



ANNOUN

000000

OPERATION SH

RELEASE

6017

FBI

Date: 12/24/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 ABQ

RE: Newark teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Houston, 1:51 AM, 12/14/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA. Two copies are enclosed for information of Dallas and Newark.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 10) (AM)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (AM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 2) (AM)
- 2 - Houston.

GWK:yk
(7)

ENCLOSURE

DR, new
12/31/63
59 VH. ep
SAC, NIK
 774
 59 VH. ep
 RECEIVED

REC-1

62-109060-2126
 1-2-1964
 DEC 26 1963

EX-114

AR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

December 23, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
November 22, 1963
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER

RE: LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA
Route 2, Box 95A
Warren, Texas

On December 14, 1963, Everette Bond, Assistant Vice President, First Security Bank, Beaumont, Texas, advised that Louis A. Pavia, who resides in Warren, Texas, was in the First Security Bank in Beaumont on November 22, 1963, to obtain a loan from the bank. Bond stated he was the loan officer who handled Pavia's loan and the note is dated November 22, 1963. He stated Pavia has been a customer of that bank for many years.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 20 1972

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.

12/31/63

Airtel

EX-114

To: SAC, Newark REC-1

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 2126

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

Re: Airtel dated 12/24/63, and enclosed LHM on
Louis Anthony Pavia.

Newark is instructed to insure information developed
by your Office is appropriately furnished to the Bureau in a
LHM suitable for dissemination. Information developed as
a result of Newark teletype dated 12/14/63, should, of course,
be included.

- 1 - Houston (62-2115)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)

RDR/sew
(7)

NOTE:

NK by teletype 12/14/63, reported an individual later
identified as Louis Anthony Pavia, had made suspect statements
relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Houston
handled a lead set out by NK and enclosed the results in
referenced LHM. In order that this matter can be appropriately
resolved and consideration given to bringing this to the
attention of appropriate Government Agencies, NK is being
instructed to submit full details to the Bureau. S 21 BH, P3

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

60 JAN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 25
DEC 31 1963
COMM-FBI

J. H. PIR

R. M.

93

FBI

Date: 12/26/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2931)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
~~AFO~~

Enclosed herewith is the original of a letter dated 11/27/63, addressed to WKEE Radio, Huntington, W. Va.

The following investigation was conducted by SA BILL L. KELLEY:

[REDACTED] WKEE Radio, 623 - 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised on 12/13/63 that approximately six months ago a man identifying himself as Doctor ALVIN LANGDON approached the station to put a series of educational tapes on the air as a public service. [REDACTED] said Doctor LANGDON left approximately six tapes as a sample, one of which was entitled "The Day Washington Fell." [REDACTED] listened to two or three of the tapes and although he could not recall anything specifically from the tapes, he turned them down because they did not in his opinion have anything of real value to offer and were in bad taste. The tapes were returned to Doctor LANGDON and he was informed the station would not put them on the air unless he had a sponsor. No more was heard from Doctor LANGDON until a letter was received by the station dated 11/27/63 reminding the station the tape entitled "The Day Washington Fell" had predicted the assassination of the President. [REDACTED] stated he is not acquainted with Doctor LANGDON, knew nothing about him, and had never heard the name prior to the above encounter.

3 - Bureau (Enc 15)
2 - Dallas
2 - Pittsburgh

BLK/bac
(7)

Added to PE CC [REDACTED] REC 8
12-31-63
62-109060-2127
1-2-64
RECEIVED

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M Per [Signature]

C C - Wick

M-12
A review of the Huntington City Directory lists ALVIN O. LANGDON, wife LEETA O. LANGDON, 1745 Washington Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., occupation - music teacher.

[redacted] Credit Bureau, Inc., 916 - 5th Avenue, Huntington, advised on 12/16/63 that her files reflect the following information for ALVIN O. LANGDON, wife LEETA O., residence 1745 Washington Avenue, Huntington. Miss BOBBITT stated LANGDON's present occupation is listed as owner of Langdon Music Center, and former employment, date not shown, is listed as Waverly Mobile Homes, Waverly, Ohio. In addition, LANGDON is listed as owner of Langdon Music Center, 1950 to 1958; owner, West Virginia Academy of Music, 1950 to 1958; administrator of Langdon Children's Center, which is licensed by State of West Virginia; owner, Langdon Gift Shop, 1950 to 1958; owner and administrator, Langdon Children's Home, 1955 to 1957. [redacted] added [her] files also list former activities of LANGDON as owner, Langdon Electronic Tapes; President of National Commission for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Columbus, Ohio; and President, Diazoetic and Speech Correction Center.

[redacted] stated Mrs. LEETA O. LANGDON is employed by the W. T. Grant Company, Huntington. [The overall credit record for LANGDON is listed as slow but satisfactory] and according to [redacted] her files contained no derogatory comments concerning LANGDON's character or activities.

Patrolman JOHN DAVIS, Identification Bureau, Huntington Police Department, advised on 12/16/63 that his files contained no arrest record for LANGDON or his wife.

In view of the information contained in LANGDON's letter to WKKE Radio, particularly his reference to information released by the "Internal Security Department," and because of background set forth above, Bureau permission is requested to interview LANGDON and, if possible, obtain a copy of the above described tape. LHM will be thereafter submitted.



World Youth Council

1745 Washington Avenue
Huntington 4, W. Va.

Telephone
429-3813

PEACE • HONOR • INTEGRITY • BROTHERHOOD

November 27, 1963

WKEE Radio
Huntington, West Virginia

Gentlemen:
Sometime ago we contacted your station hoping to place some of our educational tape recordings on the station as a sponsored program. Your sales representative told us few people were interested in this type of program, and it was impossible to sell the program on the station.

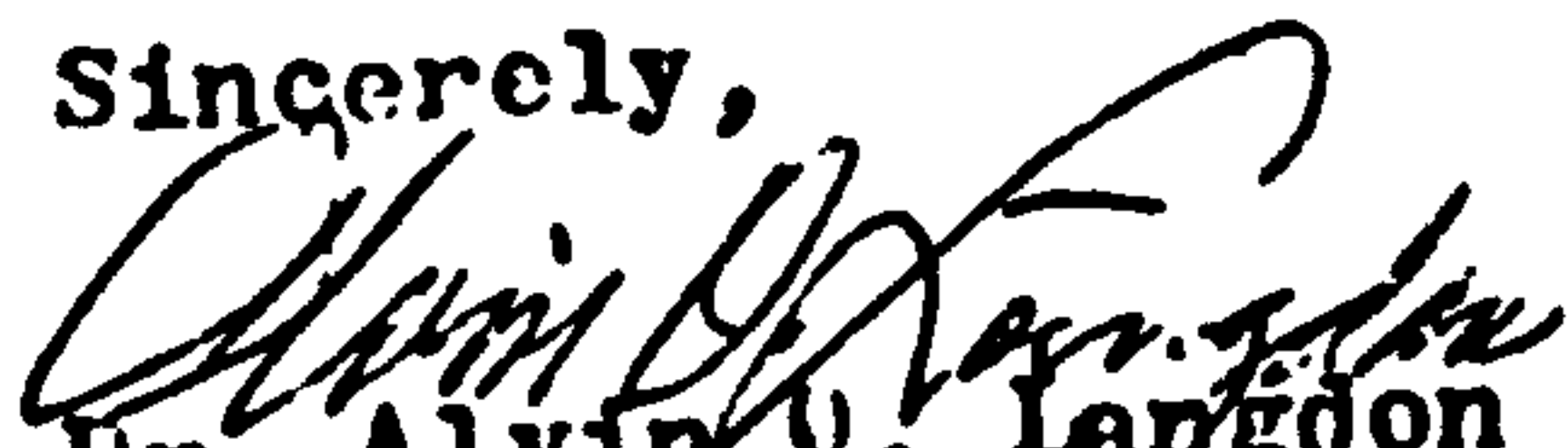
Included in this series of tapes was one titled "THE DAY WASHINGTON FELL". This tape was made for educational purposes more than two years ago and included the prediction of the death of President John F. Kennedy by THREE RIFLE shots people sprawling on the grass; the weeping public; the lowering of the flags; the sirens screaming, and many other details exactly as they happened. The information for this tape was released by the Internal Security department more than two years ago and we prepared the educational series of what could happen in this country.

At the time of rejection of the program by WKEE I personally told your representative that violence would flare anew in this matter regarding race, internal, and other problems and that out of all this would come a situation which would shock the nation into awakening.

Our tape "THE DAY WASHINGTON FELL" was prepared complete with all sound effects and to get the sound we want we actually fired the three rifle shots with a 30-30 and dubbed them into the tape. The only great difference in our tape and the actual events was that we set the scene of the death of Mr. Kennedy in Washington and not in Dallas.

Perhaps we can see now why WYC feels the great need of the education of our people through this series of tapes prepared as an educational feature of WYC.

Sincerely,


Dr. Alvin O. Langdon
International Director

"It is Better To Light A Candle Than To Curse The Darkness"

12/31/63

Airtel

To: SAC, Pittsburgh (62-2931)

From: Director, FBI

62-109060-2127

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; 11/22/63

RePGairtel 12/26/63, enclosing a LHM relating to Dr. Alvin Langdon, which information was furnished by [redacted] WABE Radio, Huntington, West Virginia.

Authority granted to interview Langdon and endeavor to obtain copy of the tape "The Day Washington Fell". During interview you should endeavor to resolve all matters raised by Langdon and submit results in a form suitable for dissemination, including a review of the tape, if pertinent.

For your investigative assistance.

[redacted]

At this time, Bureau files also contained information [redacted]

1 - Dallas

RDR/sew (8)

DEC 31 10 COMM-FBI

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

Domestic Intelligence Division
Crime Records Division

9 JAN 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Rem

PAR
DEC 31 3 10
FBI

119

Airtel to SAC, PG
RE: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

[REDACTED]

Additionally, Bureau files indicate

[REDACTED]

It is not known whether the Langdon referred to above is identical with the individual who contacted with [REDACTED] although it would appear they are identical. Bureau files fail to reflect any information identical with Lecta O. Langdon.

Bureau files fail to reflect any information identical with the "World Youth Council" 1745 Washington Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia.

[REDACTED]

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

NOTE:

PG in re airtel stated that [redacted] advised on 12/13/63 that approximately six months ago a man identifying himself as Dr. Alvin Langdon endeavored to have his radio station put on a series of educational tapes as a public service. [redacted] stated Langdon left approximately six tapes as a sample, one of which was entitled, "The Day Washington Fell". [redacted] turned these tapes down as he did not feel they were of any value, and he heard nothing further from Langdon until receipt of a letter from Langdon dated 11/27/63. In this letter, Langdon reminded the station that the tape he had previously left off at the station, "The Day Washington Fell", had predicted the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] could furnish nothing further concerning Langdon. Local Huntington, West Virginia, credit and criminal checks reflect one Alvin O. Langdon and wife Lecta O. Langdon residing at 1745 Washington Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia. No criminal record or credit information of value detected other than the indication that this Langdon was a music teacher.

The letter sent by Langdon is on the letterhead of the "~~World Youth Council~~", 1745 Washington Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia. In this letter, Langdon states that the only difference in his prediction on the tape "The Day Washington Fell", was that the actual events of President Kennedy's assassination were at a different scene.

Pittsburgh requested authority to interview Langdon in view of the allegations made by him and particularly to the fact that he made some reference to the information for this tape being released by the "Internal Security Department" more than two years previously. While it appears the individual who contacted [redacted] is identical with the above Alvin O. Langdon on which the Bureau has several references, it is still felt we have the obligation and responsibility to check this matter out thoroughly and discharge our responsibilities by disseminating this information to interested Agencies. Therefore it is felt authority to interview Langdon should be granted.

FBI

REC-1

Date: 12/30/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758) - P -

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT *John F.*
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: Dallas)

Re Dallas airtel to Cincinnati 12/27/63, requesting information in insert covering interview of GEORGE L. SANDIDGE, Aka. George Sanders, be incorporated in LHM for dissemination.

Enclosed for Bureau are original and three copies of LHM regarding SANDIDGE. A copy of this LHM is being furnished to the Secret Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, and a copy is also being furnished to the Dallas FBI Office.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Cincinnati (1 - 62-2758)
- (1 - 100-14349)

The investigation at Cincinnati on 12/22/63, was conducted by SAS THOMAS B. ESTEP and AUBREY C. LEWIS.

TBE:jas
(6)

ENCLOSURE

*rec'd. to Lyson
1/2/64*

EX-114

REC-1

62 109000 -2128

JAN 2 1964

Approved: _____

93

Sent _____

M

Per _____

60 JAN 3 1964

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 30, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

GEORGE L. SANDIDGE, Aka.
George Sanders,
5701 Maphet Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio

At 11:55 p.m., December 21, 1963, an individual giving his name as "George Sanders," 5701 Maphet Street, Cincinnati, telephone 271-0002, telephonically advised the Cincinnati FBI Office that he had information that Oswald did not kill the late president and that Oswald was a dupe for "them." He stated that President Johnson was "in the same boat;" that he, Sanders, is a Negro and that the late president was killed because of fighting for civil rights. Sanders refused to give any specific information, but insisted he possessed information which would establish that Oswald could not have done the killing. The City Directory shows George Sandidge living at that address.

On December 22, 1963, Mr. George L. Sandidge, 5701 Maphet Street, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio, furnished the following information:

He telephoned the Cincinnati FBI Office last night because he had been talking to several former U. S. Marines who told him that the type of gun that killed the president "can't be shot that fast off target and on target again," according to one of them, the other saying "it was too fast shooting for one man as no bolt-action type of gun could be shot that fast on a moving man off target and on target." When asked the identities of the two former Marines, Sandidge said he does not know their names, but one he met on the 13th floor of the Veterans Administration Hospital while visiting there recently and discussing the

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 26 1972

assassination; the other being a former U. S. Marine who lives across the street, his name not recalled, with whom he had been discussing the matter last night.

Here Mrs. Evelyn Sandidge came into the room and said that her husband, George Sandidge, is still drunk and was very drunk the previous evening when he called the FBI Office after drinking at 5701 Maphet Street with a neighbor. Her comment was that "George doesn't know what he is talking about, and if he hadn't been drunk he wouldn't have called the FBI." She stated "he is just going by other persons' opinions and these other persons didn't know anything about it. Tomorrow when he gets sober he will not know anything about this."

Mr. Sandidge commented, "I got the protection of God." He was obviously angry at his wife, but calmed down after being told that drunk or sober he was entitled to his opinion. Sandidge stated that he did not know either Jack L. Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald or anything about them prior to the assassination, and has no actual knowledge on the assassination except what he has read in the papers and seen on television; that he has no personal knowledge on anything about the assassination, but that it is his theory that Oswald was a decoy and that Ruby knew something about the matter. He also said that the man who was holding Oswald when Ruby shot him did not move one bit to shove Oswald out of the way of Ruby, as he had watched this on television.

Sandidge was obviously still under the influence of drinking at the time of interview. His wife confirmed that he does not know anything about the assassination, but when drunk as he was last night and is today he thinks and does things he would not do if sober; that he was drinking in the house yesterday evening with the neighbor and both of them were drunk.

Sandidge is male Negro, married, and employed as a porter for the National Cash Register Company.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI,
AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS
ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE
AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

F B I

REC 80

Date: 12/31/63

ENCLOSURE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)
**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)**

62-109060-2129

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau 12/23/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas Office are ten copies and three copies, respectively, of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above letter: "ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO, AF 12 689 465."

Investigation in this case was conducted by SA RAYMOND F. HOYLE on 12/30 and 31/63.

In view of the [redacted] of Mrs. GLADYS FAZIO, the mother of ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO, no attempt was made to interview her concerning the statement, "I have evidence", in the letter sent to Dyess Air Force Base as reflected in referenced Dallas airtel.

An extra copy of this letterhead memorandum is furnished Dallas in order that they may disseminate it to OSI, Dyess Air Force Base.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10)
- 3 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 3)
- 1 - Newark

62-109060-2129

RPH:lp
(7)

ENCLOSURE
E. C. WICE

REC 30

12 JAN 2 1964

68 JAN 10 1964 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
December 31, 1963

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

RE: ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO
AF 12 603 465

On December 30, 1963, John De Mauro, Records Officer,
Paramus, New Jersey Police Department, advised that records of
that department reflect that on July 31, 1956, Gladys Fazio, age
thirty-nine, 303 Herbert Place, Paramus, New Jersey.

Records of the Paramus, New Jersey Police Department,
further reflect that on July 21, 1963, Mrs. Gladys Fazio, 303
Herbert Place, Paramus, New Jersey, notified the police that
she [REDACTED]. Subsequent investigation indicated
there was no basis, in fact, for this statement. Investigation
further reflected that a Mrs. John A. Hurley, 15 Elbert Court,
Ramsey, New Jersey, was Mrs. Fazio's [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and that she had also received a phone call from
Mrs. Fazio on that date reflecting that Mrs. Fazio [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hackensack,
New Jersey, who examined Mrs. Fazio, advised that she had been
a patient in the [REDACTED]
on at least one occasion and was a patient at the [REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 26 1972

ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO
AF 12 633 465

This document contains neither recommendations nor 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.

FBI

Date: Dec. 31, 1963

REC 30
PPR

- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Portland teletype 12/30/63.

On December 30, 1963, Mr. RICHARD S. MC CULLY, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, LBJ White House, Texas, contacted SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON and advised that a Miss ELIZABETH CATHERINE CRONIN, 1457 Exchange Street, Astoria, Oregon, was at the Eureka Motel, Johnson City, Texas. He stated that Miss CRONIN arrived in Johnson City on December 30, 1963, by bus from Austin, Texas. He advised that she had stopped at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in Austin prior to her travel to Johnson City. He advised that Miss CRONIN traveled by plane from Portland, Oregon, to Austin, Texas, with intention of warning President JOHNSON concerning information that she had received "television messages relating to assassination of President KENNEDY." He stated that Miss CRONIN named RUSSELL R. YATES, also known as RADOVICH, a former employer of Miss CRONIN, as being "behind" the assassination of KENNEDY.

According to McCULLY, Miss CRONIN worked for YATES at Portland, Oregon, from 1927 to 1929 at which time YATES was operating the National Professional Bureau, a secretarial service in the Selling Building, Portland, Oregon. McCULLY said that Miss CRONIN claims to have a 12th grade education and her only living relative is a brother, EDWARD C. CRONIN, who resides at an unknown address in Sacramento, California, and is a retired cook.

- 3 Bureau
- 2 cc. Dallas
- 2 cc. Portland (89-21)
- 1 San Antonio
- GWHC:JMW

EX 104

Schultz
62-109060-2136
6-PPR

8 JAN 3 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

22 JAN 2 1964

SA 105-2909

Mr. McCULLY stated that Miss CRONIN was to leave Johnson City by bus at 10:30 P. M., December 30, 1963, or 10:35 A. M., December 31, 1963, to return to Astoria, Oregon, via Austin, Texas.

Mr. McCULLY described Miss CRONIN as:

DOB:	August 29, 1898, Black Bear, Idaho
Height:	5'4"
Weight:	125
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Blue
Dress:	Well dressed and unemployed

Mr. McCULLY described Miss CRONIN as a "mild mental case," and that apparently she was having hallucinations. He stated he was successful in convincing Miss CRONIN that the information that she had in her possession would be passed on to the proper authorities and she made no further effort to go to the LBJ White House.

On December 30, 1963, Lt. GEORGE PHIFER, Criminal Investigative Division, Austin Police Department, was immediately advised by SA CARLSON of the above information at which time he stated he would make appropriate arrangements to cover her activities while in Austin.

In view of the fact that Secret Service furnished this information to the FBI, no dissemination is being made to the Secret Service.

LEAD

THE PORTLAND OFFICE

At Astoria, Oregon, will identify RUSSELL R. YATES, aka. RADOVICH, who, at the present time, resides at the Commercial Hotel.

J.C. REC 30
30
F B I

Date: 12/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L A I R M A I L
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to San Antonio 12/27/63 enclosing a letter-
head memorandum to Dallas containing investigation relating
to JACK NICHOLAS PAYTON and EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY
and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/18/63 in
above-captioned case.

For the Bureau's information, rerep on pages 215
to 250 contained considerable investigation concerning
JACK NICHOLAS PAYTON and EUGENE ALPHONSUS O'DOHERTY in-
cluding an interview with PAYTON. TEXAS
Ch

It was suggested in the administrative pages of
rerep that entire referenced report be disseminated to
U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and
it is again suggested that this be done and that the Bureau
also authorize dissemination of this report to U. S. Secret
Service, Dallas, Texas.

- ③ - Bureau
 - 1 - Cincinnati (62-2758) (Info)
 - 1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Info)
 - 1 - Dallas
- RPG:gmf
(6) C.C. Wick

REC 307-109060-2131

4. JAN 2 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 89-43

It is further suggested that in the event such dissemination is authorized by the Bureau that the letterhead memorandum of the San Antonio Office dated December 11, 1963, be disseminated also with a cover letter advising that this letterhead memorandum supplements information contained on pages 215 to 250 of rerep.

Copies of this airtel being furnished Cincinnati and San Antonio for their information.

*Subject
1-13
1-8*

*Done
1-10-64*

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

January 14, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109060) - 2131

REC-124

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

ReDLreport of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-18-63, SAairtel dated 12-11-63, DLairtel dated 12-31-63, and CIAirtel dated 1-7-64. All of the above communications in part contained information relating to Jack Nicholas Payton and Eugene Alphonsus O'Doherty.

For the information of receiving offices rerep of SA Gemberling and the letterhead memorandum submitted by the San Antonio Office dated 12-11-63, have been disseminated to Secret Service headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Dallas should furnish a copy of SA Gemberling's report as well as a copy of the letterhead memorandum submitted by San Antonio to Secret Service locally.

- 1 - San Antonio (89-67)
- 1 - Cincinnati (62-2758)
- 1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
- 1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett

MAILED 20
JAN 13 1964

RDR:cfs
(8)

NOTE: SA Gemberling's report consisting of some 354 pages contains the results of investigation with respect to allegations received against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald. While much of this information has been previously submitted in letterhead memorandum form it is felt this composite volume of Bureau investigation might be of service to Secret Service locally in Dallas, therefore, Dallas is being instructed to furnish copy of this report to Secret Service.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

The letterhead memorandum from San Antonio referred to above supplements information contained in SA Gemberling's report and is also being furnished to Secret Service and related to investigation of Payton and O'Doherty one of a number of individuals alleged to have made suspect statements against President Kennedy.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials: [Signature], [Signature], [Signature]

December 30, 1963

Mr. C. R. Smith
President
American Airlines
633 Third Avenue
New York 17, New York

REC'D
FBI
READING ROOM
DEC 31 11 29 AM '63

Dear Mr. Smith:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and, through you, Mr. Ralph Radcliffe and Mr. Walter H. Hagen for your splendid cooperation in connection with our investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. Without the services you so thoughtfully rendered, our operations would have been

all

hampered considerably.

MAILED 11
DEC 31 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-115

62-107060-2132

JAN 2 1964

REC 55
leh

1 - Dallas (89-43)
Reurairtel 12-21-63

NOTE: Bufiles indicate cordial relations with Mr. Smith. Our last outgoing letter was 9/18/62.

CJJ:dll
(6) *dll*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JAN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- *W.C. Sullivan*
- *W.H. Clegg*
- *W.A. Rorer*
- *B.D.*
- *W.C.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

DATE: 12/31/63

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-1639)

- P -

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
(Deceased) - VICTIM
CR.
OO: Dallas

Rerep SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, 12/11/63, Dallas.

There are enclosed two (2) copies each of four (4) documents obtained by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN from Chief J. E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, as follows:

- (1) Letter, 12/19/63, from Chief of Police J. E. CURRY to City Manager ELGIN CRULL with attached undated report (letter) of Chief CURRY covering his activities in connection with visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, 11/22/63.
- (2) Chronological report of events prior to, during and after the assassination of President KENNEDY, the shooting(s) of officer J. D. TIPPIT and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the apprehension of JACK RUBY, compiled by Assistant Chief CHARLES BATCHELOR and Deputy Chiefs GEORGE L. LUMPKIN and M. W. STEVENSON, Dallas Police Department.
- (3) Undated letter of Assistant Chief CHARLES BATCHELOR to Chief CURRY, with attached assignment sheets (police personnel) in connection with the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, 11/22/63.
- (4) Report of Dallas Police Department "Investigation of the Operational Security Involving the Transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, November 24, 1963"

1cc CRTa

(2) - Bureau (RM) (Enclosures 8)
2 - Dallas
GCT:gj
(4)

700 3 15 63 511 P.M. 162-104660 - UNREC
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964
REC'D REC-16
E-114
JAN 17 1964
ENCLOSURE
700 3 15 63 511 P.M.

74 JAN 30 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD *JWC*

DATE: 12/20/63

FROM : W. D. GRIFFITH *W.D.G.*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Pursuant to the Laboratory's request, the camera used to take the 8mm movies of the assassination has been received in the Laboratory from the Dallas Office. This is a Bell and Howell Zoomatic 8mm motion picture camera and is the property of Abraham Zapruder.

It has been determined that the normal operating speed of this camera is 18 1/3 frames per second. This is somewhat faster than the normal standard speed of 16 frames per second. While, as indicated in earlier memoranda, it is not possible to establish accurately the moment of impact of the first and second bullets, applying the above camera speed of 18 1/3 frames per second to the film pictures of the assassination, the best estimate of the elapsed time between the first and third shots lies between approximately five and six seconds. It is noted that the President's car moves behind a signboard at about the time of the first shot, and the President's movements during this period are not observable. However, he begins to fall forward immediately upon emerging from behind the sign.

ACTION:

Dallas is being appropriately advised by Laboratory report.

W.D.G.
EW:IWC:mwf/dmg

- 62-109060
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Rosen (Att: Mr. Schutz)
- 1-Mr. Sullivan (Att: Mr. E. T. Turner)

JWC

REC-39 *62-109060-213*

25 JAN 3 1964

W.D.G.

58 JAN 7 1964 *93*

F B

D 12/19/63

the follow

in place of

TEL

(Priority) Method of Mailing

(157-1011)

(157-2001)

ED J. ... Dwight Allen
son, ... Allen, Dwight
en Long, John A. Wilson
SPECIAL AGENT
(SF)

ed 12/19/63

enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information concerning the subject. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum for each office receiving this communication.

The letterhead memorandum are being disseminated to the Secret Service in Chicago, Illinois

- 3-Bureau
- 1-Dallas (Info)
- 1-Houston (Info)
- 1-El Paso (Info)
- 1-Oklahoma (Enc. 2) (Info)
- 2-San Francisco (Enc. 2) (157-202)
- 1-San Antonio (Enc. 2) (Info)
- 1-Dallas (Info)
- 1-Dallas (Enc. 2) (Info)

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-15

NOT RECORDED
10 JAN 2 1964

2134

JAN 5

93



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 19, 1963

LLOYD JOHN WILSON,
Also known as Dwight Allen Wilson,
Dwight A. ~~Allen~~, Dwight Allen Long,
John A. Wilson

At approximately 8:45 a.m., December 19, 1963, Lloyd John Wilson telephonically contacted a Chicago newspaper to advise that he was then in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) building at Chicago, Illinois, and planned to surrender himself to the FBI because of his involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Immediately thereafter, Wilson was intercepted by FBI Agents as he was preparing to enter the Chicago Office of that agency.

Wilson was interviewed and furnished the following information:

In August, 1963, Wilson returned to the San Francisco, California, area from Texas where he had been visiting relatives. Wilson was at that time employed by the Aragon Engineering Company, Santa Clara, California, and resided at 853 El Camino, Santa Clara, California. During this same period, he is believed to have resided for a time at 686 El Camino Real, San Jose, California.

During the latter part of August, 1963, Wilson began to plan an organization to be known as ~~DAW~~-White Resistance Army. The DAW stood for the initials of the name Dwight Allen Wilson by which name Wilson was known since his childhood. According to Wilson, his organization, in many respects, adheres to the principles and aims of the American Nazi Party (ANP). Wilson advised that he did not personally belong to the ANP but had many associates among members of that group and has a strong personal regard for George Lincoln Rockwell, the founder and organizer of the ANP. Wilson advised that he has heard Rockwell

LLOYD JOHN WILSON

speak on various occasions. Wilson's organization was conceived to combat the rise of certain racial groups which rise he felt was epitomized by the "March on Washington." Wilson filled a notebook setting forth the aims, objectives, and rules of his organization but never actually recruited any members.

During this same period, the latter part of August, 1963, Wilson wrote a threatening letter to President John F. Kennedy but never mailed this letter.

At about this same time, Wilson learned from two unidentified friends, ANP members, in San Francisco, California, that a man named Oswald, first name unknown, was deeply antagonistic toward President Kennedy and had stated intentions of assassinating the President. These individuals further advised Wilson that Oswald was "communistic" and therefore was not completely sympathetic to all of the aims of the ANP. Wilson, desirous of making contact with Oswald, got in touch with an unidentified friend living in San Jose, California. This friend, according to Wilson, was "pro-Castro" and possibly had "communist sympathies." The friend, upon learning of Wilson's desire to meet Oswald, put Wilson in touch with a member of the Communist Party (CP) at San Francisco, California. This latter individual advised Wilson that he would arrange a meeting between Wilson and Oswald and that Oswald would be in the San Francisco area in the near future.

During the last week of August, 1963, or possibly the first day or two in September, 1963, Wilson was advised by his friend in San Jose, California, that Oswald was, in fact, in San Francisco and a meeting could be arranged during the course of a wrestling match held at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. Wilson recalled that the headline wrestlers on this particular wrestling card were: Ray Stevens, Don DeNucci (phonetic) or Carl Gotch (phonetic). Wilson stated that there is only one wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco each month.

On the designated date, Wilson, accompanied by his San Jose friend, went to the Cow Palace where the friend pointed out Oswald at a point near the north gate. Wilson then introduced himself to Oswald and complimented him on his ambition to assassinate President Kennedy. Wilson and Oswald went to the

LLOYD JOHN WILSON

second level balcony of the Cow Palace to continue their discussion. Wilson gave Oswald an envelope containing one \$1,000 bill, saying "This is a gift to help you in your mission. Do it in Texas if possible." He then told Oswald that the date and manner of carrying out the assassination was left to Oswald's discretion. Immediately thereafter, Oswald departed and Wilson states he had had no further contact in any way with Oswald since that one meeting.

Wilson indicated he obtained the \$1,000 bill in the following manner: He contributed \$250 of his own money. He secured \$350 from his friend in San Jose, California, and the remaining \$400 was given by his two friends who were members of the ANP at San Francisco. Because Wilson did not desire to carry a large number of small denomination bills, he requested and secured from his ANP friends one \$1,000 bill for which he returned the \$1,000 in smaller bills.

Wilson continued his employment at the Aragon Engineering Company, Santa Clara, California, until September 12, 1963. He said that at about this time he had decided to discontinue his efforts in organizing the DAW-White Resistance Army group since he believed that the formulation of such a group would inevitably lead to large scale violence which he indicated he did not desire. Wilson left the San Francisco area in the middle of September, 1963, and went to Yakima, Washington. At Spokane, Washington, on October 29, 1963, Wilson was interviewed by a Mr. Sheridan of the Secret Service. He stated that he furnished Mr. Sheridan all of the information concerning his abortive organization but did not tell Mr. Sheridan anything of his meeting with Oswald or his contribution of money toward the furtherance of Oswald's assassination plans. On the same date, in the Secret Service office, Spokane, Washington, Wilson was interviewed by an Agent of the FBI regarding his Selective Service status. Wilson had not registered for the Selective Service since he was planning to enlist in the Air Force and did not realize he was required to register. Following this interview, Wilson did register for Selective Service in Yakima, Washington, and was sent from there to Spokane, Washington, to complete his induction into the Air Force. He was inducted into

LLOYD JOHN WILSON

the Air Force on October 31, 1963, and immediately sent to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, Wilson requested an interview with his commanding officer, Major Lawrence Tate, 3709 Squadron, Flight 1452. He requested permission from Tate to attend the funeral of President Kennedy and when asked the reason for his request informed Tate of his prior anti-government feelings and beliefs, including details concerning the organization DAW-White Resistance Army. During this interview, Wilson denied to Major Tate any participation in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Wilson advised that he had spoken to the following Air Force personnel concerning his "troubles in San Francisco" but had not furnished information concerning his part in the assassination: P. A. Malloy, Jr., presently attending Air Police School, Lackland Air Force Base; J. L. Hodge, presently attending Aircraft Maintenance School, Air Force Base at Amarillo, Texas; and, W. R. McKay, whose present whereabouts are unknown but who was a member of Flight 1452 and a co-trainee of Wilson.

On December 12, 1963, Wilson, together with several other men from his detachment, arrived at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, for assignment to that base. On December 13, 1963, Wilson was advised by his commanding officer at Chanute Field that he was to be sent to the hospital for certain tests after which he would probably be given a discharge as a "security risk." Wilson said he had been admitted to the hospital and examined by several doctors following which on December 17, 1963, he had been given an honorable discharge from the United States Air Force. Among Wilson's effects were certain Air Force records among which was a report from the United States Air Force Hospital, Chanute Air Force Base, on the physical condition of AB Lloyd J. Wilson, AF 19777251. This report contained the notation "schizoid personality with strong paranoid trends." The report further reflected "He is considered disqualified for return to full duty under AFM 160-1, Section 77, paragraph b and a recommendation of administrative discharge." This report was signed by Clyde V. Martin, Captain, United States Air Force Medical Corps, Chief, Department, Neuro-Psychiatry Physical Profile Officer.

LLOYD JOHN WILSON

A preliminary inquiry at Chanute Air Force Base has reflected that the Air Force was in receipt of a Secret Service investigative report pertaining to Wilson.

Wilson advised that he arrived in Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 11:00 p.m. on the night of December 18, 1963. He said he planned to advise the FBI office of his contribution to Oswald on the morning of December 19, 1963, and because of this decided to have one last "night on the town."

During the course of the interview with Wilson, he indicated that his reason for furnishing the information to the FBI was to "protect him in the future" if President Johnson were to be assassinated. He said he felt that he would be released after furnishing the information set forth above and that should President Johnson be assassinated in the future, the fact that he had voluntarily furnished information concerning his contribution to Oswald would tend to preclude any arrest and/or conviction of him for the assassination of President Johnson.

Wilson indicated he was extremely irate over his discharge from the United States Air Force. He said that he had intended to make the Air Force his career and felt that he was serving the United States Government well in his capacity as an airman. He said that during his enlistment in the Air Force he had no longer entertained his animosity toward the United States Government although he still believed that our form of government was wrong. He said that since his discharge he felt he would return to the San Francisco area where, in all probability, he would reinstitute the DAW-White Resistance Army. He said he had no specific plans concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson since he did not know enough of the present President. He said that should President Johnson continue in the same course as regards to racial matters as his predecessor, John F. Kennedy, that it was possible he might consider the assassination of President Johnson to be necessary for the good of the United States.

Wilson did not specify all of the changes in government which he desired accomplished but specifically mentioned that his form of government would not tolerate free speech or freedom of the press. He further indicated that this form of government

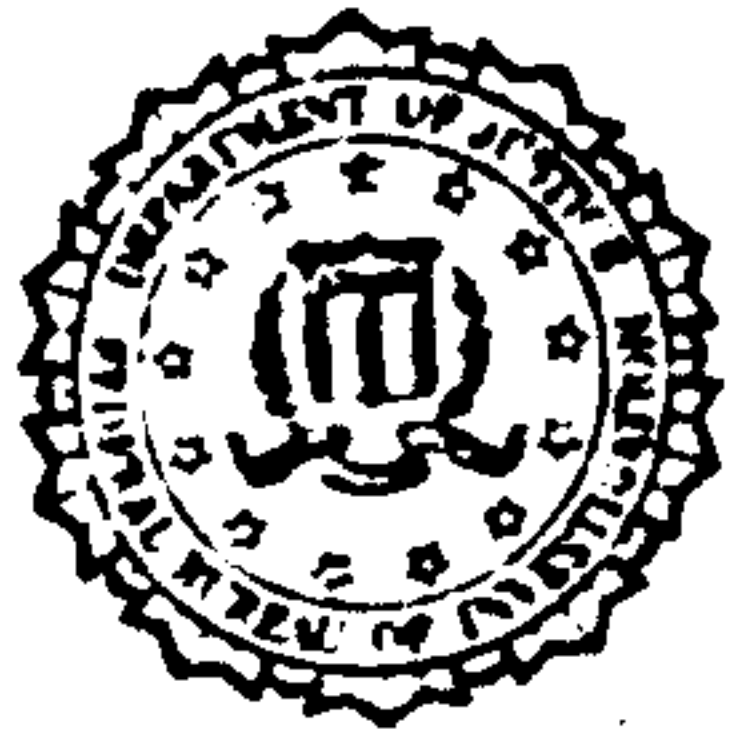
LLOYD JOHN WILSON

would allow no opposition and would have no hesitancy in killing persons who did not conform to the standards of his belief. Wilson pointed out that there were numerous individuals in this country who shared his beliefs and quoted George Lincoln Rockwell as stating that by 1975 "this country would be his." Wilson also stated that by 1975 "the Swastika would be flying over the United States."

While undergoing training in the Air Force, Wilson qualified as an outstanding marksman with a carbine rifle.

Wilson stated that he personally would probably not assassinate anyone but felt that certain people should be killed. He said he would not hesitate to assist someone to kill such persons. He added that he knew many individuals whose names he did not disclose who were proficient in the manufacture and use of bombs, explosives, and firearms and who could be called upon by him to utilize their knowledge on his behalf. At no time during his interview would Wilson disclose the identities of any of his associates who were involved either in his negotiations with Oswald or any organizations opposing the government of the United States.

On a complaint signed by Joseph E. Noonan, Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, Wilson was taken into custody by the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department on December 19, 1963. He will be held for psychiatric examination by local authorities.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 19, 1963

Title Lloyd John Wilson, also known as
Dwight Allen Wilson, Dwight A.
Allen, Dwight Allen Long, John A.
Wilson

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned
as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information in
the past.

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.

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

21 December 1963
Bonita, California

Federal Bureau of Investigation
San Diego, California, Office

FOR: Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am forwarding to you a letter I received concerning a poem I wrote "On the Death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy" which appeared in the Congressional Record, 4 December 1963. I am also enclosing a copy of the poem in order that you may have it as a point of reference when you read the letter I received from Mr. (assumedly) Dupres of Lexington, Kentucky. In spite of the fact that I am not looking under rocks for extremists who might, at some later date become an Adolf Hitler or an Oswald, I do feel I am an aware American. I do of course realize that your bureau is concerned with the identity of those who hold strong anti-administration views. The person who sent me the enclosed letter is no doubt a conscientious and sincere, if greatly misguided, American. I nevertheless do not know how strong his anti-administration sentiments are, and to what act they might move him at a later date. It is, of course, your business to determine that. I do not wish to be over-zealous, and would hate to reflect doubt on the Americanism of anyone. I do, however, read hate, thorough and adamant, throughout this letter, directed particularly to the persons of the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.

I should not like to have either the Attorney General or the Chief Justice travel to Lexington and find the sentiments of Mr. Dupres manifesting themselves in any direct action against the persons of the Attorney General or the Chief Justice.

I sincerely appreciate the attention and confidence I hope this letter will receive.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Hurley
Mrs. Charles A. Hurley
4809 Birchbark Lane
Bonita, California

CONFIDENTIAL

32 DEC 08 1963

ml
ack 1-2-64 DT P/cen
Encl: (2)
cc:
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-105

REC-15 62 10 21
22 DEC 30 1963
1/3/64
CONFIDENTIAL

Lexington, Ky.
December 10, 1963

Mrs. Linda Hurley
6155 Dalhart Street
La Mesa, California

Dear Mrs. Hurley: As lovely, idyllic and imaginative as is your poem, "On the Death of John F. Kennedy", one is still moved to recall certain stark facts. Although it does not seem possible that anyone's heart would be black enough not to experience grief over this tragedy, there is still danger of forsaking all reason in an orgy of sentimentality. There are well-known, historical, documented facts that should be faced before we all go to pieces in an emotional binge.

1. A "martyr" is one who voluntarily suffers or gives his life for a cause. The President was not on this trip to lay his head on the block. Everyone knows he was on a political trip to help insure his own re-election, and subsequently in the years to come, the election of his brothers. That he met a rendezvous with death unexpectedly does not remotely resemble "martyrdom". The trip was pure political strategy, undertaken I understand, against the advice of many people.
2. The current, almost hysterical, wave to deify, sanctify and glorify this mortal man is a sin against God.
3. You mention the Berlin Wall and Saigon. Who has wept for the millions sealed behind this Wall, (unchallenged, unprotected by the New Frontier) into a hell on earth? Where, oh where, was his "humanity" in accepting passively, the erection of this Wall of perfidy? Who in the White House wept for the tortured young boy, shot down in his effort to escape from the hell of East Berlin, and who lay dying for hours until the Communists dragged his dead body back into hell?
Who has wept for Diem, or the real American-soldier "martyrs" who have died in South Vietnam? What expression of sympathy has come from Washington to Mde. Nhu over the execution of her husband and brother?
Who wept for the two men killed, the many students actually tortured in Oxford, Mississippi by Robert Kennedy's "marshalls"? Who wept? They just said it was a "mistake" - and that was that.
What tears flowed from the White House over the slaughtered Cubans they betrayed, and admitted they betrayed, in the Bay of Pigs tragedy?
What tears flowed for the murdered Dutch New Guineans as President Kennedy actually congratulated this wee nation for their good luck over havin' been subjugated by Communist Sukarno of Indonesia?
Whose tears flowed for the millions of non-Communist slaves in Russia when President Kennedy actually cabled Khrushchev congratulations over the 44th anniversary of the Communist take-over of Russia? (This delightful news item was actually in the newspapers.)

Proper respect and sane and decent grief and mourning - yes. Sticky sentimentality - no. Other blood has flowed: innocent blood: sins of omission are sometimes as great as sins of commission. Irony reached its zenith in the spectacles of Justice Warren reading a eulogy and Robert Kennedy at his brother's grave. The former has overturned the conviction of countless Communists who now roam the nation at will: the latter has not forced the Communist Party to register and could have expelled Communist in America behind bars or deported if he so willed. While certain elites strive ingenuously to convict a whole nation of guilt - are these two so callous, spiritually blind that they feel no prick of conscience or guilt?

Dr. Calver said he personally does not favor the use of anticoagulant drugs for such a purpose.

On the Death of John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 4, 1963

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, each of us has responded in his own way to the dramatic event of November 22. One of my constituents in the city of La Mesa, Calif., sent me some especially moving poetry which seeks to suggest the magnitude of our loss in the death of President Kennedy.

Author of the following lines is Mrs. Linda Hurry, of 6155 Dalhart Street, La Mesa, Calif.:

ON THE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

CITIZENSHIP

The Texas of Roman-Mexico
Of oil and land and limousines
And barons with castles
And four-horned critters
Came to this desert—the silver silver
In the November Sunday
The bullet that fell
The man who voluntarily
To give his life
And a city of a million
And a people of a million
In every part of the land
Of every race and multitude
And humanity wept
The children wept
And the bankers wept
And the statesmen wept
Rivers of tears,
To wash away

The blood the bullet brought
The bullet in the brain of the man whose
name was hope.

Weep not for him, but weep for me
And for all the funny letter-words like
NATO, SEATO, and U.N.,

And for the black-skinned people
And the white-skinned people
And the slant-eyed people
For the people of the cross and
The people of the star with six points.
Wrap the coffin in the red, white, and blue
flag.

That was his banner.
Let this be his shroud
Sound the salute not with cannon
Sound it instead with his own ringing words
For his words were hope
And his way was truth
And his manner was bold and his gift was
manifold.

It did not belong to him —
The life the madman took.
It belonged, in part, to me
For I am an American
And he was my President.
He was not the President of the man who
killed him for he was no real American —

Just some sick, sad, soul,
Some self-appointed Judas
With a mind incompetent
To comprehend
Even the ugly theory he embraces
And should he die a million deaths
And each with endless agony
He could not repay the loss
Nor could he heal the wound.
Oh, what is justice now,
The only justice is the future
And the burden we all bear

To mold our world as
Would the man we mourn.
So let us do our mourning
As we build
Our mourning as we play
Our monument of living, acting faith
To this man who left his mark
Upon our land.
You cannot bury a soul
You cannot murder an ideal.
You cannot assassinate man's will to be free.
You cannot kill us all.
I love my bleeding
Nation even more
In mourning there is solidarity
In dedication there is
Resolute strength
To mold the future with
Integrity
For words remembered
Shout their living challenge
And death gives way to martyrdom.
The only vengeance for
This grievous hour
Is what our Nation is
And will become.

We'll Believe It When It Happens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 4, 1963

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there are immediate practical doubts that the public raises concerning the validity of President Johnson's announced policy of control of Federal spending.

Public doubts are well expressed in an editorial in this morning's Chicago Tribune, which I insert into the RECORD at this point:

WE'LL BELIEVE IT WHEN IT HAPPENS

With a \$10 billion deficit for the current fiscal year in the making, Lyndon Johnson has moved to put into practice his initial pledge as President that "thrift and frugality" are to govern Federal spending. He has ordered the Secretary of Defense and Budget Director to remove excess Federal employees and to keep "crest consciousness" in mind in military and civilian spending.

The looming deficit is a legacy from the Kennedy administration. Mr. Johnson will be presenting the first budget of his own making in January, covering the fiscal year which starts next July 1. When this budget is submitted, there will be some basis for judging the depth and effectiveness of the new President's desire to hobble the unlimited expansion of Government.

Mr. Johnson indicated yesterday that he would submit a budget \$3 billion under that which Mr. Kennedy would have proposed. But, as no one has disclosed the total of the intended Kennedy budget, it is impossible at this point to say whether spending is to be reduced substantially from the deficit level of the present year.

Fiscal prudence and economy, as Mr. Johnson has pledged, are worthy terms, but the reality will become manifest only as they are translated into practice. To order officers of Government to cut payrolls and costs is one thing, as familiar experience not only in Washington but in Springfield and Chicago attests. To make such exhortations produce tangible gains in savings and in curbing inflation is something else, which we will be prepared to believe when it happens.

Magr. William G. Ryan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 4, 1963

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, one of our finest educators, in all phases of education, the Rt. Rev. Magr. William G. Ryan, of Seton Hill College, delivered a sermon on the 24th of November 1963 worthy of the attention of all men of good will.

The good Sister Serafina expressed much better than I can when she said

The thoughts expressed in these few pages have a very direct bearing on the formation of citizens devoted to God and country, who strive to make real the ideals to which America has dedicated itself. They come from a generous heart, the heart of a faithful Christian, and a priestly priest with love for all men, and with justice toward none. This is why I should like to make the content of this brief discourse available to our readers as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully include attached sermon by the Rt. Rev. Magr. William G. Ryan, Ph.D., president of Seton Hill College, as a part of this day's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SERMON DELIVERED BY RT. REV. MGR. WILLIAM G. RYAN

The address which is according to God leads to repentance—If you repent, you

One hundred years ago last Tuesday Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg address. In less than 300 words he said what American freedom and equality meant him and should mean to all Americans year and a half later an assassin's bullet made him a martyr to the cause to which he had dedicated himself. The whole world wept; but only death and history could give the meaning of Lincoln's life. Only the respect of history could show the grandeur of the things for which Lincoln lived and to which he dedicated himself without reservation.

Now we and our Nation and all men who love freedom are weeping for the death of another President. This President also a victim of hatred—hatred aroused primarily by his dedication to the cause of rights, in other words the cause of equality and freedom. We do well to weep, as I say; but we will do better if we weep the right reasons.

We cannot help feeling, for instance, John Kennedy's work was only begun but upon reflection, I think this is not thinking. A man's work in life may be viewed in two different ways. In one way his work is his own salvation, and in other way it is his contribution to the world. For his salvation, God provides, and God knows when this work is done. St. Peter writes, "The God of all grace, called you into His eternal glory in Christ will himself, after you have suffered a little, restore, establish, and strengthen you." (I Peter 5: 10).

And as for man's work in the world for the world, he can only do his share; the whole work is never done. And man's share in it—only God knows what that is done.

Think back to last June. Last June we were all shattered by the death of Pope XXIII, and we all said: "If only he had lived long enough to finish the

X-109

62-107060-2135

January 2, 1964

REC-15

Mrs. Charles A. Hurley
4809 Birchbark Lane
Bonita, California

JAN 2 5 10 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mrs. Hurley:

Linda
I received your letter, with enclosures, on December 30th and can understand the concern prompting your communication.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this data to my attention, and you may be sure that this information will be made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Louisville - Enclosures (3)

Lexington, Ky

ATTENTION SAC: A. N. Dupres is not identifiable in Bufiles.
NOTE: Mrs. Hurley is not identifiable in Bufiles. Her poem lauded the late President Kennedy and was included in the "Congressional Record for December 4th." Dupres' letter of 12-10-63 to Mrs. Hurley challenged her sentimentality in connection with the late President. Although not indicative of violence, Dupres certainly has no admiration for President Kennedy's record.

DTP:cai

(4) *cm*

- Tele. Room _____
- Reinold _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

79 JAN 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

741 3 2 11 81
John Edgar Hoover
cm
DTP:cai

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-15

DATE: December 28, 1963

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM :

SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
AFO
OO: DALLAS

Re: HOWARD CHILTON, Jr., aka "Skip"

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum that the Bureau may want to disseminate.

Two copies of the enclosed memorandum have been sent to the Secret Service Office, Dallas, Texas.

Dallas indices reflect HOWARD L. CHILTON, Jr. is connected with Retail Merchants Credit Association, Dallas, Texas. The indices also cross-referenced this name to Dallas File 62-2038, which deals with Facts Forum, sponsored and backed by H. L. HUNT, H. L. Hunt Enterprises, Dallas, Texas, with Mr. HOWARD G. CHILTON being mentioned in a letter dated December 31, 1951, as having requested information regarding Facts Forum be sent to an unnamed party.

- 2 - Bureau (62-109060) (Encs. 10)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)

ENCLOSURE

EEH:mvs
(3)

EX-105

REC-15

62-109060-2136

4 JAN 2 1964

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
JAN 5 15 50 64

RECEIVED

CC TO: CTA
 REQ. BY: 8-19-68
 AUG 28 1968
 ANS. BY: AWP AEE

JAN 6 1964





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas

December 28, 1963

Re: HOWARD CHILTON, Jr., also known as "Skip"

Texas [REDACTED] Richardson,
[REDACTED], furnished the following information:

Approximately one month before November 22, 1963, Howard Chilton, Jr., who is also known as "Skip", told [REDACTED] that he, Chilton, was disgusted with our form of government in that he considered it rotten and if he had the opportunity, he would shoot the President. [REDACTED] stated Chilton is very ultra-conservative and an expert rifleman. He said Howard Chilton, Jr. resides 6820 Briar Cove, Dallas, Texas, and is employed Merchants Retail Credit Association Building, phone RI. 2-4868, with unlisted number AD. 9-1192.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 DEC 26 1972

FBI

Date: 12/30/63

REC-15
1/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau and New Orleans are ten and two copies respectively of a letterhead memorandum containing information concerning CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC and DENVER LEE CHEEK.

The interviews reflected in the enclosed memorandum were conducted by SAs EARL L. HASSELL, JR., and JAMES M. SCHEFFER of the New Orleans Office.

This letterhead memorandum was prepared at Dallas from copies of FD-302s furnished by the New Orleans Office in order to comply with reporting instructions contained in Bureau teletype to All SACs 12/12/63.

No local dissemination is being made, UACB.

C C Wick
3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 2) (Info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:gmf
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-15 62-109060 2/37

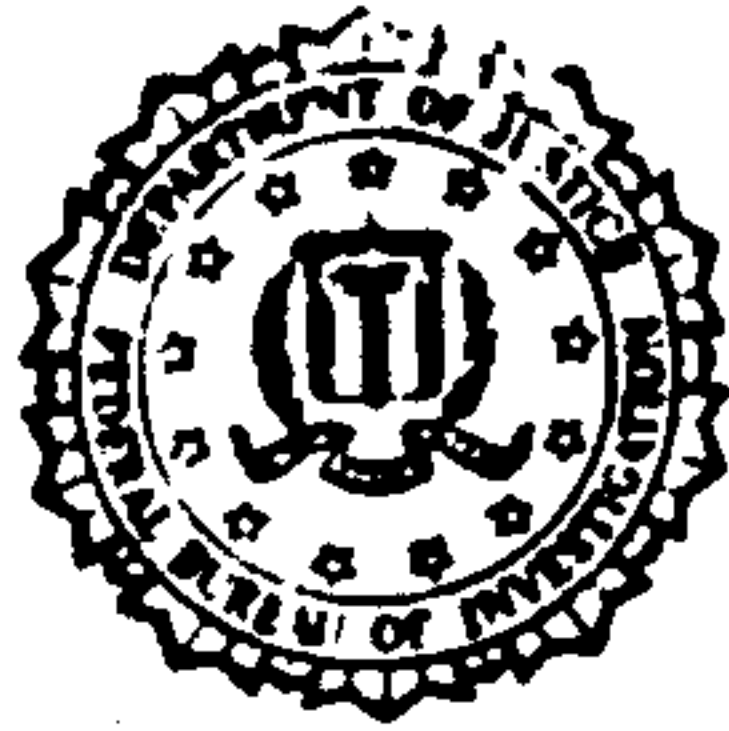
10cc per [unclear] 5/11/64
recs [unclear] to see [unclear] 1/3/64
EX-105

4 JAN 2 1964
[Signature]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JAN 6 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

December 30, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

On November 23, 1963, Clarence Anthony Cavignac, 4935 Werner Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that during the day of November 22, 1963, he had numerous conversations with various individuals including a long-distance telephone conversation with Denver Chief, true name Denver Cheek, who had telephoned him from Bakersville, California, for directions about picking up a load of fruit which Cheek was to drive from California to New Orleans for the J. Segari and Company, where Cavignac is employed. Cavignac advised he recalled that in addition to having advised Cheek that Cheek was to load fruit from Mendelson Zeller Company, Fresno, California, and from United Packing Company, Fresno, California, that he had asked Cheek if Cheek had heard the news about the President being shot in Dallas, Texas. Cavignac advised that Cheek had replied that he had just heard about the President being shot when he, Cheek, had stopped the truck just prior to calling Cavignac. Cavignac advised that Cheek's call had been at about 2:00 P. M., November 22, 1963, in accordance with previously agreed upon instructions as to when the call was to be made.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 26 1972

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

Cavignac denied that during his conversation with Cheek that any reference had been made by him or by Cheek as to someone having done a job on the President or reference to someone else having done a job on the President, or verbage about either of them having someone else do the job on the President instead of one of them, Cavignac or Cheek.

Cavignac advised that he would readily admit that he had not been a fan of President Kennedy but certainly had not wished him dead and had not in any way been connected with events relating to the President's death.

Cavignac advised that Cheek was due to arrive in New Orleans at the J. Segari and Company, 150 Poydras Street, sometime Monday or Tuesday, November 25th or 26th, 1963. Cavignac stated Cheek operated his own truck but believed that Cheek had a partner whose name he did not know but believed any markings on the truck were in Cheek's partner's name or a firm name. Cavignac advised he did not know the exact address, but knew that Cheek resided in Amarillo, Texas.

Cavignac stated he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald until Oswald's name was brought to his attention through radio and television broadcasts in connection with Oswald's arrest in Dallas, Texas. Cavignac stated he had no knowledge that he knew or had any association with Oswald or any of Oswald's associates in the New Orleans, Louisiana, area.

**RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK**

Cavignac advised he did not belong to any organizations and denied ever having had any connection with a group or organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a characterization of which is attached.

The following background and descriptive data was furnished by Cavignac concerning himself:

Name	Clarence Anthony Cavignac
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	36
Date of Birth	October 11, 1927
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Residences	4935 Werner Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana (1958 to present); 2429 North Claiborne, New Orleans, Louisiana (1955 to 1958); 2456 North Claiborne, New Orleans, Louisiana (1950 to 1955)
Hair	Light-brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Height	5' 10"
Weight	165
Employment	J. Segari and Company, 150 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (1950 to present);

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

Employment
(cont'd)

Leonard Krower Whole-
sale Jewelry, 111
Exchange Place, New
Orleans, Louisiana
(1948 to 1950)

Military Service

U. S. Navy, honorably
discharged in 1945

Arrest Record

Arrested 1948 or 1949 by
New Orleans, Louisiana,
Police Department in
connection with a speed-
ing violation; fined
and released.

On November 26, 1963, Clarence Anthony Cavignac, 4935 Werner Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at his place of business, J. Segari Company, 150 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Cavignac stated he wished to again deny that he had ever had a conversation with anyone during which he or the person to whom he was talking had used verbage which could be interpreted to mean that he or the other person wished harm or was involved in any manner with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On being asked if he recalled conversation with Denver Lee Cheek on November 22, 1963, relating to a recording thermometer, Cavignac advised he did recall that he had given instructions to Cheek to have a recording thermometer installed in the load of fruit that Cheek was to bring from California to New Orleans. Cavignac stated he recalled that he had told Cheek where to have the recording thermometer installed and Cheek had replied

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

that he would have to get someone else to do the job.

Cavignac stated he had been nervous at the time he was previously interviewed and had also been somewhat shaken by news of the President's assassination and had simply forgotten the portion of his conversation with Cheek on November 22, 1963, as related to the recording thermometer which had contained verbage to the effect of getting the job done and reference to getting someone else to do the job.

On November 26, 1963, Denver Lee Cheek, current residence 1942 Pamona Street, Bloomington, California, previous residence, 2709 Oak Street, Amarillo, Texas, was interviewed at J. Segari Company, 150 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and advised he had not had opportunity to talk to Clarence Anthony Cavignac on November 26, 1963, and was not aware of any interest in the conversation which he had had with Clarence Anthony Cavignac on November 22, 1963.

Cheek stated that at approximately noon, California time, November 22, 1963, he had placed a long-distance call to Cavignac at J. Segari Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, from Victorville, California. Cheek advised that their conversation had principally concerned instructions to him, Cheek, as to the picking up of a load of fruit which he was to deliver from California to New Orleans.

Cheek advised when he had stopped to place the call to Cavignac, he had been told of the news flash stating that President John F. Kennedy had been

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

shot. Cheek advised he recalled that one of the first things mentioned by both himself and Cavignac was the news about the President having been shot.

Cheek denied that any conversation has transpired between himself and Cavignac which contained verbage to the effect that a job had been done on President Kennedy, getting someone else to do the job on President Kennedy or any conversation that could in any way be interpreted to involve himself or Cavignac in the assassination of President Kennedy. Cheek further stated he was sure that no verbage was used by either of them which in any way could be interpreted to sound as if either himself or Cavignac meant harm to President Kennedy.

Cheek advised that on further consideration he recalled most of their conversation which had lasted less than three minutes and he was of the opinion that someone overhearing part of the conversation or hearing maybe only one end of the conversation had been entirely wrong in their interpretation of the conversation. Cheek stated he did recall that he and Cavignac had used verbage relating to getting a job done and also in one instance, to getting someone else to do the job, but such verbage had to do with the installing of a recording thermometer in the new refrigerator trailer which he had.

Cheek explained in order to record the temperature of the load inside the trailer that a

RE: CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

recording thermometer was placed inside the trailer and this would show the record of the temperatures inside the trailer throughout the entire trip. Cheek stated that in recalling the conversation he had been told by Cavignac to get the thermometer installed by a certain party and he had replied that he was or had gotten someone else to do the job. Cheek stated it appeared to him that someone had heard part of the conversation as related to the news about the death of President Kennedy and had then connected the part of the conversation as related to the recording thermometer to the earlier part of the conversation.

Cheek advised that he had been shocked by the news about President Kennedy's death and although there had been times when he had not been in agreement with President Kennedy's policies he had not wished the President any harm.

Cheek advised that he is a driver for H. C. Gross, Amarillo, Texas, and desired to cooperate in any manner possible.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby, influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 30, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

REC-11

FBI

Date: 12/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

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

Re New Haven airtel to Director dated 12/12/63.

[REDACTED]
advised SA RUDOLPH H. MANCINI, on 12/30/63, that he is currently employed as a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He advised from [REDACTED] EDDIE BRACKEN, TV and screen star, [REDACTED] in a company called Steak White, Inc. located at 725 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois which company sold various types of hi-fi equipment. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said BRACKEN currently has a daily radio interview show in New York and he has tentative plans to build a recording studio in the New York area.

- 3-Bureau (62-109060)
- 1-New Haven (100-18158) (Info)
- 2-New York
- 1-Chicago
- RHM:JVK
- (7)

REC-11 62-109060-2138

JAN 3 1964

EX-116

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
74 JAN 13 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

[REDACTED] he said [REDACTED]
 BRACKEN expressed his "abhorrence" at the incident pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY and, of course, he appeared to be very emotionally disturbed and sad. He could not recall BRACKEN's exact words, however, he did say something to the effect "it was not an isolated thing, that sort of thing exists in the minds of a group on the West Coast". BRACKEN further mentioned something about a "revolution" and that the group had "unlimited financial support". [REDACTED] He did not pursue the matter as to what group BRACKEN was referring and BRACKEN did not explain as to what group he might be referring. The conversation then turned to [REDACTED] and no additional information was exchanged regarding this group. [REDACTED] informed that from his association with BRACKEN he has observed him to be not politically motivated, that he is rather conservative and he considered him to be an "innocuous" person.

In reference to financial aid allegedly received by BRACKEN, [REDACTED] informed that he was referring to other investors who might be putting money into a recording studio proposed by BRACKEN. He was not aware of the identity of persons who might be involved with BRACKEN in his venture, however, he was quite certain that BRACKEN could not do it alone due to the large amount of finances needed. BRACKEN did not leave him with the impression during the conversation or after, that the group he referred to originally on the West Coast, had anything to do with persons who might assist him in building the recording studio. [REDACTED] informed that under no circumstances should his name be divulged as a source of the above information. He added that if his name were uncovered as the source it would undoubtedly jeopardize [REDACTED]

LEAD

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will locate and interview EDDIE BRA at the radio studio, New York, where he conducts a daily TV inter program. If unable to do so will advise New Haven Office who will interview BRACKEN at 2 Harriet Lane, Darien, Kentucky. BRACKEN should be interviewed concerning the group which he mentioned in conversation [REDACTED] and any bearing it may have on this matter.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2139

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3 PAGE MEMO PLUS 72-PAGE ENCLOSURE

SECTION NO.

34

SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

FBI

REC-32

Date: 12/30/63

7/1/11
+ F.A.I.C. 1/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed, herewith, are ten copies of a letter-
head memorandum reflecting information obtained by SA
VINCENT E. DRAIN from ROBERT L. THORNTON, JR., Senior
Vice-President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas,
which supplements information contained on pages 763 and
764 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated
12/10/63 at Dallas in the case captioned, "LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, Aka; IS - R - CUBA."

By airtel dated 12/23/63, captioned, "LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, Aka; IS - R - CUBA," the Bureau instructed that
pages 493 through 777 of report of 12/10/63 by SA ROBERT
P. GEMBERLING be disseminated to local Secret Service.
Such dissemination was made by letter dated 12/30/63 and
two copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum are also
being disseminated to Dallas Secret Service.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Dallas
RPG:gmf
(4)

ENCLOSURE

100-44-718
D.D. Wick

REC-32
12/30/63
1/2/64

62-109060-2140

12 JAN 2 1964

FIVE

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JAN 6 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

December 30, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

This will supplement information previously reported wherein information furnished by Bob Smith, owner of Aero-Smith Flying Service, Highland Park Airport, Dallas, Texas, was reported.

On December 9, 1963, Robert L. Thornton, Jr., Senior Vice-President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, related that he was talking to one Bob Smith, owner of Aero-Smith Flying Service, Highland Park Airport, Dallas, Texas, and was merely talking as to how fast news travels concerning the assassination of the President. He stated that after the news came over the radio that the President had been shot, he had heard within an hour that newspapers were calling as far away as Canada wanting information as to whether or not the President had died.

He stated he did not know where he had heard a representative of a newspaper was calling from Canada, and attached no significance to it due to the fact that the whole world was interested in the President's condition. He stated that as far as he knew there was absolutely no significance to what he had heard even though he could not remember his source.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 26 1972

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1/3/64

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are four sets of 35 millimeter negatives taken by Agents Robert Barrett and Ivan D. Lee shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy and which were hand-carried to the Bureau. Prints of these negatives have not been made at the Bureau as it is believed pertinent prints were included in the Dallas report of Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63. These negatives are of scenes of pertinent areas in Dallas relating to the assassination and related matters.

This film is being returned for your investigative assistance and for retention in your files.

Enclosures (4)

RDR:jgs
(4)

NOTE: On 11/25/63 the above Dallas Agents took various photographs of scenes connected with the assassination. It was not known at the time whether these photographs would be necessary for our report to the Presidential Commission. These negatives appear to have no current use at the Bureau and are being returned to Dallas for appropriate retention.

MAILED 27
JAN - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-27 62-109060-2141

JAN 8 1964
JAN 3 8 13 AM '64

BE

JWS

EX 104

JAN 6 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: December 13, 1963

FROM : C. F. Downing

Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT aka D.M., *President JOHN F. KENNEDY*
AUTHOR OF MATERIAL RECEIVED
FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL OF FLORIDA

On 12/2/63, George R. Georgieff, Assistant Attorney General, State of Florida, forwarded copies of a letter signed "DM." and 14 pages of typewritten material which were sent to his office in airmail envelope postmarked 11/27/63 in Washington, D. C.

Examination of the material in the 14 pages reveals that it contains attempts to relate various tragedies, including the assassination of President Kennedy, Pearl Harbor, the assassination of Admiral Coligny (August 22, 1572), the Lindberg kidnaping, a minor traffic accident in Washington, D. C. on 9/29/63 and other events, some of which are obscure, through numerical manipulations of times, names, chemical abbreviations and other related and often unrelated factors. The material and the numerical manipulations were found to be illogical, incoherent and inconsistent and are probably the work of a mentally deranged person.

The material received is attached. Mr. Georgieff has been answered by letter, dated 12/6/63, copy attached.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Enclosure

JC:del
(5)

DEC 14 1963

65 JAN 10 1964

*Enclosure details
& forwarded to [unclear]
BR.*

75130

[Signature]

REC-56

62-109060-2142

1-6
DEC 13 1963

DEC 13 1963