

JAMES EARL RAY, also known
as Eric Starvo Galt

ASSASSINATION OF REV. MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE, April 4, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Alleged Plot
in New York City, New York, to
Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

described himself in his letters as a Negro businessman who owns a business in Harlem. He has written to Miss CALDWELL from four or five different addresses, which she states indicates to her that he has had to move around for fear of his life. She has written back to him on several occasions, and two or three of her letters were returned to her marked "Unknown at this address," but most of her letters were delivered. On several occasions when she knew she was going to be in New York City, she wrote to her friend requesting that he come to see her at her hotel, but he never came. She recalled that one address he had given her was somewhere on West 114th Street.

Miss CALDWELL added she believes her friend is a member of the John Birch Society, because he has made reference frequently to articles she has written for the publication of this society entitled "American Opinion." She added that when this man first started writing to her, the letters were merely friendly and pleasant, expressing admiration of her writing and dealing with general political observations of World War I and World War II. However, commencing in the Fall of 1967, he began writing about his knowledge of the assassination plot of a prominent Negro leader, ultimately designated as Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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She said her first reaction was that his statements along this line sounded "kooky" so she ignored them, except for the fact that in a newspaper article she wrote in October, 1967, which was not published until February, 1968, and in which she made a predication of major events to occur in 1968, she did predict the assassination of a prominent Negro leader, being influenced in this predication by what her friend had written to her.

Miss CALDWELL was then asked whether she would suggest to her friend that he contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City. She replied she knows he would not do so, because he had written to her in the past that about four years ago he had contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation to furnish information that "an FBI under-cover agent in an organization" was under suspicion. However, according to the friend, the Federal Bureau of Investigation wanted more and more information, so he broke off contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The friend also claimed that shortly after contacting the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had begun to receive anonymous threatening letters, making him realize that his contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been observed. Miss CALDWELL stated that based on the letters received from her friend, she believes him to be a very intelligent man, but who is now completely terrified by the plot of which he is aware and also apparently by the fear that

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November 22, 1963

POOP FEELER'S CAMPAIGN

he himself is under suspicion, as indicated by a comment
in one of his letters that he was not even invited to
"Resurrection City" and cannot understand why, unless
it is because he is no longer trusted.

Miss CALDWELL stated at one point in the
conversation that she had just received another letter
from her friend "yesterday," but when questioned about
the contents, completely ignored the questions and
then reverted to a statement that the last letter from
her friend arrived a few days before her own letter
to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss CALDWELL then proceeded to state that
because of her husband's confinement, everything at
her residence is in a state of chaos and that she is
"simply going out of my mind." She said that pre-
viously her husband had taken care of all her business
affairs, that she is killing herself going back and
forth to the hospital, that she has had to give up
her whole career to take care of her husband, and that
"all this is too much for me." She said she herself
is under constant medical care and does not know why
she has to put up with all of this mess.

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POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

Miss CALDWELL continued by stating her husband's
political condition and the resultant "messing up" of her
own life is all the fault of "Warren of the Supreme Court
who let all those criminals loose," and made it possible
for them to viciously attack her husband and rob their
house.

In this connection, it is noted that according
to articles which appeared in the local press, two armed
men had broken into Miss CALDWELL's residence on March 20,
1967 when she, her husband, and their housekeeper were
all present, had demanded jewelry, and beaten and attempted
to smother Miss CALDWELL, but then had fled empty-handed.

On March 27, 1967, Miss CALDWELL had written
a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which
she related the circumstances of the above break-in,
and in which she stated that the man who had seized
her husband at the time of the break-in had forced
him down on the stairs with a gun at his back, but
"made no effort to otherwise hurt my husband." Miss
CALDWELL in the letter said she believed the objective
of the break-in had not been robbery, but an attempt
to kill her because of her anti-Communist activity.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/7/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (44-374) (P)

MURKIN
(OO: Memphis)

UNSUBS; Alleged Plot in
New York City, New York,
to Harm or Kill a Prominent
Negro Woman

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63

POCAM
CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY

CARBON COPY

Re Buffalo airtel and LHM, dated 6/5/68, captioned
as above.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau ten
copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Two copies
are enclosed for Memphis, as Office of Origin in MURKIN case;

- 6 - Bureau (Encs. 12) (RM) 62-109060
(1 - 62-10960, ASSASSINATION OF PRES.
J. F. KENNEDY)
- (1 - 100-106670, WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)
- (1 - 157-8428, POCAM)
- 2 - Memphis (44-1987) (Encs. 2) (RM) NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1968
- 3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-146994, WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER)
- 5 - Buffalo
- (1 - 62-1827, ASSAS. OF PRES. J. F. KENNEDY)
- (1 - 62-1305, Mrs. JANET REBACK)
- (1 - 157-623, POCAM)

TJS:mfm
(16)

4691

ORIGINAL FILED IN

57 JUL 5 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

and three copies of LHM are enclosed for New York, as alleged locus of plots mentioned in referenced LHM, with one copy for New York file on WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER.

Buffalo is making no local dissemination of instant LHM, and whether or not any dissemination should be made at SOG is being left to discretion of the Bureau.

The information set forth in instant LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and interested offices principally because of the serious nature of the alleged information furnished and Miss CALDWELL's prominent position as a world-famous novelist, although previous experience with Miss CALDWELL demonstrates she has a penchant for intermingling fact and fiction indiscriminately, and has, in the past, published an article bearing on the internal security of the United States representing it to be factual whereas it was completely fictional.

Miss CALDWELL is now attempting to twist information recently furnished by her as evidencing advance information concerning the death of Senator KENNEDY, despite available facts as set forth in referenced LHM definitely indicating otherwise.

Specific attention is directed to the fact as set forth in instant LHM that when SA THADDEUS J. SZYMANSKI telephoned Miss CALDWELL on June 4, 1968, she said she was unavailable for interview because she was hurrying to go to the hospital to see her husband who was on the brink of death. On June 6, 1968, she told SA SZYMANSKI that after talking with him on June 4, 1968, she had gone out to the front of her home to plant flowers.

Because of Miss CALDWELL's known unreliability, no action is recommended on the information being furnished by her, other than possible dissemination by the Bureau of this information because it is very possible Miss CALDWELL may proceed to furnish the same information to other governmental agencies, or may proceed to publish the information she has furnished.

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November 22, 1963

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had gone outside to plant some flowers in front of her home. While so engaged, she noticed a young man on a motor bike ride by in the street in front of her home several times. Finally, this young man stopped directly in front of her home and commenced speaking with her. She states she was surprised to see on close observation that this young man was a Negro, whereas when she had seen him from a slight distance, he appeared to be Caucasian.

According to Miss CALDWELL, the first thing this young Negro said to her was, "Do you know DONALD JACKSON?"

Miss CALDWELL said she replied, "I know him well." (Miss CALDWELL explained at this point that she knows a Negro in Buffalo named DONALD JACKSON, who is head of the Donald Jackson Foundation, the purpose of which is to raise money to provide educational scholarships for meritorious and needy Negro students. She stated that she has given financial and other assistance to DONALD JACKSON, and immediately assumed that this is the DONALD JACKSON the young man was inquiring about.)

Miss CALDWELL went on to state that the next thing the young Negro said to her was "Did you tell Secret Service what our friend in New York wanted you to tell them?"

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Miss CALDWELL said she replied, "You mean about
the Negro woman?"

The young man allegedly said, "No! No! You've got
that mixed up."

Miss CALDWELL allegedly replied, "I told the FBI."

The young Negro then allegedly replied, "You should
have told the Secret Service. Anyway, it's too late now."

Miss CALDWELL stated that almost immediately
thereafter, the young Negro drove away on his motor bike,
the entire conversation having lasted about one or two
minutes. She stated that she had never seen this young
Negro before, and described him as about 19 years of age,
wearing a dark sleeveless shirt, blue jean trousers, and
as being very well spoken. She conjectured he is a stu-
dent because strapped on the back seat of his motor bike
had been two or three text books.

Miss CALDWELL stated she had been completely
startled when she had heard the young Negro refer to
"our friend in New York," but had immediately assumed
that the reference made was to the Negro businessman in
New York City who had recently written to her that "some-
thing terrible is going to happen."

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Miss CALDWELL then made reference to the recent assassination in Los Angeles of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY and proceeded to speculate that perhaps this was the "terrible thing about to happen" that her Negro friend from New York City had written to her about, and which information she in turn had forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She acknowledged that in her letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had described the incident about to occur as involving an unknown Negro woman, but now wondered whether she may possibly have misinterpreted the Negro businessman's letter. She speculated that perhaps what the Negro businessman had been trying to tell her was that a Negro woman was to be involved in the incident in some way, but not necessarily as the victim.

Miss CALDWELL concluded by stating she felt Senator KENNEDY's death was more than just a mere coincidence, that she is "not a believer in coincidence," and that there must definitely be some connection between the information she had previously received and Senator KENNEDY's death.

Attention is directed to the fact that Miss CALDWELL in her telephone call of June 6, 1968, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that her conversation with the unidentified young Negro occurred while

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she was planting flowers in front of her home on the afternoon of June 4, 1968, and that she also stated she had gone outside to plant these flowers shortly following a telephone conversation with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on June 4, 1968.

It is noted that a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did, in fact, have a telephone conversation with Miss CALDWELL from about 4:35 P. M. to 4:50 P. M., on June 4, 1968. During an earlier telephone call to the CALDWELL residence on June 4, 1968, the Special Agent was told by a housekeeper, who answered the telephone, that Miss CALDWELL was asleep, that it is Miss CALDWELL's practice to work through the night and sleep during the day, and that Miss CALDWELL would be available to answer the telephone at about 4:30 P. M.

When the Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did telephonically contact Miss CALDWELL at about 4:35 P. M., on June 4, 1968, he requested a personal interview with Miss CALDWELL concerning a letter which had been received from her earlier that day. Miss CALDWELL replied she was not available for interview then because she was hurrying to get ready to visit her husband, who is in the hospital on the brink of death, and that because of her busy schedule, she would have no time for a personal interview for at least two weeks or perhaps longer.

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POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

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conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the
property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned
to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-17-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached are two reels of tape of an interview of Mark Lane by Marvin Scott of Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. The program was aired over radio Station WHN, New York City, on 5-29-68. The tapes were furnished by Al LaVie, Jr., Assistant Bureau Chief of the Mutual office in Washington. He advised that the interview concerns Lane's new book, "A Citizen's Dissent," and the assassination of President Kennedy. LaVie stated that the tapes did not have to be returned.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached tapes be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division and the General Investigative Division for review and any appropriate action.

62-109060-6490

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

4 JUL 2 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

CBF:bhm
(7)

ENCLOSURE ON BULAX

XEROX
59 JUL 24 1968

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 26 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-21 PM 6-26-68 URGENT DAO

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

FROM NEW ORLANS 89-69 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO-DL.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JUNE TWENTYSIX
INSTANT, REPORTED THAT AN EXTRADITION HEARING WAS SCHEDULED
TODAY FOR EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, ACCUSED BY DA JIM GARRISON
OF CONSPIRING TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED
THAT EDWIN MEESE, LEGAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN,
WILL PRESIDE AT THE HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER BRADLEY WILL
BE EXTRADITED TO NEW ORLEANS TO STAND TRIAL ON THE CONSPIRACY
CHARGE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BRADLEY SAID, "I DO KNOW HE,
GARRISON, WAS FED FALSE INFORMATION AND I DO KNOW WHERE SOME
OF IT CAME FROM, IF NOT ALL OF IT, AND I'D RATHER NOT GO
INTO THAT AT THIS POINT."

END PAGE 1

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

F. Fitzpatrick

u

REC-27

62-109060-6491

EX-115
FBI

JUN 28 1968

31 JUL 8 1968

5/2 [Signature]

PAGE 2

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JAMES F. HICKS OF ENID,
OKLAHOMA, WHO TESTIFIED AS A MATERIAL WITNESS IN THE GARRISON
PROBE, WAS COMMITTED TO THE WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL, A MENTAL
HOSPITAL AT FORT SUPPLY, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Te
La

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

DL BEING ADVISED

WA...

EXJ

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

147 Belridge Dr.
Los Gatos, Calif. 95030
June 23, 1968

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

Attorney General Ramsey Clark
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Pa. M. H. Shoder

Dear Mr. Clark:

As a college professor who has read the Warren Report and most of the subsequent material on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I would strongly urge that the case be reopened. Had Oswald lived to stand trial, an adversary procedure would have established by due process his solitary guilt, his innocence, or his complicity in a conspiracy. It would have done so by bringing in all the other evidence we read of that never appears in and is often not mentioned in the report itself -- e.g., photographs of men being led away by police in Dealey Plaza, other photographic evidence, testimony of witnesses who were never interrogated, Oswald's amazing ability to get instant passports despite his record, his possible Cuban and CIA associations, and on and on. The bulk and the relevance of this material is too formidable to be ignored.

The assassination of John Kennedy's brother, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and of Dr. Martin Luther King makes a reopening all the more urgent. Contrary to the impression left by the press, not all assassinated presidents were killed by lone psychopaths; over twenty people were involved in the killing of Abraham Lincoln. The people of Western Europe overwhelmingly reject the Warren Report, and now so do a large majority of the American people. We can no longer endure the terrible doubts and suspicions about the shooting of John F. Kennedy. We have doubts enough in other areas. Why compound them in a case which affects our faith in the very political process?

Let me add that I do not agree with those who feel that reopening the case would be an insult to the Warren Commission itself. They are all honorable men and the Chief Justice has forged a magnificent record. But they operated under terrific time pressures in a complicated bureaucracy while trying to carry on their other duties. It is quite understandable that much might have escaped their individual attention and even their knowledge -- as indeed the possible Cuban connections were unearthed only shortly before publication of the Report.

Apropos of the Garrison investigation in New Orleans, I have read that Mr. Shaw's lawyers want the court to accept the Warren Report as the final legal verdict on the case. This sounds incredible. I trust that no extra-legal

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REC-27

62-109060-6492

10 JUN 26 1968

EX-115

JUL 1 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

body's findings will be substituted for those of a court and given legal recognition; that would be tantamount to establishing another legal system. Apropos of Garrison himself -- from what little one can glean from the sparse news -- I would urge that he be allowed to go into court and prove his case or be disproved. What better place is there to decide the truth behind a murder mystery than in a courtroom where an adversary system is used?

I would also urge that Garrison be allowed to call FBI and CIA men as witnesses. I understand that as of now executive privilege is being claimed for them. Well, if raisons d'état are to be invoked as an excuse for secrecy, then we Americans are right back in the old European vices we thought we had thrown out. More harm is done by secrecy than would attend the most dreadful revelations.

If Garrison really has the case that three judges and a grand jury think he has, let him prove it in a courtroom. If he doesn't, let him be shown up in a courtroom. But I see no point at all in the apparent effort to prevent him from getting into a courtroom. Substantive matters aside, I find this last very disturbing. The court is after all the ultimate embodiment of the law.

Again, Mr. Attorney General, I would urge that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be reopened for investigation, and that whatever findings are finally arrived at be reached under an adversary procedure -- so that nothing goes unconsidered and nothing goes unanswered. It is late, of course. Many people connected with the case have since died, many violently. But better late than never. Such reopening would be a step toward the restoration of faith.

Sincerely yours,

Roland F. Lee

Roland F. Lee

cc: ✓ Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI
 Senator Edward Kennedy
 Senator Thomas Ruchel
 Senator George Murphy
 Congressman Charles Gubser
 Congressman Don Edwards

JUN 25 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

6-25-68
6-25-68
2/11

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-26 PM 6-25-68 URGENT DAO

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

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO - DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES - ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JUNE TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY LEX HAWKINS, DES MOINES, IOWA, SAID YESTERDAY SANDRA MOFFETT MC MAINES GAVE A SWORN DEPOSITION TO ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW IN WHICH SHE DENIED ATTENDING A PARTY IN NEW ORLEANS IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AT WHICH GARRISON CLAIMS THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS PLOTTED. HAWKINS SAID THAT IN MRS. MC MAINES' DEPOSITION, SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE MET PERRY RUSSO IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYTWO AND DATED HIM BUT THAT SHE DID NOT ATTEND A PARTY IN SEPTEMBER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHERE THE CONSPIRACY ALLEGEDLY TOOK PLACE. HAWKINS SAID IN EFFECT SHE COMPLETELY REFUTED THE TESTIMONY OF MR. RUSSO.

REC-1262-109060-6493

JUN 28 1968

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

EXJ

FBI WASH DC

70 JUL 9 1968

CC MR. SUTLIVAN

Shane
Reynolds

W

5-1-68

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

JUN 28 1968

TELETYPE

REC 45

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

11-51 AM / 6-28-68 URGENT DAO
TO DIRECTOR, FBI 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

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

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

RED COMET EDITION, NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM TODAY INDICATES
LAYTON P. MARTENS ARRESTED JUNE TWENTYSEVEN LAST FOR ATTEMPTED
MURDER. ARTICLE RELATES MARTENS STABBED DARRYL GERTENSCHLOGER,
AGE TWENTYNINE, OF NEW ORLEANS. THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE AT THE
APARTMENT OF MARTENS, ONE TWO ZERO FIVE BOURBON STREET,
FRENCH QUARTER, NEW ORLEANS.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "BJP", "Rosen", "Sullivan", "Gale"]

ARTICLE CONTINUED MARTENS WAS NAMED BY DA GARRISON AS
STAFF AS BEING INVOLVED IN CAPTIONED MATTER. CHARGES HAVE
BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST MARTENS BY THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY
FOR PERJURY IN THIS MATTER. NO ACTION ON PERJURY MATTER
HAS BEEN TAKEN

INDICES OF NEW ORLEANS RE GERTENSCHLOGER NEGATIVE.
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

62-109060-6494

DL TO BE ADVISED

REC 45

25 JUL 2 1968

END

WA...BJP

150
FBI JUL 10 1968

5/Ral

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

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

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date June 28, 1968

Attached teletype reports
 Layton P. Martens arrested in New Orleans
 June 27, 1968 for attempted murder.
 Martens is a homosexual who lived with
 the late David William Ferrie at one
 time. Garrison claims Martens involved
 in assassination of President Kennedy.
 Garrison questioned Martens before Orleans
 Parish Grand Jury after which Martens
 was indicted for perjury. We have
 previously disseminated information to
 the Department re Martens. Inasmuch as
 data in attached teletype appeared in
 news media, no dissemination being made
 of this information.

REL:kmj

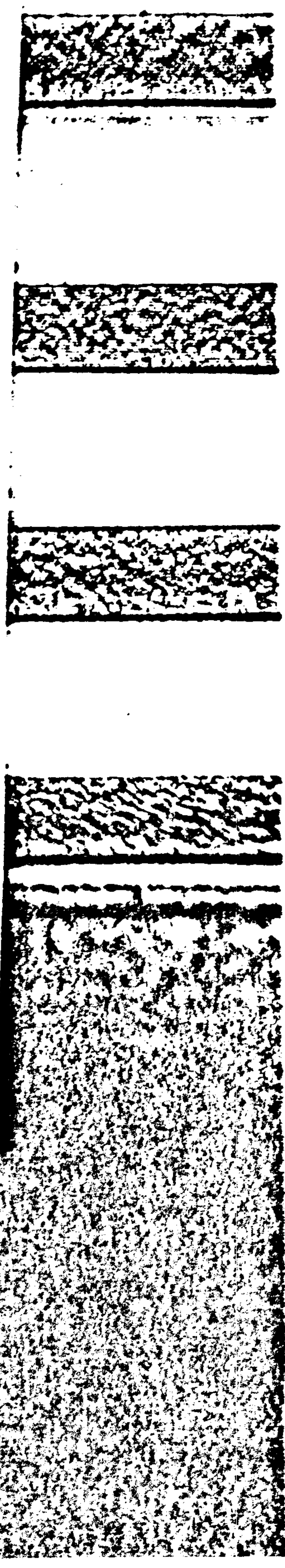
F. L.

62-109060-6495

[Handwritten notes and signatures in left margin]

74

200



Memorandum

REC-45

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 27, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The New Orleans "States-Item" newspaper for June 26, 1968, reported that James F. Hicks of Enid, Oklahoma, who testified as a material witness in the Garrison probe, was committed to the Western State Mental Hospital at Fort Supply, Oklahoma.

Hicks is the Enid, Oklahoma, resident who received considerable newspaper publicity on July 27, 1967, reporting he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Hicks claimed that he was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy and was standing less than 100 yards from President Kennedy's automobile when President Kennedy was assassinated. Hicks claimed also that he remained in Dallas for some time after the assassination looking for a job and during that period met six Cubans, pictures of whom he later recognized as among 150 pictures exhibited to him by Garrison.

Hicks told newsmen that the assassination didn't happen the way the Warren Commission said it did. Hicks claimed he heard four shots at the time of the assassination and that one shot seemed to go directly over his head and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Hicks also reportedly claimed that he saw a man kneeling in the trunk of a car near the Texas School Book Depository Building and it was his theory that the man in the automobile trunk could have fired one or more shots, ducked into the trunk of the car and then closed the trunk lid over himself. Then another person, according to Hicks, could have driven the car away from the scene.

New Orleans news media reported that Hicks testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury January 10, 1968, and afterwards told newsmen that he thought his testimony would "throw some light" on the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

62-109060-6495

62-109060

REC 45

10 JUL 2 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

59 JUL 1 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

REL:as (7)

[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

News media further reported that after his testimony before the Grand Jury, Hicks engaged in a drinking session during which time he met two Negro men and later invited these men to his room where they had more drinks after which the two Negro men left his room and Hicks went to bed. Hicks claimed that later two different Negro men appeared at his hotel room and attacked him and pushed him through a plate glass door. Hicks also told newsmen he did not believe the attack on him by the two Negro men had anything to do with his presence in New Orleans as a witness for Garrison and that it might have been a burglary attempt.

OBSERVATIONS:

The name of James Hicks did not come up in our investigation of the assassination, nor did it appear in the Index of the Warren Commission Report. Hicks obviously was a publicity seeker who interjected himself into the Garrison probe in order to generate publicity for himself. It is not surprising that he has been found mentally ill and has been committed to a mental institution. Practically all of Garrison's witnesses have been mental cases, dope addicts, criminals with unsavory backgrounds and the like. Hopefully, Hicks' commitment to a mental institution will further expose the fraudulent nature of Garrison's so-called probe of the assassination.

ACTION:

For information. ✓

REC

H. J. Jones

R. B. Smith

J.

FBI

Date: 6/26/68

~~REC-47~~

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

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

Re: [unclear]

[unclear]

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) newspaper article appearing in the Red Flash edition of the New Orleans States-Item, 6/26/68.

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

[Handwritten initials]

ENCLOSURE

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

62-109060-6496

REC-47

15 JUN 28 1968

ECW:srl
(6)

SIX

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 JUL 11 1968

DA Plot Figure Hearing Due On Extradition

SACRAMENTO (AP)—An extradition hearing comes up here today for Edgar Eugene Bradley, accused by a Louisiana district attorney of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

Dist Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans charged Bradley with conspiring to murder Kennedy. Garrison contends a New Orleans-based plot led to the death of the president.

THE WARREN Commission investigation of Kennedy's Nov. 22, 1963, slaying in Dallas, Tex., concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination. The commission said it found no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Bradley, a North Hollywood business representative for evangelist Dr. Carl McIntyre, was arrested by Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitcher on a warrant forwarded by Garrison.

Edwin Meese, legal secretary to Gov. Ronald Reagan, will preside at the hearing to determine whether Bradley, 49, will be extradited to New Orleans to stand trial on the conspiracy charge.

"I do know he, Garrison, was fed false information," said Bradley in the interview. "And I do know where some of it came from, if not all of it, and I'd rather not go into that at this point."

CLAY L. SHAW, a prominent New Orleans businessman, also has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

In Enid, Okla., meanwhile, a man who testified as a material witness in the Garrison probe was committed to a mental hospital.

Officers said James E. Hicks of Enid was committed yesterday.

Hicks, 29, a former Air Service Co. employee at Vance Air Force Base in Enid, was taken to a Western State Hospital at Fort Supply, Garfield County, officers said.

HICKS claims to have been about 100 yards from Kennedy when the President was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. He has said he saw a man kneeling inside an auto trunk near the assassination site and that he heard four shots, not three, the number of shots the Warren Commission reported.

Garrison subpoenaed Hicks as a material witness in his investigation. Hicks was reportedly beaten in a New Orleans hotel room Jan. 11, several hours before he was to testify.

A Garfield County mental health panel recommended Hicks be sent to Fort Supply for examination and treatment.

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

PAGE # 46
NEW ORLEANS STATES-
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-26-68
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Character: 11/22/63
AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
 Being Investigated

6-26-68 [unclear] [unclear]

ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (159-530)

6/19/68

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (159-25)

EDWARD GRADY PARTIN
LMRDA - IM

0/11/68
Partin

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following items:

- (1) Letter dated 6/10/68 from CHARLES D. WINTERS, President, Teamsters Local # 270, New Orleans, La., to FBI New Orleans.
- (2) Letter dated 6/3/68, from CHARLES D. WINTERS to The Houstonian, 2005 Mason Street, Houston, Texas.
- (3) Letter from J. S. (JACK) MARIN, Correspondent and La. Editor for the Houstonian dated 6/5/68, in response to WINTERS' letter of 6/3/68 (item 2)
- (4) The Houstonian dates Tuesday, May 21, 1968.

The Bureau will note that items 2, 3 and 4 were enclosed with Item 1 when received by the New Orleans Office. Item 1 was sent certified mail by WINTERS with return receipt requested.

No investigation is being conducted by New Orleans in connection with above, UACB, noting that a review of the New Orleans file indicated that Bureau previously furnished newspaper clippings setting forth items contained in the enclosed publication.

② - Bureau (Enc-4) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
ERP/kmt
(3)

REC-12

62-109060-6497

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 3 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 JUL 5 - 1968

7/3/68

F B I

Date: 6/26/68

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

Via AIR MAIL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT
 OO: Los Angeles

Mr. RICHARD G. LUBIC, 2010 Hillcrest Drive, Hollywood, California, employed as President, Color Corporation of America, 9000 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised SA RICHARD M. WOLF on 6/25/68 as follows:

He attended the victory celebration for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at the Ambassador Hotel on the evening of 6/25/68 as the guest of RICHARD A. KLEIN, Public Relations Director, Southern California Kennedy Campaign Headquarters. LUBIC formerly was associated with "Time" magazine and with KTTV - TV, Los Angeles, traveled with ROBERT F. KENNEDY, and is well known to KENNEDY and the people associated with the KENNEDY campaign.

LUBIC wanted to congratulate Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY upon his election victory in California, and stood close to the speaker's rostrum to await the opportunity.

- Bureau (62-109060)
- Dallas (info)
- New Orleans (info)
- Los Angeles (62-59-75)

REC-7 62-109060-6498

NOT RECORDED
 199 JUL 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

141

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

6 JUL 8 1968

KENNEDY arrived at the speaker's rostrum via a door during the rostrum and anticipated that he might depart through this same door. A minute or less prior to the termination of the speech, LUBIC checked to determine if this area might be appropriate to speak to KENNEDY. LUBIC noted that access to this area could be made through two doors. He also made casual observation of the corridor area beyond the doors and has a recollection of seeing a woman dressed in white in the corridor. LUBIC assumed the woman was a hotel employee, probably assigned to the kitchen. After making this brief check, LUBIC returned to the Embassy Room as KENNEDY completed his speech. LUBIC departed the Embassy Room just ahead of Senator KENNEDY, and LUBIC noted KENNEDY took the long way to one of the doors behind the rostrum. LUBIC entered the closer door and was at KENNEDY's right shoulder as he walked down the corridor.

LUBIC thought KENNEDY saw him and recognized him and continued walking with KENNEDY waiting for KENNEDY to stop shaking hands with people who swept into this area and to acknowledge him. LUBIC heard an unidentified voice saying "KENNEDY, you son of a bitch", and then heard two shots which sounded to LUBIC like shots from a starter pistol at a track meet. LUBIC did not identify the source of the voice and could not immediately determine the source of the pistol shots. He quickly noted, however, an individual with a gun. This individual was located on the left side of the corridor and had his knee on a small table or air conditioning unit and had lifted himself up on this knee to obtain elevation while shooting.

LUBIC has no recollection of hearing the sounds of additional shots, but recalls seeing the gun and the arm of the assailant and noted the jerk of the gun and the arm apparently caused by the recoil action of the gun. LUBIC noted KENNEDY had fallen and was bleeding from his head. LUBIC immediately sought cover behind an ice machine or table in the corridor under the assumption the shooting would continue. LUBIC observed the expression in KENNEDY's eyes and assumed he was mortally wounded.

LUBIC then noted one or more of the hotel employees and other people were struggling with the assailant in an attempt to disarm and to subdue him. LUBIC got up and linked arms with two hotel security employees to keep the crowd in the

kitchen area from coming into the corridor. During this period the assailant was still being subdued and disarmed. LUBIC remained in this area until police took custody of the assailant and removed him from the hotel. The following day, LUBIC recognized news media photographs of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN as being identical with the assailant.

LUBIC additionally advised as follows:

During the time he was associated with television station KHJ, Los Angeles, he produced a television interview show called "Tempo". This show consists of interviews with controversial people and the discussion of controversial subjects. At the time the New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON was attempting to subpoena individuals from the Southern California area, discussions on the matter were held on the program and some attempts were made to invite EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY and LAWRENCE HOWARD as guests on the program.

In about May, 1968, exact date not recalled, LUBIC was contacted by one STEVEN JAFFE who introduced himself as an investigator for JIM GARRISON and who presented appropriate credentials. JAFFE said he had been instructed by GARRISON to ascertain if LUBIC could arrange a meeting between GARRISON and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. JAFFE explained that GARRISON was concerned for the safety of KENNEDY and wanted to present evidence that the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and a possible threat against ROBERT F. KENNEDY were part of the same plot. JAFFE said LUBIC had been selected to make these arrangements because of his known association with ROBERT KENNEDY and KENNEDY campaign people.

LUBIC questioned JAFFE's identity and his authority to speak for GARRISON and asked that JAFFE telephonically contact GARRISON in his presence and permit him to speak with GARRISON personally. JAFFE did this and LUBIC spoke with GARRISON. LUBIC said he recognized GARRISON's voice from seeing and hearing GARRISON on various television news programs. GARRISON affirmed that he was concerned for the safety of ROBERT F. KENNEDY and advised to meet with KENNEDY to furnish him evidence concerning the plot which had resulted in the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and which plot continued as a threat against ROBERT F. KENNEDY. GARRISON indicated that JAFFE would furnish LUBIC information about this plot.

JAFFE explained that GARRISON had determined the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY had been planned and executed by a group referred to by GARRISON as "The Committee". "The Committee" is composed of individuals from various groups including the National States Rights Party, Anti-CASTRO Cubans, oil depletion interests, and individuals opposed to the U.S. policy of rapprochement with the communists.

JAFFE said GARRISON located a letter prepared in 1960 or 1961, by the National States Rights Party which indicated JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and ROBERT F. KENNEDY would have to be executed. The plot to assassinate JOHN F. KENNEDY was developed by "The Committee" after KENNEDY indicated he did not favor oil depletion tax benefits and following KENNEDY's meetings with CHARLES DE GAULLE and then Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV which resulted in an apparent new era of friendship with DE GAULLE and rapprochement with the Russians. At this same time, the invasion of Cuba by anti-CASTRO elements failed because of President KENNEDY's withdrawal of promised U.S. air support which decision apparently had the concurrence of ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

According to JAFFE, "The Committee" placed ten million dollars into the hands of a secondary group. This secondary group was instructed to locate appropriate individuals to carry out the assassination of President KENNEDY and to plan the assassination. JAFFE indicated that EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, North Hollywood, California, LAWRENCE HOWARD, El Monte, California, and other people being subpoenaed by GARRISON are members of this secondary group. JAFFE also indicated that BRADLEY was formerly a member of the OSS and later of the CIA and that BRADLEY's employer is subsidized by the CIA. JAFFE said BRADLEY was instrumental in locating LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other people connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

JAFFE said that OSWALD did not defect to the Soviet Union as the U.S. public believes, but was sent into the Soviet Union by the U.S. Government. He said OSWALD was a cryptographic expert and had received training in the U.S. Marine Corps in codes and ciphers. OSWALD's assignment in the Soviet

Union was related to the U-2 photographic surveillance flights. OSWALD returned to the United States when the U-2 flights were discontinued. OSWALD subsequently acted as a paid informant for the CIA. OSWALD also was an FBI informant during the time he was in New Orleans. According to JAFFE, and CARRISON has proof of these relationships.

JAFFE indicated that by the time the assassination of President KENNEDY was accomplished a total of ninety-five people were involved. JAFFE said the actual assassination was executed by four anti-CASTRO Cubans who fired at President KENNEDY simultaneously with unsighted Mauser rifles at the distance of approximately sixty yards. One assailant was on a railroad car located on a track adjacent to the highway, another was on the overpass above the highway, and a third was in a "counting building". The location of the fourth was not recalled by LUBIC. JAFFE said a "dry run" of the procession had been observed and timed the previous day and it had been noted that the procession slowed to about seven miles per hour just as it approached the Texas Book Depository building. It was decided that the shooting would commence when the procession slowed down.

JAFFE said Dallas additionally was selected as the city in which President KENNEDY would be assassinated because "The Committee" had great influence in Dallas which extended into the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas Sheriff's Office. JAFFE suggested that individuals in "The Committee" are well known to President LIMBON JOHNSON and that while JOHNSON was not associated with "The Committee" and was not connected with the assassination that JOHNSON now has knowledge of the people who were responsible.

JAFFE said that when the procession slowed by the Book Depository building that a total of six shots were fired. Four shots were fired simultaneously and then two shots quickly thereafter. The bullets used were special made bullets which shatter upon impact to cause extensive damage. A fragment of one of the bullets struck the face of a female bystander. CARRISON has possession of this fragment, according to JAFFE. LUBIC is not clear concerning the part OSWALD played in the shooting.

JAFFE said that one of the plotters made a diary of his activity and plans leading up to the assassination which includes the timing of the procession on its "dry run" and the notation of the time and the speed at the Book Depository. GARRISON has possession of this diary.

JAFFE said the pilot DAVID W. FERRIE was employed to fly the four anti-CASTRO out of the country. FERRIE wrote a story of his involvement in the plot. GARRISON has a copy of this story, and JAFFE indicated the FBI also had a copy of the story.

One of the Cubans involved either is in the United States or has been located by GARRISON outside of the United States, and currently is cooperating with GARRISON. JAFFE indicated FERRIE was killed with a special acid which was infiltrated into his system through his facial skin area causing a cardiac reaction which was diagnosed as a heart attack.

LUBIC indicated in connection with the above-mentioned shooting areas that JAFFE had in his possession a photograph apparently taken at the time of the assassination which depicted the railroad car. He also has a copy of the photograph which JAFFE said was presented to the Warren Commission in which the railroad car has been deleted.

JAFFE also had in his possession copies of two or more pieces of alleged communications from the FBI, Dallas, to the Director, FBI, which LUBIC described as possibly teletype messages in which Dallas advised of the existence of a possible plot to assassinate President KENNEDY and later advised that definite evidence had been developed which indicated a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY. The communications indicated the FBI was referring the matter to the Secret Service for handling.

JAFFE indicated that the same group which directed the assassination of President KENNEDY also directed the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and that GARRISON was concerned that ROBERT F. KENNEDY would be their next victim.

LUBIC said that when JAFFE first presented him with the above information, that he did not want to accept the information and could not believe that JAFFE honestly believed the story and probably had some ulterior motive in furnishing him the information. LUBIC advised JAFFE of his disbelief and asked if JAFFE would relate the information in the presence of an attorney selected by LUBIC. JAFFE agreed to do this and subsequently related substantially the same information to LUBIC in the presence of Mr. RONALD BUCK, Los Angeles attorney, and partner of Mr. PIERRE SALINGER in the operation of The Factory, a Los Angeles night club.

LUBIC subsequently contacted FRANK MANKIEWICZ, Senator KENNEDY's Press Secretary, and advised him briefly that GARRISON had contacted him to determine if a meeting could be arranged between KENNEDY and GARRISON in order that GARRISON could personally present information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and his concern for the present safety of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. MANKIEWICZ was rushed for time, and LUBIC did not have an opportunity to furnish him more detailed information.

LUBIC heard nothing from MANKIEWICZ and therefore recontacted MANKIEWICZ for his decision. MANKIEWICZ again was pressed for time and briefly told LUBIC that KENNEDY was not interested in meeting with GARRISON. LUBIC telephonically relayed this decision to GARRISON.

Following the assassination of Senator KENNEDY, LUBIC telephonically contacted GARRISON to obtain his comments as a matter of personal interest. GARRISON told LUBIC that SIRHAN was a "company man". In prior conversations, GARRISON had referred to CIA as the "company". GARRISON commented that Senator KENNEDY was killed with a special bullet which shattered upon impact and that the bullet was similar in type to the bullet which killed President KENNEDY and MARTIN LUTHER KING. GARRISON suggested that knowledge of the characteristics of these bullets is not widely known and suggested evidence of the continuation of the same plot.

GARRISON further suggested that the plot to assassinate ROBERT KENNEDY apparently was delayed until it was certain he

LA 55-156

had won the California election which apparently would have made him the leading contender for the Democratic nomination. GARRISON also suggested that if SIRHAN's bullets had failed to kill or mortally wound the Senator, that a back-up man stationed somewhere in the crowd probably would have fired additional shots.

GARRISON said SIRHAN apparently belonged to a group named Young Jordanians or Young Arabs for Freedom and suggested that the Ambassador Hotel probably had employees of Arabic background who could have permitted SIRHAN to enter the hotel out of friendship and not necessarily as part of the assassination plot.

GARRISON further advised that he believes he may be the next victim in the continuing plot because of his ability to expose "The Committee". GARRISON indicated he was traveling to Los Angeles in the near future and would contact LUBIC.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is apparent that GARRISON's concern for the safety of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY was nebulous in nature and was predicated upon the same information he is basing his investigation of the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. GARRISON's proposal of meeting with Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY must also be viewed from the context of political motivations which might have existed at the time.

Los Angeles is conducting no additional investigation into the GARRISON allegations and does not plan interviews with RYAN BUCH or FRANK HANNIENECZ concerning this matter. LUBIC's information concerning the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY has been prepared on FD 302. Pertinent information furnished Bureau by teletype dated 6/25/68.

FBI

Date: 6/27/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-160761)

FROM SAC, Indianapolis (105-4896) (P)

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS
IS - R

OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau 5/24/68.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and 10 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies each are enclosed for Pittsburgh and El Paso and four copies for San Francisco.

Enclosed LHM is being prepared by Indianapolis in accordance with instructions set forth by Bureau 07 Form dated 6/5/63. These instructions also stated to furnish San Francisco with extra copies for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

Two copies of enclosed LHM are being disseminated to Pittsburgh in view of their file 76-2515 entitled "TERRY LEE BERG, aka - FUGITIVE; PAROLE VIOLATOR". In this regard, San Francisco should note that the Pittsburgh Division may

- 3 - Bishop
- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. - 11)
- (1 - 76-TERRY LEE BERG)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM) (Enc. - 2) (76-2515)
- 2 - El Paso (RM) (Enc. - 2) (105-1777)
- 4 - San Francisco (RM) (Enc. - 4) (105-22877)
- (1 - 76-TERRY LEE BERG)
- 3 - Indianapolis (1 - 105-4896)
- (1 - U. S. Secret Service, Ind)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

12 JUL 1 1968

[Handwritten signature]

NOT RECORDED

199 JUL 10 1968

54 JUL 15 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

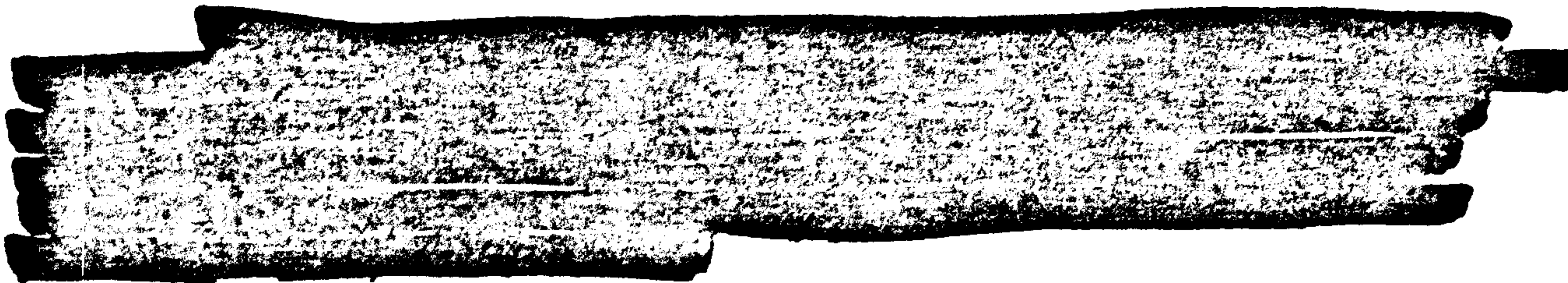
M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-12

1-12-68 1-12-68 1-12-68

request consideration of an interview with subject JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS in connection with this case since the possibility exists that this subject had been traveling with JAMES EDIARD DOBKINS on DOBKINS' return trip from Washington, D. C., in December, 1966, and possibly BERG was transported by DOBKINS to South Bend, Indiana, where BERG stole a vehicle on 12/23/66.



All contacts at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, in this case were made through established sources only. Records of the University were made available by Miss BEULAH YOUNG, Office of Records and Admissions, Indiana University.

Information regarding WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, brother of the subject, has evidently been disseminated previously to U. S. Secret Service, but is summarized herein to complete the background of subject JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS. No description is being set forth in this LHM for JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS since insufficient data is available to the Indianapolis Division in this regard at this time.

FD-128 has been submitted with appropriate Serials to change Office of Origin in this captioned matter to San Francisco.

- L E A D S -

EL PASO

At El Paso, Texas

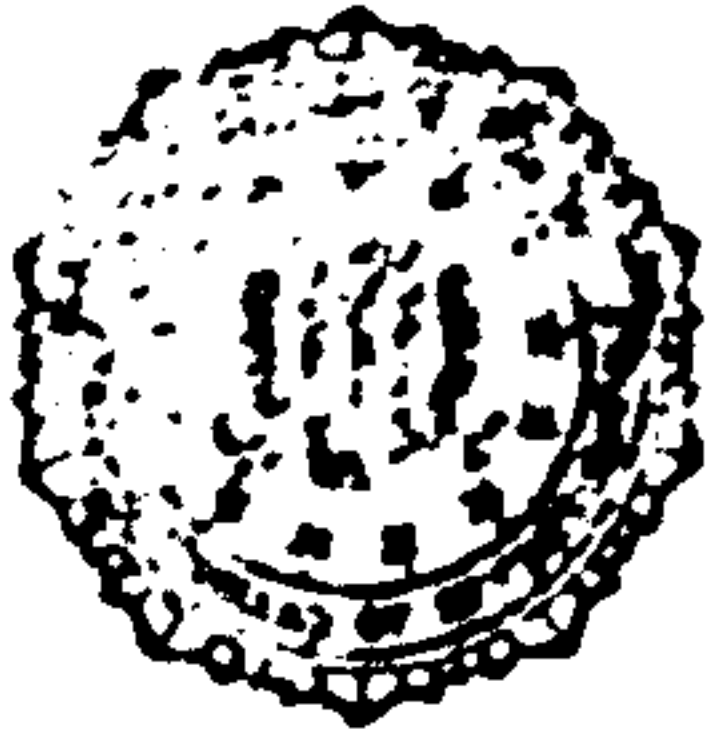
Will review enclosed LHM upon receipt and advise Bureau and San Francisco of any additional pertinent information

concerning the subject or members of his family, not available to the Indianapolis Division. In event such information is available, will submit in Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination with appropriate copies to U. S. Secret Service.

PITTSBURGH

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Will furnish the Bureau and San Francisco with sufficient background information concerning the case entitled "TERRY LEE BERG, aka Maurice Edwin Collins - FUGITIVE; PAROLE VIOLATOR" for consideration of Bureau authority to contact subject concerning BERG.



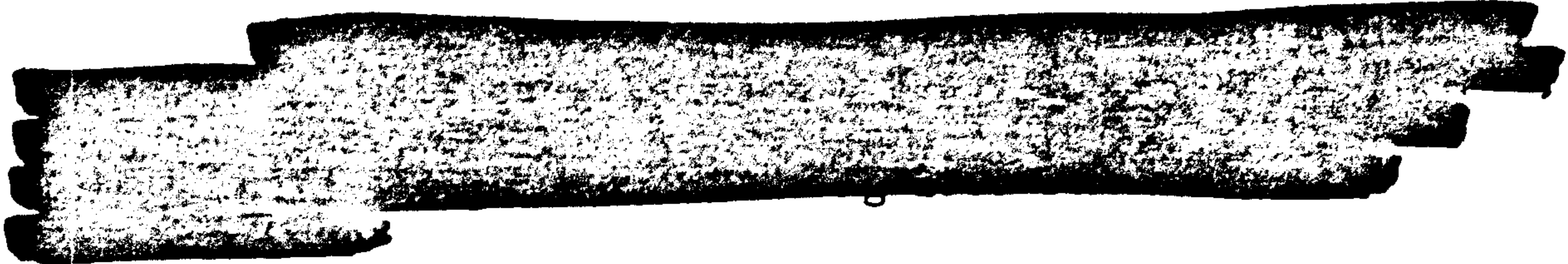
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Indianapolis, Indiana

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 27, 1968

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS



Records of Indiana University (IU), Bloomington, Indiana, reflected on January 3, 1967, that James Edward Dobkins was born on March 9, 1940, place not given. He drives a 1959 black Volkswagen sedan bearing Texas license CZH 730. His Social Security Number is listed as 459-64-0853 and his parents were listed as Charles Martin Dobkins, Sr., and Nonis Lillene Reed Dobkins, 415 South Main Street, Monahans, Texas. On his registration form at Indiana University, he listed his marital status as single and stated that he had no church preference. He stated that he was employed last semester for twenty hours a week at the University of Texas, Steno Bureau, Campus Mail Delivery. He stated that he was registered with Local Board 105, Pecos, Texas, under Selective Service Number 41-105-40-81.

Dobkins registered at IU in Bloomington, Indiana, on September 15, 1966, as a Graduate Student in the Department of Linguistics, stating that he expected to receive a M.A. Degree in June, 1968. During this time he was residing at Post Office Box 356, Graduate Residence Center, a men's dormitory for Graduate Students at IU.

In connection with a possible trip to Washington, D. C., on December 19, 1966, it was noted that the Christmas

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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ENCLOSURE

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vacation recess at IU was officially from December 21, 1966, to January 4, 1967.

Dobkins had a fellowship with the Linguistics Department, but gave the fellowship up and left Indiana University sometime during the beginning of the second semester of the 1966-1967 academic year, exact date unknown. He left his residence without reason and without leaving a forwarding address. The date of his leaving this residence was not recorded in the records of Indiana University.

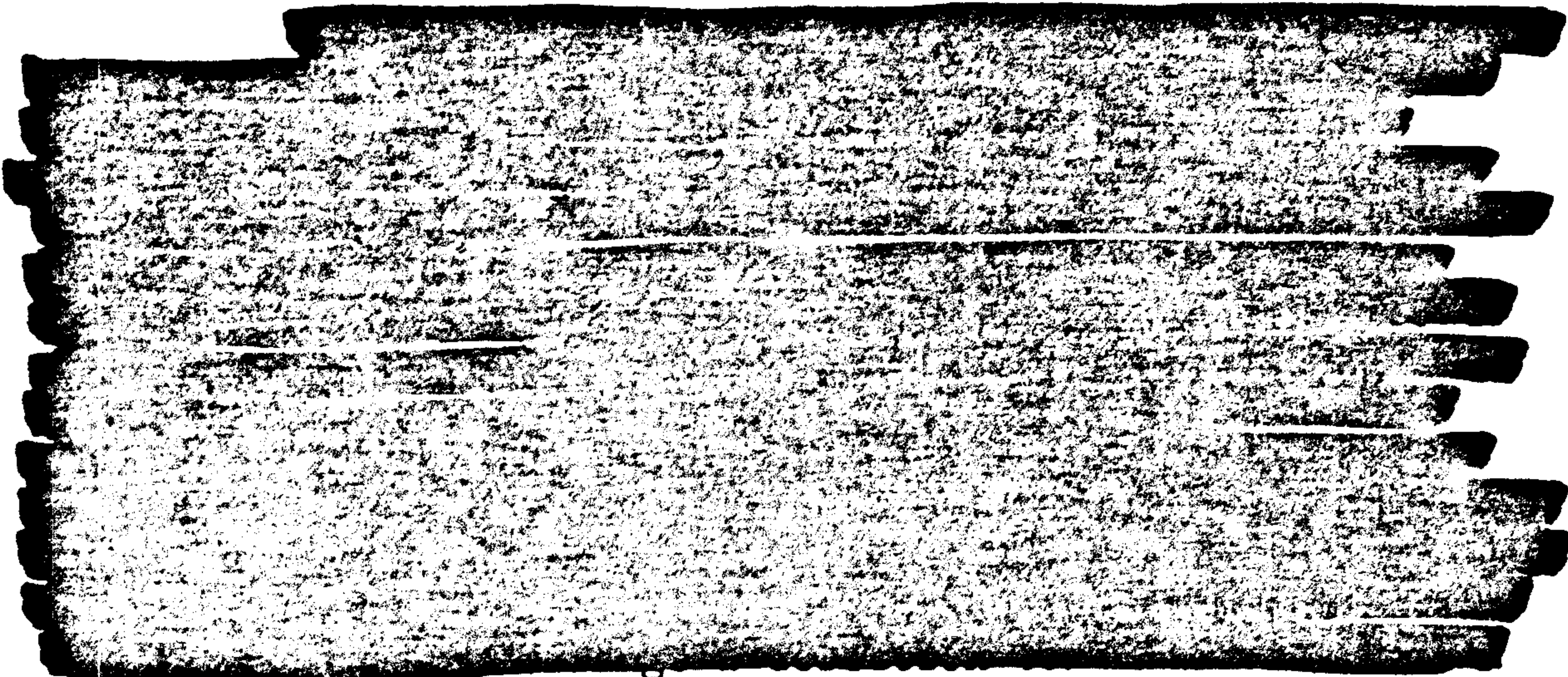
On May 31, 1967, George Weisheit, Secret Service Agent at El Paso, Texas, advised that William Ray Dobkins, brother of James Edward Dobkins, was interviewed by an Agent of his Agency at St. Elizabeth's Hospital at the request of the attending psychiatrist, Dr. David Grodsky, on May 24, 1967. At this time, William Ray Dobkins expressed an extreme dislike for the President, blaming him for being part of a group who instigated to have his ranch taken away from him. Although the subject denied desiring the President dead, he indicated that his brother, James Dobkins, may possibly have intentions of assassinating the President. As a result, the medical staff at St. Elizabeth's Hospital recommended subject be held for further treatment; however, subject was released by the D. C. Mental Health Commission on May 25, 1967, to the custody of his family for his return to the address of his brother, James Dobkins, at 211 Emerson, Houston, Texas.

Concerning William Ray Dobkins, the brother of James Edward Dobkins, the following information is set forth:

William Ray Dobkins sent a letter to the Odessa American Newspaper, Odessa, Texas, which was received by that newspaper on March 6, 1967, containing a partially burned draft card, which belonged to him. A reporter for

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the Odessa American interviewed William Ray Dobkins at Monahans, Texas, March 6, 1967, at which time Dobkins admitted burning his card and claimed that he burned same because he did not agree with the Vietnam War.



On May 8, 1967, William Ray Dobkins appeared at the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., attempting to obtain a passport for travel to the Soviet Union and other "black-listed countries" for the purpose of defection. The following day, May 9, 1967, the Metropolitan Police Department transported William Ray Dobkins to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., when he attempted to climb the iron fence around the White House.

The following additional information concerning William Ray Dobkins was furnished on May 31, 1967, by George Weisheit, U. S. Secret Service, El Paso, Texas:

Dr. Grodsky of St. Elizabeth's Hospital is of the opinion that William Ray Dobkins is diagnosed as a schizophrenic, paranoid type, and that he considers the

JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

subject dangerous. William Ray Dobkins' family came to Washington, D. C., to be present at the D. C. Mental Health Commission hearing and requested that William Ray Dobkins be released to their custody for return to Texas. Dr. Grodsky recommended that due to William Ray Dobkins' profound dislike of the President and his paranoid ideas, that he be held for further treatment and eventually transferred to an institution in his state of residence.

At the Mental Health Commission hearing in Washington, D. C., on May 25, 1967, Dr. Grodsky derived the opinion that William Ray Dobkins' mother, who was present, was also mentally ill and expressed a profound dislike for the President regarding their land problem.

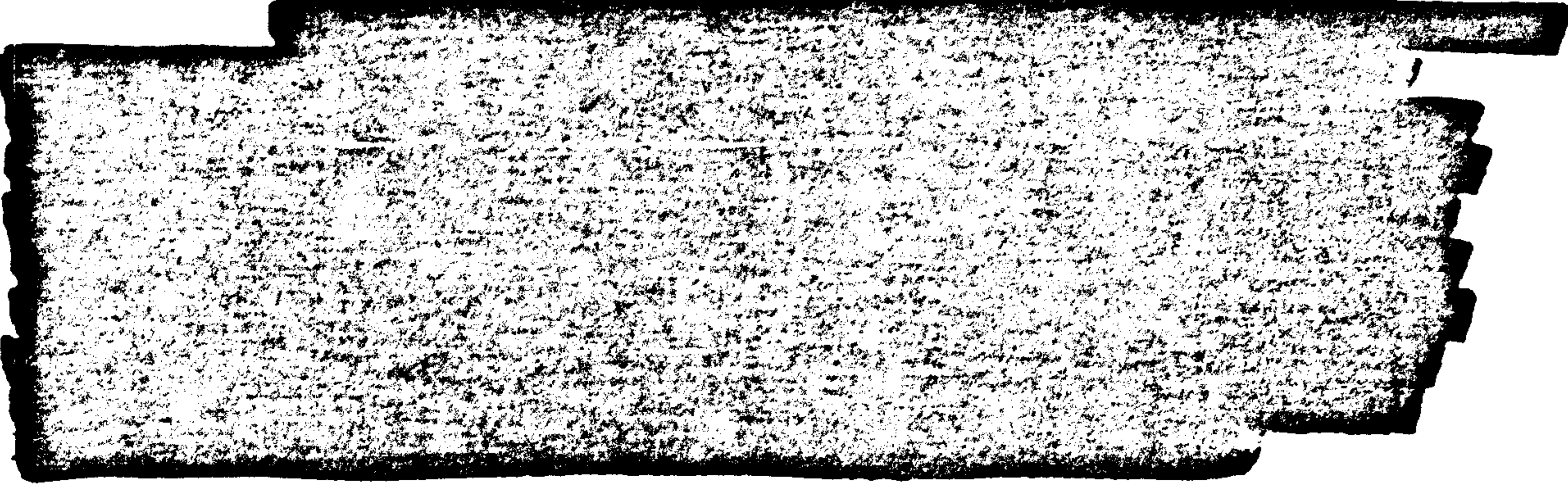
Regarding William's two brothers, both of whom attended the hearing and one whose name was James Dobkins of Houston, Texas, Dr. Grodsky explained that the limited interview he had with them, no evidence of mental illness was detected, although they both have similar complaints about the President regarding their land being taken away. He stated that in addition, the brothers indicated that they realize that William Ray Dobkins was mentally ill, that he had gone too far this time by visiting the White House, that they would return him to Houston for additional psychiatric treatment.

The D. C. Mental Health Commission released William Ray Dobkins to the custody of his mother and two brothers on May 25, 1967, for return to Houston, Texas, for additional psychiatric treatment.

Agent Weisheit of the El Paso Office of Secret Service continued that according to information received from his Washington Office, which covered the interview with William Ray Dobkins by an Agent of Secret Service in Washington, William remained calm and collected during the

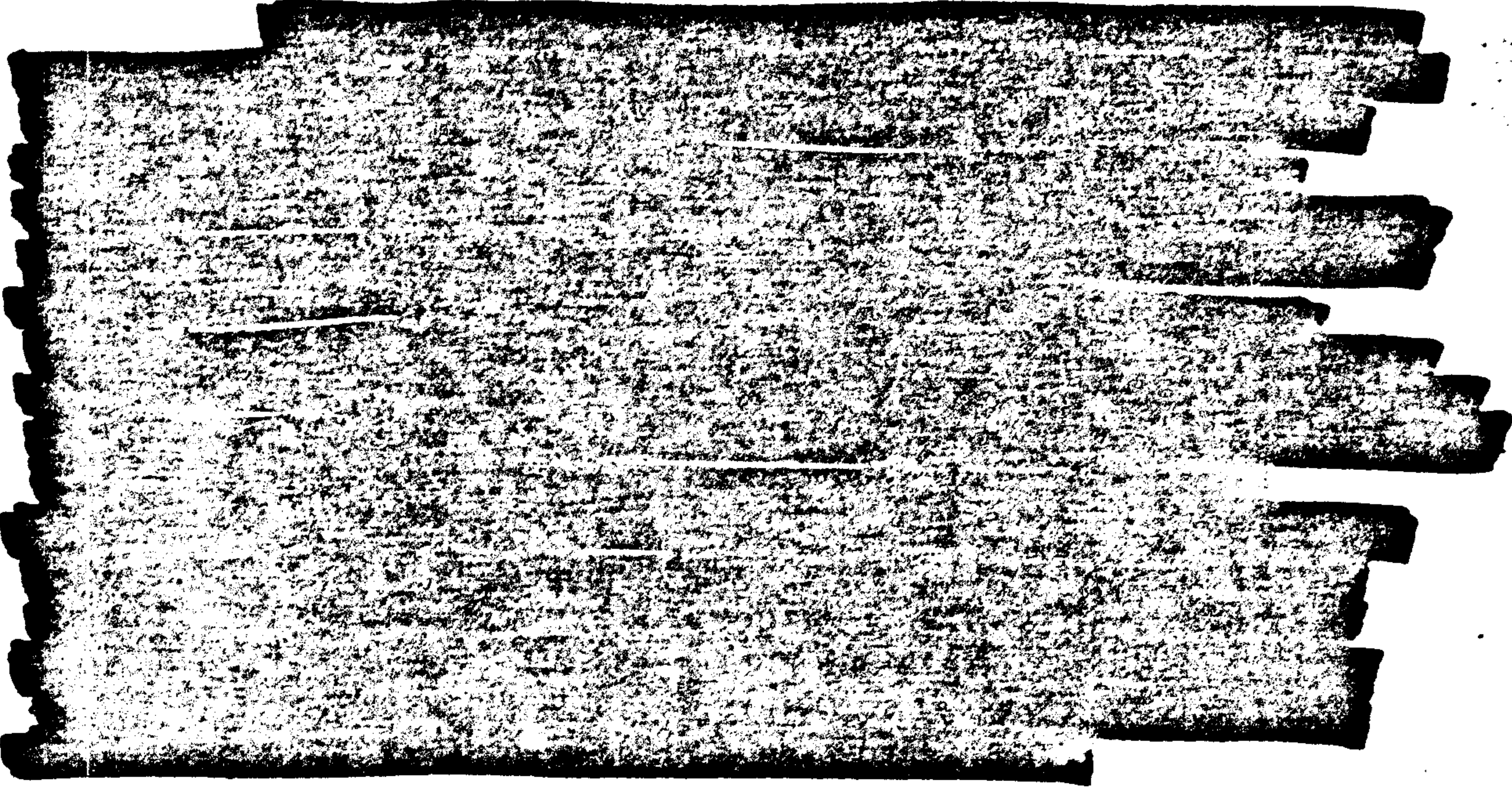
JAMES EDWARD DOBKINS

initial stages of the interview. William Ray Dobkins related his extreme dislike of the President for being responsible for the loss of his mother's 7,000 acre ranch in west Texas. William Ray Dobkins felt that the President and "his bunch", which consists of Governor Connally and Judicial Officers in Texas, were responsible for taking the ranch away from them. Several times throughout the interview, William stated that he would not make any attempt to kill the President, since he was more good to him alive than dead. As the interview continued, William displayed numerous signs of mounting anxiety and nervousness and related evidence of paranoid-type thinking. He closely associates himself in the image of Lee Harvey Oswald, comparing Oswald's history with his intentions of defecting to Cuba or the Soviet Union and his prior U. S. Marine Corps service.



When questioned of his feelings regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, he replied that he thought Oswald was a good man and that assassinating the President was a "good thing" to do if it would prove his point or bring to the attention of the Nation a particular problem. At this point, William reiterated that he had not thought of assassinating the President, nor would he gain anything by doing so, and that he would furthermore advise this Service if he hears of any "nut" with intentions of assassinating the President; however, if the President was killed, he certainly would not be remorseful about it.

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It was the opinion of the Secret Service Agent, concurred to by Dr. Grodsky, that William was intelligent, cunning, defensive, and hostile, and when pushed or under stress, as exhibited by the interview, he exhibits underlying paranoid ideas. It was also evidenced that William was not speaking out his full feelings or intentions.

It was also the opinion of the Secret Service Agent that William Ray Dobkins should be considered of extreme protective interest due to his profound dislike of the President; his underlying paranoid ideas of his comparison with Lee Harvey Oswald, and his thoughts about assassination to prove his plight; coupled together with his cunningness, hostility, intelligence, and defensive attitude.

On May 20, 1968, Special Agent Larry D. Newman, U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco, California, advised

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that he had located James Edward Dobkins at 1044 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, California, but due to James Edward Dobkins uncooperative attitude, he was unable at that time to obtain any information concerning his employment.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 28, 1968

Tolson	
DeLoach	
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Conrad	
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Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize a wild allegation wherein New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is alleging there was a conspiracy in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

On 6/25/68 Mr. Richard G. Lubic of Los Angeles, California, informed our Los Angeles Office he was a personal friend of Robert F. Kennedy and had been present as an eyewitness when Senator Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan B. Sirhan.

Lubic then advised that in approximately May, 1968, he was contacted by one Steven Jaffe who introduced himself as an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Lubic stated Jaffe informed him that Garrison was concerned over the safety of Senator Robert F. Kennedy since he felt there was a conspiracy involved in the murders of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King and that Garrison felt there was a threat against Robert F. Kennedy as part of this conspiracy. Jaffe claimed Garrison desired to see Senator Kennedy and alert him to this threat.

Lubic further advised that Jaffe then told him that Garrison had determined the assassination of President Kennedy had been planned and executed by a group known as "The Committee" which was composed of individuals from various groups, including the National States Rights Party, anti-Castro Cubans, oil depletion interests, and individuals opposed to the U. S. policy of rapprochement with the communists.

Jaffe claimed Garrison located a letter prepared in 1960 or 1961 by the National States Rights Party which indicated John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King would have to be executed. "The Committee," according to Jaffe,

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

planned the assassination plot and put \$10,000,000 into the hands of a secondary group. The secondary group was to locate individuals to carry out the assassination. Some of the members of the secondary group were affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and included Lee Harvey Oswald who was a CIA agent. Jaffe also claimed Oswald was an FBI informant during the time he was in New Orleans. Jaffe stated that the assassination of President Kennedy was accomplished by a total of 95 persons and that the actual assassination shots were fired by four anti-Castro Cubans from several different directions. Jaffe claimed the assassination was held in Dallas, Texas, because "The Committee" had great influence in Dallas which extended into the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas Sheriff's Office. Jaffe stated the individuals in "The Committee" are well known to President Lyndon Johnson and that while Johnson was not associated with "The Committee" and was not connected with the assassination, Johnson now has knowledge of the people who were responsible.

Jaffe claimed Garrison possesses a diary of one of the plotters describing his activities and plans leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy and also has a story written by David Ferrie wherein Ferrie describes his involvement in the plot. Jaffe claimed the FBI also has a copy of Ferrie's story. According to Jaffe, one of the Cubans involved in the assassination of President Kennedy is cooperating with Garrison. Jaffe also claimed Garrison possesses two or more pieces of alleged communications from the FBI Dallas Office to the Director, FBI, which allegedly advised of the existence of a possible plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Mr. Lubic further informed the Los Angeles Office that following his contact with Jaffe he attempted to arrange an appointment for New Orleans District Attorney to meet Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He stated he handled such arrangements through Frank Mankiewicz, Senator Kennedy's Press Secretary. Lubic stated that Mankiewicz told Lubic Senator Kennedy was not interested in meeting with Garrison. Lubic further advised that following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, he contacted Garrison to obtain his comments as a matter of personal interest. Garrison reportedly told Lubic that Sirhan Sirhan was a "company man," meaning CIA agent. Garrison claimed Senator Kennedy was killed with the same type bullet that had been used to assassinate President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Lubic added that Garrison believes that he (Garrison) may be the next victim in the continuing plot because of his ability to expose "The Committee." Garrison indicated he would be traveling to Los Angeles in the near future and would contact Lubic.

OBSERVATIONS:

The wild allegations of Jaffe are in the same vein that Garrison has followed during the past 18 months in his news releases regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. The conspiracy plot outlined by Jaffe is absolutely unworthy of belief and strongly suggests that Garrison is insane.

ACTION: Information volunteered by Mr. Lubic to the Los Angeles Office regarding his contact with Garrison's investigator, Jaffe, will be disseminated to the Department.