

CE 44-826  
DL 44-1639  
13

RUBY would take charge of the man and apparently always managed to collect the amount charged. JONES commented that he had never seen any indication that RUBY ever backed away from any dispute of that nature and felt that RUBY had the self confidence to go ahead if he decided to do something.

JONES stated he could only suppose as to why RUBY had killed OSWALD. He said he had no knowledge whatsoever that RUBY had ever known OSWALD before, and that he himself had never heard of OSWALD. He said from his acquaintance with RUBY he doubted that he would have become emotionally upset and killed OSWALD on the spur of the moment. He felt RUBY would have done it for money, but had no knowledge of who might have offered such money.

JONES said that he felt if there was some underlying motive or conspiracy in connection with the killing of OSWALD by RUBY, he could develop such information by conversation with EVA GRANT and other members of the family. He said he would be willing to go to Dallas, Texas, and undertake such inquiries if the Government would pay his expenses.

He commented that one thing he would do if he went to Dallas would be to talk to JOE SAVELLA, whom he considers currently the head of "syndicate" operations in Dallas, because he said that if RUBY had been promised protection in connection with the killing of OSWALD and had been given orders by anyone to do this killing, SAVELLA would know about it, and JONES believed SAVELLA would tell him.

JONES said he himself has not been back in Dallas since approximately a week before the assassination, as previously set out.

He added that he himself is currently under indictment for Perjury by Federal Grand Jury in New York City,

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which indictment was returned in 1960, and he doubts anything is going to be done about it. He said this had arisen out of the trial of over twenty individuals in New York in 1959 concerning the Texas Adams Oil Company. The motion for a new trial had been made on the basis that JONES could have provided testimony helpful to the defense. JONES had submitted an affidavit in support of this motion to the effect he had been traveling and had not been in contact with the defense attorneys and did not know his presence was desired, and he stated this was the basis for the indictment against him.



1Date 7/14/64

Sheriff **BILL DECKER**, Dallas County Sheriff, Dallas, Texas, advised he does not know the whereabouts of the phonograph recordings made in 1946 concerning the **PAUL ROWLAND JONES** matter. He said it is his recollection they were made by **DUB NAYLOR**, now head of the Narcotics Bureau of Texas Department of Public Safety in Austin, Texas.

Sheriff **DECKER** located in his desk a small reel of 16 millimeter film which he stated he believed to be the motion picture film taken at the scene of the alleged payoff by **PAUL ROWLAND JONES** to then Sheriff **STEVE GUTHRIE**.

Sheriff **DECKER** said he had heard the recordings played at the time the **JONES** case was tried, that he does not remember **JACK RUBY** being mentioned, but that at that time the name of **JACK RUBY** would have meant nothing to him, so he could not say with any certainty that **RUBY** was not mentioned therein.

on 7/9/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 44-1639by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/dsDate dictated 7/10/64

1Date 7/14/64

HENRY WADE, District Attorney for Dallas County, said he was not with the District Attorney's office in 1946 when the recordings were made involving PAUL ROWLAND JONES and Sheriff-elect STEVE GUTHRIE, but that he was with that office, and was the prosecuting attorney on the case which was tried in Dallas in about January 1947. He said DUB NAYLOR, now with the Texas Department of Public Safety, made the records. The case was tried in Criminal District Court Number 1 in Dallas. LEON RATHIS was court reporter at that time. He is now a free-lance court reporter in Dallas.

Mr. WADE said he could remember having heard the recordings played, but cannot recall whether this was during the course of the trial or at some other time. He could not recall whether the records were introduced into evidence. He did recall that the fidelity of the records was rather poor, with much of the conversation thereon being unintelligible.

Mr. WADE said he cannot recall JACK RUBY's name being mentioned on the recordings, but that the name would have meant nothing to him at the time anyway, so he cannot now say whether RUBY was or was not mentioned.

on 7/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 7/10/64

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1Date 7/14/64

A. D. JIM BOWIE, First Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, made telephonic inquiry of the Court of Criminal Appeals at Austin, Texas, and ascertained that that court had a "Statement of Facts" in the case titled "JONES VS. STATE," Court of Criminal Appeals # 23837. BOWIE made available the 1948 edition of the "Southwestern Reporter, 2nd Series, #209." This book revealed that in the above case, involving PAUL ROWLAND JONES, the "Statement of Facts" was composed of a regular transcript of testimony received from the witnesses, along with a motion picture film and forty-two phonograph recordings, the latter of which were also transcribed and prepared in writing.

Neither the motion picture film nor the records was introduced into evidence. During the trial the records were played before the jury. They were explained by Texas Ranger NAYLOR, who testified he made same. Thereafter, the court reporter, in making up the record for the court, again played these records and transcribed the words coming therefrom. This transcription was made into an approximately 200-page volume, attached to and made a part of the "Statement of Facts." The original records were also forwarded to the Court of Criminal Appeals to make the record complete, according to the "Southwestern Reporter."

on 7/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 7/10/64

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Date 6/24/641

BEATRICE HECHT was interviewed at her residence, 81-03 254th Street, Glen Oaks, Queens, New York. She is presently married to Doctor MAX H. HECHT, Dentist, whose offices are located in their residence.

Her maiden name is BEATRICE SCHULL. Her first marriage was to RAPHAEL PAUL, also known as RALPH PAUL on October 20, 1920, in New York, New York. She exhibited a document reflecting that she had filed a petition for divorce in Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York, on November 20, 1931, and the divorce became final in February, 1932. She had divorced PAUL as she had decided after ten years of marriage that she had never been in love with her husband.

She described PAUL as a very hard working man and a good provider for his family. He had worked with his father operating a fruit store on 161st Street in Bronx County, New York, near the Yankee Stadium. He frequently worked 18 -20 hours a day. She never knew him to engage in any political activity of any kind.

Her sexual relationship with PAUL during their marriage was a perfectly normal sexual relationship. She had no knowledge that PAUL had any homosexual tendencies.

They had two children born of this union, a daughter RITA, who was 42 on June 1, 1964, and a daughter MARILYN, who was 38 on May 2, 1964. Both her daughters are now married.

6/23/64at Queens, New York  
SAs JAMES J. ROGERS &  
GERALD V. CASWELL/maeFile # NY 44-974Date dictated 6/24/64

Date 6/18/64

1

On June 12, 1964, Mr. E. LOGAN KIMMEL, Record Administration, AFL-CIO National Headquarters, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., made available the following records pertaining to Waste Material Handlers Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois.

Application for Certificate of Affiliation to the AFL-CIO was submitted by the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union on March 9, 1937, at Chicago, Illinois. The organization's officials were listed as:

President

HARRY WINNICK  
4802 North Bernard Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Secretary

MAURICE L. LEVINTHAL  
5860 Kenmore Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Financial Secretary LEON R. COOKE  
1135 South Sacramento  
Chicago, Illinois

The organizational membership was comprised of sixty individuals whose work consisted of employment in various junk yards and in the dismantling of old automobiles and separation of the parts for resale or conversion as scrap iron. In addition, these workmen received other junk consisting of papers, rags, scrap iron, and so forth, from any sources obtainable.

On August 27, 1941, they amended their charter to change the title of the Union to Waste Material Handlers Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois. The organizer at this time was JOSEPH A. BRIEGEL. A letter from BRIEGEL, dated August 22, 1941, to the AFL-CIO Headquarters, Washington, D. C., stated that the name change was being requested due to the following reason:

On 6/12/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520  
by SA RICHARD W. KAISER/ejh : 17 Date dictated 6/12/64

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Approximately a year previously, the former financial secretary, LEON COOKE, had died from the effects of gunshot wounds inflicted by an unknown assailant. As a result, a stigma was attached to the old name of the Union, and the membership felt it could be removed by changing the name.

The identities of the individuals inscribed on the new charter are as follows:

JAMES LOGAN  
1910 West Roosevelt Road  
Chicago, Illinois

CHARLIE JONES  
4514 Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

ALF JOHNSON  
1342 West 14th Street  
Chicago, Illinois

PAUL J. DORFMAN  
903 Independence Boulevard  
Chicago, Illinois

R. D. BUCHANAN  
3207 Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

CHARLES STRICKLAND  
608 Maxwell Street  
Chicago, Illinois

ALBERT BRYANT  
4940 Vincennes Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

AFL-CIO Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois, by communication dated February 2, 1961, directed to AFL-CIO Headquarters, Washington, D. C., advised that the Union had voted to transfer its status from that of a directly affiliated local union to affiliation with the United Transport Service Employees of America. This affiliation became effective January 26, 1961, and was attested to by DANIEL J. HEALY, Regional Director, AFL-CIO.



Mr. KIMMEL advised that the National Headquarters did not maintain a record of individual union membership, and therefore he could not produce any records which would identify individual union members of a local for a specific year. He explained that they also do not maintain any list of union officials or business agents other than that which is included on the original charter record.

Mr. KIMMEL advised that during the period 1937, to 1961, while Local 20467 was affiliated with the AFL-CIO, it could not have been jointly affiliated with any other national or international union inasmuch as dual membership was not permitted. He stated that this, however, did not preclude the possibility that this Local had been affiliated with another Chicago Labor Federation which was city-wide and not national in scope.

Mr. KIMMEL stated that when Local 20467 transferred its affiliation in January, 1961, it had a total of 814 members as compared to its original membership of sixty. He explained that any disciplinary action such as the expulsion of a member is handled entirely by the Executive Board on the local level and that the National Headquarters would not be informed of such action. He explained that the only way in which such a matter would come to the attention of the National Headquarters would be if the particular member filed a grievance petition with the Headquarters. Such a petition would be maintained in the file of the individual local union.

Mr. KIMMEL recalled that following the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY, an article had appeared in the local press concerning RUBY's prior affiliation with Local 20467. He stated that these clippings had been placed in another file which concerned legal action involving this particular local. He explained that in 1956, the committee on ethical practices of the AFL-CIO had conducted an exhaustive inquiry and investigation into the activities of PAUL DORFMAN, the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 20467. The ultimate outcome of the hearings consisted of the suspension of DORFMAN and the placing of the union into trusteeship. Among the material compiled by the committee which was used in this hearing were photostatic copies of the minutes of the meetings held by Local 20467 during the period encompassing February 2, 1940, to June 3, 1954. Examination of these minutes contained only one reference to one JACK RUBENSTEIN. The minutes of this particular meeting are set forth below:

"Minutes of Meeting, February 2, 1940

"A meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, Number 20467 was held on Friday, February 2, 1940, at 8 p.m. in the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

"Brother BRIEGEL acted as chairman.

"Those present were Mr. PAUL DORFMAN, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. JACK RUBENSTEIN and Miss WALSH. Our president, Mr. MALLON was not present, due to illness.

"The Executive Committee present were Miss NETTIE JOHNSON, Mr. ALF JOHNSON, R. D. BUCHANAN, CLARENCE BROWN and JAMES LOGAN. Miss MOZELL ELLIS asked permission to attend the meeting to report to the members at her plant that the union is still in existence and not disbanded as rumors have it. Permission granted.

"Brother BRIEGEL called the meeting to order. Brother KRENAN was unable to attend the meeting owing to the fact that it was the opening night of the W.C.F.L. Frolies, one of the largest affairs of the Labor Organization. He then spoke on the organization of our union from the beginning, with a short summary of its activities and explained that his aim in the future is to have a good union that will demand for its members fair wages, good working conditions, and a clean union. He said that the American Federation of Labor was going to see to it that we have a clean organization. Brother BRIEGEL gave a few short illustrations where unions were not being run in the order they should, and pointed out where under his guidance and advice, they now have some of the finest organizations in the field. He explained the check-off system and said in his opinion it is not as satisfactory as direct contact with the Union members if a union clause was in the agreement.

"Brother DORFMAN then addressed the Executive Committee and told them they should have no animosity toward the American Federation of Labor and from now on, with the guidance of Brother BRIEGEL, cooperation of Union officers, they would have an organization to be proud of. He advised the members, if they have any grievances, to bring them up at the meetings, and not to be afraid of their jobs, as some of them seem to be. He also cited a few cases he has before the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.



"Brother BRIEGEL then brought up the subject of conducting meetings and assured the members that he would give them any advice desirable in such matters, and that an open report be read at each meeting.

"Brother BROWN, who is also steward at his plant, reports that some of the members are not in favor of the union, but he thought about seventy-five percent of them were for the union. He also brought to light the fact that he thought the new agreements should classify the minimum rates of wage for pressmen, pickers, laborers, etc.

"Sister ELLIS reported that members at Aetna Paper Grading Company complained that the rate of union dues of \$1.50 was too high and in her opinion should be reduced to \$1 per month.

"Brother BRIEGEL explained to her that the aim of the union in the future is to increase wages to the point where their investment would only be a small part of their earnings.

"Sister JOHNSON asked for something definite to report to her plant in regard to vacations, etc., and Brother DORFMAN assured her that he would keep this in mind, but could make no definite promises at this time.

"Brother BRIEGEL convinced the members that the main objective of the union at this time was job security, with a seniority roster set up, and also advised that all agreements, before being presented to plants for consideration, be adopted by the union. He then brought out the question of local autonomy, and explained to the Executive Board that they have a right to select leadership of men outside of the craft, citing the case of Brother SCHOENBURG of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum workers as a precedent.

"Then came the question of bond obligation and passport, all of which are to be taken up at the next meeting to be held at the Bohemian-American Hall, 1436 West 18th Street, Monday, February 12, at 8 p.m. Brother DORFMAN explained that he is having circulars printed and distributed through all of the plants as to the meeting, and advises the Executive Committee to advertise as much as possible.

"Reporting on the case of EVELYN CARTER, Brother DORFMAN explained that after due investigation, he found she was only hired during the busy season.

"Brother BRIEGEL, after asking for any more questions or suggestions, moved that the meeting be adjourned. So ordered."

"Meeting adjourned."

~~"/s~~ GLADYS M. WALSH  
Acting Secretary."

The minutes of Local 20467 meetings contained the following list of union officials who were elected to office on April 25, 1940:

President	JAMES LOGAN 1910 W. Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois
Vice President	CHARLIE JONES 4514 Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Recording Secretary	ALF JOHNSON 1112 Wolcott Street Chicago, Illinois
Secretary-Treasurer	PAUL J. DORFMAN 903 South Independence Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Guide	MICKEY COOPER 24 North Loomis Street Chicago, Illinois
Guardian	RAS HALL 2126 Lake Street Chicago, Illinois
Trustees	R. D. BUCHANAN 3207 Prairie Avenue Chicago, Illinois
	GOLDEN NEVIS 4743 Forestville Avenue Chicago, Illinois
	ELLIS ELLIOTT 1320 Hastings Street Chicago, Illinois



Mr. KIMMEL advised that a thorough examination had been made of all records maintained at the National Headquarters for Local 20467, and that the above meeting was the only instance in which the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN has been mentioned. He stated that he did not know if the minutes of any previous meetings prior to February, 1940, were in existence, but considered the possibility that they could still be maintained by the local under their present affiliation with the United Transport Service Employees of America, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that it was noted there was no additional information in their records to indicate that the nature of the union's activities had ever been more than the collection and processing of scrap materials.

Mr. KIMMEL advised that based upon the information contained in the minutes of Local 20467 meetings, it would appear that JACK RUBENSTEIN had not been present at any meetings subsequent to February 2, 1940. He noted that RUBENSTEIN had not been a union official and that the fact that his name had been mentioned in the minutes of this particular meeting, would possibly indicate he had been present for a specific purpose.

He noted that if any disciplinary action had been taken against RUBENSTEIN, such as his expulsion from the local, it would not necessarily appear in the minutes of the meeting, due to the fact that activities of this type are often conducted off the record.

Date June 17, 19641

DOROTHY B. ANDREWS, secretary, Orleans Parish Coroner's Office, 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available certified copies of the following documents from file #W62-8-320 of her office on ROBERT LEE PERRIN, which are attached hereto:

1. Autopsy Protocol  
Orleans Parish Coroner's Office
2. Report of the Forensic Laboratory  
dated October 2, 1962
3. Coroner's Office Day Record dated  
August 30, 1962, the reverse side of  
which contains the Pathologist's report
4. Investigating Officer's Report,  
Detective Bureau, Criminal Investigative  
Division, New Orleans Police Department,  
dated August 28, 1962.

On 6/17/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
DL 44-1639  
by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /lyc Date dictated 6/17/64

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Name: Robert Lee Polan Age: 41 Color: W Sex: M

Date & Time of Death: 8-28-62 at 8:05 A.M.

Date & Time of Autopsy: 8-28-62 at 9:30 A.M.

**FINAL DIAGNOSES**

1. Acute arsenical poisoning.

Classification of Death: Suicide

TRUE COPY OF THE  
CORONER'S RECORD

June 17, 1964  
Dr. B. Adams

Innacio Medina, Jr., M.D.  
Asst. Coroner

**EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:** The body is that of a middle aged, well developed, well nourished, adult male. The external genitalia are those of a normal adult male. The hair distribution, body build and muscular development is that of a normal adult male. The skin is generally atrophic, with mild livor mortis on the dorsum of the body. There is a tattoo of a horse head on the left forearm and immediately below this on the left forearm is a tattoo of a cannon. On the dorsum of the left hand there is a 5 cornered star. The left ring finger of the hand shows a healing wound, 1 in. in diameter. On the right upper arm there is a sailing vessel with the words "outer bound" tattooed on the lateral surface of the right upper arm. There are tattoos on the right forearm representing crossed rifles and a horse shoe. There is an old, healed atrophic scar on the medial surface of the left knee 2 in. in diameter. There are multiple vena puncture marks on both forearms. Old depressed, fibrotic surgical scars are seen in the right lower quadrant and just superior to the crest of the right ilium. There is a large thoracotomy scar approximately 1 ft. in length, beginning at the right nipple and extending around to the right posterior chest. There is also a small circular depressed scar, approximately 1 in. in diameter, 4 inches above the right nipple. Six inches inferior and lateral to the right nipple there is a linear depressed scar approximately 3 in. in length below the right nipple. There is a bloody exudate exuding from the mouth. The pupils are dilated, equal bilaterally and measure 5 mm in diameter. The corneas are transparent. The other body orifices are not remarkable.

**BODY CAVITIES:** The body is opened with the usual Y-shaped autopsy incision. On opening the left pleural cavity the lung is seen to be hyperdistended and well aerated. There are no fibrous adhesions in this pleural cavity. There is approximately 5 cc of clear serous fluid in the pleural space. The right pleural cavity is completely obliterated with fibrous adhesions. The right lung is bound down closely and appears to be somewhat smaller in total volume than normal. The mediastinum and its contained organs are shifted slightly to the right. The pericardial cavity contains approximately 15 cc. of clear serous fluid. There are no adhesions. The pericardium is smooth. On opening the peritoneal cavity the liver is seen to extend 2 in. below the right costal margin in the midclavicular line. There are multiple fibrous adhesions and scarring about the secum with considerable distortion of the secum and appendicial area. The stomach is not distended. The other organs show no gross abnormalities.

**CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM:** The heart weighs 420 grams. The epicardium is smooth. On opening the heart the valves are seen to be intact. The endocardium is smooth and in the left ventricle there is a large area of subendocardial hemorrhage over the upper part of the septum in the left ventricle. There are also smaller areas of subendocardial hemorrhage over the papillary muscles in the left chamber of the heart. Multiple cross sections through the myocardium show that the subendocardial hemorrhage extends superficially into the myocardium. No other evidences of myocardial abnormalities are noted. Multiple cross sections through the coronaries reveal no occlusions, thrombus or emboli. There is only mild atherosclerosis of the aorta.

**PULMONARY SYSTEM:** The left lung weighs 600 grams. The right lung weighs 240 grams. On dissection of the left lung, the parenchyma is hyperdistended and somewhat emphysematous. The major bronchi and secondary bronchioles show a moderate amount of aspirated stomach contents admixed with frothy mucus. Section of the pulmonary arteries reveals no occlusions, thrombi or emboli. There is moderate congestion on multiple cross sections.



Dissection of the right lung shows numerous areas of fibrous scarring, and somewhat atelectatic and shows numerous areas of fibrous scarring. There is some evidence of aspiration of gastric contents into the major bronchi on this side. The trachea and larynx are free of obstructions other than a moderate amount of aspirated gastric contents.

**GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM:** On opening the stomach it is seen to contain approximately 250 cc of thick mucus admixed with curdled white material and small specks of putty like dark green granular material. The mucosa of the stomach is hyperemic and there are multiple small petechial hemorrhages throughout the gastric mucosa. There is considerable edema of the submucosal tissue. On opening the duodenum it is seen to be very hyperemic in the mucosa with multiple areas of petechial hemorrhage and in the second part of the duodenum there is a large bullous approximately 2 in. in greatest diameter, composed of dark green putty like granular material. Toxicologic examinations of the material in both the stomach and second part of the duodenum were positive for arsenic. The remaining portions of the small bowel shows only moderate hyperemia of the mucosa. The large bowel is not remarkable except for the large area of fibrous adhesion in the right lower quadrant about the secum.

**LIVER:** Weighs 1500 grams. The capsule is smooth and there is moderate congestion of the liver parenchyma throughout. The architecture appears intact. There is no evidence of hemorrhage or necrosis.

**PANCREAS:** Weighs 120 grams. It is very firm, yellow-tan in color and otherwise not remarkable.

**SPLEEN:** Weighs 120 grams. The capsule is smooth and there are several areas of fibrous thickening of the capsule. On cross section the parenchyma is soft and there are several small areas of diffuse congestion in a parenchyma that is otherwise not remarkable.

**ADRENALS:** Weigh approximately 15 grams together. The cortex shows no evidence of cortical hyperplasia. There is no evidence of autolysis of the medulla.

**KIDNEYS:** Weigh a total of 480 grams together. The cortical surfaces are smooth. On cross section both kidneys show a moderate congestion of the parenchyma. The pelves show no evidence of inflammation or hemorrhage. The ureters are intact, and not dilated. The bladder and prostate are not remarkable.

**HEAD:** The scalp is reflected in the usual manner. The calvarium is removed. The brain weighs 1450 grams. There is moderate congestion of the superficial vessels over the surface of the brain. The cerebral arteries show moderate arteriosclerosis and there is no evidence of edema, hemorrhage or tumor formation. Multiple cross sections through the brain reveal no gross abnormalities. Gross examination of the calvarium reveals no hemorrhage or fracture.

**PROVISIONAL ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS:**  
1. Acute arsenical poisoning.

Ronald A. Welsh, M.D.  
Pathologist  
smk

Parish of Orleans  
2700 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans 19, La.

October 2, 1962

REPORT OF THE LABORATORY

To: Coroner's Office  
Parish of Orleans

Reference Material Received: 8-28-62

Laboratory No.: T-659-62  
Item No.:

Examination Requested: Arsenic

Description of Investigation: Death of Robert Perrin.

Subjects:

Specimens:

1. One sample of gastric contents.
2. One sample of duodenal contents.
3. One sample of liver.
4. One sample of blood.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION:

Chemical analysis of the gastric contents revealed the presence of arsenic.  
Chemical analysis of the duodenal contents revealed the presence of arsenic.  
Chemical analysis of the liver revealed the presence of 2.3 mgm of arsenic  
per hundred grams of liver.  
Chemical analysis of the blood was negative for the presence of alcohol and  
barbiturates.

*John Koch*  
John Koch  
Criminologist

Reviewed by:

*Nicholas J. Chetta*  
Nicholas J. Chetta, M. D.  
Coroner, Parish of Orleans

*Monroe S. Samuels*  
Monroe S. Samuels, M. D.  
Toxicologist

A TRUE COPY OF THE  
CORONER'S RECORD

*James T. Puder*  
James T. Puder

*Monroe S. Samuels*  
Monroe S. Samuels



Date of Death: 8-28-62  
 Time: 6:17 AM  
 Informant: W. Riehl  
 Telephone No.: CH 2833  
 Name: Robert Lee  
 Address: 1713 Calhoun  
 Age: 41  
 Sex: M  
 Race: W  
 Marital Status: Married  
 Time in City: 1 year  
 Occupation: Machinist  
 Nativity: Minnesota  
 Place of Birth: 8-28-62 @ 6:45 AM  
 Undertaker: Leitg. Egan  
 Reported to Dr.: Medicine J.  
 Received By: Ostellis  
 Autopsy By: C.O. de Welch on 8-28-62 @ 9:00 AM  
 Wt. 155 Ht. 6' 11"

**COLENT DEATHS:**  
 Investigator: [blank]  
 Photographer: [blank] Photo No. 2627  
 By: [blank]  
 Identified: [blank]

Pronounced dead by: Dr. Riehl  
 Brought to C.H. by police car 22 Sgt. Melrose & P. Kees  
 They say deceased was a person and they found a note to a  
 woman assumedly to his wife & an empty can of [blank]  
 C.H. Arsenic ingestion approx. 4g. Deceased was a  
 healthy person = at 1:30 someone called Lt. Beuchant of State Police & said  
 he needed help as he just took some poison and gave the above address.  
 Egan - VE 3-9012

C.O. de Welch: Acute Arsenical poisoning.

Final Diagnosis: Acute Arsenical poisoning.

E971  
 N967

To Toxicologist For: [blank]  
 Analyst's Co: [blank]  
 Assistant Coroner: [blank]

CORONER'S OFFICE

PARISH OF ORLEANS

Pathologist's Report:

Case of Robert Perrin

Coroner \_\_\_\_\_

Autopsy by Ronald A. Welsh M.D. / G. Stungis, M.D.

Date Aug. 28, 1962 Time 9:30 A.M.

Provisional Anatomical Diagnosis:

1. Acute arsenical poisoning

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Materials for laboratory examination:

Stomach and contents, duodonal contents, liver,  
and kidneys for arsenic

Blood for ROH and B<sub>12</sub>D

Signed Ronald A. Welsh M.D.

A TRUE COPY OF THE  
CORONER'S RECORD

DATE Jan 17, 1968  
BY Sherilyn B. Audreese



INVESTIGATING OFFICERS  
DETECTIVE BUREAU  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Patn. S. Krasnoff (2nd District) 6:10 A.M., 8/28/62 Drumm & Howley  
Complaint Rec'd from Date & Time Complaint Rec'd BY

NATURE OF COMPLAINT APPARENT SUICIDE

ROBERT PERRIN, WM, age 41 (deceased) 1713 Calhoun St.  
Complaint's name Address

N14040-62 6:10 A.M. 8/28/62 Drumm and Howley 319  
Item No. Date & Time Officers Assigned Car No.

DISPOSITION:

The undersigned officers report of receiving a telephone call while in the Homicide Office, at about 6:10 A.M., Tuesday, August 28, 1962, from Patrolman Sandford Krasnoff of Car #22 of the Second District, to the effect that he wished to notify us that he and his partner Sgt. C. Gueldner had handled an attempt 53 (Attempt Suicide) at 1713 Calhoun St., at about 1:30 A.M., Tues. 8/28/62, and that the victim had expired at 6:05 A.M., this same date, from an apparent overdose of arsenic. Further learned from Officer Krasnoff that the victim was tentatively identified as being:

ROBERT PERRIN, WM, age 41, residing 1713 Calhoun St.

Krasnoff also said that a note, apparently a suicide note was found by the officers and confiscated, along with a mask and cannister, and an empty can of ether. This officer was advised to preserve this evidence and turn same over to the Orleans Parish Coroner's Office, and that since we had not been summoned to the scene of the incident, we would then await the outcome of the autopsy by the Coroner's Office.

From further information received from Sgt. Gueldner & Krasnoff, it was learned that they had originally been contacted by Patn. John Hamilton of Central Communications Division, that he was informed by phone call from Sgt. L. A. Boudreaux of Troop B, Louisiana State Police, that he (Sgt. Boudreaux) received a telephone call from an unknown male who stated "I need help, please send an ambulance right away. I am at 1713 Calhoun St.," then it sounded as though this subject telephoning dropped the telephone.

When the officers of the Second District reached this location, they could not arouse anyone, the house being in darkness, but eventually they gained entrance through an unlocked rear door, after hearing groans coming from the

front side windows of the apartment. Upon entering, Sgt. Gueldner found the victim lying on a bed on the second room, then opened the front door and admitted Officers Krasnoff, J. Olson and T. Parts to the apartment.

The odor of ether was detected and found an empty can of Ethyl Ether lying on the floor, near the bed where the victim was lying, and also found a small rubber face mask, attached to an empty Chocolate Nutriment can, which had been made to appear as a cannister, and which apparently was used to pour the ether into for breathing the fumes (inhaling). Also found on a dresser by the bed where the victim was lying was a piece of white paper containing a note written in longhand, pencil, which stated as follows:

DEAREST SLIM: JUST HAD A CALL FROM ART. YOU HAVE OBVIOUSLY GONE TO BATON ROUGE AND YOU AND I ARE FINISHED. I LOVE YOU DEAR AND WON'T LIVE WITHOUT YOU. I ONLY HOPE THAT YOU CAN BE HAPPY WITH YOUR CAPTAIN. GOODBYE AND ALL MY LOVE ALWAYS. ROBBIE

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OFFICERS SIGNATURES      Sgt. C. Drumm      Patn. J. Howley

Desk Sgt.      Drumm      Captain's Signature Myron M. Weysham  
Capt. MYRON M. WEYSHAM

No. 46042      References \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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The Second District Officers then summoned a Charity Hospital ambulance, which arrived and conveyed the subject to the Charity Hospital, where he subsequently expired at 6:05 A.M., 8/28/62.

Efforts to obtain any information as to this subject, or his relatives was unsuccessful, as the District Officers questioned the neighbors, who knew nothing, and also, the victim, at the arrival of the police was in a comatose condition, and also secreting fluid from his rectum, lying on the bed in a nude condition.

Also on the scene at 1713 Calhoun was Field Supervisor, Major Wm. McNamara, and Sgt. A. Polito of the Second District.



(PAGE #2 continued)

It was learned from the Coroner's Office that this subject had expired from Acute Arsenical Poisoning, following autopsy performed by Dr. Welsh, at 9:30 A.M., 8/28/62.

Further information learned from Coroner's Office to the effect that the body of the victim was identified by one A. E. WISE, (a friend), residing at 1003 Clay St., Kenner, La., and that A. E. Wise is an employee of the La. State Police.

The Coroner's Office was contacted, and the clerk, Otillo, stated that Pete Schuster, Acting Special Investigator for that office would go to the scene in the morning of 8/28/62, and check for information relative to next of kin, and also for any possible Arsenic compounds.

Upon reporting for duty at 12 Midnight, Wednesday, August 29, 1962, Sgt. Drumm was informed by Det. Nick Chetta that he had been advised by Capt. Weysham to go to the address of 1713 Calhoun St., and make a search for anything which could contain arsenic, and Det. Chetta showed Sgt. Drumm a brown paper bag containing six bottles of various pills and capsules, and one empty can of HUNGO, ethyl ether, which he confiscated from this address. All of these items will be sent to the Coroner's Office for analysis.

To date, two things stand out in this incident. (1) The victim telephoned the State Police, rather than the City Police, and a State Police employee identified the victim's body....(2) The apparent suicide note addressed to "Slim", who apparently is this subject's wife, stated that she had obviously gone to Baton Rouge, which is Central Headquarters for State Police, and the "ART" mentioned in his note is probably A. E. WISE who identified the body.

"This appears to be an apparent suicide, however, we are unable to state where or when the subject obtained possession of the arsenic, and pending further tests, will await the classification of the Coroner's Office.

APPROVED:  
/s/ Myron M. Weysham  
CAPTAIN MYRON M. WEYSHAM  
COMMANDING

Respectfully,  
Cornelius L. Drumm  
SGT. CORNELIUS L. DRUMM

PATN. JAMES HOWLEY

1

Date 6/29/64

HAROLD FLEMING, Operations Manager and Corporate Counsel, Armored Motor Service, Inc., 1020 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, advised that between 9:30 and 9:40 AM, on November 24, 1963, he received a telephone call at his home in Dallas from Assistant Chief of Police BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, asking if the company could loan the city an armored truck for transportation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from City Hall to the County Court House. FLEMING asked Chief BATCHELOR if there was any limitation as to the size of the vehicle he wanted to use, and asked Chief BATCHELOR to measure the Commerce Street entrance to the City Hall Garage, which Chief BATCHELOR stated the truck should enter, to determine if the truck would fit into that entrance. He told Chief BATCHELOR he would recontact him later to ascertain the measurements.

Chief BATCHELOR told FLEMING the armored truck was needed in order to handle the transportation of OSWALD with the utmost security. He also told FLEMING he wanted the truck backed into the Commerce Street entrance.

FLEMING told Chief BATCHELOR there would be some delay, because it would be necessary to contact two employees, each of whom had a key to the armored transport terminal, two keys being necessary to open the terminal. Chief BATCHELOR asked him to get to City Hall as soon as he could. He made no mention of the details of the transportation, such as the route that would be taken, the time OSWALD would be put into the truck, the size of the guard, or any other details.

FLEMING then attempted to call BERT HALL, manager of the Dallas Office of his firm, but was unable to locate him at home. He then called TOM MASTIN, JR., the company President, in Fort Worth, and told him of Chief BATCHELOR's request. MASTIN gave his okay for the furnishing of an armored truck to the Police Department.

FLEMING then called TOM JAMES, a Vice President of the firm, who lives near the church BERT HALL attends, and asked JAMES

on 6/26/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/eah Date dictated 6/26/64

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to go to the church, attempt to locate HALL, and have him call FLEMING. He told JAMES at that time of the Police Department's request to furnish a truck for the transporting of OSWALD.

A few minutes later, at around 9:45 to 9:55 AM, HALL telephonically contacted FLEMING. The latter asked HALL who had the two keys to the Dallas terminal of the company. HALL told him they were in possession of employees DONALD GOIN and ED DIETRICH. FLEMING called DIETRICH and it took him another ten minutes, approximately, to contact DIETRICH. He did not tell DIETRICH of the plans to move OSWALD, but merely told him to meet FLEMING and HALL at the terminal immediately. FLEMING said DONALD GOIN was telephonically contacted by HALL and given similar instructions.

FLEMING then proceeded to the Dallas terminal of the company. By the time he arrived, FLEMING, GOIN and DIETRICH were already there. FLEMING, from the terminal, telephonically recontacted Chief BATCHELOR and ascertained the dimensions of the Commerce Street entrance to the City Hall garage. FLEMING said that by this time such information was unnecessary, because the other men had been at that garage and knew that the larger truck would not go all the way into the entrance.

FLEMING and HALL discussed what truck to take. HALL was in favor of using an ordinary armored truck, but FLEMING was in favor of taking the larger, two-ton Chevrolet truck, because he felt this larger truck would be necessary to accommodate the many persons who he felt would accompany OSWALD on the transfer. It was decided that the larger truck would be used.

FLEMING said he had left his wrist watch at home, and could not even estimate the time that their conference broke up, the time they left the terminal, or the time they arrived at City Hall. He added parenthetically that his company was most anxious to extend complete cooperation to the Police Department in this or

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any other matter, because the company was seeking the issuance of fifty special officers' permits for its employees to carry guns.

They then left the terminal, with HALL driving the larger armored vehicle and FLEMING riding as passenger. GOIN and DIETRICH followed in the smaller vehicle. FLEMING believes GOIN drove the smaller vehicle, and believes GOIN was the only member of the group in uniform. They left the parking lot on Flora Street, drove west on Flora to Leonard, south on Leonard to Ross, west on Ross to Pearl south on Pearl to Main, west on Main to Harwood, south on Harwood to Commerce, and east on Commerce to the entrance of the City Hall garage.

HALL backed the truck into the Commerce Street entrance of the garage, and was only able to get the rear end in, the cab and the four front doors of the truck protruding outside the garage. FLEMING got out the passenger side, while HALL remained in the truck the entire time, with the motor running. The truck fit very snugly into the entrance and was so close to the entrance on the passenger side that FLEMING had to go around the front of the truck and enter the garage on the driver's side of the truck. He recalls there was a policeman on guard duty on the passenger side of the garage entrance. He was not a part of the OSWALD guard force, but was merely on duty to prevent unauthorized persons from entering and leaving the garage. FLEMING does not know the identity of this officer.

When FLEMING tried to enter the garage he was challenged by a police officer just inside the garage. During the course of the period he spent there, he was in and out of the garage on three occasions, conferring with the other employees of his firm, and he was challenged on three occasions, having to identify himself and explain the reason for his presence in the garage.

When FLEMING got in the garage, he located and conferred with Chief BATCHELOR. They got into the rear of the truck and checked



the locks and other security devices for protecting the prisoner. Chief BATCHELOR did not tell FLEMING when OSWALD would be brought down, the route they should take in going to the County Court House, or any other details of the proposed transfer. FLEMING said he entered into no discussion with any other police official or employee.

He said the smaller armored vehicle parked across the street from the garage entrance, on the south side of Commerce Street, and during the period he was in and out of the garage he was checking their position, and conferring with GOIN and DIETRICH in that truck. He instructed them to follow the larger truck when they departed for the Court House, so that should anything go wrong with the larger truck OSWALD could be immediately transferred to the smaller vehicle and the transfer could be accomplished with a minimum of trouble and a maximum of security.

FLEMING said he did not see any police officer conferring with HALL while the truck was parked in the entrance. He said that when the shooting occurred he, FLEMING, was outside the garage. He said the shooting sounded like a cap pistol. He said he was not in a position to see into the garage at the time or immediately after the shooting, but he did enter the garage soon thereafter and was told by a newspaper reporter that OSWALD had been shot.

FLEMING said he never knew OSWALD or RUBY, and did not see either of them at any time. He said he could not estimate the length of time they were at the City Hall garage before the shooting. Shortly after the shooting, an ambulance entered the Main Street side of the garage to pick up OSWALD, at which time their armored truck was kept from leaving the Commerce Street side because it was barred by a police cruiser parked in front of it. However, in a short time, the police cruiser was moved and the truck then pulled out of the garage entrance, and parked across the street on the south side of Commerce Street.

FLEMING then located Chief BATCHELOR, told him it did not

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look as though the services of the armored truck would be needed any longer, to which Chief BATCHELOR agreed, and the four individuals from the armored transport firm left in the two trucks. He estimated that they left about seven or eight minutes after the shooting of OSWALD.



1Date 6/29/64

TOM MASTIN, JR., 912 Alta Drive, Fort Worth, President of Armored Motor Service, Inc., 1020 West Seventh Street, Dallas, said that on the morning of November 24, 1963, shortly before 10:00 AM, he had received a call from HAROLD FLEMING, Operations Manager for his firm, who told him of the request by Assistant Chief of Police BATCHELOR, Dallas, for an armored truck to be used in transporting LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the City Hall to the County Court House. They briefly discussed how FLEMING should go about getting hold of the two keys necessary to get into the Dallas terminal of the firm. FLEMING told MASTIN of his unsuccessful attempts to locate BERT HALL. MASTIN told FLEMING to call TOM JONES, a Vice President of the firm, and ask him to personally try to locate HALL.

MASTIN said he had been going out the front door of his home to church when FLEMING's call was received, that he then went directly to church without discussing this matter with anyone. The pastor at his church made an announcement during the sermon that OSWALD had been shot.

MASTIN said he never knew JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen either of them, to the best of his knowledge.

on 6/26/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/eah Date dictated 6/26/64

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Date 6/25/64

BERT HALL, 4112 Sun Valley, Dallas, Dallas Manager of Armored Motor Service, Inc., 1800 Leonard, Dallas, was interviewed at his place of business. He said that HAROLD J. FLEMING is Operations Manager and Corporate Counsel for that firm, and has offices in Fort Worth, Texas.

HALL said that at about 9:45 A.M. on the morning of November 24, 1963, he was called from the Sunday School class he was teaching to take a telephone call from FLEMING. FLEMING told him that Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR had requested the Armored Motor Service to furnish an armored truck. FLEMING asked HALL to meet him at their Dallas office and to call two other employees to meet with them there.

HALL said he does not now recall whether FLEMING said he had received the call from Chief BATCHELOR, or whether Chief BATCHELOR called TOM MASTIN, President of the company, who in turn called FLEMING. He also said he cannot now recall whether FLEMING told him the reason the truck was needed at the time the call was made.

HALL said he immediately called DONALD GOIN, Assistant Vault Manager, and ED DIETRICH, Assistant Crew Chief, and asked them to meet him at the Dallas office of the company. He does not recall whether he explained the reason for this request at that time.

HALL said his wife was also teaching Sunday School at the time, and before leaving the church he merely told her he had to go to work and would meet her at home later.

FLEMING, GOIN, DIETRICH and HALL then met at the Dallas office of the firm, arriving at various times from about 10:15 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. There was a brief discussion as to which truck to use. HALL said FLEMING told them the larger armored truck would be used to transport LEE HARVEY OSWALD from City Hall to the County Court House. This truck is described as a two-ton Chevrolet, two compartment, over-the-road truck.

on 6/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD and MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds Date dictated 6/25/64

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It is a large truck with two bunks in it. FLEMING explained that the larger truck was needed because of the large number of people it would be transporting, including OSWALD and a number of police officers.

HALL stated he was familiar with the basement at City Hall and knew that the truck was too large to get into the entrance on the Main Street side of City Hall, so it was agreed to back the truck into the entrance on the Commerce Street side.

The four of them left their Dallas office at about 10:45 A.M. HALL drove the larger truck, with FLEMING riding in the passenger side. GOIN and DIETRICH went in an accompanying smaller armored truck, with GOIN driving.

They left their parking lot located next to the building, on Flora Street, proceeding west on Flora Street to Leonard, south on Leonard to Ross Avenue, west on Ross to Pearl, south on Pearl to Main Street, west on Main Street to Harwood, south on Harwood to Commerce, and then east on Commerce to the Commerce Street entrance to the City Hall Garage.

HALL said the entrance to the garage was too small for their truck to enter, so he backed into the garage, leaving the rear end of the truck inside the garage, and the cab protruding outside. He said the truck almost completely blocked the entrance to the garage. GOIN and DIETRICH, in the smaller armored truck, parked immediately adjacent to the garage entrance, on the north side of Commerce Street, just east of the garage entrance.

HALL estimated that they parked in the garage entrance at about 11:00 A.M. on November 24, 1963. FLEMING got out of the passenger side of the truck and entered the garage to talk with Chief BATCHELOR and other police officials. HALL was not told when OSWALD was to be placed in the truck or any other arrangements which had been planned for his transportation at that time.

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HALL said that at no time was he told that the truck would be used as a decoy, and another automobile used for the actual transportation of OSWALD, and he did not hear this report until at least two weeks after the shooting of OSWALD.

Shortly after he parked the truck in the garage entrance, a police officer, whose identity HALL never knew, got into the passenger side of the truck, armed with a shotgun. This policeman told HALL they would leave the garage, turn left onto Commerce Street, go in an easterly direction on Commerce to Central Expressway, north on Central Expressway one block to Main Street, and then proceed west on Main to the Court House.

HALL said he recalls that FLEMING and the patrolman with the shotgun were the only persons to enter or leave the garage through the Commerce Street entrance while his truck was parked there. He also said he kept his motor running all the time he was parked there. He said the patrolman did not mention any specific time as to when OSWALD and his guard would enter the truck.

About twenty minutes after he parked the truck in the garage entrance he heard a shot, and someone yelled that OSWALD had been shot. He remained in place, however, until someone asked him to move his truck out of the garage entrance. By this time, an ambulance had entered the Main Street side of the garage to pick up OSWALD. HALL was unable to immediately drive the truck from the garage because parked immediately in front of the truck was a police car. He yelled to the driver of the police car to move it, and when this was done he pulled the truck across the street where he parked it on the south side of Commerce Street, until he was told by Chief BATCHELOR that the truck would no longer be needed, at which time he and FLEMING, accompanied by GOIN and DIETRICH in the other truck, returned to their parking lot.

HALL estimated that not more than two minutes could have elapsed from the time of the shooting until he actually pulled out of the garage entrance.



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HALL said he had never met or known either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, and that he did not see either of them on November 24, 1963, and does not recall having ever seen either of them.

He said he did not enter into any discussions with any police officials about the arrangements, other than the instructions he received from the patrolman with the shotgun who got into the truck with him.

Date 6/25/64

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised to the best of his memory on the morning of November 24, 1963, between 5:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m., his telephone was not in use by any members of his family. Chief CURRY related that because he had lost so much sleep during that period he does not recall receiving any telephone calls during that period although he stated it is possible he could have received a call and did not recall it. Chief CURRY stated that at 6:30 a.m. on November 24, 1963, a squad car arrived at his home on the instructions of Captain CECIL E. TALBERT of the Dallas Police Department, who advised he wanted Chief CURRY to call him immediately at the Dallas Police Department. Chief CURRY related he immediately called Captain TALBERT at which time Captain TALBERT advised him of the anonymous call relating to the threat which had been received against OSWALD's life from the Federal Bureau of Investigation earlier. Chief CURRY stated this was the first information regarding this threat he had received.

Chief CURRY advised that if the telephone was out of order during the period from 5:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m., November 24, 1963, he was not aware of it. Chief CURRY advised he is now aware that Captain W. B. FRAZIER of the Dallas Police Department had attempted to reach him early Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and had gotten a busy signal. Chief CURRY related he had no reason to think his telephone was out of order because as soon as he was informed that Captain TALBERT wanted to talk to him he called Captain TALBERT at approximately 6:30 a.m., November 24, 1963.

Chief CURRY stated he had to make the decision as to when and how LEE HARVEY OSWALD would be transferred from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail on November 24, 1963. At approximately 3:00 a.m. he and Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR discussed the possibility of using an armored car. Chief CURRY stated Assistant Chief BATCHELOR contacted HAROLD FLEMING of the Armored Car Service in regard to obtaining the service of an armored truck. The question arose as to whether or not the armored truck would be small enough to be moved into the basement from the street by way of the ramp. Mr. FLEMING, according to Chief CURRY, advised Assistant Chief BATCHELOR

on 6/24/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 44-1639by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:vmDate dictated 6/24/64



he had a large and a small armored vehicle and would send both of them to the Dallas Police Department. Chief CURRY related that at about 10:45 a.m. Mr. FLEMING advised the Dallas Police Department he had the truck ready.

Chief CURRY stated that at about 11:00 a.m., he discussed further the use of this truck with Assistant Chief BATCHELOR and it was decided the armored truck would not be used to transport OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail. Instead, Chief CURRY advised it was his decision that a police caravan should be used and that a police escort would be furnished the armored car followed by another police car. The third car which was to be an unmarked police car would be the one used to transport OSWALD. The automobile transporting OSWALD would then be followed by another armed police car giving the appearance that OSWALD was being carried in the armored truck. Chief CURRY stated the reason the change was made was due to the earlier threats on November 24, 1963, against OSWALD's life. Chief CURRY further advised this decision was made by him with the concurrence of Assistant Chief BATCHELOR, Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENSON, and Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department. According to Chief CURRY, this decision was made at 11:00 a.m., November 24, 1963, and that OSWALD was escorted to the basement from FRITZ' office approximately 18 to 20 minutes following that decision. Chief CURRY related that the decision was his to use the armored truck in the first instance and the decision was also made by him to change the plans at the last minute for the use of an unmarked police car in an effort to disguise the actual vehicle which was to be used in transporting OSWALD. He said Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENSON, Assistant Chief of Police BATCHELOR, and Captain FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department, were merely following his instructions.

Chief CURRY advised the armored truck had arrived at the Dallas Police Department to the best of his memory prior to the decision to use the unmarked police car as the vehicle for transporting OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail and this decision to use the unmarked police car was made prior to the transferring of OSWALD from the Homicide Bureau to the basement of the Dallas Police Department where OSWALD was to be located in the unmarked police car.

Date 6/25/64

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Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, at 11:00 a.m. a decision was made by Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department, in the Homicide Bureau Office, to use an unmarked police car instead of the armored truck previously decided on to transport LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. Captain FRITZ stated this was approximately 19 to 20 minutes prior to the time OSWALD was taken from his office in the Homicide Bureau down to the basement of the same building of the Dallas Police Department. Captain FRITZ stated as far as he knew the armored truck had arrived at the Dallas Police Department and was there at the time the decision was made to utilize the unmarked police car. Captain FRITZ stated as to the period of time that transpired on Sunday, November 24, 1963, between the arrival of the armored truck at the Dallas Police Department and the conversation in which it was decided not to use this truck he would not be in a position to know and such would have to be referred to Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department.

on 6/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:vm Date dictated 6/25/64



1Date 6/25/64

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, reflect DA 7-6918 is the non-published telephone in the name of J. E. CURRY, 2508 Loving, Dallas, Mr. CURRY being identified as Chief of Police, Dallas.

A representative of the telephone company advised all reports and logs for November 24, 1963, relative to "out of order" telephones were examined and no report was found as to DA 7-6918. Such records, it was explained, include complaints made by subscribers themselves, as well as "false busy" signals brought to the attention of operators by any source, all of which are required to be recorded.

Records concerning the above will be produced under subpoena duces tecum directed to R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent.

on 6/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS:ds Date dictated 6/24/64

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Mr. HYMAN MAGID was reinterviewed on June 24, 1964, at which time he advised that he had not served in any capacity in any military organization during the Spanish Civil War. He stated that he knew no one named MAGID who so served. Mr. MAGID advised he had no brothers and his only relative named MAGID was his father.

Mr. MAGID advised that his true family name is MATUSANKO(phonetic) and under this name his father came to this country from Russia. As was the custom at that time, Mr. MAGID's father chose an Americanized name which was easier to spell and pronounce. Since MAGID has no brothers, he pointed out, he has no relatives, in addition to his father, who would be named MAGID.

On 6/24/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN/lmv Date dictated 6/24/64

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1Date 6/26/64

SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, with HERMAN HILL, Property Room Supervisor, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, examined inventory records in Mr. HILL's office relative to property taken from JACK L. RUBY following his arrest on November 24, 1963. The records do not indicate an overcoat or topcoat.

SA CLEMENTS, with First Assistant District Attorney A. D. JIM BOWIE, Dallas County District Attorney's office, examined clothing of RUBY which had been turned over to the District Attorney's office by Dallas Police Department. No overcoat or topcoat was among such clothing. A dark brown suit, coat and trousers, bearing a Neiman-Marcus Store label, was observed. It was noted this suit appears almost black from a distance of a few feet.

SA CLEMENTS reviewed newspaper and television photographs of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, and noted RUBY did not have an overcoat or topcoat on at the time, and that the suit he was wearing appears similar in color to that observed in the District Attorney's office.

on 6/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds Date dictated 6/26/64

1Date 6/25/64

EDDIE BARKER, News Director, KRLD-TV, advised records of his office reflect as follows concerning official temperature and humidity (U. S. Weather Bureau, Dallas Love Field) on November 24, 1963:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Humidity</u>
6 A.M.	34	75
7 A.M.	33	82
8 A.M.	32	92
9 A.M.	36	85
10 A.M.	43	57
11 A.M.	48	46
12 N.	50	43

on 6/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds Date dictated 6/25/64

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Date 6/26/641

SAM RUBY, 11616 Jamestown Road, telephone EM 8-5083, advised he has no recollection of seeing his brother, JACK L. RUBY, wearing a topcoat in Dallas.

Mr. RUBY said he has no information as to the type and color of a topcoat, if any, owned or worn by GEORGE SENATOR.

on 6/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/eah 70 Date dictated 6/26/64

Date 6/26/641

EVA GRANT, 3729 Rawlins, Apt. 1, telephone LA 6-6258, advised she knows JACK L. RUBY, her brother, owned and wore a topcoat while living in Chicago prior to coming to Dallas, Texas. She said, however, she does not recall ever seeing RUBY wear a topcoat in Dallas and does not believe he possessed and wore a topcoat. She said she had seen RUBY regularly during the last four years and lived with him during a part of this period. He occasionally wore sweaters under his suit coats during cold weather.

Mrs. GRANT said she believes GEORGE SENATOR wore a Navy-blue raincoat on occasions but does not recall ever seeing him with a topcoat on and does not believe he owned one.

on 6/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/eah Date dictated 6/26/64



1Date 6/26/64

Mrs. LINDEN (JEANNE) LAUVE, 6011 Gaston, telephone TA 7-7002, advised GEORGE SENATOR has been known to her and her husband for some time and lived with them following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY until some three weeks after completion of RUBY's trial in March, 1964. She received a call from SENATOR sometime thereafter, at which time he said he was living with his sister, Mrs. A. J. WEISBERG, 2255 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, telephone SE 3-1671.

Mrs. LAUVE stated someone gave SENATOR a topcoat about one year ago, and this was the only topcoat she knew him to have as of November, 1963. She described the coat as "loud, dark tan or brown checked and gaudy." She remembered commenting to SENATOR when she first saw the coat on the apparent taste of the donor for gaudy clothing.

Mrs. LAUVE recalled further SENATOR made a trip to see his family in the New York City area between RUBY's bond hearing and murder trial. On his return to Dallas, he told her his brother-in-law had noted the topcoat described above had a hole in it and had given SENATOR another one.

on 6/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/eah Date dictated 6/26/64

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1Date 6/26/64

CHARLES R. GAMBULOS, 3104 Amherst, was interviewed at his place of employment, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street.

GAMBULOS said he does not have any specific recollection of ever having seen JACK RUBY in a top or overcoat. He said GEORGE SENATOR had a brownish-tweed overcoat of heavy-looking wool type and this is the only coat of other than suit-coat type he recalls having ever seen SENATOR wear. He said, as he remembers, this coat looked quite worn. GAMBULOS does not know whether SENATOR had any grayish top or overcoats, but, if he did, he does not have any recollection of having seen him wearing them.

on 6/26/64 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds

Date dictated 6/26/64

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1Date 6/26/64

MILDRED POLLARD, 5319 Ash Lane, was interviewed at her place of employment, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street.

Mrs. POLLARD said she has no recollection of what color or type of top or overcoat GEORGE SENATOR owned, and does not remember having ever seen him in one, although she presumes he did have and occasionally did wear an overcoat of some type. To her best recollection, when she saw SENATOR in the Eatwell on the morning LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot, he was wearing only a suit-coat and did not have a top or overcoat of any kind with him.

Mrs. POLLARD never knew JACK RUBY, and had no knowledge who RUBY was until after the Sunday on which OSWALD was shot.

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1Date 6/26/64

WILFORD JAMES (JIM) MARTIN, attorney, 706 Main Street, said that on most occasions when he had seen JACK RUBY in the past it was indoors and he would not, of course, have been wearing any type of outer garment other than a suit coat. He cannot remember whether he ever saw him in a top coat.

As to GEORGE SENATOR, MARTIN said he was much closer to him, and certainly believes he must have, at one time or another, seen SENATOR in a top or overcoat of some type, but he could not specifically bring to mind any such occasion, and was unable to give any description of any such type garment SENATOR might have had. MARTIN said he admittedly is very unobservant in connection with matters of this kind, and could not even state whether SENATOR was wearing any type of outer garment on the occasion when he came to his home following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 6/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

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1Date 7/1/64

GEORGE SENATOR was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He furnished the following information:

He presently resides at the Chesterfield Hotel, 130 West 49th Street, New York, New York and he is not employed. His present residence is not permanent, but he can always be located through his sister, Mrs. A. J. WEISBERG, 2255 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

He was living with JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he arose about 8:00 a.m. that day and RUBY was asleep at the time. He did not know what time RUBY had gotten home during the night.

RUBY did not leave the apartment with anyone on the morning of November 24, 1963 until approximately 10:30 a.m. This was shortly after RUBY had received a telephone call from "LITTLE LYNN" a striptease performer. SENATOR believed RUBY might have had something to eat, washed up after the telephone call and then left the apartment with his dog.

SENATOR recalled that RUBY was wearing a blue suit and had when he left the apartment. He did not wear a topcoat and to SENATOR's knowledge RUBY did not own a topcoat.

SENATOR did not own a "greyish topcoat" at that time. SENATOR does own a brown plaid English tweed topcoat, but he did not wear it on November 24, 1963.

SENATOR left the apartment about one hour after RUBY and was having coffee in a restaurant at the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot.

6/30/64at New York, New Yorkby SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and  
JAMES J. ROGERS:reaFile # NY 44-974Date dictated 7/1/64

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Date 6/29/64

SA IVAN D. LEE, walking at a normal rate of speed, took the following set out times to cover the distances listed below:

From the counter at the Western Union office at which RUBY transacted business on November 24, 1963, via the eastern exit of the office onto Main Street, west on Main Street to the alleyway located behind the Police Courts Building, south in the alley to the loading platform doors, pass through the elevator and walk down the stairway entering the garage, walk through the auto parking area, crawl through the ramp railing approximately ten feet from where the Main Street ramp levels off and walk to a point where OSWALD was shot -- 189 steps -- 2 minutes, 25 seconds.

From the counter at the Western Union office, leaving the Western Union office via the Main Street exit, south on Pearl Expressway, west on Commerce Street, walk down the Commerce Street ramp leading to the Police Department basement into the police garage area, cross over to the Main Street ramp approximately ten feet from where it levels off by going through the ramp railing and walk to the spot where OSWALD was shot -- 286 steps -- 2 minutes, 50 seconds.

It was noted that the alleyway behind the Police Courts Building is located approximately one hundred forty feet east of the Main Street ramp leading to the Police Department basement.

It was also noted that the route via Pearl Expressway and Commerce Street took only 25 seconds more; however, there were no doors to go through or other obstructions as found when entering the building via the loading dock entrance.

As to the visibility to the base of the Main Street ramp at approximately 11:15 A.M. from the top of the ramp at Main Street, it was noted that the level part of the ramp area can be observed without any difficulty. It was also noted that

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as to observation at the base of the ramp from the curblin  
that most of the level part of the ramp area can be observed  
from this point.

From standing in a position in the middle of Main  
Street, it was noted that an area of the basement can be ob-  
served from this point; however, the view does not give a  
person a good view of the level area of the ramp in the base-  
ment. It was also noted that from the three different positions  
it was impossible to observe any activity in the parking area of  
the garage or observe activity in the hallway leading to the  
City Jail office.

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Date 6/29/64

THOMAS (TOM) ~~ALYEA~~, 2333 Lockhart Street, telephone DA 8-4520, Cameraman, WFAA-TV, Dallas, advised he considers the trial of JACK L. RUBY was a "mockery" and that RUBY was "tried in the press" even prior to his court trial. He said the "Dallas Morning News" (parent organization of WFAA-TV) had been "after Ruby" from the outset. He commented that persons are very frequently misquoted in the press.

ALYEA said he had, prior to the RUBY trial, read in an unrecalled newspaper a statement attributed to Sgt. PATRICK T. DEAN, Dallas Police Department, in substance, that RUBY had stated he had planned to kill OSWALD for two days.

ALYEA said he had borne in mind the newspaper account attributed to DEAN and had considered if DEAN was correctly quoted and if RUBY, in fact, said he had planned to kill OSWALD for two days RUBY would have to have had the cooperation of the Dallas Police Department. He said he understood it had been established RUBY did not leave his apartment until approximately 10:30 a.m., November 24, 1963, and had sent a telegram at 11:17 a.m. He said accordingly there would have had to be split second timing on RUBY's part in arriving in the basement of Dallas City Hall at the precise instant OSWALD was brought down. He said he considers any statement, however, that RUBY had cooperation of the Dallas Police Department as ridiculous.

ALYEA said he was assigned by WFAA-TV to the RUBY trial but cameramen were not allowed in the courtroom and he accordingly did not hear the testimony of Sgt. DEAN. He said he cannot recall even reading newspaper accounts as to the testimony of DEAN as he was working "around the clock" at the time.

ALYEA said he had, sometime subsequent to conclusion of the RUBY trial, interviewed Sgt. DEAN and had asked DEAN in effect "Did Ruby tell you he had planned for two days to kill Oswald," making reference to DEAN to the newspaper account ALYEA had read. ALYEA said DEAN told him the newspaper account had been inaccurate and that what RUBY had actually said was "I thought at the time if had an opportunity I would probably kill the man."

6/26/64 at Dallas, Texas

MANNING C. CLEMENTS and

File # DL 44-1639

Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:vm

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