

FELIX VORST, owner and operator of a Texaco Service Station located 301 West Santa Fe Avenue, Grants, New Mexico, was interviewed and it was determined that he is the person who talked to Mr. WILLIAM H. BERRY earlier that day. He acknowledged telling BERRY that a gangster killing was behind the President's assassination, and that a win was in his station November 24, 1963, claiming to have won an \$8,000 bet.

At the outset of the interview, VORST appeared very nervous and stated numerous tourists from back East had recently stopped at his station stating that President KENNEDY's death was the work of gangsters and that bets could be made back East lately, to the effect that President KENNEDY would not last out his four-year term of office. When interviewed further, VORST stated that only one such person had made the above statement, that being last Saturday, November 23, 1963. This particular individual did not state that he had made such a bet or that he had won any money on this type of bet.

VORST also stated that to his knowledge no individuals have been into his station claiming they have won \$5,000 bets on the fact that President KENNEDY would not complete his trip through Dallas, Texas.

Nevertheless, VORST stated that on November 24, 1963, an individual described as a white male, American, over 6' tall, heavy build approximately 60 years of age, driving a 1955 black four door Chevrolet, bearing Texas license unknown, came into his station and filled up with gasoline paying cash. This unknown individual stated that JACK HUBY was an ex jewel thief from Chicago, Illinois. This unknown individual also stated he had recently won \$8,000 on a bet regarding the "KENNEDY deal." When further interviewed, VORST stated this unknown individual did not further specify or explain what he meant by the "KENNEDY deal." This individual left the station and headed in an easterly direction with a female, believed to be his wife.

VORST stated that his helper, ANDRES MARTINEZ was in

On 11-25-63 at Grants, New Mexico File # AG 89-27

by SA CALVIN D. KROTT/flw Date dictated 11-29-63

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the station and heard this unknown individual make the above statement.

VORST stated he had not heard any other individuals make any type of statement concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY in regard to gambling bets being made on the fact that the President would be assassinated.

Doc November 20, 1963

~~ANDRES MARTINEZ~~ was interviewed at his place of employment, Vorst's Grease Station, 301 West Santa Fe Avenue, Grants, New Mexico. He stated that he remembers a heavy set individual over six feet tall, approximately 65 years of age, driving a 1959 black four door Chevrolet from Texas, stopping at the gasoline station yesterday, November 24, 1963, and engaging in a conversation with his employer, YELIX VORST. When this man paid for the gasoline which was put in his car, he came inside the gasoline station and briefly engaged in a conversation with VORST. Nevertheless, he knows nothing about their conversation, inasmuch as he was working at the grease rack during the short time this individual was inside the gasoline station talking to VORST.

He stated he did not hear this individual mention anything about winning a large sum of money on a bet that President KENNEDY would be assassinated, and in fact does not recall anything concerning the conversation he had with VORST.

On 11-25-63 at Grants, New Mexico File # AG 89-37
by SA CALVIN D. ENOTE/flw Date dictated 11-29-63

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The following investigation was conducted by
SA CALVIN D. KNOTT.

On November 25, 1963, Chief of Police LUPE SANCHEZ, Grants, New Mexico, advised that he was acquainted with FELIX VORST, owner and proprietor of a Texaco Station located at 301 West Santa Fe Avenue, Grants, New Mexico. SANCHEZ described VORST as "an alarmist nut," one who constantly exaggerates, a fabricator, and completely unreliable. He advised VORST has been a suspect in several petty thefts from cars left over night at his station.

SANCHEZ stated he would put no credence whatsoever in anything VORST had to report.

Date 11/26/63

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Mrs. R. C. (VIRGINIA) WALDRON, 3801 Needles Drive, Orlando, Florida, advised as follows:

Mrs. WALDRON stated that she is the secretary for Mental Health at the Orange County Welfare Department, Orlando.

Mrs. WALDRON stated that she recalls making no statement to the effect "Soon there will be a great tragedy that will rock the nation".

Mrs. WALDRON stated that she had no advance notice President KENNEDY would be shot. Mrs. WALDRON advised that she is unable to furnish any information of value.

On 11/24/63 at Orlando, Florida File # TP 62-455

by SAs ROBERT C. BALL & THOMAS C. ALLEN:vb Date dictated 11/26/63

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AT 89-45

CSH/evg

1

On November 23, 1963, Washington Field Office advised that advice had been received from police officials at the United States Supreme Court on that date that they had received a telephone call on the evening of November 22, 1963, from a man who identified himself as C. D. or C. B. WEATHERLY, 2374-A Lindmont Circle, Atlanta, Georgia, who was allegedly employed by the Studebaker Company, 910 Rhodes-Haverty Building, Atlanta.

In this call WEATHERLY stated that Chief Justice WARREN and Associate Justice BLACK were "responsible for the death of the President." WEATHERLY wanted to be contacted by the Supreme Court police or the FBI and stated "If the FBI did not contact him, he would take other measures."

CHARLES BASCOM WEATHERLY, 2374-A Lindmont Circle, N. E., advised he is employed as Regional Marketing Analyst for the Studebaker Automotive Sales Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia.

He stated that he had become upset over the assassination of President KENNEDY and made a telephone call to the United States Supreme Court while in an intoxicated condition.

C. B. WEATHERLY stated that he had no information concerning Chief Justice WARREN or Associate Justice BLACK being responsible for the death of the President and had no information that he could furnish to the FBI. Concerning "other measures" he would take if not contacted by the FBI, WEATHERLY stated that he had nothing specific in mind and attributed all of his statements to his intoxicated condition.

On 11/23/63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 89-45
by SA STEPHEN L. HALPIN /evg Date dictated 11/23/63

DL 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by
SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER:

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. MILDRED STEAGELL, 3424 Livingston, advised that she has been attempting to telephonically contact Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, Washington, D. C., in order that she may advise him she suspects General EDWIN WALKER of Dallas, Texas, as being not only involved but the "ring leader" of the group or part of a group who assassinated President KENNEDY. She states she further wanted to advise Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY of her deep sympathy extended toward the family.

She states she has no definite suspicions regarding the assassin and has no definite grounds on which to suspect General WALKER. She states she had no suspects prior to the shooting.

1Date 11/26/63

Chief of Police C. J. WIRASNIK, JR., Irving, Texas, informed what allegedly was a long distance telephone call, had been received at 1:30 AM, November 26, 1963, by Irving Police Department Dispatcher FRED S. YORK from an individual who was identified as D'ORSEY LEE WEBSTER, 838 West Grace, Richmond 20, Virginia, telephone ELgin 8-2832. The caller emphasized that he wanted Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD to be informed he would help her all he could but that he did not want any publicity.

The caller stated that he was representing Pastor LONG and the Grace Baptist Church in Richmond, Virginia, and insisted that the conversation between them should be held confidential.

on 11/26/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ROBERT C. LISH/cah Date dictated 11/26/63

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DL 89-43
JBA/jj

On November 27, 1963, Richmond Office advised as follows:

DORSEY LEE WEBSTER, JR., white male, born February 12, 1911, at Richmond, Virginia, retired U. S. Army Captain, ASN 0315091, residing 838 W. Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia, known to Richmond Office for several years as being mentally disturbed. He has been subject of previous investigations involving extortion, impersonation, illegal wearing of uniform, crime on government reservation - assault. WEBSTER has been confined in the past and discharged as mentally incompetent.

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DL 89-43
EDK:BJD

The "Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, October 27, 1963, contained an article entitled "'Riot' Tag Denied by Demonstrator" which stated the demonstrations against United Nations Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON were "grossly exaggerated" as having been a "near riot" according to LARRIE H. SCHMIDT, 5735 Gaston Avenue, the leader of 14 collegiate demonstrators. It quoted SCHMIDT as saying his group was made up of 14 college students who were all conservatives and opposed to ADLAI STEVENSON and the United Nations. He said none of his group entered the auditorium where STEVENSON spoke or was involved in any disturbances. The article referred to another article on the previous Friday in the "Dallas Times Herald" which stated a large band of demonstrators cheered, shouted and heckled United States Ambassador STEVENSON to the United Nations at the time of his speech on Thursday night (October 24, 1963) at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. The previous article quoted a police officer has stated a student demonstrator spat on Mr. STEVENSON and caused "a near riot as a result of screaming and shouting". Mr. STEVENSON was also struck in the head by the sign of one demonstrator.

The October 27, 1963 article further quoted Mr. SCHMIDT as saying his group of demonstrators "were carrying on a protest that was no more and no less in keeping with a treasured and traditional American political activity, long utilized by factions both left and right, from labor unions to businessmen."

It further stated that SCHMIDT was asked if his group would picket President KENNEDY at the time of an expected visit to Dallas in November. SCHMIDT replied "We feel anyone has the right to picket against the President but we have too much respect for the office to picket Mr. KENNEDY in his coming visit here."

The "Dallas Morning News", on page 14, Section 1, on Friday, November 22, 1963, carried the following full-page advertisement:

**"WELCOME MR. KENNEDY
To Dallas...**

"...A CITY so disgraced by a recent Liberal smear attempt that its citizens have just elected two more Conservative Americans to public office.

"...A CITY that is an economic 'boom town,' not because of Federal handouts, but through conservative economic and business practices.

"...A CITY that will continue to grow and prosper despite efforts by you and your administration to penalize it for its non-conformity to 'New Frontierism'.

"...A CITY that rejected your philosophy and policies in 1960 and will do so again in 1964--even more emphatically than before.

"MR. KENNEDY, despite contentions on the part of your administration, the State Department, the Mayor of Dallas, the Dallas City Council, and members of your party, we free-thinking and America-thinking citizens of Dallas still have, through a Constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you, and to criticize you.

"In asserting this constitutional right, we wish to ask you publicly the following questions--indeed, questions of paramount importance and interest to all free peoples everywhere--which we trust you will answer...in public, without sophistry. These questions are:

"WHY is Latin America turning either anti-American or Communistic, or both, despite increased U.S. foreign aid, State Department policy, and your own Ivy-Tower pronouncements?

"WHY do you say we have built a 'wall of freedom' around Cuba when there is no freedom in Cuba today? Because of your

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WHB:jeg:man
2

"policy, thousands of Cubans have been imprisoned, are starving and being persecuted--with thousands already murdered and thousands more awaiting execution and, in addition, the entire population of almost 7,000,000 Cubans are living in slavery.

"WHY have you approved the sale of wheat and corn to our enemies when you know the Communist soldiers 'travel on their stomachs' just as ours do? Communist soldiers are daily wounding and/or killing American soldiers in South Viet Nam.

"WHY did you host, salute and entertain Tito -- Moscow's Trojan Horse -- just a short time after our sworn enemy, Khrushchev, embraced the Yugoslav dictator as a great hero and leader of Communism?

"WHY have you urged greater aid, comfort, recognition, and understanding for Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and other Communist countries, while turning your back on the pleas of Hungarian, East German, Cuban and other anti-Communist freedom fighters?

"WHY did Cambodia kick the U. S. out of its country after we poured nearly 100 Million Dollars of aid into its ultra-leftist government?

"WHY has Gus Hall, head of the U. S. Communist Party praised almost every one of your policies and announced that the party will endorse and support your re-election in 1964?

"WHY have you banned the showing at U. S. military bases of the film 'Operation Abolition'--the movie by the House Committee on Un-American Activities exposing Communism in America?

"WHY have you ordered or permitted your brother Bobby, the Attorney General, to go soft on Communists, fellow-travelers, and ultra-leftists in America, while permitting him to persecute loyal Americans who criticize you, your administration, and your leadership?

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WHB:jeg:man
3

"WHY are you in favor of the U. S. continuing to give economic aid to Argentina, in spite of that fact that Argentina has just seized almost 400 Million Dollars of American private property?

"WHY has the Foreign Policy of the United States degenerated to the point that the C.I.A. is arranging coups and having staunch Anti-Communist Allies of the U. S. bloodily exterminated?

"WHY have you scrapped the Monroe Doctrine in favor of the 'Spirit of Moscow'?

"MR. KENNEDY, as citizens of these United States of America, we DEMAND answers to these questions, and we want them NOW.

"THE AMERICAN FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

"An unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth

"BERNARD WEISSMAN,
Chairman

"P.O. Box 1792 -- Dallas 21, Texas"

"(Political Advertisement paid for by Bernard Weissman)"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Date November 28, 1963

Mr. GUSTAVE FALK, Director, Southwest Region, American Jewish Committee, 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that he and Mr. GEORGE KELLMAN, American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, were quite concerned over an ad which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on Page 14, Section 1, Friday, November 22, 1963.

He stated this ad was signed BERNARD WEISSMAN, "American Fact Finding Committee, Chairman," Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas. He stated he would like to maintain close liaison with local FBI Agents in matters relating to extremists, activists, bigots, and subversive group actions in the Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, areas.

He stated he and Mr. KELLMAN had determined Mr. WEISSMAN is a 26 year old salesman, and it is hard for them to understand how he could afford to pay \$1,500.00 for the ad, and they are attempting to determine who it was behind the ad.

He said that through contact with a source they would not like to identify they had determined BERNARD WEISSMAN and WILLIAM M. BURLEY reside together at 4618 Reiger Street, Apartment 7 in Dallas, Texas. Each of them had taken a job in the very recent past with the Carpet Engineering Company of Texas as salesmen in the Dallas area.

Contact with this company determined that they made no sales in the area, and WEISSMAN used a telephone number WH 2-7271; however, attempts to contact him at that number were unsuccessful, and the person answering the telephone stated he was not known there. A check of the Criss-Cross directory indicates the number is listed to WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 202 South Lancaster, whose identity had not been determined.

Mr. FALK advised that the sales manager, name not recalled, for the Carpet Company is described as a white male, about 5'7", dark olive complexion. The sales manager went to the Reiger Street address on the night of November 26, 1963, for the purpose of obtaining the Carpet sales kits which were in possession of WEISSMAN and BURLEY, both of

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 11/28/63

whom have resigned or quit their positions with the Carpet Company, and the sales manager observed WEISSMAN and BURLEY with about five or six other persons at the address. These persons were discussing the ad as "a mistake" and also remarked that they "regretted" it was published. The sales manager has advised that he saw a picture of STALIN in an unidentified newspaper in the apartment and learned that WEISSMAN and BURLEY planned to leave Dallas around the first of December.

The sales manager observed a 1957 yellow and white Ford convertible with unknown license plates parked in the area of the apartment on the night of November 26, 1963. Mr. FALK produced Autostats of application data concerning BURLEY and WEISSMAN which he said might be used for any information they contain in the event investigation is instituted in this matter. He advised that he would contact Inspector MALLEY in the event additional information comes to his attention which might be of interest in this matter.

November 28, 1963

Mr. GEORGE KELLMAN, American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that his office is at 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York, telephone number Plaza 1-4000. He stated he is a close personal friend of GUSTAVE FALK, Director of the Southwest Region, American Jewish Committee, with offices at 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas, and that he and Mr. FALK were quite concerned over an ad which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on Page 14, Section 1, Friday, November 22, 1963.

He stated this ad was signed BERNARD WEISSMAN, "American Fact Finding Committee, Chairman," Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas. He stated he would like to have Mr. FALK maintain a close liaison with local FBI Agents in matters relating to extremists, activists, bigots, and subversive group actions in the Dallas and San Antonio, Texas, areas.

He stated he and Mr. FALK had determined Mr. WEISSMAN is a 26 year old salesman, and it is hard for them to understand how he could afford to pay \$1,500.00 for the ad, and they are attempting to determine who it was behind the ad.

He said that through contact with a source they would not like to identify they had determined BERNARD WEISSMAN and WILLIAM M. BURLEY reside together at 4618 Reiger Street, Apartment 7 in Dallas, Texas. Each of them had taken a job in the very recent past with the Carpet Engineering Company of Texas as salesmen in the Dallas area.

Contact with this company determined that they made no sales in the area, and WEISSMAN used a telephone number WH 2-7271; however, attempts to contact him at that number were unsuccessful, and the person answering the telephone stated he was not known there. A check of the Criss-Cross directory indicates the number is listed to WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 202 South Lancaster, according to Mr. KELLMAN, who said that the identity of Mr. CRAWFORD had not been determined.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm 629 Date dictated 11/28/63

Mr. KELLMAN advised that the sales manager, name not recalled, for the Carpet Company is described as a white male, about 5'7", dark olive complexion. The sales manager went to the Reiger Street address on the night of November 26, 1963, for the purpose of obtaining the Carpet sales kits which were in possession of WEISSMAN and BURLEY, both of whom have resigned or quit their positions with the Carpet Company, and the sales manager observed WEISSMAN and BURLEY with about five or six other persons at the address. These persons were discussing the ad as "a mistake" and also remarked that they "regretted" it was published. The sales manager has advised that he saw a picture of STALIN in an unidentified newspaper in the apartment and learned that WEISSMAN and BURLEY planned to leave Dallas around the first of December.

The sales manager observed a 1957 yellow and white Ford convertible with unknown license plates parked in the area of the apartment on the night of November 26, 1963. Mr. KELLMAN produced Autostats of application data concerning BURLEY and WEISSMAN which he said might be used for any information they contain in the event investigation is instituted in this matter. He advised that he would contact Inspector MALLEY in the event additional information comes to his attention which might be of interest in this matter.

Date November 30, 19631

Mr. GEORGE KELLMAN, American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 1809 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that his office is at 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York, telephone number Plaza 1-4000. Mr. KELLMAN voluntarily appeared at the Dallas Office and advised that he wanted to furnish additional information to that given SA ARTHUR E. CARTER in an interview on November 27, 1963. He said that he had determined that WEISSMAN had received local telephone calls while attending sales meetings at the Carpet Company from a LARRY SCHNEIDER (who is listed as a reference of WEISSMAN on his application for employment with the Carpet Company).

Mr. KELLMAN said on Friday, November 22, 1963, WEISSMAN received a call from a person who identified himself as LARRY JONES, but this person's voice was believed by an unidentified witness to be identical with LARRY SCHNEIDER. This JONES told WEISSMAN they would meet at the same place where the "brothers meet for lunch." Mr. KELLMAN said he thought this information might have some significance; however, he was unable to explain it further.

Mr. KELLMAN advised that he has determined from a source whose identity he cannot divulge but one whom he believes to be reliable that Col. MAYO, who is connected with the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company and present head of Civilian Defense in Dallas, Texas, knew about the ad in question several days before it was published, and he reiterated the fact that WEISSMAN paid \$500.00 on the ad before it was published and paid the balance after publication, and he is still at a loss to know how he obtained this large amount of money. Mr. KELLMAN said that he had also learned that the complete ad was reproduced in The Worker bearing an advance date of December 1, 1963, on Page 6, and additional material is around the ad which covers a full page tabloid size.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm *ACC* 631 Date dictated 11/29/63

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Date 12/4/63

Mr. NORMAN SIEGEL, Manager, Carpet Engineers of Dallas, 2006 South Beckley, telephone Whitehall 3-7371, home telephone Adams 5-0607, advised that BERNARD D. WEISSMAN had answered an advertisement in the newspapers and had been employed by Carpet Engineers about November 6, 1963. SIEGEL stated that WEISSMAN had applied for a position as salesman for the firm and with him was WILLIAM M. BURLEY, who was likewise employed by the firm as a salesman. He understood that WEISSMAN and BURLEY had served in the United States Army together and had recently come from New York City. WEISSMAN and BURLEY worked for the Carpet Engineers up to, and including November 22, 1963, but did not report for work thereafter. SIEGEL said that as salesmen, they went out together on appointments but did not make any sales while working for the company. When WEISSMAN made application for a job, he requested that his phone number not be given out to anyone and SIEGEL said that he heard from someone, whose name he does not recall, that WEISSMAN was engaged in politics. WEISSMAN received telephone calls every day from a man who gave his name as LARRIE SCHMIDT. SIEGEL stated that to the best of his recollection, WEISSMAN was attending a sales meeting at 2006 South Beckley on November 22, 1963, from sometime in the morning until about 12:00 Noon. At noon on Friday, the men came out of the sales meeting and someone asked WEISSMAN if he had paid for the full page ad which had appeared in "The Dallas Morning News". WEISSMAN acknowledged that he had inserted and paid for the ad. SIEGEL did not know of any other income that WEISSMAN or BURLEY had but remembered that on that morning, WEISSMAN received a telephone call and when the operator told the caller that WEISSMAN was tied up in a conference, the individual left a message to the effect that LARRY JONES had called and wanted to meet him (WEISSMAN) where his brother hangs out for lunch. It was believed by SIEGEL that this was just a few minutes before President KENNEDY was assassinated and when the message was called to the attention of WEISSMAN, WEISSMAN said something like "Somebody is crazy, I don't know anyone named LARRY JONES".

It was SIEGEL's recollection that WEISSMAN attended all of the sales meeting on that date but he said that WILLIAM M. BURNEY did not come into the Carpet Engineers office on Beckley until about 2:00 PM on November 22, 1963. BURNEY did not attend

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN
EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/cah Date dictated 12/4/63

DL 89-43

the sales meeting that morning.

SIEGEL said that FRANK DIMARIA, the Sales Manager for Carpet Engineers of Dallas, had gone out to WEISSMAN's and BURNEY's apartment and picked up a kit which had been issued to them by the company. It was his recollection that DIMARIA had told him that WEISSMAN and BURNEY had 2 or 3 other people in the apartment when he came out and picked up the kit.

SIEGEL recalled that WEISSMAN listed employment with Great Books, 300 Madison Avenue, New York City, and requested the company not to check on this employment because he said he was still working for them and they owed him money. He said he was afraid he would not get his money if they knew he was employed elsewhere.

SIEGEL stated that he had no knowledge that either WEISSMAN or BURNEY were acquaintances of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SIEGEL made available verifax copies of WEISSMAN's application for employment which is dated November 6, 1963, and signed by WEISSMAN. WEISSMAN's Social Security Number is listed as 113-28-1879 and his residence shown as 4618 Reiger, Dallas, Texas. He was born November 1, 1937, and stated he was a United States citizen. His employer was listed as Carpet Engineers, Inc., 2006 Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and his position was salesman. He listed his marital status as married and stated that he held no interest in real estate. His personal property consisted of a 1957 Ford convertible automobile, valued at \$675.00. There were no debts or liabilities listed and he said he did not have any private income. He said he had been in the costume jewelry business working on the party plan but had been drafted in the United States Army. WEISSMAN had never been bankrupt or insolvent according to his application, and had never been in arrears or default in a previous employment. The application showed that he had never been discharged from any position but had been bonded while employed by the Underwood-Olivetti Corporation, and the Great Books of the Western World. He did not know the names of the surety companies. He listed his wife as JANE WEISSMAN, Rural Free Delivery 4, Jefferson Valley, New York, and stated from June, 1956 to December, 1957, he was employed by the Nuclear Development Corporation, White Plains, New York, as a model and tool maker by Dr. A. E. SUROSKY.

DL 89-43

He was terminated because of a layoff. In January 1957 to July, 1961, he was employed by the Jayne Williams Company, Inc. and American Sellers of Music, Inc. as President and Sales Manager, at 1108 Clinton Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey, and 160 Renner Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He left this employment because he was drafted. He listed employment from June, 1960 to July, 1961 with the Underwood-Olivetti Corporation, Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, as a sales supervisor, under FRANK SELLERS, Sales Manager, but was drafted. He served in the United States Army from August, 1961 to August, 1963, being discharged. From September, 1963, to October, 1963, he was employed by Great Books, 300 Madison Avenue, New York City, as district manager under ART GARDINER. He left this employment to re-locate in Dallas. He listed his military service discharge as being honorable, attaining the rank of Corporal, E-4, MPC (Military Police), Serial Number US 51474607. His references were LARRY SCHMIDT, insurance salesman, 5735 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and SOL WEIL, President-Owner, Swiss Knitting Mills, 5 Stanwix Street, Brooklyn, New York.

He made an application again on November 6, 1963, listing the person to be notified in case of accident as HARRY WEISSMAN, 439 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, telephone MO 4-6994. WEISSMAN signed an agreement on November 21, 1963, to pay Carpet Engineers, Inc., 345 North Cannon Drive, Beverly Hills, California, the sum of \$300 for one complete kit and samples. He also signed a sales executive agreement which is in blank and not signed by the company. His Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate reflected that WEISSMAN had one dependent.

WILLIAM M. BURLEY likewise signed application for employment on November 6, 1963, with Carpet Engineers, Inc., listing his Social Security Number as 218-30-6968. He was married and had four persons to support. He gave references as LARRY SCHMIDT, 5735 Gaston, Dallas, and BERNARD MAIER, 6018 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, phone ME 3-8095. In case of accident, MARY BURLEY, 724 East Morehead, Charlotte, North Carolina, phone ED 2-8410, was to be notified. His wife was listed as WINIFRED BURLEY, 7039 Conley Street, Baltimore, Maryland, phone 282-0454 and his

children were listed as BILL, DAVE and MELANIE. WILLIAM M. BURNEY served in the United States Army as a policeman at \$122.50 per month from August, 1961, to August, 1963, and was discharged. From June, 1959, to August, 1961, he was employed by the Albright Boat Company, Pineville, North Carolina as sales manager at \$200 per month. He left this employment because he was drafted. From September, 1958, to June, 1959, he received \$150 per week while sales manager of the West Toledo Marine, Toledo, Ohio, leaving for a better position. From September, 1956, to September, 1958, he received \$150 per week as district manager for the Trojan Boat Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, leaving there because of a pay cut. He worked for the Fuller Brush Company, Baltimore, Maryland, as a salesman at \$125 per week from August, 1953, to August, 1958, leaving because he wanted to travel. In another application for a surety bond, to the Fidelity Insurance Company at 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, he stated his residence was 4618 Apartment 7, Reiger, Dallas, Texas. He was born July 17, 1935, and is a United States citizen. He listed his father's name as WILLIAM M. BURLEY, 729 East Morehead Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, and his mother, MARY M. BURLEY, of the same address. WINIFRED BURLEY, his wife, was listed as residing at 7039 Conley Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He likewise had filed an Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate and a sales application agreement which was in blank.

The verifax copies of the applications for employment, employees withholding exemption certificates, and sales executive agreements of BURLEY and WEISSMAN have been retained in this file.

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Date 12/4/63

Mr. FRANK DIMARIA, Sales Manager, Carpet Engineers of Dallas, 2006 South Beckley, who resides at 2441 Connecticut Lane, advised that BERNARD WEISSMAN and WILLIAM M. BURNEY were formerly employed at Carpet Engineers, Inc. in Dallas for about 2 or 3 weeks. They worked through November 22, 1963, and did not show up for work thereafter. DIMARIA received word that WEISSMAN called the company headquarters and requested that the kit which had been issued to them in their sales work be picked up on Tuesday, November 26, 1963. DIMARIA stated that he went to 4618 Reiger Street where WEISSMAN and BURNEY were living together in an apartment there and picked up the kit which had been issued by the company. When he called for the kit, WILLIAM M. BURNEY was also present as was WEISSMAN, and a well dressed young man and his wife, and three other men. He estimated that all of these people were in their 20's. When DIMARIA talked to WEISSMAN, WEISSMAN wanted to know if anyone was looking for him. DIMARIA stated that this had reference to the full page ad which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News", which advertisement was signed by the American Fact Finding Committee with BERNARD WEISSMAN as chairman. When DIMARIA told them he did not know if they were looking for them, WEISSMAN stated that the ad was badly timed and that his organization wanted to kick themselves for putting the ad in the newspaper. WEISSMAN also added that he had a lot of money and power behind him. It was DIMARIA's belief that WEISSMAN had told him that he was going on vacation for about three weeks and that he was sorry he placed the ad in the newspaper.

WEISSMAN introduced DIMARIA to all persons present except BURNEY, whom he knew, but he did not remember the names. From the dress of the couple he described it as their being dressed college style and that they wore expensive clothing. DIMARIA saw some kind of a newspaper on a desk in the apartment, the newspaper being about tabloid size, but he does not recall the name of the newspaper. He only recalls that the newspaper on the desk had a picture of JOE STALIN with a uniform on and the area around STALIN's picture was shaded in some manner. He believed that the newspaper said something about "Workers Union" and he did not believe that it was a regular newspaper.

DIMARIA did not know of any income that either WEISSMAN or BURNEY had and did not know of any associates of BURNEY and

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agents W. HARLAN BROWN
EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/cah Date dictated 12/4/63

WEISSMAN, except an individual named LARRIE SCHMIDT, who called him all the time.

He described WEISSMAN as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	27
Height	5'11½"
Weight	154
Hair	Black, thin in front
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	Separated
Dress	Well dressed, expensive shoes, always wore vest and business suits with New York cut
Automobile	Drives 1957 Ford convertible, yellow sides with top of doors and front hood white, black top, New York license plates

He described BURNEY as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	29
Height	5'11"
Weight	170
Hair	Black, combed straight back, thinning
Complexion	Medium
Characteristics	Sharp features, thin nose, wears black horn-rimmed glasses, narrow face

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Date 12/4/63

Mrs. MARGUERITE A. ROBERTS, manager of apartment house located at 4618 Reiger Street, who resides in Apartment 5 there, stated that WILLIAM M. BURLEY and BERNARD WEISSMAN came to her during the first part of November, 1963, and wanted to rent an apartment. She talked to BERNARD WEISSMAN, who told her that he and BURNEY had just been discharged from the United States Army and that they only had \$100. WEISSMAN persuaded her to accept \$62.50 for a two week period until one of them could get a job. She believed that this was on the night of November 5, 1963, and she recalled that WEISSMAN stated that they had been staying with friends on Gaston Avenue in Dallas.

She stated that on the afternoon of November 27, 1963, BERNARD WEISSMAN came to her between 4:00 and 5:00 PM, telling her that he had received a telegram calling him home to New York. He requested that she forward any mail for BURNEY or himself to General Delivery, New York City. She made available mail which had been received since the departure of WEISSMAN and BURNEY, including a card from RICHARD K. MARKS, Assistant Cashier, Republic National Bank, Dallas, which had been inserted in the door. The letters, all addressed to WILLIAM M. BURNEY, bear the following return addresses:

8632 Lawson #2
El Paso, Texas

Post Office Box 5715
Caramel, California

24 Rope Ferry Road
Waterford, Connecticut

The letter from El Paso appeared to be a personal letter, Mrs. ROBERTS stated, and the other two letters she said were probably advertising material. She did not know RICHARD K. MARKS of the Republic National Bank of Dallas and did not know why he had contacted them. She stated she had seen JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and said that she had never seen either of them at the apartment of BURNEY and WEISSMAN and that she was not personally acquainted with either OSWALD or RUBY.

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During conversations with WEISSMAN and BURNEY, Mrs. ROBERTS said that WEISSMAN always did the talking and BURNEY said very little.

She recalled that the mail which had come for BURNEY, had arrived on December 2, 1963, and that she was going to forward it to General Delivery, New York City.

She advised that on the morning of December 3, 1963, some advertising material had been received by BURNEY, addressed to 4618 Reiger Avenue, Apartment 7, Dallas, Texas, from Merlite Industries, 114 East 32nd Street, New York, New York.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated that they drove a reddish yellow Fairlane convertible with a black top bearing New York license plate WH 2815. She said that on one occasion she saw the full page advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" signed by the American Fact Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, and she asked WEISSMAN if he had placed that in the paper. WEISSMAN stated that he had placed the ad but stated that he had been questioned and had been released as his questioners had nothing on him. Mrs. ROBERTS did not know who the questioners were, if in fact, WEISSMAN had been questioned.

Mrs. ROBERTS said when they were leaving the apartment, WEISSMAN told her that he had received a telegram on Wednesday morning about 2:00 AM, that being November 27, 1963, and that as a result, they were going home. They left some bedding and other material there. WEISSMAN stated that BERNIE SMITH would come and pick it up. She said it was not until Friday morning, November 29, 1963, that BERNIE SMITH came to her apartment and picked up the belongings of BURNEY and WEISSMAN, which had been taken out of Apartment 7, which they occupied, and placed in the storeroom. She remembered that they had a big beer dispenser and keg inside of it and some papers

Mrs. ROBERTS advised she obtained the license number of BERNIE SMITH's car which bore Texas license NY 8889. She stated that an individual called her number on Monday night, November 25, 1963, stating she was Mrs. SMITH and requested that

BERNIE, meaning BERNARD WEISSMAN, called her at EM 8-4244 between 6:00 and 6:30 PM. Mrs. ROBERTS called this number and the people acknowledged being named SMITH but claimed they did not know WEISSMAN. She said that the Dallas Criss Cross Directory reflects that this number is listed in the name JOHN R. SMITH, 6731 Norway in Dallas.

Mrs. ROBERTS noted on some of the papers in the apartment, when she cleaned up, was the address 5735 Gaston. WEISSMAN and BURNEY had some pamphlets in the apartment concerning politics, one book being by Senator TOWER which BERNIE SMITH picked up when he called for their belongings.

She recalled that on about November 15, 1963, someone called her in an attempt to contact WEISSMAN and the caller indicated that WEISSMAN was to attend a Southern Methodist University rally and someone was to pick him up.

Mrs. ROBERTS said she did not know where either of them worked and stated that BERNIE SMITH was much younger than WEISSMAN and BURNEY and could have been a college student.

Mrs. ROBERTS stated that WEISSMAN and BURNEY had two telephones in the apartment, one in one room and one in another. She did not know whether it was one telephone with an extension or whether they had had two telephones installed. She said it was mysterious to her when the telephone was taken out because no one appeared at her apartment to ask her for admittance to the apartment and she therefore did not know when the telephone was disconnected. She said they did not put up a deposit on the apartment.

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DL 89-43
EDK:BJD

RICHARD K. MARKS, Assistant Cashier, Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas, on December 3, 1963, advised SAs W. HARLAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL that he met BERNARD WEISSMAN and WILLIAM M. BURLEY on about November 12, 1963, when BURLEY was at the Republic National Bank considering opening a bank account. He understood WEISSMAN was only there with BURLEY and was not engaged in any business transaction himself although WEISSMAN was heard to remark that he might want to open an account later at that bank. BURLEY told Mr. MARKS on about November 26, 1963, that he thought the check he has used in opening his account at the bank might possibly be returned because of insufficient funds; that his father might not have enough funds in his account in North Carolina to cover same.

Mr. MARKS understood that BURLEY and WEISSMAN were in the armed forces together and were good friends. He believes they are both friends of one LARRIE H. SCHMIDT, an employee of Mutual of New York, Dallas, Texas. He believes SCHMIDT would know a great deal about BERNARD WEISSMAN's background and activities. He said SCHMIDT is a "right winger" and has been very outspoken in his thinking as a "right winger". He said SCHMIDT is a friend of WARREN CARROLL, 4326 Mc Kinney Avenue, Dallas, a writer employed by "Lifeline", an enterprize believed controlled by H. L. HUNT, a wealthy Dallas oil man.

Mr. MARKS said LARRIE SCHMIDT on December 3, 1963, told him that he thought BURLEY had gone to South Texas "for the holidays" and presumed WEISSMAN may have gone with him.

Mr. MARKS stated he has no information indicating WEISSMAN and BURLEY are affiliated with any specific organizations. Mr. MARKS does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and has no information that would indicate any association between WEISSMAN and BURLEY with either OSWALD or RUBY.

DU 12/5/63

Records of the Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas, reflect WILLIAM M. BURLEY, 4618 Reiger, Apartment 7, Dallas, Texas, opened an account there, number 69-304-9 on November 12, 1963. He listed his occupation as with Carpet Engineers of Dallas, 2006 South Beckley, Dallas. He listed a bank reference as Maryland Trust Company, Highland Town Branch, Baltimore, Maryland. This account was opened with a \$50 check dated November 2, 1963, drawn on the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Greensboro, North Carolina, account number 9-205-988. The check was signed "WILLIAM M. BURLEY" and was made payable to "WILLIAM M. BURLEY" on personalized check form bearing the printing "WILLIAM M. BURLEY, Box 1435, Greensboro, North Carolina". This check has been sent through bank channels for collection and has been returned both times marked "insufficient funds".

On November 26, 1963, an "official check" (made as cashier's check) in the amount of \$50.00, drawn on the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Greensboro, North Carolina, dated November 22, 1963, was cashed by the Republic National Bank, Dallas. That check bears a rubber stamp impression showing the teller's initials as R.C. who cashed that check. The check was payable to WILLIAM M. BURLEY. Cash was given for that check and it was not deposited to BURLEY's account at the Republic National Bank. The \$50.00 check that BURLEY used in opening the account at the Republic National Bank as of December 3, 1963, remained in possession of the Republic National Bank without being paid by the bank on which it was drawn.

The Republic National Bank received a letter dated November 22, 1963, from L. B. MERRIKEN, JR., Manager, Credit Department, Maryland National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, advising WILLIAM M. BURLEY had a satisfactory checking account at that bank from July, 1960 to April, 1963, which as of November 22, 1963, was a closed account. That letter was in reply to inquiry by the Republic National Bank.

LARRIE H. SCHMIDT, 4015 Simpson, Apartment 19, Dallas, an insurance salesman employed by Mutual of New York, 2505 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, opened a checking account at the Republic National Bank, Dallas, on June 18, 1963.

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by Special Agents W. HARLAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENPAIL/RJD Date dictated 12/5/63

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WARREN H. CARROLL, 4326 Mc Kinney Avenue, Dallas, (business and residence address) on June 19, 1963, opened a checking account at the Republic National Bank, Dallas. He listed as his occupation: "Write, H. L. Hurt".

The above can be utilized only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to JAMES S. COOK, Cashier, Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas.

12/5/63

Mr. RUBEN GINSBERG, Attorney-at-law, 1603 Kirby Building, advised that Mr. GEORGE KELLMAN, American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, had given the Dallas FBI Office most of the information he had concerning the advertisement which had appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" of November 22, 1963. This ad was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, purporting to represent The American Fact Finding Committee, as Chairman.

He said that he had received information from informants to the effect that Colonel MAYO, who is head of the local Civil Defense in Dallas, Texas, had seen the advertisement which had appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" before it was published in that newspaper. Mr. GINSBERG declined to identify his informants but said that he is convinced that the persons responsible for placing the ad in the newspaper used the name of a young Jewish boy who had just come to Dallas and that it was his belief that The American Fact Finding Committee was a name only and there was no such organization. He said he would not divulge the name of his informants and that this was a surmise on his part but that he understood that the people connected with the National Indignation Convention in Dallas, which had protested Yugoslav officer training in the United States, people connected with General EDWIN WALKER, and the John Birch Society were responsible for raising the funds for the full page ad in the "Dallas Morning News." He said that he surmised that some of the officials of the "Dallas Morning News" had read and approved the publication of this advertisement when it was submitted to that newspaper. He also surmised that the ad had no actual connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor did it pertain to the murder of OSWALD by JACK RUBY.

Mr. GINSBERG, who is a former law partner of U. S. Attorney BAREFOOT SANDERS, advised that RONNIE DUGGER, a reporter, is currently serving as a correspondent for the "Washington Post" and was going to write an article concerning the placing of this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News."

Mr. GINSBERG stated that BERNARD WEISSMAN had left Dallas and he did not know his whereabouts. He believed that

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN /jeg Date dictated 12/5/63

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the advertisement was the result of an atmosphere created in Dallas, giving respectability to persons who believed in the extreme right. He said that he did not question their ability to say what they believed, but he did question the right of these individuals to be considered respectable by propounding such views.

11/27/63

Mrs. DICK HITT advised she received a telephone call from a woman who refused to furnish her name and stated she was calling for BERNARD WISEMAN and that she was WISEMAN's secretary. The woman stated since Mrs. HITT was the wife of DICK HITT who has a daily column in the Dallas Times Herald she wanted Mr. and Mrs. HITT to start a campaign in Mr. HITT's column to deport Mrs. OSWALD and the children, and a campaign should also be started to ban Mrs. OSWALD and the children from society in the Dallas area. The woman stated that a committee should be formed to burn the home of the PAINES with whom Mrs. OSWALD is residing. The woman asked Mrs. HITT if she would sign a petition to aid RUBY in his trial which would be held in the near future for the shooting of OSWALD. Mrs. HITT advised the last comment made by the woman was to the effect that Mrs. OSWALD should be done away with.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent JAMES C. KENNEDY & W. H. GRIFFIN Date dictated 11/27/63
 /cv

Date November 30, 19631

STANLEY MARCUS, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was in New York on November 22, 1963, and had been there for several days. He received a full page advertisement from the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963, while he was in New York on November 23, 1963, and at that time called Dallas and gave instructions to an employee of his who is also active in the American Jewish Committee to determine who was responsible for the full page advertisement which was attributed to the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. He stated this employee determined that WEISSMAN was an itinerant rug peddler who had been in Dallas only a short period, and facts were developed indicating the probable origin of the funds paying for the advertisement, at which point Mr. MARCUS instructed this employee to make the information available to the FBI.

Mr. MARCUS stated at the time of the assassination and immediately following this when he saw the advertisement, he thought there was some possible connection between the advertisement and the person or persons responsible for the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, although in the light of further developments he does not now have this opinion.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/gm 707 Date dictated 11/30/63

Det/ 12/6/63

Mrs. WILLIAM MILTON BURLEY, III, who is also known as Mrs. WINIFRED BURLEY, 7039 Conley Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised as follows:

She met WILLIAM MILTON BURLEY, III, 7 years ago in Baltimore. They were married in Denton, Maryland in 1957. After their marriage they lived with his parents for approximately 3 months in Baltimore, Maryland and then moved to Toledo, Ohio where they resided for approximately two years. They then moved to Charlotte, North Carolina where they resided for approximately one year and then returned to Baltimore, Maryland. She has since resided in Baltimore, Maryland and is now living at 7039 Conley Street with her four children.

BURLEY entered military service while they resided in Charlotte, North Carolina. She did not reside with him during his Army service. He was released from the military service on August 7, 1963 after returning to the United States from Germany. They lived together in Baltimore from the time of his discharge from the Army until the end of September, 1963, at which time they separated. They are not legally separated and she is contemplating instituting divorce proceedings.

After their separation at the end of September, BURLEY lived in Baltimore but she did not know his address. From time to time he did call her or visit her and the children at her home.

Approximately four to six weeks ago BURLEY informed her that he was going to Dallas, Texas to look for work. He also informed her that he intended to visit his mother in North Carolina for a short period of time enroute to Dallas.

She could not recall the exact date he left Baltimore but recalled that he visited her and the children the night before his departure from Baltimore. The weekend before this departure he informed her that he had visited an unidentified friend in New York City. He also informed her that he was going to Dallas, Texas with "some guy" and that she believed this individual came from New York to Baltimore and drove her husband to Dallas, Texas.

On 12/5/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 89-30
 by SA MARION M. WRIGHT & SA JOHN F. HANSON:mgl 708 Date dictated 12/6/63

She received a letter from him postmarked November 8, 1963. He informed her in this letter that he had just arrived in Dallas, Texas and was residing at 4618 Reiger Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated that he also informed her in the letter that he was looking for work and apparently intended to remain in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. BURLEY further related that during the time her husband lived with her in Baltimore after his military service he worked for one or two months as a salesman for the Beltone Hearing Aid Company in Baltimore. She stated that the remainder of the time he was looking for employment but to her knowledge did not have any other job. She stated that he is a graduate of Patterson Park High School in Baltimore and also attended junior college in Baltimore prior to military service. She added that prior to his military service he has held various jobs in Baltimore, Maryland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Toledo, Ohio and Pineville, North Carolina. She stated that he did not have any close friends to her knowledge while in the military service and has never identified any such acquaintances to her. She added that he had one close friend in Baltimore by the name of BERNIE MEYERS. She stated that MEYERS apparently attended high school with her husband and they have since remained close friends. She claimed not to know MEYERS very well and did not know where he resided in Baltimore other than some where on Eastern Avenue.

Mrs. BURLEY further commented that she has never known her husband to have been a member of any organization and did not know his political views. She stated that he had never discussed such matters with her and in fact impressed her that he was never interested in any particular political movement or ideas. She added that her husband had never expressed his feelings toward the President of the United States or the current administration. She added that her husband to her knowledge has never been arrested and has never impressed her as being a violent type.

Mrs. BURLEY stated that she did not know why her husband chose Dallas as a place to move and look for work and had never heard him mention knowing any in that city. She stated that her husband has never identified any of his acquaintances other than BERNIE MEYERS and she could not furnish any additional pertinent information.

12/5/63

LARRIE HENRY SCHMIDT, 5739 Canton Avenue, Apartment E, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is employed as an insurance salesman by Mutual of New York, 2505 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. He advised that BERNARD WEISSMAN and WILLIAM M. BURLEY are two friends of his who served in the U. S. Army with him at Munich, Germany, during 1962. All three then were attached to the Headquarters, Southern Area Command, U. S. Army, at Munich. They spoke then about Dallas and how well he, SCHMIDT, liked Dallas. BURLEY and WEISSMAN said then they would like to come to Dallas and at least visit SCHMIDT there after they got out of service. SCHMIDT originally resided at Lincoln, Nebraska. SCHMIDT entered the Army in 1954 and was discharged in 1957 as an enlisted man. He then worked for a while in 1959 as editor of the Culver City Citizen, Culver City, California. After that he again served in the U. S. Army from 1959 to October, 1962. SCHMIDT has resided in Dallas since October, 1962. He has on occasions corresponded with his friend, BERNARD WEISSMAN who after being released from the Army in about August, 1963, resided at Mt. Vernon, New York. Recently WEISSMAN and his wife separated and WEISSMAN decided to come to Dallas more or less toward seeking a new location because of his domestic difficulties and pending divorce proceedings. WEISSMAN, accompanied by WILLIAM BURLEY, arrived in Dallas around the first of November, 1963. WEISSMAN had been employed as a salesman at or near Mt. Vernon, New York. His permanent home address was 439 South Columbus Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York, c/o his father, name unknown.

born 12/24/36, Culver City

He said that he (SCHMIDT) at about the time BERNARD WEISSMAN and BURLEY arrived in Dallas, conceived the idea of placing an advertisement in a newspaper pertaining to President KENNEDY's visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963. He exhibited a newspaper clipping entitled "Riot Tag Denied by Demonstrator" which article had appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, October 27, 1963.

He said that article pertained to a demonstration put on by college students when ADLAI STEVENSON, United Nations Ambassador, visited in Dallas shortly before that date. The article identified himself as the leader of the collegiate demonstrators. SCHMIDT said he had told the "Dallas Times Herald" that the 14 students participating in that demonstration

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by Special Agent W. HARIAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/BJD 7 pp dictated 12/5/63
coe

were from the University of Dallas, Irving, Texas. He said these students did some picketing at the time of ADLAI STEVENSON's appearance in Dallas but these students were not the ones who struck or "spat" upon STEVENSON at that time. SCHMIDT said the students were only picketing in an orderly manner. SCHMIDT said he himself is not a student.

SCHMIDT described himself as a "conservative" and felt that no demonstration such as picketing should be given at an appearance of a President of the United States but he felt that some type of activity should be engaged in which would indicate disapproval of President KENNEDY's policies. He therefore conceived the idea of inserting an ad in the newspaper instead of engaging in any other type of a demonstration. He first considered placing his own name in the ad. BERNARD WEISSMAN appeared in Dallas at about the time he was thinking about this ad. He said BERNARD WEISSMAN is a "good conservative" and is of the Jewish Faith. SCHMIDT said on numerous occasions "anti-Semitism charges" had been made against "conservatives" and he thought the use of BERNARD WEISSMAN's name in the ad would to some extent counteract the anti-Semitism charges that had been leveled against "conservatives". He believed the appearance of the name of a person of the Jewish faith in such an ad might attract persons of that faith to reply to the ad. Also SCHMIDT said he was interested in finding out if replies would prove "left wing" persons are just as anti-Semitic as persons in the "right wing". It was decided, therefore, that BERNARD WEISSMAN's name with his permission would be placed in the ad. He said the ad was written as if an organization known as The American Fact Finding Committee had inserted it with BERNARD WEISSMAN being shown as its chairman. SCHMIDT said that there is no such organization as The American Fact Finding Committee; that it is simply a name thought of by him for this advertisement. He said no organization participated in the preparation or placing of this ad in the "Dallas Morning News" which appeared on November 22, 1963. He said it was written by himself at his apartment at 5735 Gaston and was assisted some in its preparation by JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 4640 Southern, Dallas, an independent oil man who has an office in the Wilson Building, Dallas. He said he began writing this advertisement by himself about a week before it was taken.

to the "Dallas Morning News"; that he and GRINNAN took it to the "Dallas Morning News" four or five days before the ad appeared. The ad cost \$1463. The funds to pay for same were solicited by Mr. GRINNAN from prominent Dallas businessmen. That amount of money was said to have been contributed by five or six prominent Dallas businessmen whose names he does not know. He denied that any organization backed this ad and said it was handled by himself and GRINNAN only as individuals.

SCHMIDT stated Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas, was rented by BERNARD WEISSMAN one or two days before the ad was placed. SCHMIDT said it was felt there was a "great basis for the ad" but said the ad would never have been placed had they known what they know now. He said "conservatives" are not pro-KENNEDY but certainly they did not wish him any personal harm. He said he and GRINNAN wanted to place tough questions in the ad in order to put President KENNEDY on the spot regarding such questions, but certainly there was no desire to cause him any physical harm.

SCHMIDT said WEISSMAN and BURLEY did not come to Dallas specifically in connection with the placing of this ad and in fact had nothing to do with the ad until after they had arrived in Dallas. SCHMIDT said he and JOSEPH P. GRINNAN are both members of the John Birch Society but their activities in connection with this ad were solely as individuals. SCHMIDT does not know if GRINNAN is affiliated with any other organizations but knows of none. SCHMIDT said he (SCHMIDT) also is a member of Young Americans for Freedom, which has headquarters at Washington, D.C., Post Office Box 1731. He identified it as a national "conservative" organization, the primary function of which is to inform and interest young persons of high school and college age concerning "conservative" politics. He said by "conservative" he means conservation of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights; preservation of our freedoms and our traditional way of life; and preservation of individual responsibilities rather than collective responsibilities.

He said President KENNEDY has put it beautifully as "not what your country can do for you but what you can do for it", and further defining the word "conservative" he said responsibility should start with the individual and be retained on a family or local level as opposed to the "big brother" aspect of "welfare state at the Federal Government level". SCHMIDT identified the John Birch Society as a patriotic organization, the basic function of which is to fight Communism by informing people of the threat of Communism at the grass roots level.

SCHMIDT stated WEISSMAN and BURLEY left Dallas on November 27, 1963, and as of the time of this interview were supposed to be in El Paso, Texas, visiting BURLEY's brother, full name unknown. He said BURLEY has in the past resided at Baltimore, Maryland. They left Dallas because the reaction to the advertisement bearing WEISSMAN's name was far greater with the assassination of President KENNEDY than it would have been otherwise. He said WEISSMAN was employed by Carpet Engineers of Dallas but lost his job there. The Jewish Welfare Committee in Dallas was trying desperately to find WEISSMAN and numerous other persons were trying to get in touch with him. He said BERNARD obtained the mail from Post Office Box 1792, Dallas, the first time after the ad appeared and found 25 correspondents who favored the ad and 27 who opposed the ad. SCHMIDT said those favoring the ad were written prior to the time of President KENNEDY's assassination and those opposing were written subsequent to the assassination. The second time WEISSMAN obtained the mail from that Post Office box a large man wearing a "ten gallon hat" appeared to be waiting for him and tried to follow him from the Post Office. He said WEISSMAN did not know the man's identity. He said BERNARD told him "if there are the kind of "nuts" on the other side who don't hesitate to attack and kill the President of the United States, there are some who wouldn't hesitate to do the same to me". SCHMIDT said WEISSMAN being afraid of possible physical harm to himself left Dallas. SCHMIDT recalled WEISSMAN also had been interviewed by a representative of the "Dallas Morning News" on November 23 following which an article appeared in that newspaper on November 24, concerning that interview with WEISSMAN.

SCHMIDT stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He further stated that BERNARD WEISSMAN, WILLIAM BURLEY and JOSEPH P. GRINNAN do not know either OSWALD or RUBY so far as he knows.

M.Y.S.

Identifying data pertaining to LARRIE HENRY SCHMIDT
as obtained by interview and observation is as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth	December 29, 1936 Oakland, California
Height	About 5'8"
Weight	165 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Marital status	Married
Relatives	Father, REUBEN SCHMIDT, died 1958; Mother, LUCILLE SCHMIDT, nee STALL, died 1937; (Parents prior to death resided at 345 F Street, Lincoln, Nebraska) Wife, BARBARA KAY ORE SCHMIDT, 5735 Gaston, Apartment E, Dallas.

12/5/63

Date _____

BERNARD WILLIAM WEISSMAN, 439 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Special Agents, that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney. WEISSMAN indicated he understood this and stated he desired to cooperate fully.

Born WEISSMAN advised that he first met LARRIE SCHMIDT while both were serving in the United States Army in Germany in August, 1962. SCHMIDT had formed an organization called Conservatism U.S.A. (CUSA). The membership of this organization consisted of individuals at that time in the Armed Services. *Born 11/1/37, Brook, NY*

After WEISSMAN's discharge from the United States Army, he maintained contact with SCHMIDT and WILLIAM BURLEY, another individual whom he had met while in the United States Army. *M.J. 113-28-1001*

According to WEISSMAN, SCHMIDT, BURLEY, and himself had made long range plans to utilize their conservative political convictions to further their chances in the business world. SCHMIDT called WEISSMAN from Dallas, Texas, in the early morning of the day after ADLAI STEVENSON, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, had been assaulted by pickets in Dallas, Texas. At that time, SCHMIDT urged WEISSMAN to come to Dallas for business purposes. SCHMIDT also commented concerning the assault of Ambassador STEVENSON, stating that he had organized some of the picketing, but that he was not responsible for the assault.

WEISSMAN furnished the following handwritten letter, which was received by WEISSMAN from LARRIE SCHMIDT on November 1, 1963:

12/5/63 New York Office, FBI DL 89-43
 NY 89-75
 On _____ File # _____
 by SAs MARTIN R. GREALY & GERALD P. REIDY/mae Date dictated 12/5/63
 715

DL 89-43
NY 89-75

"Dallas, Texas
Oct. 29, 1953

Dear BERNIE & BILL:

To much has happened in the past few days I don't know where to begin. First of all, what appeared at first to have been a great blunder of ours has rapidly turned into a great victory. I refer to STEVENSON incident.

You must understand, that I personally had nothing to do with the sign-hitting and spitting incidents. Secondly, the press reports were so outrageously exaggerated it is unbelievable. This, plus the fact our mayor and City Council have issued an official apology on behalf of Dallas, has aroused the scorn and anger of all Dallasites, the overwhelming majority of whom are right wingers.

The ultra liberals of Dallas, led by STANLEY MARCUS of Neiman-Marcus went to far in pressuring for denunciation of "extremists" and "fascists" in Dallas. As a result, a bomb has exploded everywhere here against them. This town is a battleground and that is no joke. Never before have Dallas conservatives from the GOP to the John Birch Society ever been so strongly united.

And, in the middle of it is myself. Thus far, I am the only organizer of the demonstration to have publicly identified himself. I have been interviewed by UPI, AP, the two local daily newspapers, TV stations, CBS, and local radio. I am a hero to the right -- a stormtrooper to the left.

I have been beseiged by calls, some threatening my life. It is both hell and fun, but not at the same time.

All details when you arrive. In any event, due to this international incident, I have become, overnight, a "fearless spokesman" and "leader" of the right wing

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by _____ 710 Date dictated _____

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.

Date _____

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in Dallas. What I worked so hard for in one year -- and nearly failed -- finally came through one incident, in one night!

Politically, CUSA is set. It is now up to you two to get Ambus going. We need Ambus financing bad. Have arranged for you to meet and talk with many people. Job opportunities set up -- so are business opportunities, such as DuCharme Club. Again, I promise nothing. What you achieve is up to you. All I can do is pave the way.

You shall find it all interesting!

Your friend,

LARRIE"

In answer to this letter, WEISSMAN and BURLEY left in WEISSMAN's automobile from Mount Vernon, New York, on November 2, 1963, and arrived in Dallas, Texas, on November 4, 1963. WEISSMAN stated that the main purpose of his trip to Dallas was to participate with BURLEY and SCHMIDT in a business enterprise entitled "Ambus", which WEISSMAN described as a holding company to oversee business interests that these three individuals intended to operate. The first business operation that they intended to operate was the DuCharme Club located on Haskell Avenue, Dallas, Texas. However, according to WEISSMAN, when they first personally inspected the DuCharme Club they felt that it was not worth their efforts to go into the operation further.

WEISSMAN also stated that his secondary purpose for going to Dallas, Texas, was political, that is, he decided that this would be the proper area for him to get started in Conservative politics. WEISSMAN described himself as a Conservative on international issues, but a Liberal on national issues. By this, he explained that he was very much in favor of integration and civil rights and other programs which he associated with the Liberal groups in the United States, but that with regard

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to international dealings of the United States, he considered himself more closely associated with the Conservative outlook.

WEISSMAN freely admitted that he had sought to use his political connections to further his business opportunities.

Upon his arrival in Dallas, WEISSMAN and BURLEY met with SCHMIDT, and SCHMIDT again informed them that he, SCHMIDT, had organized twelve Dallas college students in a protest against Ambassador STEVENSON, but again denied any responsibility for the assault on Ambassador STEVENSON.

Upon the decision not to go any further with the DuCharme Club, WEISSMAN obtained a job as a salesman with Carpet Engineers of Dallas. He stated that he received no salary or commission for the time he was employed by the Carpet Engineers. His sole means of subsistence was \$200 that he brought with him to Dallas, and the occasional use of a credit card of SCHMIDT's to buy necessary items for his apartment at 4618 Reiger Street, Dallas, Texas.

WEISSMAN stated that SCHMIDT discussed the Conservative group activity in Dallas, Texas, and stated that they should do something for the then pending arrival of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. SCHMIDT decided that a demonstration against President KENNEDY would not be in order, and therefore the only thing that they could do would be to place an ad in one of the Dallas newspapers indicating disapproval of President KENNEDY's policies. SCHMIDT was the individual who drew up the format of the advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, Friday, November 22, 1963. WEISSMAN identified an autostat of this article as the article in question.

WEISSMAN stated that the one quarter inch black ~~border which appeared on this advertisement was his,~~ WEISSMAN's, idea and was merely done for the purpose of

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attracting attention to the ad and for no other purpose. He stated in view of the subsequent events, he very deeply regretted this decision concerning the black border. He also stated that the American Fact-Finding Committee does not actually exist, and that it was a name made up by LARRIE SCHMIDT and JOSEPH GRINNAN, whom he described as an independent oil man.

The decision to use WEISSMAN's name was made by WEISSMAN and by SCHMIDT in order to offset anti-Semitic charges made by several people against the Conservative movement in Dallas, Texas.

WEISSMAN stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to his knowledge never met OSWALD. He also stated he never met nor did he know JACK RUBY. With respect to OSWALD, he advised that his mother, Mrs. LILLIAN WEISSMAN, has advised him that OSWALD at one time resided at 1061 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York. WEISSMAN pointed out that he, at one time, resided at 1063 Grant Avenue, Bronx, New York, which WEISSMAN described as being only a few blocks from the Sheridan Avenue address. He again stated he had never met OSWALD. WEISSMAN advised that he left Dallas, Texas, on November 27, 1963, by automobile and arrived in New York City the night of November 29, 1963.

WEISSMAN advised that he would be available for recontact at any time, and would be most desirous of cooperating fully.

The following is a description of WEISSMAN:

Name	BERNARD WILLIAM WEISSMAN, also known as BERNIE WEISSMAN
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	November 1, 1937
Place	Bronx, New York
Height	5'11"
Weight	154 pounds
Build	Slender

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Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Residence	439 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York
Telephone	914-MO 4-6994 <i>Mrs. Edward Williams</i>
Employment	Not presently employed, but stated he intends to file an application for patrolman of the New York City Police Department on December 5, 1963
Marital Status	Married to JANE BYRNES WEISSMAN, presently separated and contemplating divorce
Father	HARRY WEISSMAN 439 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York
Mother	LILLIAN WEISSMAN, 1063 Grant Avenue
Brothers	JACK WEISSMAN, age 18; residing at Grant Avenue address JOE WEISSMAN, age 27, married, two children, residing 160 Renner Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
Military Service	United States Army, Military Police Corps, from August, 1961, to August, 1963, honorably discharged as Private First Class
Army Serial Number	US 51474609; reserve status - presently in unassigned reserve
Draft Board	Local Board Number 10, Lincoln Building, 3rd Floor, 100 Stevens Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York
Selective Service Number	30 10 37 1100; exhibited notice from Local Board Number 10, reflecting he had been classified 4A as of September 24, 1963.

Mrs. Harry Weissman

B. APPROX. 1935

B. APPROX. 1936

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Social Security
Number
Driver's License

113-28-1879
Exhibited New Jersey driver's
license number 4541979 made out
to BERNARD WEISSMAN, 1500 Bergen
Boulevard, Fort Lee, New Jersey.
This license expires January,
1965. WEISSMAN explained that
this address was his residence
when he was living with his wife.

Further identi-
fication

WEISSMAN exhibited a First National
City Bank Preferred Credit identi-
fication card, indicating account
number C41-17097-503

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HO 62-2115
ED:ms

RE: DAVID McFADDEN WHITNEY

On November 27, 1963, CARL KREAMER, United States Navy Department, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, reported he had learned of statements allegedly made to one JEAN DAVIS of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by her boyfriend, one DAVID WHITNEY of Houston, Texas. KREAMER reported WHITNEY was alleged to have said he thought President KENNEDY should not make a trip to Dallas, Texas. It was further alleged that after the assassination, WHITNEY had contacted JEAN DAVIS and had requested that she destroy his letter containing these remarks.

When interviewed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on November 27, 1963, NORMA JEAN DAVIS, an employee of Collins Radio Corporation, denied having made the statements concerning WHITNEY. She stated WHITNEY told her he was a member of the John Birch Society, and WHITNEY told her in a telephone conversation several weeks before the assassination that he hoped the president would not come to Texas. She stated WHITNEY had never written her regarding the presidential visit to Texas, had never indicated he hoped harm would come to the president and had never requested her to destroy any letters.

The following investigation was conducted on November 29, 1963, by SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE:

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Mrs. E. A. BIGBEE, St. Regis Apartments, 8271 Stone, advised that DAVID WHITNEY rented an apartment at that location in August, 1963, and had apparently come to Houston from Miami, Florida. Mrs. BIGBEE stated WHITNEY was employed as a chemist by one of the oil companies.

Mrs. BIGBEE further stated that MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, another tenant, whom she greatly admired, had reported to her statements made by WHITNEY shortly after the president was