

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 19641

HERSHEY COLVIN, Room 408, Coronado Hotel, 1081 West Rosemont Avenue, Chicago, advised that he could not recall any non-commissioned officers and/or supervisors of JACK RUBY during RUBY's tour of duty at Keesler Field, Mississippi, in 1943.

COLVIN advised that RUBY spent a very short time at Keesler Field and probably was not stationed at this base for more than one month.

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On 6/9/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN/rms **79** Date dictated 6/9/64

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 6/11/64

CLIPTON R. COLLINS, 8107 San Cristobal, <sup>Dallas, Texas</sup> employed at Guiberson, 1000 Forest Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed concerning his knowledge of JACK RUBY's background and temperament. COLLINS advised as follows:

From December, 1944 to September, 1945, he was assigned to Squadron H, Chatham Field, AAF, attached to Headquarters Group, Savannah, Georgia. COLLINS' rank at the time was Staff Sergeant. During this period, he recalls JACK RUBENSTEIN was a Buck Sergeant in the same outfit and, as such, was assigned to the task of servicing aircraft, specifically P-51's. COLLINS stated RUBENSTEIN was an acquaintance, rather than a buddy or a friend.

COLLINS recalled the following men as having known JACK RUBENSTEIN during this period of time:

Sergeant JOHN PAUL JONES. COLLINS thought JONES last resided at Prairie View, Arkansas. <sup>resides</sup> 1117 <sup>PAD</sup>

<sup>GA</sup> PFC FRIEDMAN, first name unrecalled. COLLINS recalled FRIEDMAN was a native of New Jersey.

Staff Sergeant CHARLES HUNNICUTT. COLLINS recalled HUNNICUTT was a native of New York.

COLLINS was unable to recall any commissioned or non-commissioned officers who exercised supervision over JACK RUBENSTEIN.

At one time during the interview, COLLINS advised he thought RUBENSTEIN was an "odd ball." When asked to characterize this phrase, he replied he seemed to remember RUBENSTEIN fancied himself as a promoter and considered himself above the average GI. COLLINS was unable to recall anything further concerning this trend of thought. COLLINS said he seems to recall RUBENSTEIN was always ready for a fight and appeared to be quite aggressive. RUBENSTEIN was willing to tackle anything if he could benefit

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent EDWARD DENNIS KENNEY/eah 80 Date dictated 6/11/64

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himself. However, COLLINS advised that his reading of recent news items concerning RUBY may have colored his thinking concerning RUBY's aggressiveness.

COLLINS was questioned regarding specific examples of RUBY's quick temper, his sensitive nature, his sexual life while in the Army, criminal associates and/or acts, and political beliefs. COLLINS could not recall anything concerning these topics.

COLLINS recalled meeting RUBENSTEIN on Ervay Street in Dallas about fourteen years ago. They conversed from three to five minutes. COLLINS was unable to recall the details of this conversation. COLLINS stated this was the last time he saw JACK RUBY.

1Date June 16, 1964

Mr. JOHN PAUL JONES, Box 9, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, advised that he is currently visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. H. D. JONES, 104 Paradise Road, Aberdeen, Maryland. His plans are to return to his home on July 1, 1964.

Mr. JONES advised that during 1944 and 1945 he was stationed at Chatham Field, Georgia, where he was a Sergeant in the Air Force and assigned to the permanent company of people there. Specifically, his duties were that of an airplane mechanic and for this reason he normally had no men assigned to him.

Mr. JONES advised that he recalled a private who was assigned to the unit for a number of months during these years, whose last name was RUBENSTEIN. He stated that there is a marked facial resemblance between RUBENSTEIN and JACK L. RUBY, who allegedly murdered LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. JONES stated that he does not recall anything unfavorable concerning Private RUBENSTEIN's behavior while at Chatham Field insofar as criminal activities, criminal associates, sexual misbehavior and temperament were concerned. He recalled that Private RUBENSTEIN was living there with his wife and, in all probability, resided off the Post with her. To the best of his recollection, the RUBENSTEIN family had no children and he recalls RUBENSTEIN as being a likable individual, who was not particularly ambitious insofar as his work was concerned. He stated that he does not recall the type of duties performed by Private RUBENSTEIN; however, he is of the opinion that RUBENSTEIN was also an airplane mechanic and attached to the permanent personnel force at Chatham Field.

Mr. JONES never associated with Private RUBENSTEIN socially and recalls nothing concerning his political interest, temperament and behavior other than that hereinbefore recorded.

On 6/15/64 at Aberdeen, Maryland File # BA 44-410  
 by SA ROBERT E. WATERS: kss 82 Date dictated 6/16/64



June 18, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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BILLIE DEMITTY FISH, 2192 Sheets Circle, Charlotte, N.C., advised that he is Chief Master Sergeant in the North Carolina Air National Guard, Quality Control Section, at Douglas Municipal Airport, and that he carries United States Air Force Reserve Serial Number 14164973.

Sergeant FISH stated that he was in the military service from 1942 until 1946 and that from approximately August or September, 1943, until early 1946, he was an aircraft mechanic in the Third United States Army Air Force assigned at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida. Sergeant FISH stated that during this entire period he was assigned to a base flight section which serviced base-assigned aircraft, all of which were noncombatant type aircraft. Sergeant FISH advised that during the entire time he served at Drew Field this field was the headquarters for the Third Army Air Force and that during the years 1944 and 1945, he would approximate that anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 persons were assigned to that field, many on temporary assignment prior to deployment to other areas.

Sergeant FISH stated that he is not acquainted with nor does he ever recall having met JACK L. RUBY either as RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. Sergeant FISH stated that ever since the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, he has been aware of the publicity associated with RUBY but that it never occurred to him that he and RUBY might have served in the military service together. Sergeant FISH advised he could suggest no one who would be acquainted with RUBY.

6/18/64

Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte 44-826

File # Dallas 44-1639

On \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
SA ROBER E. SCHULTZ:MHS

6/18/64

by \_\_\_\_\_ 83 Date dictated \_\_\_\_\_

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 19, 1964

WILLIAM ERNEST PIPER, Army Serial Number 39316171, who resides at 10040 SE Wichita Street, Portland, Oregon, stated that he is identical with Staff Sergeant WILLIAM E. PIPER, who was assigned to the 301 AAF, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, until December 10, 1945, when transferred to the 300 AAF, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, from which he left on February 7, 1946, for discharge in California on February 14, 1946.

Mr. PIPER stated that he was not acquainted with JACK L. RUBY during the period of his military service or at any other time. He stated the name JACK RUBENSTEIN is unfamiliar to him and that photographs of JACK L. RUBY aka Jack Rubenstein are unfamiliar to him.

On 6/18/64 at Portland, Oregon File # DL 44-1639  
PD 44-225  
by SA RONALD E. SHERK/lam 84 Date dictated 6/19/64

Date June 18, 19641

Mr. PAUL C. GRUBER, 234 Meadow Avenue, East Peoria, Illinois, employed as a machinist at Peoria Plastics Company, East Peoria, Illinois, advised on June 18, 1964, he was formerly Technical Sergeant Paul C. Gruber, assigned during the period of late 1943 to early February, 1946, to the 301st and 300th Army Air Force Base Units at Drew and MacDill Fields, Tampa, Florida.

He believes he arrived at Drew Field and was assigned to the 301st Army Air Force Base Unit in late 1943. About July 25, 1945, he was transferred to MacDill Field, also at Tampa, and was there, and at the Third Army Air Force Headquarters Squadron in the Armory in Tampa, Florida, until he left about February 10, 1946, for Camp Blanding and was discharged from the service on February 14, 1946. He is sure he was not at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, from November 27, 1945, to February 17, 1946, during the period Jack Rubenstein may have been assigned to the 301st Army Air Force, Section Z, and the 300th Army Air Force at Drew Field as an airplane mechanic.

Mr. Gruber advised he is certain he has never seen and never known Jack Rubenstein. He stated he is now, of course, well aware of Rubenstein's name and alias of Jack Ruby and would recognize his photograph now due to the great amount of publicity he has received, but is certain he has never had any personal contact with him and could, therefore, furnish no data about him.

On 6-18-64 at East Peoria, Illinois File # SI 44-383

by SA MARCUS E. SHARPE :spb 85 Date dictated 6-18-64



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Date June 18, 1964

ALBERT A. DANCKERT, JR., advised he presently resides on Olive Street in Clarksville, New York and is employed by B. Sheber and Sons, Inc., a roofing and sheet metal company located at 34 Arch Street, Albany, New York. He said he and his wife, Mrs. NEVADA DANCKERT, formerly resided at 22 Bogart Terrace, Albany, New York.

DANCKERT stated he had been in military service and prior to his discharge in January, 1946 he was a staff sergeant in the Army Air Force and assigned as an airplane mechanic to Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, from October, 1945 until his discharge from the separation center at Westover, Massachusetts in January, 1946. He said that while assigned to Drew Field he was a member of the 301st AAF, 396th Bomb Squadron. He recalled that prior to his transfer from Drew Field to be discharged he was assigned for a short time to the 300th AAF there.

DANCKERT advised he had no recollection of RUBY either under that name or under the name JACK RUBENSTEIN, as anyone he had ever known in military service or at any other time.

MRS ALBERT DANCKERT JR

On 6/18/64 at Albany, New York File # Albany 44-267  
SA ERNEST T. BIRD 86 JT Dallas 44-1639  
 by \_\_\_\_\_ Date dictated 6/18/64



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/18/64(1)

RAPHAEL J. KINTZ, JR., owner, Frank's Variety Store, 454 Main Street, Yukon, Oklahoma, who resides at 605 Poplar Street, Yukon, Oklahoma, who resides at 605 Poplar Street, Yukon, advised on June 18, 1964, he was stationed at Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, 300th AAF and 301st AAF, during 1945 and 1946. He stated his military occupation during that time was that of Crew Chief, Section Chief, and Line Chief on the flight line at Drew Field. His military rank at the time of discharge was Technical Sergeant.

Mr. Kintz was unable to recall Jack Rubenstein as a member of his unit or an individual known to him at Drew Field.

Mr. Kintz stated at the time of the nation-wide publicity concerning the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, he made no connection whatever between Jack Ruby and any individual with whom he had served in the Armed Forces.

On 6/18/64 at Yukon, Oklahoma File # OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
 by SA GLENN E. SILVEY:bnm 87 Date dictated 6/18/64



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/19/64

URBAN N. ROSCHEK, JR., 3627 Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Michigan, employed as Industrial Salesman for the Galloup Pipe and Supply Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised as follows:

ROSCHKE stated that he recognized JACK L. RUBY as the person he knew during his military service as JACK RUBENSTEIN.

During 1944 ROSCHKE was a corporal in the Army Air Corps, assigned to a target towing group at Chatham Field, Georgia. ROSCHKE recalled that he and JACK RUBENSTEIN traveled together on a train when they were transferred in 1944 from Blueenthal Field, North Carolina, to Chatham Field, Georgia. They were assigned to the same section and same barracks at Chatham Field.

After about two months at Chatham Field, ROSCHKE was transferred to a gunnery school in Tyndall Air Field, Florida. About six months later ROSCHKE was transferred back to Chatham Field, Georgia, but to a different group from RUBENSTEIN's group. ROSCHKE occasionally visited with RUBENSTEIN and other members of RUBENSTEIN's target towing group. ROSCHKE has had no contact or correspondence with RUBENSTEIN since 1945.

RUBENSTEIN impressed ROSCHKE as being extremely clean about his person and clothing and being extremely masculine. ROSCHKE was friendly with RUBENSTEIN and he liked RUBENSTEIN as a person. While off duty they were together on several occasions in the town adjacent to Chatham Field, Georgia. ROSCHKE recalled RUBENSTEIN being present at a bar but he does not recall whether or not RUBENSTEIN drank any alcoholic beverages.

RUBENSTEIN appeared to have an average interest in the opposite sex and he was interested in the higher type class of girls which ROSCHKE described as "the cream of the crop." RUBENSTEIN did not appear to have more than

On 6/19/64 at Kalamazoo, Michigan File # Dallas 44-1639  
Detroit 44-563  
 by SA V. LEMAR CURRAN:mfk/slk 88 Date dictated 6/19/64



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an average interest in girls. ROSCHEK never had reason to suspect RUBENSTEIN of having any homosexual tendencies nor any perverted sexual interest in males or females. ROSCHEK considered RUBENSTEIN to have good morals.

ROSCHEK never knew RUBENSTEIN to associate with any criminals or hoodlums. ROSCHEK received the impression that RUBENSTEIN picked up numbers for a gambling outfit in Chicago, Illinois, but RUBENSTEIN had left this occupation and entered a legitimate occupation prior to entering the Army Air Corps.

RUBENSTEIN told ROSCHEK that after the war he could get ROSCHEK a job picking up numbers in Chicago, and ROSCHEK could make about \$200.00 a week. ROSCHEK told RUBENSTEIN that it was wrong to engage in the numbers racket, and RUBENSTEIN replied that people were going to gamble anyway and it was not wrong to participate in such activity.

ROSCHEK never knew RUBENSTEIN to express his political views to anyone and he never knew RUBENSTEIN to exhibit any interest in political affairs. He considered RUBENSTEIN to be a loyal American. ROSCHEK does not know any of RUBENSTEIN's interests other than the fact that RUBENSTEIN appeared to be fond of his own family.

RUBENSTEIN appeared to be very even tempered and ROSCHEK never knew RUBENSTEIN to engage in any arguments or fights. RUBENSTEIN never expressed or indicated malice toward anyone.

RUBENSTEIN was assigned to many of the more menial types of duties and appeared to be assigned to more than an average share of "XP", but ROSCHEK never heard RUBENSTEIN complain about these assignments. ROSCHEK is of the opinion that RUBENSTEIN was assigned to more menial types of duties because he was a Jew. RUBENSTEIN was often called a "kike" by his fellow servicemen, but RUBENSTEIN did not seem to take offense to these remarks and he appeared to ignore this apparent ridicule.



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RUBENSTEIN was a congenial type person and he was neither an extrovert nor an introvert. BOSCHEK stated that he believes it was not RUBENSTEIN's character, as BOSCHEK recalled RUBENSTEIN, to shoot LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other person.



Date 6/19/64

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MYRON RAY MOVREY, 310 South East Street, Pendleton,  
Indiana, advised as follows:

He entered the United States Air Force on August 12, 1940, at Fort Harrison, Indiana, and was sent to Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama for basic training. He received several transfers and on about April 10, 1944, he was transferred to the 124th AAF, Section F, Blumenthal Field, North Carolina, where he was an airplane mechanic. He recalls on or about June 9, 1944, he and five or six others were transferred to Chatham Field, Savannah, Georgia. He was at Savannah, Georgia until about October 19, 1945, when he was transferred to Baer Field, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was discharged from the service on October 24, 1945, at Baer Field, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

He does not recall JACK RUBENSTEIN or anyone using the name JACK RUBY while he was in the service. He had no association whatsoever with JACK RUBENSTEIN, aka Jack Ruby.

He saw the television rerun of the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY and did not recognize RUBY as being anyone he had ever known. He believes he saw in the newspapers shortly after OSWALD was killed that the individual who had killed OSWALD had previously served in the Air Force at Chatham Field, Georgia. He thought at the time he had a faint recollection of this person, but he remembers nothing at all about the person.

He was unable to furnish any additional information.

On 6/18/64 at Pendleton, Indiana File # IP 44-358; DL 44-1639  
by SA HERBERT T. BRADSHAW :jcb<sup>91</sup> Date dictated 6/19/64

Date June 19, 1964

OWEN RAY HOOPER was interviewed at his place of employment, The Southern California Gas Company, 5301 Regent Street, Huntington Park, California, on June 18, 1964. He furnished the following information:

He is employed as a repairman for the Southern California Gas Company and resides at 9319 Coolhurst Drive, Pico Rivera, California. He served as an airplane mechanic and a crew chief for the Air Force in World War II, and was assigned to Drew Field in Tampa, Florida, from November, 1944 to February, 1946 when he was separated from the service in February of 1946, at Camp Blanding, Florida. He does not recall ever knowing or having met a JACK RUBINSTEIN or a JACK RUBY while at Drew Field, or anywhere else, during his military service in World War II.

On 6/18/64 at Huntington Park, California File # Los Angeles 44-695

by SA PHILLIP B. DELLY/BSIS/BAH 92 Date dictated 6/18/64



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 8, 1964MRS Richard M. CascaddanBORN APPROX 1947

Mrs. GALE ANN CASCADDAN, nee Eaton, 202 West Birch Street, Harrison, Michigan, furnished the following information:

CURTIS LAYVERNE CRAFARD, also known as "Larry", is Mrs. CASCADDAN's first cousin. Her mother and CRAFARD's father are sister and brother. Mrs. CASCADDAN has known CRAFARD for the past twelve years, however, personal contact with him during that period has been quite limited and intermittent. During the early part of September, 1963, CRAFARD visited Mrs. CASCADDAN's parents (EDWARD and ESTHER EATON) at the latter's residence, 202 West Birch Street, Harrison, Michigan. Mrs. CASCADDAN saw him on that occasion, CRAFARD departed from Harrison the following day, stating that he was going to join a carnival (name unknown) at Allegan, Michigan. This carnival was destined for Memphis, Tennessee, to play at the Mid-South Fair in that city during the latter part of September. CRAFARD apparently obtained a job with this carnival through his brother-in-law, CHAUNCEY INGERSOLL, who was employed by it. The latter is married to CORA BELLE INGERSOLL, CRAFARD's sister, who now resides in Clare, Michigan. Presently, CHAUNCEY INGERSOLL is incarcerated in the State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan, serving a term for burglary which involved the theft of firearms.

When CRAFARD was in Harrison during the early part of September, 1963, he made no mention of going to Texas and gave no indication whatsoever that he had met or knew JACK RUBY. Subsequent to his departure from Harrison on that occasion, his whereabouts and activities remained unknown until Mrs. CASCADDAN received an air mail letter from him which was postmarked at Dallas, Texas, on October 29, 1963. This letter revealed that he was living at "1312 1/2 Commerce", Dallas, and was employed by the Carousel Club there as "...a combination janitor and bookkeeper".

Mrs. CASCADDAN was next contacted by CRAFARD on November 26, 1963, when he appeared at her parents' home in Harrison. CRAFARD remained over night and then left

On 6/5/64 at Harrison, Michigan File # Detroit 44-563  
Dallas 44-1639  
 by SA (A) DOUGLAS C. CANNELL:sal 93 Date dictated 6/5/64



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the next day to hitchhike to Kalkaska, Michigan, and visit his sister, CORA BELLE INGERSOLL. While in Harrison on that occasion, CRAFARD said he had been employed by JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. In addition to being a bookkeeper and janitor for RUBY, he "worked the lights" during the floor shows and "...got tired of watching naked women". CRAFARD claimed that he also served as JACK RUBY's "personal secretary"; he had coffee with RUBY in the latter's office; and he and RUBY occasionally sat at the end of the bar near the rear door of the Carousel Club and talked. According to Mrs. CASCADDAN, these statements by CRAFARD were apparently designed to demonstrate that CRAFARD was not only an employee, but also a "buddy" of RUBY. Too, CRAFARD gave the impression that his employment by RUBY was a "big deal" and it had been an honor to work for him.

CRAFARD talked of only one occasion when he and RUBY were together away from the Carousel Club. This occurred while CRAFARD was employed by RUBY and involved photographing signs advertising the Carousel Club. Mrs. CASCADDAN stated that her mother (ESTHER EATON) learned through a conversation with CRAFARD on February 29, 1964, that the latter had had dinner on at least one occasion with RUBY at the home of EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, in Dallas. This ostensibly took place while CRAFARD was working for RUBY.

CRAFARD said that he first learned of the assassination of President KENNEDY on the same day that event occurred. He was sleeping in his room, apparently at the Carousel Club, when a "buddy" (not further identified) awakened him and told him about it. CRAFARD did not mention what he did following the receipt of this information. Specifically, he made no mention of discussing it with JACK RUBY or even being in contact with RUBY after that. However, Mrs. CASCADDAN stated that her mother (ESTHER EATON) informed her that CRAFARD said RUBY was upset when he received the news of President KENNEDY's death and RUBY "walked around". CRAFARD made no mention of being at the Carousel Club on the night of November 22, 1963, or engaging in a telephone conversation with anyone. Additionally, he did not talk about RUBY's emotional reaction to the news of the President's assassination. In fact, CRAFARD did not discuss in Mrs. CASCADDAN's presence what he, CRAFARD, did between the time he first learned of President KENNEDY's death and his (CRAFARD's) departure from Dallas on the following day (November 23, 1963).



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In Mrs. CASCADDAN's opinion, CRAFARD exhibited an indifferent attitude toward the assassination of the President. While CRAFARD was visiting Mrs. CASCADDAN's parents in Harrison on November 26-27, 1963, a considerable amount of time was being devoted by the television networks to the assassination and its aftermath involving RUBY's murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. CASCADDAN, her parents, and her brothers spent most of their time watching programs on television pertaining to the assassination. CRAFARD seemed mildly interested in these programs, and spent some time upstairs reading comic books. This seemed strange to Mrs. CASCADDAN. She thought that CRAFARD should have had an avid, continuing interest in this matter because he was a "buddy" and former employee of RUBY. In Mrs. CASCADDAN's vernacular, CRAFARD seemed about as disturbed over the President's assassination as he would be "over killing a cat".

Mrs. CASCADDAN advised that neither she nor her parents could understand why CRAFARD departed from Dallas to hitchhike back to Michigan on the day following the assassination. Specifically, she asked CRAFARD why he left Dallas at that time and he never answered her question. As she recalls, he merely shifted the conversation to another topic. Too, her parents had been unable to secure an answer to this question from CRAFARD. Why CRAFARD would not furnish a reason or reasons for this action is unknown to Mrs. CASCADDAN.

In respect to his departure from Dallas on November 23, 1963, CRAFARD stated that he did not contact JACK RUBY and tell RUBY he was leaving. At the time, RUBY owed him wages and CRAFARD did not attempt to collect them. CRAFARD explained that he did not mention the departure to RUBY, because he and RUBY were "buddies" and RUBY would not want him to leave.

CRAFARD did not discuss, even in a general way, activities which took place while he was hitchhiking from Texas to Michigan during November, 1963. However, he did mention that en route he learned that RUBY had shot and killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No doubt, CRAFARD was fortunate in securing rides during this trip for he reached Clare, Michigan, in two days and spent the night at the home of his cousin, CLIFFORD ROBERTS, 307 East 7th Street, Clare. At Michigan that time, CRAFARD's sister, CORA BELLE INGERSOLL, was also residing at that address. On the following day (November 26, 1963), CRAFARD visited Mrs. CASCADDAN and her parents in Harrison.



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Since November 27, 1963, Mrs. CASCADDAN has had occasional contacts with CRAFARD, however, they have produced no additional information significant to the activities of JACK RUBY and CRAFARD which relate to the assassination of the President and the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In summing up her impressions of CRAFARD, Mrs. CASCADDAN said he was "nuts" and he made her "puke". She elaborated on this characterization by stating that CRAFARD was obviously of below-average mentality, unreliable, and unpredictable. He was a "loner", drifted around the country from job to job, and had no close friends or associates. He reportedly received an undesirable discharge from the United States Army. He was conceited and frequently bragged of his muscular strength and his "excellent" physique. He claimed to have an extensive knowledge of judo. To support this latter claim, on occasions he would use a "judo chop" (striking object with heel of hand while fingers are extended and hand held stiff) on the interior wall of a house to show the power of this blow. He told Mrs. CASCADDAN's mother that by continuously snapping his finger on a certain spot on a woman's breast he could cause the woman so much pain that she would beg him to kill her rather than be further tortured.

Mrs. CASCADDAN further stated that CRAFARD was over-sexed and she never liked to be alone with him. He always wanted to put his hands on her body, smell of her hair, and try to kiss her, despite the fact that she and CRAFARD were first cousins. At times, CRAFARD said he "got the spirit so bad" that he had to pick up the Bible and read from it. On such occasions, he would read in a mumbling fashion and what he read could not be completely understood by persons listening to him. This conduct on his part was not ostensibly in jest, but suggested religious fanaticism to Mrs. CASCADDAN.

Mrs. CASCADDAN stated she is 17 years of age and graduated from Harrison Community High School, Harrison, on May 29, 1964. In the latter part of March, 1964, while attending high school, she married RICHARD M. CASCADDAN, a resident of the Harrison area, who is now living in Lansing, Michigan, and working at the Oldsmobile Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, in that city. Soon, Mrs. CASCADDAN will move to Lansing to be with her



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husband. Mrs. CASCADDAN is pregnant and expects her child in five months. During the interview, she manifested a cooperative attitude.



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DL 44-1639  
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A confidential source, who is engaged in law enforcement in the Harrison, Michigan, area and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that GALE ANN CASCADDAN was pregnant at the time she married RICHARD M. CASCADDAN in March, 1964. She has never been the subject of police action in Harrison and in high school she was regarded as a below-average student.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/8/64

Mrs. EDWARD (ESTHER) EATON, 202 West Birch Street, Harrison, Michigan, was present during part of the interview of her daughter, Mrs. GALE ANN CASCADDAN, on June 5, 1964.

Mrs. EATON confirmed Mrs. CASCADDAN's assertion that CURTIS LAVERNE CRAFARD never explained to her (Mrs. EATON) or other members of the EATON family why he (CRAFARD) left Dallas, Texas, the day following President KENNEDY's assassination. Mrs. EATON observed that CRAFARD expressed relative unconcern over the assassination, and his only mention of its effects on JACK RUBY was the statement that RUBY was "upset" and "walked around a great deal". Mrs. EATON cannot recall any further information furnished by CRAFARD which related to RUBY's emotional state or activities at that time. Also, she noted that CRAFARD was not specifically asked by her nor did he discuss in her presence his activities from the time that he first learned of President KENNEDY's death until he departed from Dallas on the following day.

On 6/5/64 at Harrison, Michigan File # Detroit 44-563  
Dallas 44-1639  
by SA (A) DOUGLAS C. CANNELL:mal 99 Date dictated 6/5/64



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Date 6/8/64

IRA COLITZ advised he was born on September 27, 1915, in Chicago, Illinois. He is a bachelor and resides at 1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. His brothers IVAN and JEROME COLITZ are bachelors and reside at 4950 Marine Drive, Chicago. IVAN has been employed by United Auto Parts for the past 25 years. He recently quit that position and is considering new employment. He is a writer and writes under the pen name of IVAN BUNNY which appears frequently in IRV KUPCINET'S column which appears in the "Chicago Sun Times" newspaper. JEROME is employed by the Continental Illinois National Bank. His sisters are Mrs. VIOLA STEIN, 443 North Doheny Drive, Beverly Hills, California, Mrs. ELAINE HANOCK, 8710 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Illinois, and Mrs. CLARICE BOCHAN. His father BENJAMIN COLITZ is 85 years of age, is a retired scrap iron dealer and resides at 6301 North Sheridan Road, Chicago. His mother ROSE COLITZ is deceased.

He attended three years of high school in Chicago. Following his leaving school in the early 1930's, he commenced work with his father in the scrap iron business. In 1941 he became manager of Barney Ross' Cocktail Lounge, Madison and Clark Streets, Chicago. In the latter part of 1941 and until he entered the military service, he managed the Hollywood Lounge, Randolph and Clark Streets, Chicago. He was in the United States Army from May 5, 1942, until January 10, 1946. He served in the European theatre and had service serial number 36335482.

On his return from service, he operated the Realto Rail Lounge at Clark and Randolph Streets, Chicago, with a partner MARTIN BRIN. They were in business at that location from 1946 until 1948 when their building was razed for the bus station which currently occupies that location. He bought the Clover Bar next to the Sherman Hotel on Clark Street after selling the Realto Rail and operated that bar from 1948 until 1953. In 1953 and part of 1954 he operated a distributorship for the Blatz Brewery in Chicago. In 1954 his cousin who was a prominent lawyer in Chicago wanted him to leave the bar business. His cousin purchased the Norcor Factory at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and gave him stock in it and a position in the firm. That firm makes folding chairs and tables and he handles sales for that concern, in Chicago with offices at the American Furniture Exchange, 666 North Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.

On 6/5/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA JAMES D. DEWHIRST /dmj 100 Date dictated 6/5/64



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To his knowledge he does not have an arrest record, however, in the latter 1930s he was involved in a number of brawls involving the German American Bund and on several occasions spent the night in jail, being released the following morning without charges being filed.

COLITZ recalled that he knew of JACK RUBY two or three years before he was aware of his name. RUBY frequented the same neighborhood as him and he frequently saw him in the neighborhood area. RUBY is a few years older than he is and naturally in their younger days, they travelled in somewhat different groups. In about 1938 he first recalled knowing RUBY's exact identity inasmuch as RUBY and his partner LEON COOK attempted to persuade the iron peddlers to form a union. COLITZ's father was considered a wealthy scrap iron dealer and had a large yard located at 3700 South Kedzie, Chicago. LEON COOK's father operated a small yard and sold material to COLITZ's father. LEON COOK was an attorney by profession and also assisted his father in the operation of his scrap iron business. In their attempt to unionize the scrap peddler, COOK and RUBY were somewhat successful and made considerable headway in this venture. Subsequently COOK was killed while resisting a robbery attempt and RUBY was unable to carry out the organization. Later on, PAUL DORFMAN took over the organization which eventually led to the formation of the Junk and Waste Material Handlers Union. It is COLITZ's opinion that COOK was a very high type individual and solicited RUBY's help in this union in that he believed the peddlers needed to be organized for protection of their business as well as to gain a sufficient wage. COLITZ's only association with RUBY in connection with the organization of this union was the fact that RUBY and COOK attempted to organize his father's employees in their yard. COLITZ also believes one reason for RUBY's leaving the union was that progress was too slow and RUBY was more interested in making a "fast buck".

During the years 1941 and 1942, while he was engaged in the bar business, RUBY frequently visited his bars along with many other friends and acquaintances they mutually knew from their neighborhood area on Chicago's West Side. COLITZ left his father's business primarily because his father demanded regular hours of him and since he also wanted to engage in a venture on his own without his father's intrusion.



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Shortly before he entered the United States Army, two southern college students visited his bar and made insulting remarks to the colored piano player he utilized for entertainment. These remarks were somewhat uncalled for and on this particular night, RUBY happened to be in the bar and took offense at these remarks. A scuffle occurred between RUBY and the two students which he finally settled by asking the college students to leave. He had always realized that RUBY had a quick temper and was always trying to help anyone who was attacked by any means. He also realized that RUBY involved himself in situations in which he was not invited. RUBY as well as others in their Jewish crowd spent considerable time at the Lawndale Poolroom, which was also known as a good restaurant prior to World War II and which was frequented by prominent people. It was a place to meet as was Dave Miller's Restaurant and Health Club, at 12th and Kedzie Avenue. MILLER was a former boxing referee, was an older individual and was somewhat of a leader among the Jewish group on the West Side. He was also considered as a gambling boss of the area and was always a soft touch for a couple of bucks for anyone who was in need of financial assistance. He was a well-liked man, respected and interested in sports.

There was not certain time when COLITZ was in contact with RUBY or any others in the Jewish group. There were usual meeting places where they would congregate and on occasion they would not see one another for two weeks at a time. RUBY was a natural-born salesman and took great pride in being able to sell most anything. He spurned regular employment for a nominal wage in preference to being able to travel throughout the country selling novelties, notions, knickknacks, and anything which might sell for a specific occasion. He was also considered a good ticket scalper and travelled to various sporting events to ply this trade. RUBY made most of BARNEY ROSS' fights and frequently travelled to New York to scalp tickets on same.

ROSS during the 1930s was idolized by the West Side group of Jewish people which included RUBY, COLITZ and their crowd. RUBY's closer friends were those who were also more interested in selling. As in RUBY's case, it was necessary



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for him to continually earn money in order to help support his family which was unlike COLITZ, inasmuch as his family had some wealth and he did not have to contribute to same. COLITZ does not feel that RUBY could have been described as a "loner" inasmuch as he was readily accepted by their crowd and was liked by all. Because of his enthusiasm and interest in most everything, he received the nickname "SPARKY". During the middle 1930s RUBY was away from Chicago often and spent some time in California with SOLLY SCHULMAN, a former fighter from the West Side of Chicago who seemed fond of RUBY. SCHULMAN had a restaurant in San Francisco but died about eight years ago.

RUBY and his sales promotions, although appearing to be somewhat "shady" in nature, were legitimate and he was able to induce people into buying various wares that could be classified as seconds or irregulars but still were first class merchandise. Being a good salesman he was obviously somewhat of a con-man, however, he was not the type to take advantage of someone who could not afford it. To his knowledge RUBY had no close associates at any of his selling adventures and preferred to be on his own.

During the late 1930s there were many meetings in the Chicago area of the German-American Bund. These meetings occurred throughout the city of Chicago and were generally against the Jewish people. Upon learning that a Bund meeting was being held, that information would be telephoned to places like the Lawndale Pool Hall, DAVE MILLER's Restaurant, and other hangouts of the Jewish following and they would automatically go to that meeting and attempt to break it up using violence. During these brawls, invariably some of the Jewish crowd including himself, as well as RUBY, ended up in jail and generally stayed overnight. To his knowledge seldom were charges preferred against them and he, COLITZ, was never convicted nor were charges filed against him for this involvement.

The Jewish participants in these attacks on the Bund varied in number and there was no organization of same to handle this type of action. This was a spur of the moment reaction to knowledge that a Bund meeting was taking place and the Jewish people felt it necessary to attempt to



prevent same. No individuals with communist or socialist leanings were in their groups to his knowledge. In addition no meetings were had to plan such attacks. RUBY, like himself, was only one of many participants and neither was a leader. DAVE MILLER's participation in same was primarily that of advising the group that he was aware a Bund meeting was being held and he in turn would call other gathering spots to alert them of this fact.

While operating the Clover Bar, COLITZ recalled that RUBY visited his bar on only one occasion while being in Chicago and away from his business in Dallas, Texas. In 1946 while operating the Realto Rail Lounge, he was visited by RUBY who had just been released from the military service. RUBY sang the praises of the military service and his country. COLITZ realized he was somewhat unusual in that many other individuals had also served in the military service and did not have the enthusiasm which RUBY showed. At that time RUBY asked COLITZ to loan him \$5,000 inasmuch as he wanted to invest in his sister's bar in Dallas. COLITZ refused this loan and subsequently received a telegram from RUBY asking for \$2,500. This he also refused.

Since about 1948 he has not seen RUBY and his only knowledge of same until the recent publicity given him was that on occasion friends would remark that they had visited Dallas and had seen RUBY.

COLITZ is acquainted with JOE and MORRIS KELLMAN, JOHN MC DONALD, SOLLY SCHULMAN, previously mentioned, FRENCHIE and DON MEDLEVINE, ART WAYNE, GUZZIE RIFKIN, FRANK HOWARD, JACK HOWARD, IRWIN BERKE, BEN EPSTEIN, BENNIE BARRISCH and LOU GRAVERMAN. He knew these individuals from Chicago's West Side and to his knowledge RUBY was no more acquainted with them than himself. That acquaintance was out of their coming from the same area and travelling together as a group. COLITZ cannot recall the identity of MARTIN GIMPLE, MIKE NEMEZIN, ALEX GRUBER, SAM GORDON, HARRY EPSTEIN and SEYMOUR CHAZIN. He is not aware if RUBY could have been close to these individuals. He recalled that BUZZIE RIFKIN was somewhat close to RUBY as was BENNIE BARRISCH. RIFKIN now is employed in nightclubs on Chicago's near north side, while BARRISCH is in the Los Angeles or San Francisco, California, area and employed by a whisky company.



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*Tit.*  
MAURY KAHN, Editor of a nightlife magazine in Chicago, should know RUBY inasmuch as he was also one of the group who travelled in the west side crowd. COLITZ knows of no close relationship RUBY has had with anyone in Chicago since leaving here in 1946.

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Date 6/17/64

WILFRED JAMES MARTIN, better known as JIM MARTIN, attorney, formerly in the Davis Building, Dallas, but now having offices at Room 200, 706 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed on the three occasions indicated below in order that as full a resume as possible could be obtained of his contacts with GEORGE SENATOR and JACK RUBY on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963. Mr. MARTIN appeared completely sincere in his desire to be helpful, cooperated fully, but admittedly his recollection of some things has dimmed, and, with respect to others, there is some confusion in his mind as to just when they occurred. He asked for the repeated interviews so that he might have an opportunity to piece together his remembrance of his own activities during the pertinent dates in collaboration with his wife and daughters, who were involved in these. The following constitutes the information tendered by Mr. MARTIN as the best he can offer considering he, himself, was "stunned" by the assassination of President KENNEDY, with a consequent "blurring" of the events of the few days following this occurrence.

Address - MARSA LA Place APARTMENTS, 213 South Ewing,

Up until the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Sunday, Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963, MARTIN had not seen, or had any contact with JACK RUBY since several days, at least, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. On November 24, 1963, he took GEORGE SENATOR to the Dallas Police Department as will be brought out later herein. This was sometime during the early afternoon of November 24, 1963, and while at the Police Department he talked briefly with JACK RUBY over the jail telephone, but did not have personal contact with him. He considers the exact detail of that conversation as privileged, but does feel free to state it consisted principally of his giving advice to RUBY as to his rights and cautioning him not to make any statements or talk to anyone about the affair without clearing through him.

MARTIN does not feel that any attorney-client relationship existed between him and GEORGE SENATOR, whom he has known for perhaps the past two to three years as a friend.

6/11, 12,

16/64

at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent

KENNETH C. HOWE/ds 106

Date dictated 6/16/64



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SENATOR has visited at his home on frequent occasions in the past. He considers him an improvident-type individual who "has never been able to earn a living," but likable, accommodating, and not unpleasant to have around.

SENATOR is a good cook and on most of the occasions when he came to the MARTIN home it was for the purpose of preparing a meal for the MARTIN family. He prided himself on his ability along this line, and delighted in doing this. He lived, more or less, to MARTIN's best knowledge, on the largess of his friends, and made himself acceptable through things such as the foregoing. He worked for a time for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club, but that did not work out and RUBY then got him a connection selling post cards and other novelty items. This latter endeavor was being neglected by SENATOR, and, in general, he just never seemed able to get ahead.

MARTIN feels SENATOR was used by RUBY as a sort of "Man Friday." He would order him around and have him do menial personal things for him. MARTIN is of the opinion RUBY had SENATOR around principally for this reason, and, on the other hand, SENATOR played his part willingly and without resentment in return for the favors and "support" RUBY tendered him.

MARTIN, on first interview, could evoke no positive recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR on either November 22 or 23, 1963. After discussion with his wife he then recalled SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on either the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, or Saturday, November 23, 1963. In an effort to be more enlightening on this point, MARTIN again went over personal events with his wife and daughters, and although none could state with certainty, it was their joint conclusion, based on an association of events, that SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated. He sat with them and watched television broadcasts concerned with the assassination, and became quite emotional with respect to the assassination. At one point it seemed tears came to his eyes, and he

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expressed deep sorrow this event had happened. MARTIN does not recall any discussion which encompassed a detailing of the exact feelings of SENATOR and/or RUBY to this, or the possible activities of either as a consequence of it or any preceding events.

With the above fixed on Friday, November 22, 1963, MARTIN has no recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR again until around noon or shortly thereafter on November 24, 1963, the day of the OSWALD shooting, and can furnish no information relating to SENATOR's possible activities on November 23, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, he and Mrs. MARTIN had gone to church and it was on their way home from church they got the first news of the shooting on their radio. When they got home his daughter told him SENATOR had called, had left no number for a return call, but would call back.

Instead of calling back, SENATOR arrived shortly thereafter in person at the house. He was extremely excited and upset. His paramount concern was "what can be done about JACK?" He was not concerned for himself and said nothing to indicate he wanted, or had any reason to believe he needed, legal counsel or help for himself. He said he had heard the news of the shooting while at the Eatwell Restaurant in downtown Dallas, had tried to call MARTIN, and then had come on out to the house with the intention of waiting for him. He wanted to "do something for JACK," and felt MARTIN could advise him as to what he could or should do, and might also be able to help RUBY.

MARTIN knew the police would want to interrogate SENATOR, and his first advice was that SENATOR go to the police and make himself available immediately. They, thereupon, went almost at once to the Dallas Police Department, in SENATOR's truck, MARTIN believes, but is not sure.



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*TEXAS*  
The conference at the house was very brief, and no effort was made to have a detailed discussion as to any possible motives which might have prompted RUBY's action. There was no mention made at that time of RUBY's feelings about the killing of President KENNEDY; his reaction to the full-page advertisement which had appeared in the local news over the name of BERNARD WEISSMAN; nor, was there any reference at all made to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster. MARTIN's first and foremost thought at the moment was to get SENATOR to the police, and, toward this end, he told him, as they proceeded to the Police Department, he should "marshal his thoughts" with respect to his association with and knowledge of JACK RUBY.

BERNARD WEISSMAN

Upon arrival at the Dallas Police Department, around 1:00 P.M. to MARTIN's best recollection, SENATOR was "taken into custody" by two police officers and hurried into the Homicide Squad rooms on the third floor. MARTIN feels this action by the police was abrupt and uncalled for considering SENATOR was making himself voluntarily available and attempting to be helpful. His protests were to no avail, the officers telling him SENATOR would be back out in a short time. He did not again see SENATOR until around 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. He had tried to get to SENATOR but on each occasion was put off and told it would be just a little bit longer until he would be able to see him. MARTIN was considering starting action for a writ of habeas corpus when SENATOR finally appeared, for he knew of no reason why the police should be holding him. At this point SENATOR seemed to be eminently pleased and elated with all the attention he was getting, and the importance he appeared to have gained.

After SENATOR was released he gave permission to some news photographers to take pictures of the apartment where he and RUBY had lived, and, with MARTIN, he accompanied these men to the apartment. MARTIN and SENATOR then returned to the MARTIN home.

At the MARTIN home on the evening of November 24, 1963, MARTIN told SENATOR to detail to him what questions had been

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asked him by the police and others, and what he had told them. He did this in order to get some ideas as to how best to proceed with a defense for RUBY, and, also, in order that he, himself, might know about RUBY all that SENATOR knew about him and his activities. There then ensued a lengthy dissertation by SENATOR wherein he described what had gone on at the Police Department. It was in the course of this MARTIN first learned from SENATOR about RUBY's being incensed over and his emotional reaction to, the full-page advertisement of BERNARD WEISSMAN which had appeared in a local paper and which was derogatory to President KENNEDY; and, to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster and RUBY's having photographed this poster. MARTIN has a vague recollection SENATOR said he was with RUBY when this picture was taken. MARTIN does not believe SENATOR would have had any opportunity to talk to RUBY while at the Police Department during the preceding afternoon, and SENATOR made no mention he had seen or talked to him.

SENATOR told of the poster incident in the course of recounting his experiences at the Police Department, and the interrogation of him by police and other authorities. MARTIN presumed it had been told by SENATOR to the police. Information of a privileged nature later available to MARTIN established the above to be factual, and it is his belief that if it were not told by SENATOR to his interrogators it was only through an oversight. MARTIN can discern no conceivable benefit SENATOR could have felt he would be realizing for either himself or RUBY by withholding this information, and he gave no impression he had.

By the late evening of November 24, 1963, the full significance of what had happened seemed to become more apparent to SENATOR and he approached a state where he was practically "overwhelmed with fear" for his own safety. Where at first he had felt "important" -- more so perhaps than he ever had before in his life -- he now considered that someone might attempt to harm him because of what RUBY had done since he had been so close to RUBY. Because of this he did not go to his apartment the night of November 24, 1963, but spent the night at the MARTIN



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residence. MARTIN felt this feeling on the part of SENATOR was ridiculous, and he tried to "kid him out of it," but it persisted. MARTIN feels this feeling continued to haunt SENATOR and was one of the primary reasons he left the Dallas area after the RUBY trial and went to live with relatives outside the state.

1Date 6/15/64

SAM GAMBULOS, manager and one of the family which owns and operates the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, said he has known GEORGE SENATOR as a regular customer of the restaurant for a number of years. In the past, SENATOR was an almost daily patron, but GAMBULOS has not seen him for the past couple of months, and does not know "what has happened to him."

GAMBULOS did not come to work on the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department until 2:00 P.M., and thus is not in a position to state whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the restaurant on the morning of that date. His father, JAMES GAMBULOS, would have been on duty during the morning hours.

JAMES GAMBULOS

JIMMIE GAMBULOS

GAMBULOS cannot state whether SENATOR was in the Eatwell at any time while he was on duty during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963, since there is nothing about this date to fix it in his mind. He is certain he did not see SENATOR in the Eatwell at any time while on duty during the afternoon and evening of November 24, 1963.

3127 PERRY MAUIE DRIVE, DALLAS, TEXAS

GAMBULOS also knew JACK RUBY, as an occasional patron of the Eatwell; however, he cannot recall he knew at the time of the shooting of OSWALD that RUBY and SENATOR were living together, although he was aware they knew each other.

GAMBULOS said he could not recall exactly which waitresses were on duty on the day shift of November 24, 1963, but that ELSIE MATHEWS, cashier and bookkeeper, would be able to furnish this information.

GAMBULOS said SENATOR never discussed his activities with him, and never talked to him about his association with JACK RUBY. He has no knowledge of any photographs taken by RUBY and/or SENATOR, and neither ever displayed any photographs of any kind about the restaurant, to his knowledge. No conversation he ever had with either of them indicated any interest on their part in political affairs of any kind.

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds 112 Date dictated 6/12/64



1Elsie MathewsDate 6/15/64ELSIE E. MATHEWS, 5009 Lindsay, Dallas, Texas.

Cashier and Bookkeeper, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed at her place of business. She gave the following information:

She does not work on Sundays, and, consequently, was not on duty at the Eatwell on Sunday, November 24, 1963. She said she knows GEORGE SENATOR as a customer of the restaurant, but never does more than pass the time of day with him, and can furnish no information as to his activities. She does not know whether he was in the Eatwell on the day before OSWALD was shot (November 23, 1963), or on the day of the shooting (November 24, 1963).

Mrs. MATHEWS furnished the following from her records as the waitresses who were on duty at the Eatwell on November 24, 1963:

MILDRED POLLARD  
GLORIA FREEMAN  
PAULINE CHILDRESS

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds **113** Date dictated 6/12/64

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Date 6/16/64

CHARLES R. GAMBULOS, 3104 Amherst, DALLAS, TEXAS was interviewed at the Innwood Restaurant, 5012 Sharp Street, another establishment owned and operated by the GAMBULOS family, owners and operators of the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street. Mr. GAMBULOS said he works at both establishments since his father, JAMES C. GAMBULOS, has been largely incapacitated by an operation on his head which took place prior to November, 1963. He said his father still, as a figure-head more or less, manages the Eatwell, and is there practically every day, but he, himself, makes it a point to be there a good bit of the time because of the mentioned situation.

MPS CHARLES R. GAMBULOS - 3104 AMHERST, DALLAS, TEXAS

In three different sessions, and with the assistance of his wife, LILLIAN GAMBULOS, in recalling related incidents to refresh his memory, Mr. GAMBULOS gave the following information:

He had gone to the lake with his children on Sunday, November 24, 1963, thus, was not at the Eatwell Restaurant on that date, the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, and has no firsthand information as to whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the place on that date. He has known SENATOR as a frequent patron of the Eatwell for a number of years, and knew he was a friend of JACK RUBY although not aware these two were living together until sometime after the OSWALD shooting. He believes he was at the Eatwell on Saturday, November 23, 1963, but, since he has seen SENATOR in the restaurant so frequently in the past he cannot state whether he came in on this particular date. He explained if he did there was certainly nothing said, and nothing occurred which would fix this fact in his mind. He similarly has no specific recollection as to whether he saw SENATOR in the restaurant on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, for the same reasons as just stated.

GAMBULOS did work at the Eatwell all day on Monday, November 25, 1963, the Innwood Restaurant being closed on that date. He does remember that SENATOR came into the Eatwell that day, and he believes this was sometime in the morning. He sat at the counter and recounted "his troubles." He said he had been having trouble with his truck, he had not been able to work, he was without funds, and was having a generally hard time. He attempted to borrow some money but was not

6/9-10-11/64

Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm

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Date dictated 6/15/64



obliged in this regard.

SENATOR was ordinarily a quiet and rather reserved type individual, but on the above occasion he was disheveled in appearance and looked "as though he had been up all night." So far as his conversation with GAMBULOS was concerned, he did not dwell too much on the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, but merely made a few general statements to the effect RUBY was the emotional type, inclined to do things on the spur of the moment, etc. He said nothing which would indicate he had any knowledge or premonition RUBY might do such a thing and made no effort to guess why RUBY had committed this act and this matter was not discussed. He seemed concerned more with his own problems, and, in addition, gave evidence of being "an extremely frightened man." He remarked to GAMBULOS, "This place has gone crazy," meaning Dallas, and expressed fear, even about going out to the apartment where he and RUBY lived to get his personal effects. He said he was fearful someone would try to shoot him, and GAMBULOS inferred from this he meant the general air of hysteria which he felt existed at the time in Dallas might lead someone to do him harm because he was so close to RUBY. He was not specific in this connection, did not make any effort to enlarge upon it, and GAMBULOS, being busy taking care of the cash register and other business, had no opportunity to pursue the subject.

At no point in the course of the above or at any other time to GAMBULOS did SENATOR make any mention of what either he or RUBY thought about the assassination of President KENNEDY, or what their reaction to this had been. He did not say anything about he and/or RUBY taking any pictures, and he did not show any to GAMBULOS. He seemed a thoroughly distraught individual, worried over what was now going to happen to him, and discouraged over what had occurred.

Shortly, SENATOR moved from the counter over to a nearby booth and asked for and was given permission to use the "free" telephone. GAMBULOS handed this over to him from behind the cash register counter. SENATOR then proceeded to make several telephone calls but GAMBULOS does not know whom he called, and overheard none of SENATOR's conversations. GAMBULOS has some recollection of having seen one MIKE BARCLAY, an attorney from the Davis Building across the street, come into the Eatwell, and talk some with SENATOR. He also has the same recollection he saw JIM MARTIN, another attorney from the

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Davis Building, come in and talk to SENATOR, and he believes it was also on this same day he saw a woman talking to SENATOR in the restaurant who was later identified to him as EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, although of this he is not sure; it could have been at a later date. Whether these meetings were by design or chance, GAMBULOS cannot say. All these people, with the exception of EVA GRANT, had been regular customers of the restaurant for quite some time in the past, and all, again with the exception of EVA GRANT, were well known by sight and name to GAMBULOS. He has no way of knowing what any of the conversations between these parties might have been.

GAMBULOS cannot be unqualifiedly certain the above-mentioned meetings between SENATOR and MARTIN, and SENATOR and BARCLAY, actually took place on this particular Monday, although he feels they did. He explains this by pointing out that all these parties knew each other; it was not unusual for them to talk some with each other when they happened to be in the Eatwell at the same time for a cup of coffee, as he had seen them doing on occasions in the past; and it admittedly is possible he is confused on this point after the lapse of so lengthy a period of time.

GAMBULOS said he had known JACK RUBY for a number of years as an occasional patron of the Eatwell, but the last time he saw him was several days, at least, prior to the assassination.



Date 6/12/64

1

MILDRED POLLARD, 5319 Ash Lane, Dallas, Texas said she has been employed as a waitress at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, for some sixteen years. She gave the following statement in writing and signed it:

"Dallas, Texas  
June 9, 1964

"I, Mildred Pollard, 5319 Ash Lane, voluntarily give the following information to Kenneth C. Howe who has identified himself to me as an FBI agent. I work at the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street in Dallas as a waitress and have worked there for sixteen years. I knew George Senator as a rather regular customer of the restaurant for some 2-3 years. I was on duty at the Eatwell on the Sunday in November, 1963 when Lee Harvey Oswald was shot at the Dallas Police Station. There was a customer sitting at the counter on about the third stool toward the rear from the cash register. He had a transistor radio and we were all more or less listening to the broadcast about Oswald being moved from the police station, and all of a sudden the announcer said Oswald had been shot; A short time later he said the man who shot Oswald was a local night club operator by the name of Jack Ruby. This name meant nothing to me for I had no idea who Jack Ruby was. A short time after this news broke, George Senator came into the restaurant and sat down at the counter on the last stool in the first section toward the rear from the cash register, this being just one stool away from where the boy with the radio was sitting. He ordered a cup of coffee and I brought it to him. He noticed the excitement in the place and asked me what was going on and I said "Haven't you heard? Oswald's been shot." He asked who did it and I told him it was a night club operator named Jack Ruby. At this he said "You're kidding," and I told him I wasn't, that it had been announced on the radio. When I said this he jumped up off

on 6/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm 117 Date dictated 6/12/64

"his seat and said "My God!" He immediately rushed over to the pay phone on the wall and dialled. I don't know whether he got any answer or talked to anyone or not since the telephone is across the room from the counter where I was working that day and, besides, I didn't pay any attention to what he was doing. He then rushed back over to the counter where he had been sitting and gulped his coffee down. He tossed a dime on the counter and rushed out of the restaurant. He turned to his right (east) on Main St. & left the area, walking. I would judge he had not been in the restaurant over five minutes, possibly less. I had no conversation with him other than the above and did not know at the time he even knew Jack Ruby. I worked that day until about 2:30 or 3:00 PM and have no recollection of Senator coming back to the place any more that day up until the time I left. I saw him in the restaurant on other days later on, but never discussed the above with him. He seemed honestly shocked and surprised when I told him about Ruby shooting Oswald. He seemed no different than usual when he first came in. I don't remember the exact time Senator came into the Katwell, but I do know it was just shortly after the announcement of the shooting of Oswald. I remember the later announcement that Oswald had died and Senator had left quite a while before this. I have read the above statement consistent of this and 3 other pages and it is true to my best recollection and believe

"/s/ MILDRED POLLARD

"Witnessed: KENNETH HOWE  
FBI, Dallas  
6/9/64"

Mrs. POLLARD was unable to give any information which would serve to identify the customer who was at the counter of the restaurant with the transistor radio on the above occasion. She said SENATOR came into the restaurant alone, left alone, and did not, to her knowledge, talk to anyone else in the place.



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Mrs. POLLARD could furnish no information as to the activities of GEORGE SENATOR on Saturday, November 23, 1963, or preceding days. She pointed out he came into the Eatwell frequently and could have been in on November 22 or 23, 1963, although she has nothing which would fix these dates in her mind with respect to him. She never heard him discuss anything about photographing any posters, and, as brought out in her statement, she did not even know SENATOR knew JACK RUBY until subsequent to the shooting of OSWALD. He was not in the habit of talking to any length with her on the occasions he came into the Eatwell, and their conversation on the ordinary occasion amounted only to a brief exchange of casual pleasantries.

On the Sunday in question, November 24, 1963, she was "working the counter," Mrs. POLLARD said, and "taking cash," i.e., taking the money from customers as they paid their checks upon leaving. She said it was her usual custom to do this on Sundays since Mr. JAMES GAMBULOS, the owner, had had an operation of some sort, and, although he was at the restaurant to her recollection, the operation had affected his mind to some extent and he did not handle the cash. On this Sunday there were several other customers in the restaurant, but Mrs. POLLARD cannot remember that any of them were individuals whose identities she knows except one party who was a friend of JAMES GAMBULOS and who has since died.

Mrs. POLLARD gave the above information freely, but said she does "not want to get involved," and consequently, requested her name not be made known outside official quarters.

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Date 6/15/64

GLORIA FREEMAN, 10333 Bel Aire, Dallas, Texas, said she started to work at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, in September 1963, and has since left her work there because of health.

She was on duty on the Sunday in November when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, but had taken off on the preceding Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. FREEMAN did not know GEORGE SENATOR by name, but did recognize his picture when seen on television and in the newspapers, as that of a customer she had seen rather regularly in the Eatwell. She had never seen JACK RUBY before, although subsequently told by some of the others at the restaurant, that he occasionally also came into the place, but late at night.

There was a young man, Mrs. FREEMAN recalls, who came into the restaurant with a small transistor radio and sat at the counter listening to it. There were also two or three workmen from the construction job at the new First National Bank building, and perhaps four or five other people in the place when the news of the shooting came over the air, but Mrs. FREEMAN does not know the identity of any of these individuals.

Mrs. FREEMAN said the young man with the radio sat in the first section of the counter from the cash register at the front of the Eatwell, and some of the workmen were alongside him when the news broke. These individuals subsequently left, but who might have subsequently taken any of these seats Mrs. FREEMAN does not remember.

Except for the usual "time of day" with which Mrs. FREEMAN said she greeted all of her customers, she had never talked to GEORGE SENATOR and knew nothing about him. She has no recollection of having seen him in the Eatwell at any time during the Sunday in November 1963, on which OSWALD was shot.

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by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds 120 Date dictated 6/12/64



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She said if he did come in, he neither said nor did anything which came to her attention which would make the fact stick in her mind.

Mrs. FREEMAN said the only persons on duty in the restaurant on the above occasion to her best recollection were MILDRED POLLARD, PAULINE CHILDRESS, and herself as waitresses, with "Mr. JIMMIE" GAMBULOS being there, but just wandering around and not taking any special part in the operations. She said he had had an operation which had to some extent affected his mind, and although he came to the restaurant in a sort of supervisory capacity on Sunday mornings and on other days, he was not capable, really, of taking care of any business. Mrs. FREEMAN said MILDRED POLLARD "worked the counter" on the particular day here in question, and took care of the cash register. She worked the front station, and PAULINE CHILDRESS worked the rear.

1Date 6/15/64

PAULINE CHILDRESS, waitress, Katwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, admitted she was on duty at the Katwell on the Sunday in November 1963, when the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was announced. She said she was busy, though, and did not see or hear anything which went on around the restaurant. She said she does not know GEORGE SENATOR, either by name or by sight, and contended she would not "know him if I saw him." She said she did not recognize his picture when seen in the news subsequent to the shooting of OSWALD as that of anyone she had ever seen before, and has absolutely no knowledge as to whether he was in the Katwell at any time on the Sunday of the shooting, or any other time.

At this juncture, CHILDRESS said she had not seen anything, had not heard anything, did not know anything about GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY, and summarily terminated the interview, with the statement she did not "want to get involved in anything." Effort to continue the interview was fruitless.

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Date 6/12/641

An effort was made to interview JAMES C. GAMBULOS, 3137 Bryn Mawr Drive, at his place of business, the Eatwell Restaurant. Prior information had been received from relatives and employees of the restaurant to the effect Mr. GAMBULOS had had an operation on his head sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and this had affected his alertness and thinking processes. These individuals said he has continued to come to the restaurant, but takes little, if any, part in the business because of this condition.

The short interview with Mr. GAMBULOS established he does not appear alert, was extremely vague, and no information of value pertinent to the matter at hand could be obtained.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm 123 Date dictated 6/12/64

June 12, 1964

Date

Alex Gruber

ALEXANDER PHILIP GRUBER was interviewed at his residence, 5222 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and furnished the following information:

He is presently employed as a scrap metal dealer in the Los Angeles area.

Ill. He knew JACK L. RUBY in the late 1920's in Chicago, and associated with him for approximately four years when both he and RUBY were in their late teens. During this time they resided together at a boarding house for a little less than a year.

GRUBER left Chicago about 1929 or 1930, and went to New York, at which time he lost contact with RUBY. He has never been very interested in politics and did not even bother to vote while living in New York. He was too busy trying to make a living because during this period a depression was in progress. During his younger days he was a member of the Boy Scouts.

He was married in New York and came to Los Angeles with his wife about 1942. He is currently registered as a Democrat and has never been a member of any organization other than the Democratic party or the Boy Scouts of America.

He made a trip to Chicago, Illinois, in 1946 or 1947, and stopped in Dallas, Texas, en route to see RUBY. During the course of a conversation with RUBY in the latter's club in Dallas on this particular occasion, three male patrons were observed by RUBY to be bothering a woman in the club and RUBY engaged all three of these persons in a fight. RUBY was successful in knocking out all three of these individuals. GRUBER left Dallas shortly thereafter and had no contact with RUBY until about two weeks prior to the assassination of former President KENNEDY.

On this occasion, two weeks prior to the assassination, while en route to Los Angeles from New York, where he had attended a relative's wedding, he stopped at Joplin, Missouri,

6/11/64

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles 44-895

by SA's CHARLES Y. CARTER

and PHILLIP B. DEILY:dek

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FBD:dek

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to get some information on a car wash facility. Since Dallas, Texas, was about 100 miles from Joplin, he decided to visit RUBY in Dallas. While in Dallas he stayed at a hotel just across the street from RUBY's club and visited RUBY for several days. He did not visit RUBY at his home but saw RUBY at the Club Carousel from about 6:00 p.m. in the evening until closing time early the following morning. He and RUBY talked of their past experiences shared in Chicago and RUBY, on a number of occasions, expressed concern about his business being poor. RUBY mentioned that he had been forced by the union to stop having amateur night at his club and indicated that his competitors had continued having their amateur night programs. RUBY did mention that he always opened and closed his show at the club with something patriotic, but GRUBER could not recall the nature of these patriotic acts mentioned by RUBY. They did discuss business during the course of their conversations, including GRUBER's interest in the car wash operation. Politics was never discussed.

About 20 minutes after former President KENNEDY was assassinated, he received a long distance call in Los Angeles from RUBY in Dallas. RUBY seemed upset and they talked about a number of things, including the car wash business. RUBY said that he would send him (GRUBER), a dog, and he subsequently did. RUBY asked if he had heard about the President being killed and then started crying, terminating the conversation by saying that he could not talk any more. He does not know exactly why RUBY called him and can only speculate that RUBY wanted to talk to a friend at a time when he was emotionally upset.

He received a letter from RUBY earlier this year postdated February 4, 1964, with the return address of 505 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. In this particular letter, RUBY acknowledged receipt of a prior letter which he (GRUBER), had written earlier to RUBY expressing his sorrow over RUBY's predicament. In his letter, RUBY thanked him for his expression of sympathy, mentioned the dog which he had sent to GRUBER and said that he was sorry the phone call to GRUBER immediately



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following President KENNEDY's death had caused GRUBER so much trouble in that GRUBER had been contacted by the FBI. RUBY also mentioned receiving numerous letters and wires from people throughout the country during his confinement.

GRUBER is not acquainted with LEWIS J. MC VILLIE, LAWRENCE MEYERS, RALPH HALL, GEORGE SENATOR, BRECKWALL and JOE PETERSON. He recalled reading the paper several months ago about RUBY and one GEORGE SENATOR rooming together prior to President KENNEDY's assassination. He has no knowledge of any interest in or activities on the part of RUBY concerning the sale of jeeps, guns or other war materials for use in Cuba, or the smuggling of refugees out of Cuba. He is not aware of and has never heard RUBY mention making any trips to Cuba. He considers RUBY to be a highly emotional person and he feels that the shooting of OSWALD was a spur-of-the-moment action on the part of RUBY. RUBY comes from a very fine family, and is in his opinion, a loyal American. RUBY has never, to his knowledge, been involved in anything illegal prior to the shooting of OSWALD.

TEXAS



Date 6/13/64

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RALPH EUGENE YOUNG, Lot 53, Hitching Post Trailer Park, Cocoa Beach, Florida, advised he is currently employed by H. L. Yoh Company as a design draftsman on assignment at the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Florida. He identified himself as being born January 17, 1917 at Sidney, Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG advised that he has traveled over most of the United States, working in various companies in the missile and aircraft industry. He stated that since 1949, he has changed employment approximately 145 different times. He said on the following occasions, he was assigned to the Dallas, Texas area:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
1949 - 1950	Chance-Vought Aircraft Corporation
December, 1953	Commercial Cast Company
February, 1954	Tenco
May, 1957	Chance-Vought.

Mr. YOUNG stated that in 1949-1950, he was not married and while employed for Chance-Vought in Dallas, Texas, he was living at the Ambassador Hotel on South Ervay Street in Dallas, Texas.

He said he was a heavy drinker at that time and spent most of his spare hours in the lounge of the Ambassador Hotel with some of the other aircraft workers who were friends of his.

He said he recalled a night club known as the Silver Spur, which was a few blocks from the Ambassador Hotel and it was his recollection that it was a honky-tonk where there was a cover charge and B-girls. He said he seldom ever went into the place and did not know anyone by name at this club.

On 6/12/64 at Cocoa Beach, Fla. File # TP 44-187

by SAs JOHN R. PALMER and LOREN C. BROOKS/ew

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YOUNG said he may have met a girl friend of his there on one occasion; however, this was not for certain. He said his girl friend, name not recalled, lived across the tracks on Roberts Street, and it was possible that he may have met her at the Silver Spur or he may have called to see if she were there; however, he was not certain of this.

YOUNG said he was not acquainted with JACK L. RUBY, had never met JACK RUBY, and from the photographs he had seen of RUBY, he was sure he had never met this person.

YOUNG said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met OSWALD.

He said the last time he was in Dallas, Texas, he and his wife, MABLE YOUNG, resided at the Good Luck Trailer Park, 2323 Haslett Street, Dallas, Texas, for about three weeks in 1957.

MRS Ralph Eugene Young

71A.

PA. CALIF.

YOUNG stated that while employed by Chance-Vought in Dallas, Texas, he was a tool designer and engineer for that company.

Mr. YOUNG produced a detailed listing of dates and places he was employed for the past 20 years and this list was examined by the FBI. It was noted that in 1949, Chance-Vought, Dallas, Texas, was designated as YOUNG's place of employment. In 1950, Harper Engineering Company, Allentown, Pennsylvania and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, were listed as his places of employment. YOUNG stated that in working for these various companies, he would go on assignment to another area as a sub-contractor, and may have passed through Dallas, Texas in 1950, when traveling from Allentown, Pa. to Burbank, Calif., or while enroute to Detroit from Burbank, Calif. in 1950. He said if this were the case, it was possible that he could have stayed at the Ambassador Hotel and may have met with someone at the Silver Spur or possibly called someone whom he planned to meet at the Silver Spur, but it would have had nothing to do with JACK RUBY.