily to witness the autopsy of President Kennedy and to report the oral observations of the examining physicians and to promptly submit their report when the autopsy was completed at Bethesda Naval Hospital on 11/22/63. This was absolutely the limit of their responsibility.

Paragraph 2, Page 590, Bishop quotes direct from the FD-302 submitted by SAs Sibert and O'Neill concerning the opening in the President's back which was probed by Dr. Humes. Bishop said "this opening was probed by Dr. Humes with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger." Bishop said, "the use of the phrase 'end of the opening' was a conclusion. No one had called it 'the end of an opening.'" In connection with this statement, both Sibert and O'Neill reported the oral observations of the examining physicians and did not voice or reduce to writing their suggested opinions. Bishop will be advised and it will be recommended to him that these comments be deleted.

Bishop continues by saying, "It is one thing to draw attention to a mystery; it is another to resolve the mystery without qualification. Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman followed the FBI Agents into the trap." Bishop then discusses how the examining physicians were probing the wound in the President's back, they could not find an exit or lanes for an outlet of the entry wound. It was from this initial finding

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

by the doctors who indicated the pattern was clear, that one bullet had entered the President's back and had worked its way out of the body by external cardiac massage. This occurred when it was reported to Dr. Humes that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

In connection with the latter statement that Agents were drawn into a trap, this is completely erroneous and a misleading statement on the part of Bishop. He apparently is trying to indicate there was some mystery about the President's wound. This would be misleading to the public. The President's Commission took this into consideration and when the facts were reported as indicated on Page 89 of the Commission's Report, the Commission said that during the early stages of the autopsy, the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. On the following day when Dr. Humes consulted with Dr. Malcom Perry at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, he ascertained that the exit wound had been obliterated when a tracheotomy was performed on the President.

Page 594, last paragraph and Page 595, Bishop describes how the assassination brought all the "nuts" out of the woodwork. He said, "the funniest was the old lady who reminded the police that a partly eaten chicken sandwich had been found on the sixth floor. The suggestion was to examine Oswald's stool for the next few days and, if chemical analysis detected chicken, could be sure they had the right man. The policeman who took the call said that this would make Oswald the chicken S__t assassin." This certainly is considered in poor taste but will not be mentioned to Bishop.

On Page 625, Paragraph 2, Bishop is discussing Dallas Chief of Police Curry turning over the evidence to the FBI for transmittal to Washington for examination. He said "In the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Vincent Drain, the big smiler, agreed. He phoned Gordon Shanklin, still in his office down the street that Jessie Curry had agreed to the lending of the evidence." SA Drain did accept the evidence for transmittal to Washington, and Bishop has taken literary license in describing SA Drain and his pleasant personality by using the descriptive narrative, "the big smiler." This will not be brought to Bishop's attention.

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

On Page 644 continuing onto 645, Bishop describes the men of the Laboratory Division waiting to receive evidence for examination. He describes the metal grains that were received from the autopsy. By use of a footnote on 645, he describes the number of fragmented grains of bullets located, and in Item Number 5 mentions the two fragments received from President Kennedy's head as 1.65 and 2.15. This should be corrected to read 1.65 and 2.15, and Bishop will be notified.

The last paragraph on Page 645 and continuing on Page 646, Bishop describes the examination of the President's limousine by our Agents. On Page 646, Line 3 and 4, he said, "a shortwave aerial on the left side was broken off. Robert Frazier guessed it might have happened when Clint Hill made a dash for the back of the car...." Bishop will be asked to remove "Robert Frazier guessed."

Continuing on Page 646, Paragraph 1, Line 4, continuing with the car examination and the crack in the windshield, Bishop said, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully dusted with a camel hair brush." This should read, "A receptacle was held under it, then Frazier ordered it carefully scraped with a sharp knife blade." Bishop will be advised.

On Page 646, last paragraph, Line 2, Bishop said, "the two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed, spread on the floor of the White House garage to be felt and dusted. On the back seat, and on the rug, FBI men picked up dry clots of blood and brain tissue." These two sentences are in error and should be corrected to read as follows: "The two limousine blankets, sealed in pockets in the doors, were removed and examined. On the back seat and on the rug, FBI men picked up clots of blood and brain tissue." These suggested corrections will be mentioned to Bishop.

On Pages 650 and 651, Bishop is discussing the evidence which was being flown from Dallas to Washington. In Paragraph 3, Lines 4 and 5, Page 650, he describes SA Drain boarding the military aircraft and that Secret Service Agent Lawson offered to help Drain with the packages. Bishop said "The FBI man declined with thanks. He clutched the material because his function was to protect the chain of evidence." A check was made with Dallas and actually the packages were

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

handed to a military representative for placing aboard the aircraft. This will be mentioned to Bishop for correction.

On Page 651, Paragraph 2, in Item (2) he said, "Three spent shells, 6.5 millimeter, found on sixth floor...." This should read, "Two of the three spent shells." In Line 12 he refers to a "6.6 millimeter bolt action rifle...." This should be a "6.5 millimeter...." These corrections will be brought to Bishop's attention.

Beginning with the last paragraph on Page 671 and continuing on Page 672, Bishop is back discussing SA Drain aboard the military aircraft. He said, "The FBI Agent never traveled on a military plane before and, as he approached the ladder laden with packages of evidence, the military personnel had saluted him." He describes how SA Drain returned the salute and considered it a ridiculous gesture, and Drain did not know why he had done it. These comments by Bishop are not true as we checked with Dallas and determined that SA Drain has ridden military planes before and did not salute.

Continuing on Page 672, Paragraph 1, while describing SA Drain on the air force plane resting, he mentions a sergeant attempting to remove Drain's shoes because he appeared tired. A check with Dallas concerning this statement determined that this incident never happened. These items will be brought to Bishop's attention suggesting to him that appropriate corrections be made.

It is noted we made a check with the Dallas Office concerning the statements relating to SA Drain and found that they were not true and, therefore, it is evident that Bishop has taken literary license in regard to these remarks.

As previously mentioned, Bishop concluded his book with this last supplement. If Bishop follows the recommendation previously sent to him, the Bureau should be favorably represented.

Rosen *Walt* *AS*

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I am conducting some research on the Presidents Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (The Warren Commission).

I would feel deeply appreciative if you could supply me with some information on this subject. Could you please tell me what are the requirements to become an agent of your agency? Also, is the future agents background gone into in great detail?

Is there any way that I may obtain a copy of an F.B.I. report filed on December 9, 1963. The report is in connection with the weapon used by Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination, a Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 Italian carbine.

Could you also supply me with the address of both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service.

Thank you very much for your kind and helpful assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Harrison Sr.

Dan Harrison Jr.
12603 Gradwell street
Lakewood, California.
90715

EX-103

REC-1

62-109060-653

25 JUL 31 1968

CORRECTED



*recd
ab 7-29-68
RUEper*

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EX-103

RE: 62-109060-6535

July 29, 1968

Mr. Dan Harrison, Jr.
12608 Gradwell Street
Lakewood, California 90715

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I received your letter of July 23rd, and I am glad to learn of your interest in the FBI.

Although I would like to be of help to you in connection with your research, we do not have any material to send you regarding the Warren Commission. All the data developed by this Bureau in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Commission for its consideration, and the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports or the reports themselves.

The addresses you requested are:

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Director
United States Secret Service
Washington, D. C. 20226

In answer to your question, a thorough background investigation is conducted concerning each Special Agent applicant. Enclosed is some literature setting forth the qualifications for the position of Special Agent of this Bureau. I hope it will answer any other questions you might have.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

TEB/PA
John
Hoover

Note and enclosures next page.

OVER

MAILED 27
JUL 29 1968
COMM-FBI

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

59

Enclosures (2)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RWE:ncr (3)

88-1433

edm

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↓

Mr. Dan Harrison, Jr.

Enclosures
FBI Career Opportunities
SA Position Sheet

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

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

AUG 2 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:49 PM URGENT 8-2-68 JKW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. MISC.

INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, AUGUST TWO INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CLAY U. SHAW'S ATTORNEYS ^{LA} FIXED NOTICE THURSDAY THAT THEY INTEND TO APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK PROSECUTION OF SHAW ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE NOTICE OF APPEAL WAS FIXED IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ALSO FIXED A MOTION ASKING FOR THE SPECIAL THREE-JUDGE COURT WHICH RECENTLY HEARD ANOTHER SHAW APPEAL TO STAY STATE PROSECUTION UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE NEWEST APPEAL.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

59 AUG 12 1968

F10

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	

REC.

62-109060-6537

6 AUG 6 1968

5- [Signature]

mem
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 10 1968

was submitted 3 C. H. ES
9/10/68

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/2/68

Attached relates to the pending trial of Clay L. Shaw at New Orleans, Louisiana, who is being charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

WCS/w

WCS/w

JFM

62-109060-6538

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

AUG 1 1968

TELETYPE

- 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 _____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:12 PM URGENT 8-1-68 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

B. P. Ryan

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST ONE
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY,
JR. TODAY SET SEPTEMBER TEN AS THE STARTING DATE FOR THE
LONG POSTPONED TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW, CHARGED BY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON WITH CONSPIRING TO MURDER THE LATE
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT THE
TRIAL COULD BE BLOCKED AGAIN IF SHAW'S ATTORNEYS DECIDE TO
APPEAL A DECISION BY A THREE-JUDGE PANEL THAT REFUSED TO BLOCK
GARRISON'S PROSECUTION OF SHAW.

[Handwritten signature]

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPEAL HAD
NOT BEEN FILED BY TODAY BY DEFENCE ATTORNEYS BUT THAT SHAW HAS
UNTIL TOMORROW TO FILE WITH THE CLERK OF FEDERAL COURT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

REC 5 62-109060-6538

END.

JIM

FBI WASH DC

59 AUG 9 - 1968

cc Lemhan

6 AUG 6 1968

[Handwritten signature]

*R. E. Lemhan
a. v. v. v.
7:45 pm
8/1/68*

FBI

Date: 7/31/68

REC 102
at

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)

WCS phy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Brady
WCS

Enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers on 7/30/68.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

C

REC 102

C
CLOSURE

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

62-109060-653

4 AUG 1 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

C. C. Bishop

WCS
DeLoach

35

57 AUG 14 1968

Approved: _____

WCS
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

RECORDED + 1 copy of enclosure in machine 218946 RUI/ep

Police Will Probe Case of Alleged Bertrand Use

Officer's Statement Brings Giarrusso Action

DALLAS, TEXAS
Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said Saturday that he has written an inter-office directive asking for an investigation surrounding the revelation by Ptn. Aloysius Habighorst that Clay Shaw once allegedly admitted he used the alias "Clay Bertrand." **DALLAS, TEXAS**

In the memorandum, Giarrusso asked Assistant Chief William P. Stevens to investigate these points:

—If Ptn. Habighorst gave information to the district attorney's office, as he claimed in two television interviews Friday, why didn't the police department receive a copy of the statement?

—If Ptn. Habighorst made three copies of the report, as he noted on television, under what authority was he allowed to keep one for his personal file?

Giarrusso emphasized that the police department has no objections to statements being given to the district attorney's office by policemen, but he feels the department is entitled to have a copy of the statement.

Supt. Giarrusso, contacted Saturday afternoon, said he was having the arrest card brought to his office so that he can see what it contains. Asked if a Times-Picayune reporter can come to see it, Giarrusso said, "Anything that is evidence I am not empowered to release, and I assume this will be used as evidence."

Asked if Habighorst can possibly be arrested himself for violations regarding the incident, Supt. Giarrusso answered, "I don't know what the investigation will disclose. We will make the details of it public. We will take whatever appropriate action is called for."

Shaw was arrested March 1,

1967, and was booked with conspiracy to murder the late President John F. Kennedy. Habighorst told TV newsmen it was while Shaw was at police headquarters being booked that he, then handling the booking, asked whether Shaw ever used an alias. Habighorst showed on TV what he alleged to be his personal copy of the arrest record with the name "Clay Bertrand" on it.

Exhaustive checks of police records by newsmen not long after Shaw was booked failed to reveal any mention of the name "Clay Bertrand."

One of Shaw's attorney's, Edward F. Wegmann, immediately issued a statement calling Habighorst's claim "an absolute lie."

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

PAGE # 8

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-30-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-6539

Aloysius J. Habighorst

Shaw Booking Sheet, Bertrand Alias Is Bared

The New Orleans Police Department has released a Central Lockup booking sheet and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card for Clay L. Shaw which list his alias as Clay Bertrand.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Garrison has claimed that Shaw used the Bertrand alias in dealings with co-conspirators.

POLICE SUPT. Joseph I. Giarrusso said both records released were compiled March 1, 1967, when Shaw was arrested and booked on the conspiracy charge.

Former policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst, who revealed the contents of the documents last week, helped compile the B of I card the night of Shaw's arrest.

The fingerprint card is signed by Shaw. Habighorst has stated that Shaw freely admitted he used the Bertrand alias.

Shaw has denied any knowledge of a Kennedy assassination conspiracy and stated flatly he never used any alias. The Central Lockup booking sheet also carries the Clay Bertrand alias, but the only signatures on it are those of the desk sergeant and doorman. Giarrusso said the arrestee does not sign the booking sheet.

THE FINGERPRINT cards be added, are identification

papers and require the arrestee's signature.

Giarrusso has possession of a fingerprint card also signed by Shaw, which carries the same alias but is on the Federal Bureau of Investigation form instead of the NOPD form.

Giarrusso said that when persons are booked, three fingerprint cards are made, one for the B of I, one for the state police and one for the FBI.

Giarrusso said both the state and federal agencies have their copies of the fingerprint cards and he, therefore, has to assume that Habighorst made more than the usual number of three fingerprint cards the night of March 1.

THE CARD Habighorst gave to Garrison is signed by Habighorst and Ptn. James Millet, who also helped compile the cards.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock yesterday released a copy of a signed statement given by Habighorst Jan. 23, 1968.

In addition to stating that Shaw admitted to the accuracy of the information on the cards, Habighorst stated that he and Millet compiled only three ID cards, all of which Shaw signed.

BECAUSE OF the way the Habighorst statement is worded, it is unclear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after the cards were completed.

A police information officer said that the procedure followed is for the officer to type the card first and then have

the arrested subject sign them.

Giarrusso said the police records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked and apparently no one who handled Shaw's booking remembered the alias and signature on the ID cards until Habighorst released the "extra" he had.

Giarrusso said he won't have a clear idea of what happened that night and how extra cards were made until an investigation into the matter is completed.

THE NAME Clay Bertrand first appeared in the Warren Commission Report in testi-

mony by New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews, who told commission lawyers that he had received a call shortly after the Kennedy assassination asking him to go to Dallas and defend the accused killer, Lee Harvey Oswald. The man who called, Andrews said, was Clay Bertrand.

Later, Andrews identified Clay Bertrand as New Orleans bar operator Eugene Davis. Davis denied that he used the alias. Andrews has been indicted and convicted for perjury in connection with testimony he gave to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury about Clay Bertrand.

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

PAGE # 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 7-30-68

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character: 11/22/63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

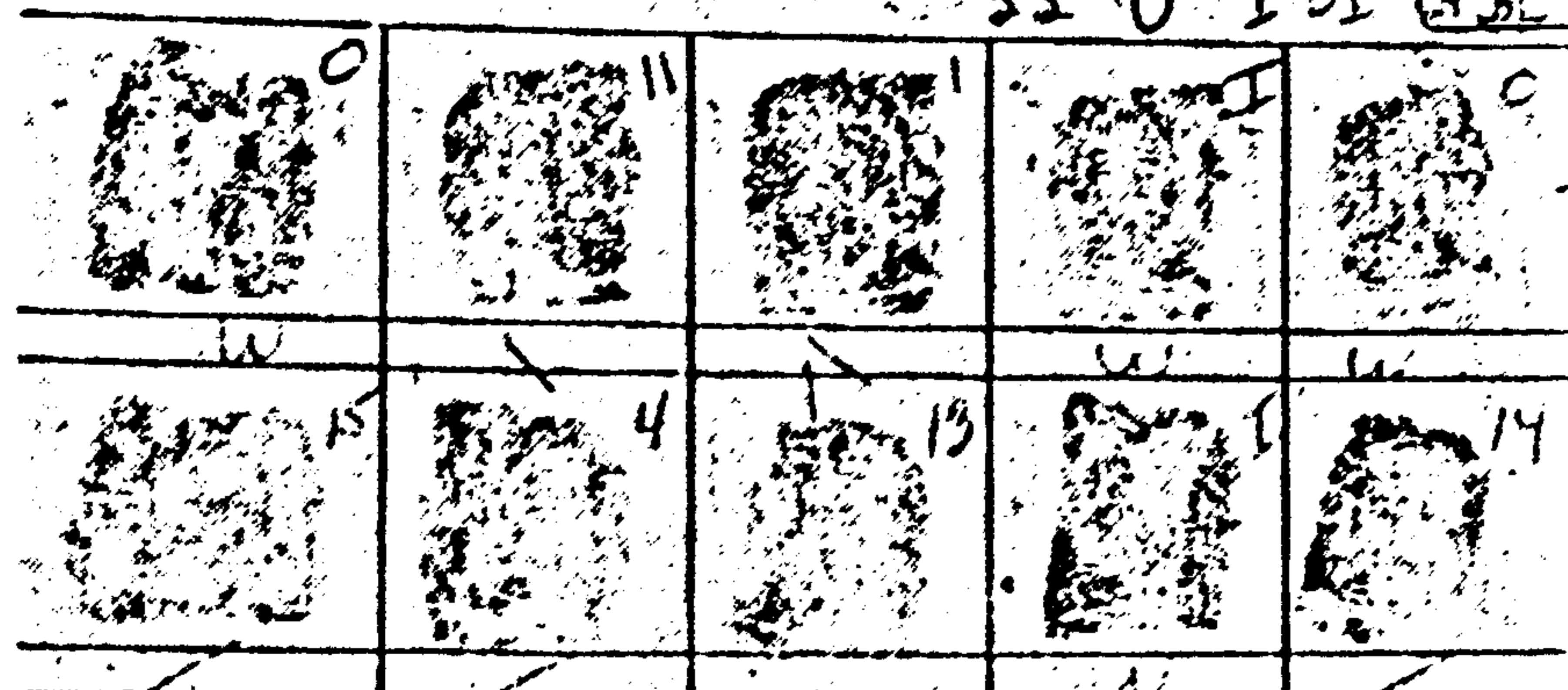
Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

12 109040-6539

Clay Laverne Shaw (nb) 129-302
 Alias Clay Bertrand

11 9 U O I I
 22 U I O I I



Residence 1313 Leupolds St N.O., La. Date & Place Taken: June 1957
 Occupation Artist
 Place of Birth N.O., La. Date & Place: St. Louis 3-1-57
 Build heavy
 Complexion fair
 Hair Gray
 Eyes Blue
 Birth Date 3-17-23
 Age 33
 Weight 225
 Height 6'4"

Signature: [Handwritten signature]

Arrested by: [Handwritten name]
 Charge: Conspiracy to Commit Murder of President John F. Kennedy

1- 24
 4- 24
 5- 24

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

THE FINGERPRINT CARD made for the police Bureau of Identification the night Clay L. Shaw was arrested shows an alias of Clay Bertrand and Shaw's signature.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Records Allegedly Linking Shaw, Bertrand Released

Consist of Booking Sheet, Fingerprint Cards

The New Orleans Police Department released Monday the documents in which Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claims Clay L. Shaw admitted he used the alias Clay Bertrand.

The NOPD records consist of a Central Lockup "booking sheet" and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card. Police Supt. Joseph L. Giarrusso said both records were compiled when Shaw was booked the night of March 1, 1967, with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Former policeman Aloysius J. Habighorst, who revealed the contents of the documents last week, helped compile the B of I card the night of Shaw's arrest.

This card is signed by Shaw, and his signature also appears on the card Habighorst turned over to Garrison.

The Central Lockup booking sheet also carries the "Clay Bertrand" alias, but the only signatures on it are those of the desk sergeant and doorman. Giarrusso said the arrestee does not sign the booking sheet.

The fingerprint cards, he added, are identification papers and require the arrestee's signature.

THREE CARDS

He said during booking of arrestees, three fingerprint ID cards are made, one for the B of I, one for the state police

and one for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Giarrusso said both the state and the federal agencies have their copies of the fingerprint cards and therefore he has to assume that Habighorst made more than the usual number of three fingerprint cards the night of March 1.

The fingerprint card Habighorst gave to Garrison is on the FBI form and carries his signature,

that of Ptn. James Millet, who also helped compile the cards, and Shaw's.

This card, as well as the two NOPD records, carries the Clay Bertrand alias.

Also released Monday by Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock was a copy of a signed statement given by Habighorst on Jan. 23, 1968.

In addition to stating that Shaw admitted to the accuracy of the information on the cards, Habighorst stated that he and Millet compiled only three ID cards, all of which Shaw signed.

Because of the wording in the statement, it is unclear whether Shaw signed his name to the cards before or after they were completed.

A police information officer said the directions in the Manual of Procedure "indicate," by the order in which the words appear, that all cards should be typed first and then signed by the arrested. He said this is "indicated" twice on Page 227 of Section 9 in the manual, and this is the procedure that has been followed by officers.

Giarrusso said the police records were locked up by Garrison as evidence after Shaw was booked and apparently no one who handled Shaw's booking remembered the alias and signature on the ID cards until Habighorst re-

leased the "extra" he had.

He said he won't have a clear idea of what happened that night and how extra cards were

made until an investigation into the matter is completed.

However, Garrison charged Monday that one of Shaw's at-

torneys, Edward F. Wegmann, is making a big issue of the ID cards, "so I'll have to answer him."

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

PAGE #1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-30-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX

Character: 11/22/63

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Alias, Signature on NOPD Fingerprint Card

Clay Laverne Shaw (alt) 123-36
 Alias Clay Bertrand

11 9 U-0 II
 22 U-10 II 14 (68)

Residence 1313 Levee St. New Orleans
 Occupation Retired
 Place of Birth N.O.L.A.
 Build Heavy
 Complexion Fair
 Hair Gray
 Eyes Blue
 Birth Date 3-27-13
 Age 53
 Weight 225
 Height 6'1"

Date Taken 3-1-67
 Signature [Signature]

Officer: Lt. L. Ivon, A.D. & Ins.
 Charge: Conspiracy to Commit Murder of President John F. Kennedy


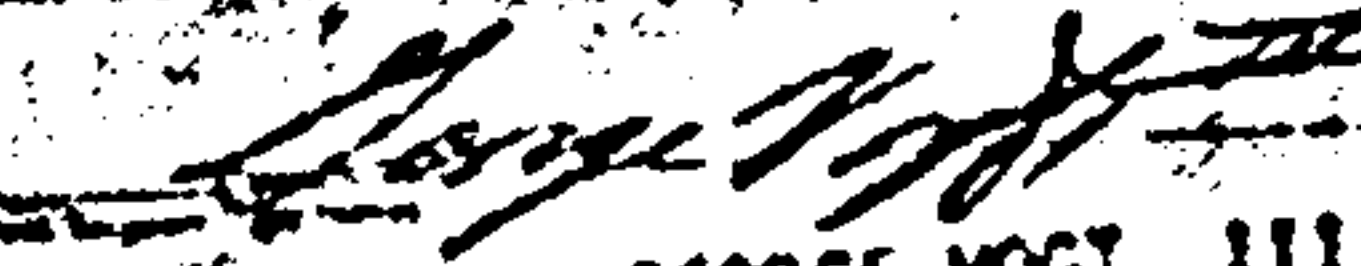
Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION fingerprint card made the night Clay L. Shaw was arrested shows alias of Clay Bertrand (circle) and Shaw's signature (arrow). Initials at

lower left are those of Aloysius J. Habighorst and Ptn. James Millet who compiled card.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Booking Sheet Also Contains 'Bertrand' Alias

SHAW CLAY	8051	NEW ORLEANS, LA	08051
1313 DAUPHINE ST.			
SAME AS ABOVE			
NEW ORLEANS, LA	3-17-13		
2700 TULANE AVE.	C-466-67		
3-1-67	5-20 PM	8-40 PM	3-1-67
3330 LOUISIANA AVE.			
BET. 4-24-63-11-22-63	UNK	UNK	C.D.C. NOT SET
IVON, LOISEL, OSER, VOLZ, ALCECK	705	30	NOT SET NOT SET
CLAY BERTRAND	6-4	225	GREY BLUE FAIR HEAVY
NONE			
	U.S.	059-09-7123	SB6775
RETIRED	P.R.	NONE	
NONE			
NONE			
CENTRAL LOCKUP	ARRESTING	705	NONE
SUBJECT COMPLAINED OF BACK INJURY.			
NONE			
<p>SUBJECT ARRESTED AFTER AN INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT HE HAD CONSPIRED AND ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT OR COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE OTHER PERSONS FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF COMMITTING THE CRIME OF MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.</p> <p>THE ABOVE BOND, \$25,000.00 WAS SET BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY A. OSER.</p>			
 PATH. THOMAS DALEY		 GEORGE VOGT, III	

CARBON COPY of Clay L. Shaw's booking at Central Lockup the night of March 1, 1967 shows ~~Clay~~ Bertrand alias on the 10th line.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
 Police Supt. Joseph L. Giarrusso said this copy is attached to the fingerprint card kept on file at the Bureau of Identification.

Fingerprint Card Given DA by Habighorst

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		TYPE OR PRINT		AGE	
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FOR IDENTIFICATION <i>Clay Shaw</i>		LAST NAME CLAY	FIRST NAME BERTRAND	MIDDLE NAME LIVON	AGE 22
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>J. Millet</i>		CONTRIBUTOR AND ADDRESS SUPPLEMENT - POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70119		DATE OF BIRTH MAY 17, 1919	
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>J. Millet</i>		PLATE NUMBER 10-10	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>J. Millet</i>		PLACE FBI NO. HERE	CLASS		
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>J. Millet</i>		CHECK IF NO BIRTH RECORD		POP.	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB	

CLAY BERTRAND appears in alias blank (circle) of fingerprint card on form to be used by Federal Bureau of Investigation. Clay Shaw's signature appears at upper left. Below it are signatures of Habighorst and Ptn James Millet who compiled card. This

card was turned over to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison by Habighorst. Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said Monday this card may be an extra card, indicating Shaw signed more than the usual three fingerprint cards compiled when a person is booked.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/6/68

Previous information obtained from news media reported that a New Orleans police officer claims Clay Shaw admitted using alias Clay Bertrand when arrested in New Orleans 3/1/67, and charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Fingerprint card of arrest in possession of Bureau discloses an alias for Shaw of Clay Bertrand. However, there is no indication Shaw admitted to such alias and it appears probable alias was used by arresting officers based on New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's claim. Shaw has publicly denied ever using alias of Clay Bertrand.

Attached relates to further developments concerning the fingerprint identification card for Shaw.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination will be made of same.

JFM:chs

wab was/m

62-109060-6540

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 6 1968
ENCIPHERED

- 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 _____

REC-51

R-40

URGENT 8-6-68

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

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS

NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISC - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM RED COMET EDITION, AUGUST SIX INSTANT,
REPORTED THAT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ^{NEW ORLEANS, LA} JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO HAS CONCLUDED

THERE WAS NO MISCONDUCT ON THE PART OF PATROLMAN ALOYSIUS HABIGHORST
RE HIS POSSESSION AND DISPLAY OF A FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION CARD
FOR CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GIARRUSSO SAID AN
INVESTIGATION OF HABIGHORST'S CONDUCT REVEALED THAT THE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE
OF THE INCIDENT WAS PRECIPITATED BY A TELEVISION REPORTER AND WAS NOT
INITIATED BY THE PATROLMAN, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OR THE DISTRICT
ATTORNEYS OFFICE.

THE ARTICLE SAID IN A STATEMENT RELEASED YESTERDAY
GIARRUSSO STATED THE REPORT REVEALED THAT HABIGHORST HAD
CLEARED HIS APPEARANCE ON TELEVISION THRGH ^{on} JAMES ALCOCK OF THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-51 62-109060-654

EX-103

25 AUG 8 1968

59 AUG 19 1968

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE, AS WELL AS THROUGH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GIARRUSSO SAID THE INVESTIGATION HAD REVEALED THAT FIVE COPIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS FINGERPRINT FORM WERE MADE OF CLAY SHAW FOLLOWING HIS ARREST MARCH ONE, SIXTYSEVEN, INSTEAD OF THE REGULAR THREE COPIES. TWO SETS OF THE PRINTS THAT WERE TAKEN WERE NOT IDEAL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION AND A COPY WAS RETAINED BY EX - OFFICER JAMES MILLET AND OFFICER ALOYSIUS HABIGHORST AS REFERENCE MATERIAL.

MEMO
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RECIEVED 5:29 PM WLM

VIC. 1 - O 0811, 68

M. 11

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/7/68

Attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy in the killing of President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

(Handwritten mark)

W.S/M
2006

62-109060-6541