

OSWALD

105. 82555

SECTION 164

COPY 8

Date 4/7/64

Miss JOAN DUNSMORE, who was employed by National Car Rental Agency, International Airport, advised she recalled a man, accompanied by a woman and an infant, who had been in the Hertz and National Rental offices, which are combined several weeks prior to November 27, 1963. She stated she had a definite recollection of these people in view of the fact the infant was sucking a pacifier and the man would take it out of the baby's mouth and then put it in his mouth and back into the baby's mouth.

Miss DUNSMORE stated she had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD's photograph in the newspaper but she would not be able to identify the man as being identical with OSWALD nor his woman companion as being identical with OSWALD's wife. She stated she could not recall what the man or the woman looked like.

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On 11/27/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL/csh Date dictated 4/7/64

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.

DL 100-10461

D. Allegation by JESS EASTERLING That LEE HARVEY OSWALD, His Wife and Two Small Children Spent a Night at Skyline Motel, Route #11 West of Pulaski, Virginia, in September, 1963

Date

4/7/64

JESS EASTERLING, Owner and Operator of Skyline Motel, located on Route #11 West of Pulaski, Virginia, advised in September, 1963, he believes LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife and two small children spent a night at his motel. He stated when the individual first checked into the motel he had a beard; however, after shaving, the individual appeared to look more like JACK RUBY than LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He added that the man whom he believed to be OSWALD advised him he had been to Centerville, Ohio and was headed West. He described the two small children accompanying this individual as being about three years and four months in age, respectively.

EASTERLING stated that the individual signed his full name when registering and he thereafter kept the registration card on his desk because he "never had anyone by the name of Oswald stay here before". He stated that he has since destroyed the registration card.

EASTERLING advised that this individual and his family stayed at his motel only one night and he did not observe the party when they left. He could recall no details concerning the automobile they were driving or any further details concerning them.

He concluded by stating that he has been thinking about this individual for some time and since he believes him to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he decided to report the incident as it may be of interest.


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On 2/13/64 at Pulaski, Virginia File # Richmond 89-34
SA ROBERT H. PARNELL and
SA FREDERICK A. COOK / mbd Dallas 89-43
 by _____ Date dictated 4/7/64

RH 89-34
DL 89-43
CPH/mbd
-1-

Re: JESS EASTERLING

Sheriff J. HENRY HALL, Pulaski County, Pulaski,
Virginia, on February 13, 1964, advised SA FREDERICK A. COOK
that JESS EASTERLING, owner of the Skyline Motel near Pulaski,
Virginia,



DL 100-10461

**E. Allegation by VERA EDENS That LEE HARVEY
OSWALD Did Not Kill President KENNEDY**

DL 100-10461

EJR:les

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In response to a telephone call to the Dallas FBI Office requesting that a Special Agent contact him, Mr. JIM COLEMAN was contacted at his office, 2646 Andjon Street, Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1964, by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON. Mr. COLEMAN operates the Coleman Advertising Service at this address, which is engaged in religious advertising.

Mrs. COLEMAN received a letter postmarked Dallas, Texas, April 7, 1964, containing a letter from VERA EDENS, 1509 Gaston Avenue, Plano, Texas, with four mimeograph sheets enclosed. A review of this material reflects that it is anti-Jewish in nature and contains the following paragraph:

"Lee Oswald did not kill John Kennedy. He only shot at General Walker to try to show he MEANT TO KILL HIM when he agreed with the C. I. A. & the Kennedys to do so. He ne ver meant to kill him. Marina Oswald told that Lee told her he shot at Gen. Walker...this to The World, to vindicate her husband's honor THE BEST SHE KNEW HOW. She wanted the C. I. A. to know Lee kept his word to kill Walker. . . . Oh, what's the use in opening your mouth....THE WHOLE DAMN WORLD is gone crazy. Minds are as blank as the day it is born. "

Review of the files of the Dallas FBI Office reflect that VERA EDENS has been publishing a mimeographed form, anti-Jewish and anti-United Nations in nature, since September, 1950.

DL 100-10461

F. Allegation by Mrs. MARY L. HAMMER That
Former Neighbor in 1957 at Sun Valley,
California, Identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The following quoted letter was received by the Department of Justice from Miss MARY L. HAMMER, 8216 Wilbur Avenue, Reseda, California, and was acknowledged by Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR.:

Reseda, California
3/2/64

United States Attorney-General
Robert E. Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

"Honorable-Sir- Well over a year, ago - I received a letter, from 'Assistant, United States Attorney General.' Mr. Miller, advising me. That my complaint I had - asked your help for had been turned over to The Department of Justice, Criminal Investigation Dept., May I remind you, again about This Matter. Since last June, I have very, patiently, waited, for some results, regarding this investigation if the complaint justified. The consideration 'Attorney Genel Miller' Criminal investigation. We as American citizens would be entitled to some kind of an answer.

On The front page of a recent copy of Life Magazine. There is a picture of Oswald. The Man accused of killing our dear dear president. He is holding a gun. (I have seen ones like it, and ammunition or shells & clips - (Cases) 1 of each. 1000 shells & 1000 clips - That were removed from Camp Pendelton. By teenager's, training in Boot camp.

I have also at one time _ 1957. seen Mr. Oswald. What his relation ship was to an Austin Texas seventeen year old girl was I could not say. She had three very small children. and was not married, obvious by each had a different father. She had a relative. A woman also living on this street

"and a man whose name was 'Garfield ~~Leon~~,' His father was a City official in Austin Texas. for many years. His name - I Believe was Miller.' This Leon. A graduate of Annapolis has influence enough to Be able to use these young boot camp Boys to steal. Moreover, This same person. That is Garfield Leon, is guilty of other serious violations. That has to do with The treasury Department, therefore, I would very much like to know, Just how strong this character is. With The Federal Bureau to get so much consideration & protection & one of The parties had so much protection That he could go to Denver Colorado take a 13 yr old girl out of a Catholic orphanage, Bring her to Sun Valley California Where this Leon was living - associates of Ex commists & Night Club - Owners (shady - owns & involve there young teen agers in crims. Austin Texas & Dallas, apparently is where their roots were. Because The Man who Brought The girl from Denver Colorado is a staunch - out spoken communist. & was closely associated with the Cuban counsel.

He received arm full of Moscow Literature & subscribes to the Moscow New papers & know character in Detroit. & other strong hold for The Communist parties was in Sun Valley only a few weeks & went to work for Lock heed.

Just how may I ask can such a Man get so much protection and all involved with these young boys all graduates of an Excellent Catholic Boys school. Except of organizations That no one can enter.

Mr. Attorney General I also want to know. Who The F B. I Man was. That came here to our Home to pick up the material. The gun shells, etc. & Never returned?

"Mary L. Harner
8216 Wilbur Ave"

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LA 62-5837
VJO:srb;ds

On April 9, 1964, Mrs. MARY L. HAMMER, 8216 Wilbur Avenue, Reseda, California, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that in 1957, while residing on Dora Street, Sun Valley, California, she had been a neighbor of a man, whose name she cannot recall. Recently she observed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a "National Magazine" and feels that this former neighbor is identical with OSWALD. She could not recall any descriptive or background information regarding this individual, but believed he was living in an adulterous relationship with a 17-year-old girl who moved to Sun Valley from Austin, Texas.

At that point Mrs. HAMMER became incoherent and could not develop a single train of thought. During this interview Mrs. HAMMER continually referred to nationally-prominent persons as individuals she met in everyday life, such as her grocery clerk and delivery man. Mrs. HAMMER was unable to furnish any further information concerning this individual she believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

G. Allegation by [OTTIS DAVID HONAKER] to the Effect LEE HARVEY OSWALD "Brainwashed" by Communist Party Leaders Who Conspired to Have Assassination Committed

DL 100-10461

BEH:eah

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During the evening of April 22, 1964, Mr. OTTIS DAVID HONAKER, 4624 South 32nd Street, Tulsa 7, Oklahoma, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information to SA EMORY E. HORTON:

JACK BURKETT (deceased), who previously resided in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was a former employee of Mr. HONAKER when HONAKER owned and operated the Century Manufacturing Company, 51st and Sapulpa Road, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which employment was during the period of about 1929 to 1942.

During December, 1963, BURKETT, acting on a request of Mr. HONAKER, became friendly with BROUDER BRUNDADGE, a Communist Party-(CP) area leader, who resides at an unknown address in Tecumseh, Oklahoma. BURKETT told HONAKER that while intoxicated BRUNDADGE gave the following information to BURKETT, who relayed same to HONAKER:

On November 11, 1963, NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, Premier, USSR, called to his office in Moscow, Russia, two of his "leading helpers," identities not further known, and told them, "This damned KENNEDY has thrown on the brakes and I want him killed and I want it done so the American people will think an American was responsible for his death."

The two "helpers" then gave the orders to the two Communist, USA, leaders in Washington, D. C., identities unknown, and they called a meeting in Washington, D. C., of about seventy communists, which meeting was held during the evening of November 11, 1963. At the meeting, the two USA, CP, leaders told the assembled group to casually and suggestively let it be known around Washington, D. C., that President JOHN F. KENNEDY should make trips to the southern, southwestern, and western states of the United States so he would be seen by the people and children to "make them feel better." This resulted in the President's decision to make some trips during the latter part of November, one of which was to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

DL 100-10461

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Revised 1/24/64

The two CP, USA, leaders then called PEARL RIPPEY, white female, approximately sixty years of age, a member of the Communist Party, who lived in an unknown town in northern Florida. Mr. HONAKER stated that he learned RIPPEY was a member of the Communist Party in 1942 while in Washington, D. C., on defense contracts. He said he has fully reported the information on PEARL RIPPEY and BROUDER BRUNDADGE, an area communist leader in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, to the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI.

Returning to the current matter, Mr. HONAKER stated the CP, USA, leaders called PEARL RIPPEY and BROUDER BRUNDADGE and an unknown person who resides in Fort Worth, Texas, and assigned those persons the job of assassinating President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The three, RIPPEY, BRUNDADGE and the unknown party, met at the bus station, Fort Worth, Texas, at about 11:00 AM, November 21, 1963. There, they reportedly learned the President would not go through Fort Worth, Texas, but would visit Dallas, Texas. They then took a taxicab from the bus station in Fort Worth, Texas, to an unknown bus station in Dallas, Texas. They then proceeded three blocks east and one and one-half blocks or one-half block south from the Dallas bus station, where they rented a room in a rooming house located on the west side of the street. The three persons then walked around Dallas and picked out a building where school books are stored as being the likely place for the assassination. PEARL RIPPEY then went after LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who she had apparently previously met under unknown circumstances. She brought OSWALD to the rooming house where the three were residing and they "brainwashed him" and promised him \$10,000 to help them kill President KENNEDY. OSWALD departed the rooming house at approximately 11:00 PM, November 21, 1963, after agreeing to assist them with the planned assassination.

The following morning, November 22, 1963, OSWALD returned to the above referred to rooming houses and brought two pistols and a rifle. OSWALD and BRUNDADGE then proceeded to the book storage building, previously mentioned, where BROUDER BRUNDADGE shot the President two times, one time in the neck and one time in the head. BRUNDADGE then shot the Governor of the State of Texas one time. BRUNDADGE then had OSWALD take the two pistols, but leave the rifle, and instructed OSWALD to proceed home as fast as he could, asking him to run all of the way, and told him, OSWALD, that if he should be stopped by the police he should shoot his way out. The idea behind this plan was to get OSWALD killed by the police. Reported, two police officers tried to capture OSWALD, with OSWALD killing one of the officers, but being captured by the other officer who possibly had some help. OSWALD was then taken to the Dallas City Jail by the officers who took him into custody.

RIPPEY, BRUNDADGE and the third conspirator from Fort Worth, Texas, were afraid OSWALD would tell the entire story, so the unknown conspirator introduced PEARL RIPPEY "to a fellow named RUBY." RIPPEY brainwashed RUBY for a day and a half, that being the afternoon of November 22 and November 23, 1963, and on the following morning, November 24, 1963, BRUNDADGE and the Fort Worth conspirator told RIPPEY that OSWALD was to be transferred that morning from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

RIPPEY then hypnotized RUBY and had RUBY go into the Dallas City Police Building and shoot OSWALD two times. The three conspirators then departed Dallas, Texas, and returned to their respective homes, that is, RIPPEY to an unknown town in Florida, BRUNDADGE to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and the third person to Fort Worth, Texas.

After returning to Florida, PEARL RIPPEY started bragging about killing President KENNEDY. Her actions in this regard were reported by unknown Florida communists to the communist leaders in Washington, D. C., and the unnamed leaders had PEARL RIPPEY killed at an unknown town in Florida on an unknown date, which was about five or ten days after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Further, BRUNDADGE told BURKETT that he, BRUNDADGE, has killed twenty-eight persons in the State of Oklahoma. BRUNDADGE said he choked his victims to death and they were found dead with the causes of death being undeterminable. Further, PEARL RIPPEY allegedly has killed thirty-two persons in the State of Florida, using the same method.

HONAKER stated that JACK BURKETT furnished the above information to a party or parties unknown to HONAKER and about one month after the assassination, this being during the latter part of December, 1963, BURKETT was shoved in front of a car by unknown party in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and killed.

Mr. HONAKER stated the above constitutes the only information he has regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and explained that this information was given to him by JACK BURKETT prior to BURKETT's death, which was around Christmas, 1963.

Mr. HONAKER furnished the following information regarding himself:

Name:	OTTIS DAVID HONAKER
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth date:	11/29/03, near Seminole, I. T.
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	145 lbs.

11/29/03
Texas
D.C.

Hair:	Black, graying
Eyes:	Brown - crossed and wears glasses
Marital status:	Married - wife, GOLDIE HONAKER
Children:	Doctor JACK HONAKER, M. D. (born 1926), Fredrick, Oklahoma; JIMMY HONAKER (born 1928), Major General, U. S. Air Force, and flies the President's plane; LUCKY SUB (Mrs. BILL) JOHNSON (born 1934), 920 South Brownville, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Residence:	4624 South 32nd Street, Tulsa 7, Oklahoma (owns home) (no phone)
Employment:	Unemployed
Arrests:	Denies ever being arrested

Mr. HONAKER stated that in about 1951 BROUDER BRUNDADGE put out a rumor that he, HONAKER, was mentally ill. HONAKER said he then voluntarily turned himself in to the mental hospital, Venita, Oklahoma, where he was confined for six or seven months, being released in late 1951 or early 1952 as mentally competent. Mr. HONAKER explained that he asked the County Court, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, to have him, HONAKER, committed to the mental hospital but, after his release from the Venita, Oklahoma, hospital, which declared him competent, he returned to Tulsa County, Oklahoma, presented the evidence to the County Court in that county, which "restored my legal competency so I could again transact business."

Mr. HONAKER denied ever being confined to any other mental institution or having been treated for any mental condition since that date.

Mr. HONAKER stated he made the trip from Tulsa, Oklahoma to Dallas, Texas, on April 22, 1964, and proceeded immediately to the Dallas FBI Office after arriving in Dallas; therefore, he had no Dallas address, but said he planned to return to his home

DL 100-10461

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in Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 23, 1964.

It will be noted previous information has been reported regarding HONAKER, BRUNDADGE and others, same appearing in the report of SA JAMES E. WARRIS, dated January 27, 1964, at Oklahoma City, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA."

Date 4/27/641

JUDITH BROWN, Clerk, Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital Records Department, Norman, Oklahoma, furnished the following information as obtained from the files of that agency.

The records reflect that O. D. HONAKER entered the hospital on February 6, 1959, by certification of the Pottawatomie County Court on petition by JACK D. HONAKER, M.D., 121 North Ninth, Frederick, Oklahoma, who is a son of the patient.

Case history of HONAKER reflects his mental disability had existed since 1950 and he had been confined to the Eastern State Hospital from 1955 to 1957. He had been treated as an out-patient clinic on September 22, 1958, at Central State Hospital in Norman. Diagnosis by staff members of HONAKER's mental condition classified him as schizophrenic reaction - paranoid type manifested by delusional thinking, suspiciousness, hostility, hyperactivity, hypomanic demeanor, euphoric and inappropriate affect, pressured speech, irrelevance, incoherence, loose associations, delusions of grandiosity (owns many plants, is worth millions, is a famous industrial manager, etc.) delusions of persecution (people are after him, trying to ruin him and his family, police and FBI involved) severely impaired judgment and lack of insight.

HONAKER's history at the hospital has been one of continued unauthorized absences as follows: Admitted February 6, 1959, AWOL September 2, 1959; returned October 28, 1959, AWOL August 30, 1960; returned October 6, 1960, AWOL June 6, 1961; returned July 19, 1961, convalescent leave November 16, 1961; returned March 24, 1962, AWOL July 9, 1962; returned August 13, 1962, AWOL July 1, 1963; returned July 3, 1963, AWOL September 19, 1963; returned September 24, 1963, AWOL April 22, 1964.

Mrs. BROWN pointed out that the hospital does not have finances or organization to return AWOL patients and its policy is to notify the county of commitment after a patient's unauthorized absence and it is thereafter necessary for patient to be recommitted unless he returns voluntarily. At present HONAKER's status is AWOL.

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4/24/64 of Norman, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783

SA DONALD H. SLOAT /PJ

Date dictated 4/27/64

DL 100-10461

H. Allegation by HART K. JOHNSON That Governor
CONNALLY Was Target of Assassination Rather
Than President KENNEDY

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CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

On November 26, 1963, a letter, postmarked November 25, 1963 at Chicago, was received at the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, Illinois. This letter is set forth as follows:

"Hart K. ~~X~~Johnson
Sales Representative
1611 Rascher Avenue
Chicago 40, Illinois
Nov. 24, 1963

"F B I
Chicago, Ill.

"Gentlemen:

"In connection with the sad happening last Friday in Dallas, I have not seen an account that the shots actually were aimed at Gov. Connelly and not at the President.

"From the 6th floor to a moving street vehicle, there could be a thousand feet distance. A bullet aimed at a human head at a thousand feet at a target moving at 20/25 MPH well could miss by the distance separating the Governor from the President (possibly 3 feet) enough so that aimed at the advance target actually hit the object behind.

"It is possible the assassin aimed at the Governor, the possible object of his complaining letter, published, and actually hit the Preseident purely by miscalulation.

"At least, it's a thought.

"Hart K. Johnson"

DL 100-10461

I. Allegation by ROSALYND LAIDLER That She
Had Seen LEE HARVY OSWALD in Brooklyn,
New York, in About February, 1963

DL 39-43
NY 89-75
JPO

RE: ROSALYND LAIDLER
292 GARFIELD PLACE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

On February 7, 1964, an individual identifying herself as ROSALYND LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, telephonically contacted Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission, stating she had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Brooklyn, New York, approximately one year ago.

AT NEW YORK CITY

FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

Miss ROSALYND LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, interviewed at her residence, furnished the following information:

About one year ago she saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Brooklyn 1921 the corner of Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, at a time he was distributing pamphlets for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. She overheard him talking to another male, unknown, and stating he was unhappy with President KENNEDY. OSWALD made the statement he had purchased a rifle from a mail order house in Chicago, Illinois, and was planning to kill the President.

At this juncture Miss LAIDLER became incoherent and irrational and the interview was concluded because of her condition.

On 2/8/64 at New York, New York File #NEW YORK 89-75 DALLAS 89-43

by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and J. J. O'FLAHERTY/mms Date Dictated 2/8/64

FD-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/15/64

Mrs. AGNES LAIDLER, 292 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed at her residence and furnished the following information:

She is the mother of ROSALYND LAIDLER, whom she described as being 30 years of age and mentally unbalanced. Her daughter has been receiving psychiatric treatment for the past ten years and is always imagining things.

She endeavored to prevent her daughter from making the telephone call to Mr. J. LEE RANKIN stating there was no truth to any of the statements made by her daughter.

On 2/8/64 at New York, New York File # Dallas 89-43
New York 89-75
by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and
J. J. O'FLAHERTY/mms Date Dictated 2/8/64

DL 100-10461

J. Allegation by PETER McLAUGHLIN That LEE
HARVEY OSWALD Identical to Individual
With Red Hair by Name of JOHN OTTO ~~BRIDGE~~

MURKIN

NK 105-15291
DL 100-10461
JTM:kvw

PETER MC LAUGHLIN, 160 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, by letter dated December 27, 1963, to the Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C., asked if LEE OSWALD was a red-haired man. He indicated he was in Mexico from October 3, 1962, until November 3, 1962, at which time he met a young American who told him he had been in the United States Marines. He also noted this man had a barracks bag full of books.

Mr. MC LAUGHLIN was contacted on January 21, 1964, at the above address and he stated he sent the letter since he had never read in the newspaper regarding the color of OSWALD's hair but did read he had been in Mexico during the above period of time in 1962. When advised that OSWALD's hair was not red in color, he stated it was definitely not OSWALD whom he had met but recalled the name given by this individual as JOHN OTTO BRIDGE. He stated he had met BRIDGE in Mexico City in October, 1962, and had been told by him he had been in the United States Marines. He noted BRIDGE had a Boston accent and was very interested in reading.

MC LAUGHLIN volunteered he was fifty-nine years of age; was born in a small town twelve miles from Glasgow, Scotland; came to the United States in 1927 after attending school until fourteen years of age and working in a steel mill in Scotland; was in the U. S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945 as a radio operator; has had different jobs in various parts of the United States, in particular in the Transit Bureau of Philadelphia, the Scioto Golf Club, Columbus, Ohio; and at the present is employed as a kitchen helper at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York, New York.

TEXAS
CUBA
F.I.A.

K. Allegation by Dr. FERNANDO ~~X~~PENABAZ That
FIDEL ~~X~~CASTRO Connected With Assassination

CUBA

1Date 5/14/64

Mr. ED HERBERT, News Director of KTVT, Fort Worth, Texas, stated Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ appeared with him on the 10:30 P.M. program, "Point of View", Channel 11, KTVT, but never mentioned anything about the assassination; however, earlier in the day at 3:00 P.M., ROY COOPER of Television Station KTVT, covered a speech by Dr. PENABAZ at Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Fort Worth, Texas
A summary of what ROY COOPER stated PENABAZ mentioned in his speech is being set out below:

DAVE NAUGLE, news commentator, read COOPER's report on the 11:00 P.M. news, which came on immediately following "Point of View". HERBERT stated PENABAZ is a prominent Cuban in exile who lives in Coral Gables, Florida.

Dr. PENABAZ was introduced to the gathering of about one hundred by retired Air Force Captain KENNETH RYCKER. PENABAZ startled his audience by claiming that FIDEL CASTRO definitely had a hand in the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas on November 22, 1963. The Doctor said he had reliable information that the Inspector-General of CASTRO's Cuban Air Force, QUINTIN PINO, was waiting at an airfield near Dallas to rescue LEE HARVEY OSWALD following the shooting of President KENNEDY. According to PENABAZ, PINO was to fly OSWALD to Mexico, but OSWALD, he said, panicked after the death of the President, shot Officer TIPPIT, and was captured before he could make a contact. Dr. PENABAZ said if OSWALD had not stopped by his rooming house to change clothes, the plan might have been successful. His contact supposedly did not recognize him because of the different clothes he was wearing. Dr. PENABAZ said the FBI is checking the story.

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on 5/8/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/ds Date dictated 5/14/64

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DL 100-10461

RPG/ds

Previous investigation has been conducted concerning statements by Dr. FERNANDO PENABAZ concerning the assassination, as reflected in the report of Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR, dated March 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

DL 100-10461

L. Allegation by ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR That
He Possibly Purchased Rifle From LEE HARVEY
OSWALD in March or April, 1963

1

Date 5/14/64

ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, residing in Apartment 1, at the corner of Jelma Avenue and Hard Rock Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised his mailing address is Route 1, Box 125G, Grand Prairie, Texas. TAYLOR said that since April 15, 1964, he has been employed by the City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, driving a wrecker for the Police Department Wrecker Service. TAYLOR said he was born June 13, 1916, at Loyalville, Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR said he was previously employed as a mechanic at the Shell Service Station on the southwest corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He said while thusly employed in March or April, 1963, two men drove into the station complaining of engine trouble in their car. He determined that the generator of the automobile needed repairs and total cost would be \$11.50 to make these repairs. TAYLOR stated that between the two they did not have \$11.50, at which time the passenger riding in the car asked him if he would like to buy a rifle. TAYLOR replied that he might be interested, at which time one of the two men opened the trunk of the car and said, "There it is."

TAYLOR asked what kind of a gun it was, and received the reply that it is a "0 Six." TAYLOR advised he took the weapon out of the trunk, looked at it and offered \$12.00. The driver of the vehicle then said, "You're not going to let it go for that. You paid \$35.00 for it." The passenger then replied, "No, we need the money."

TAYLOR advised he obtained \$12.00 out of the cash drawer and purchased the rifle. He then proceeded to repair the generator and charged them \$11.50, which they paid, and departed. TAYLOR stated he does not recall the make and model of the automobile, but believes it was a 1959 Chevrolet. As to the exact date that this transpired, TAYLOR said he could not give a closer approximation of the time he purchased the rifle, other than March or April, 1963. He did state he believes it was on a Saturday in the morning hours.

TAYLOR described the rifle as a Springfield Bolt Action.

on 5/13/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah;ds Date dictated 5/14/64

DL 100-10461

30.06 Caliber. It contained the marking, "U. S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1906," and has Serial No. 66091. TAYLOR said he was of the opinion the rifle had never been fired, as it had a great deal of grease in the barrel. It appeared to him the rifle was a typical surplus rifle that was probably released for sale by the government during the last five or ten years. TAYLOR said when he purchased it he is sure, in his own mind, the rifle was in exactly the same condition as when it was issued originally by the government. He said he has seen many similar-type rifles.

TAYLOR advised that, since purchasing this rifle, he has "sporterized" it. He said he removed the top part of the wooden stock, and shortened the forepiece of the bottom of the stock. He said he removed the sling, the front sling holder, the metal bands that held the top part of the wooden stock, and also removed the movable peep sight. In addition, TAYLOR stated he filed down and bent the bolt actuating arm, so it would not interfere with the telescope sight, which he later had installed. TAYLOR advised he had the gun drilled and tapped (four) for a scope mount at John Furrer's, 1112 Sowers Road, Irving, Texas. TAYLOR further stated that he purchased a Herter's 4X Scope direct from their factory at Waukesha, Wisconsin, which he mounted on the rifle. He said that he, at present, does not have the scope on the rifle and has stored it for safekeeping. TAYLOR said he did not shorten the barrel of this rifle.

TAYLOR advised that on November 23, 1963, he was watching television and, upon viewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, commented to his wife, "Say, that looks like the guy I bought the 30.06 from." He stated, however, he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD. He stated he feels that it was OSWALD since, upon viewing OSWALD on television, he immediately thought of this rifle and, at that instant, thought OSWALD was the man who sold the weapon to him.

On reflecting back, TAYLOR stated he had never seen either of these two men before. He stated there is a possibility the man he believes to be OSWALD came into the station several

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weeks to a month later after he had purchased the rifle from him and he was, at that time, a passenger in another automobile, this time driven by a woman. He said he cannot recall what kind of automobile the woman was driving and would hesitate to give a description of it. Further, TAYLOR stated, he is rather doubtful that the individual from whom he purchased the rifle was ever seen by him either prior or subsequent to the time he purchased the rifle. He said he may have seen him another time, but he is not sure.

Concerning this woman and male passenger who he thought to be the man from whom he had purchased the rifle, TAYLOR said he is very doubtful that this actually was LEE HARVEY OSWALD because, on reflection, he recalls the person from whom he purchased this rifle had promised to give him two boxes of ammunition for the rifle. He said he is almost sure that, if OSWALD had been this person in the station at that time, he would have remembered him because of the promised ammunition.

TAYLOR related that it is his practice each year to go deer hunting during the deer hunting season. He said the deer hunting season for the State of Texas for the year 1963 ran from November 15, 1963, through December 31, 1963. TAYLOR advised that, during the first week of deer season, he took this rifle with him to the home of his son-in-law and daughter, BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU, 502 Carroll Drive, Killeen, Texas. He said this address is "just off" Fort Hood, Texas, where his son-in-law, BENJAMIN MOKU, is assigned as an SP5. TAYLOR said that, during the first week of deer season on some day before November 22, 1963, this gun was registered by either himself or BENJAMIN MOKU with the Provost Marshal at Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the Fort Hood military reservation. He said this rifle stayed at the residence of BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU until the last day of deer season, December 31, 1963, when he, TAYLOR, brought it back home with him.

TAYLOR made available this rifle for examination by the FBI Laboratory.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The foregoing investigation supplements that reported on pages 71 through 73 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

It should be noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed in Dallas, Texas, at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in March 1963 and until April 6, 1963, and that he left Dallas for New Orleans, Louisiana, in the latter part of April 1963.

DL 100-10461

M. Allegation by MICHAEL VAUGHN CRAMER That
He Stood Within Three Feet of LEE HARVEY
OSWALD When OSWALD Fired The Shots at
President KENNEDY

1

JFH:cj
SF 89-58

An anonymous letter postmarked March 12, 1964 at Reno, Nevada was received by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This letter, signed "a friend" indicated the writer would assassinate President JOHNSON when he appears at the Democratic Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey during August, 1964. In addition the writer, in the first paragraph of this letter, stated in part: "If you believe it or not I stood within three feet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he fired the three shots that killed the Nigger lover KENNEDY and wounded CONNELLY, you probably think this is from some crack pot but don't."

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4-14-64

Date _____

On April 13, 1964 MICHAEL VAUGHN CRAMER was interviewed at the San Francisco County Jail, 7th floor, Police Headquarters, San Francisco, California, where he was being held on local charges, and he furnished the signed statement and information set forth below.

The signed statement is as follows:

"San Francisco, California
April 13, 1964

"I Michael Vaughn Cramer, do hereby make the following voluntary signed statement to Thomas D. McGoldrick and John P. McHugh, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement, that I have a right to consult an attorney prior to making any statements, and that anything I say, including this statement, may be used against me in court.

"I was born on August 29, 1934 at Atlantic City, New Jersey. My permanent residence is 515 North Trenton Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey. I was last regularly employed as a room clerk in the Schenley Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

"In March 1964 I mailed a letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Reno, Nevada and signed this letter "A friend". In this communication I stated, among other items, that I stood within three feet of Lee Harvey Oswald when he fired the shots that killed President Kennedy.

CALIF
Pa.

"My statement with reference to Oswald was completely false. I do not know Oswald and to the best of my knowledge I have never met him. On the day that President KENNEDY was shot I was in Washington, D. C.

250

On 4-13-64 at San Francisco, California File # SF 89-58

by SAs THOMAS D. MC GOLDRICK & JOHN P. MC HUGH:cj Date dictated 4-14-64

JPM:cj
SF 89-58

"I do not care to comment on the reasons that I wrote the above mentioned letter to Mr. Hoover.

"I have read this statement, which consists of this and one other page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Michael Vaughn Cramer

"Witnessed:

"John P. Mc Hugh, Special Agent F.B.I.

"Thomas D. Mc Goldrick, Special Agent, F.B.I."

CRAMER, while declining to state why he wrote the above-mentioned anonymous letter to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, did advise that he placed the statement regarding his being near LEE HARVEY OSWALD when the latter fired the shots that killed President KENNEDY in the first paragraph of his letter to insure that anyone who read the letter would become interested in said letter and read it to its conclusion.

CRAMER advised that on the day President KENNEDY was assassinated he was in Washington, D.C. He related that he had arrived in Washington approximately three days prior to the President's assassination and remained there until the day following the burial of President KENNEDY. While in Washington, D. C., according to CRAMER, he had no residence address but spent the evenings sleeping in the bus station on New York Avenue in the northwest section of Washington, D. C. He indicated that while he did not see anyone he knew during the period of time he was in Washington, D. C. he spent considerable time at a bar known as the Caiety Buffet on Northwest Ninth Street near New York Avenue.

CRAMER continued by advising that about eight o'clock on the evening of the assassination of President

JPM:cj
SF 89-58

KENNEDY he was in front of the White House to observe events transpiring there. He noted that he was intoxicated at the time and that because of his intoxicated condition he was questioned by an officer who he believes was assigned to the District of Columbia Police Department. This officer did not arrest or book CRAMER but merely took his name and his permanent address, which he furnished to the officer as 515 North Trenton Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

By way of background, CRAMER advised that he has a criminal record involving petty thefts in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Los Angeles, California.

CRAMER indicated that he has spent time as a mental patient in the Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on two occasions. The first of these occasions took place in the latter part of 1962 when he was committed to this hospital by the Philadelphia County Court for observation. The second such occasion took place in 1963 when he was committed for four months for observation, again by the Philadelphia County Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the occasion of this second instance he was likewise committed to the Philadelphia State Hospital.

CRAMER stated that following his release from the hospital after four months in June, 1963 and as a part of his therapeutic treatment he was under the care of Dr. ABRAHAM BARON, a psychiatrist with offices in Ventnor, New Jersey.

.. - DL 100-10461

N. Allegation by [REDACTED] that
She Spent About Two Hours With LEE HARVEY
OSWALD About Seven Days Before Halloween, 1963

Date 5/19/64

1

[REDACTED] Grand Prairie, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

She stated she wanted it understood that she would receive no publicity as a result of furnishing this information, and pointed out further that she is married and her husband is a long-time employee of [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated she is convinced that she spent about two hours with LEE HARVEY OSWALD between 8:00 and 10:00 PM, on a Thursday night, about seven days before Halloween, 1963. She stated she was supposed to be out calling for her church on a visitation program but a girl friend, [REDACTED] wanted to run around so she took her to the residence of [REDACTED] Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone [REDACTED] an employee of LTV. She stated she knows that [REDACTED] in addition to working for LTV, is [REDACTED].

On this particular evening, [REDACTED] was at [REDACTED] home and introduced [REDACTED] to OSWALD LEE, who she believes is identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, after seeing pictures of him on television. She stated LEE received a telephone call soon after she arrived and his only comment on the telephone was "Yes." Later, LEE told [REDACTED] he was working at either the Texas Book Store or the Taylor Book Store and he had been working there only eight days. [REDACTED] commented that [REDACTED] did not have to worry about LEE's wife, as she lived in Irving, Texas. LEE stated he had a room in Oak Cliff.

Later on, some mention was made of coffee and [REDACTED] said LEE made real good coffee, and mentioned he had been to LEE's room. [REDACTED] asked LEE what nationality he was and [REDACTED] answered for him saying, "He is Barbarian." [REDACTED] asked what a

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on 5/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/eah Date dictated 5/19/64

Barbarian was and [redacted] replied, "You've read about the Romans, haven't you?" [redacted] stated she still did not know what he meant, but dropped the inquiry.

During the evening, [redacted] stated LEE was writing a book and would have it finished by Thanksgiving. LEE told [redacted] the book was about life inside Russia and he claimed to have been there.

During this period of about two hours, LEE was drinking only coffee. The others, except [redacted] were drinking beer and whiskey, but [redacted] because she had to return to the church, was not drinking anything but coffee.

During the latter part of the visit, LEE received another telephone call and said, "It's about time, ain't it?" Thereafter, he was on the phone for fifteen to thirty minutes, mostly listening, and occasionally interjecting "Yeh."

About 10:00 PM, LEE left with a tall, dark-headed, young man, who was driving an old-model car. He had come for LEE. [redacted] could not further describe him.

[redacted] stated she thought no more about this incident until the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963. She then asked [redacted] if she recalled meeting OSWALD LEE and [redacted] replied that she was getting a divorce and did not have time to get mixed up in anything else. [redacted] also asked [redacted] about this man and [redacted] claimed that that evening was the first time and the last time he had ever seen LEE. [redacted] is no longer around [redacted], although he frequented [redacted] home from February, 1963 until about Christmas, 1963. He is originally from Michigan.

[redacted] resides on [redacted] in Grand Prairie and [redacted] believes the number is [redacted] It is the second house

South of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] described the person introduced to her as OSWALD LEE as a white male, 24, 5'5", 140 lbs., medium complexion, dark eyes, dark brown hair, slicked down, wearing old clothes, clean and neat, having a tattoo of a dagger with a snake on his left forearm. She asked him what this meant and he stated it meant, "Don't tread on me." She then asked him what he meant by "tread" and he said, "You know, don't step on me."

At the termination of this interview, [REDACTED] requested specifically that she be allowed to look at a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD made by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, November 22, 1963, and stated she believes this is the same person she met, but she twice asked if the interviewer was positive that this was a photograph of OSWALD. She stated the man she met looked younger, but she believes the man she met as OSWALD LEE is LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Date 5/21/641

Doctor **KARL FORREST ROSE**, County Medical Examiner, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, advised that during the autopsy performed on the body of **LEE HARVEY OSWALD**, on November 24, 1963, no tattoo of a dagger with a snake was noted on the left forearm of **OSWALD**.

Doctor **ROSE** referred to his Autopsy Report, No. M63-356, a copy of which he previously made available, and stated that, had there been any such tattoo on the left forearm of **OSWALD**, a notation concerning same would have been reflected in his autopsy report.

Doctor **ROSE** added that, had there been any removal of a tattoo from the body of **LEE HARVEY OSWALD** within a two-month period prior to the autopsy, evidence of same would have been noted and so recorded in his autopsy report.

Doctor **ROSE** stated he could unequivocally state that there was no tattoo on the left forearm of **OSWALD**, and that no evidence of the removal of a tattoo was apparent at the time of the autopsy.

on 5/20/64 at Dallas, Texas 338 File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/sah Date dictated 5/21/64

DL 100-10461

- O. Allegation by BENJAMIN C. WARD That He Had Been With LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Summer, 1963, and Had Loaned Him Money

1

DL 100-10461

MO 89-25

JTB:plw:eah

On March 13, 1964, Dallas T-3, who is an elected public official, advised he received a letter from BENJAMIN C. WARD, 822 Summitt Street, Montgomery, Alabama, in which letter WARD indicated that he had been with LEE HARVEY OSWALD last summer and had loaned him some money.

MO 89-25

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent SPENCER H. ROBB at Montgomery, Alabama:

On March 25, 1964, JOHN D. CHAPMAN, Contact Officer, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Montgomery, made available the claim file of BENJAMIN C. WARD under Number C21637384. A review of this file reflected the following:

A report dated February 9, 1962, by Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the VA Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, reflected that the patient, a 24 year old white male, who was admitted to the hospital on September 27, 1961, shortly after his release from the Alabama State Mental Hospital in Tuscaloosa, had a history of uncontrollable violent and destructive behavior involving the destruction of two radios at different times and there was a suggestion that he may have been out of touch with his environment at least temporarily.

This report continues that WARD's intelligence, judgment, mental capacity and trend of general knowledge appear well maintained but insight is lacking. This report reflected the diagnosis of Schizophrenic Reaction, Undifferentiated Type, manifested by rigid affect, impaired memory, poor insight, history of irresistible to destructiveness and uncontrollable temper, now in remission.

The report of Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, dated June 28, 1962, reflected WARD was discharged on that date against medical advice for refusal to submit to disciplinary action after committing an infraction of the hospital rules. This report reflected that the patient was adjudged competent.

Another report in this file was that of Dr. T. J. THOMAS, dated October 22, 1962, reflecting a Neuro-psychiatric examination at the VA Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama. This report reflected as follows:

The veteran is incompetent. He is very limited in his social adaptation and has made no economic adjustment. It is probable he will soon need to be hospitalized on account of the problem he creates in the parental situation. Patient was diagnosed as Schizophrenic Reaction, Undifferentiated.

A report dated January 10, 1963, by Dr. C. C. ALLEN of the Tuskegee VA Hospital reflected WARD was admitted

MO 89-25

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November 21, 1962, and discharged December 20, 1962. The psychiatric diagnosis this time was Schizophrenic Reaction - Undifferentiated Type, manifested by history of episodes of impulsive behavior of a destructive nature, and insomnia, chronic and moderate. The report continued that the patient was considered to be competent, although it was doubted that he would make a sustained social adjustment.

Mr. CHAPMAN advised that it was clear from [WARD]'s file that [WARD] should be hospitalized for mental treatment and care; however, [WARD]'s mother constantly declined to permit [WARD] to be hospitalized for a sustained length of time. Mr. CHAPMAN stated it appears the only way [WARD] can maintain any semblance of fitting into society is through a constant use of strong tranquilizer drugs.

On March 25, 1964, a check of the records of the Montgomery Police Department and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, failed to reflect any record of [BENJAMIN C. WARD]

On March 25, 1964, Assistant Chief of Police E. P. BROWN, Detective Division, Montgomery Police Department, advised that [WARD] has not engaged in any activities which have come to his attention.

Date March 30, 1964

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On March 25, 1964, BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, was interviewed at his home.

WARD advised that due to an extremely nervous system, he has a custom of walking to the downtown Montgomery area quite frequently about two or three o'clock in the morning. At approximately this time in either January or February, 1963, he had walked to the Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery to buy a magazine. He observed three or four men sitting at the coffee counter drinking coffee and engaged all of these men in a general conversation for several minutes. He did not obtain any of the names of these men and has no recollection whatever concerning the things discussed, but he does know that it was nothing of any particular import which they discussed during this time.

After the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was published in newspapers, magazines and displayed on television, WARD advised he recognized these pictures as being one of the men with whom he talked at the Trailways Bus Station on this occasion. He recalled that he heard one of the men with this person call the man identified by him as OSWALD by the name of ART.

WARD stated that he saw this same man on one other occasion which was the Friday before Labor Day in 1963. WARD stated at approximately 1:15 PM that date, he caught the Greyhound Bus from Montgomery to Mobile, Alabama, for the purpose of going to Pensacola, Florida, later to the dog races. While in the bus station in Montgomery prior to boarding his bus, he met this same man, identified by WARD as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and talked to him for some ten or fifteen minutes in the bus station. This man apparently had been on the bus when it came into the Montgomery station as he was permitted to board the bus before the passengers who were getting on for the first time in Montgomery.

After boarding the bus, he again had a lengthy discussion with this man and after telling the man he was going

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On 3/25/64 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 89-25
 by SAS WOODSON E. DRAUT
AND SPENCER H. ROBB/pei Date dictated 3/26/64