

Date 2/7/64

(1)

Mrs. BERNICE H. ~~X~~FRACTION, 3509 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that she during June or July 1963, was employed as an entertainer-singer at the Ascot Restaurant, 13th near E Street, Washington, D.C. She said that one night approximately at 10:30 p.m. during her engagement she met a patron of the club who identified himself as MIKE VINICH of Jackson, Wyoming. Between her numbers, she had several drinks with him and he told her, during conversation, that he was in Washington as a result of being a member of the PT-109 crew which President JOHN F. KENNEDY had during World War II in the Pacific. VINICH claimed to be in Washington, D.C., for a reunion of this group. She stated VINICH, at the time she met him, had been drinking, although he did not appear intoxicated and his speech was normal. She stated she had several drinks with him, and he left the restaurant about one and one-half hours after he came in.

u.s.a. She said that during the time she was talking with him in the Ascot Restaurant, he stated President KENNEDY was going to be shot. She said that she was amazed at this and asked him how he knew this. He did not explain the statement any further, but repeated that President KENNEDY would be shot. She also advised that she was friendly with him because he told her that he was the brother of the nationally-known comedian DANNY ~~X~~KAYE. She stated she took his story about being DANNY KAYE's brother at face value because in her mind he did resemble KAYE.

She stated that while in the club, she recalled that the manager of the Ascot, Mr. ~~X~~ZUPALUPA, known as "Mr. Lucas," and her accompanist, ANITA ~~X~~SPAIN, had some conversation with Mr. VINICH. D.C.

She said that Mr. VINICH returned the next evening early and stayed until closing time, approximately 12:30. She had several drinks with him between numbers the second night, and when it was time for her to go home for the night it was raining out and she offered him a ride to his hotel in her automobile. She said that Mr. VINICH drank a considerable amount of liquor that night and his speech became thickened towards the end of the evening.

On 1/31/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA JOHN R. WINEBERG /mfp 235 Date dictated 2/3/64

After leaving the Ascot Restaurant, they went to Britts Restaurant in the 1200 block of M Street near the Tivoli Restaurant to have breakfast. They had breakfast and left there at approximately 1:30 to 2:00 a.m., and she dropped him off near his hotel in the vicinity of 13th and D or E Street. She said he was reluctant to leave the automobile, but he appeared to be quite intoxicated and she wanted to get away from him.

She said that she wrote his name down on a match book the first night when he told her he was from Jackson, Wyoming. The next evening he told her he lived at 1835 Marouposa, Casper, Wyoming.

Mrs. FRACTION described MIKE VINICH as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Citizenship:	American
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	170 pounds
Age:	Middle-aged
Complexion:	Dark, leathery
Hair:	Dark, short-cropped
Build:	Medium
Peculiarities:	Slight hitch in his walk when he walked fast. Unusual looking sectioned shoes

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Date January 30, 1964

MIKE MILTON VINICH

MIKE MILTON VINICH, 1835 Mariposa Boulevard, Executive Director, Wyoming State Employment Security Commission, Department of Labor, advised that he recalled during February, 1963, while attending a Department of Labor conference in Washington, D. C., in connection with his employment, he stayed at the Houston Hotel in Washington, D. C., and recalled that one evening, he, ED REEDER, Executive Director, Montana State Employment Security Commission, Helena, Montana; WILLIAM BAILEY of the Regional Office, Colorado State Employment Security Commission, Denver, Colorado; and possibly others had a dinner party at the Ascot Restaurant in Washington.

VINICH stated that during the evening, everyone was drinking and talking politics and general issues as well as relating personal experiences. VINICH stated that he told the party of his experiences as a Platoon Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps and specifically about the time the former President JOHN F. KENNEDY rescued himself and other Marines from Choiesul (phonetic) Island located in the Solomon Islands. He stated that it is obvious that he did not tell anyone he was serving on a PT boat inasmuch as he was in the United States Marine Corps. VINICH stated that during this evening, he exhibited a tie clasp in the shape of a PT boat given to him by the late President, and in general, expressed his great admiration for the President and his policies.

VINICH stated that sometime during the evening, the group was joined by a female opera singer who was entertaining at the Ascot Restaurant and he vaguely recalls talking to her about the scenery in and around the Teton Mountain Range in Wyoming and possibly made comments to her concerning the Civil Rights program as it pertained to the Democratic Party. VINICH stated that he had never made any statement to anyone that the former President would be shot, and that it was ridiculous and fantastic to attribute any such remark to him.

VINICH pointed out that he is personally acquainted with TED KENNEDY, United States Senator; ROBERT KENNEDY, United States

On 1/29/64 at Casper, Wyoming 237 File # Denver 89-41

by Special Agent CARL L. SHERWOOD (gls) Date dictated 1/30/64

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DN 89-41

D.C.

Attorney General; and BYRON WHITE, United States Supreme Court Justice, and if he had any information whatsoever pertaining to the welfare of the President of the United States, he certainly would make this information available to the proper authorities without delay.

VINICH reiterated that he had absolutely no information pertaining to the assassination of the former President and that he has never made any remarks to anyone that could possibly lead them to believe he had any information of this type. VINICH stated that he attended the last National Democratic Convention as a delegate from Wyoming, and therefore, considers himself closer to the President and the Democratic Party than the average American and therefore, if possible, the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY was even a greater shock to him than it would be to the average man on the street.

VINICH emphatically stated that he had no direct nor indirect knowledge regarding the assassination except the knowledge that was available to the general public through news media.

DL 89-43

RE: "The Voice of Spain" Article
of January 7, 1964

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NO 89-69
DL 89-43/evh
RLB:bjm

1

The following investigation was conducted by
SA RAYMOND L. BRICK at New Orleans, Louisiana:

On February 4, 1964, Father EMMETT M. BIENVENU, Chairman, Department of Languages, Loyola University, advised that he had received a newspaper article from a nun, who is a student in one of his language classes, which was sent to her from Spain. He stated the nun had expressed concern about the contents of the article which appeared on Page 14 in the January 7, 1964, issue of the newspaper, "The Voice of Spain." He stated she desired that he translate the article and advise her his thoughts concerning the contents.

WASH. Father BIENVENU stated this article is in the Spanish language, that he had not read it and did not know its contents; however, he stated it was apparently written by JIM O'BRIEN from Washington and the translated title of the article is "The Police of Dallas Killed Kennedy. Tippit was the Key Man." Father BIENVENU advised that he did not know who sent the article to the nun and that he did not desire to make the article available nor to identify the nun who furnished the article to him, as he felt it would cause her undue concern if she were to become involved.

On February 13, 1964, Father BIENVENU advised that the clipping of the newspaper article which had appeared in the January 7, 1964, issue of "The Voice of Spain" had been returned by him to the nun who had originally furnished it to him for interpretation. He stated that he had still been unable to translate it and that he would attempt to obtain the article from the nun and if she had no objection would make it available for the Bureau's use.

On February 14, 1964, Father BIENVENU stated that he had obtained the article from the nun and she did not desire to have it returned to her.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

On February 14, 1964, Father EMMETT M. BIENVENU, Chairman, Department of Languages, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available to the New Orleans Office a newspaper clipping which appeared in the January 7, 1964, issue of "The Voice of Spain".

Under date of February 19, 1964, the translation section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following translation of the above-described newspaper clipping:

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

From "The Voice of Spain," Page 14, January 7, 1964.

The Dallas Police Killed Kennedy

Tippitt, the Keyman

Now, Everything Around Jack Rubinstein

By Jim O'Brien, from Washington

The exceptional correspondence which appears on this page is the result of a meticulous investigation in Dallas and in the atmosphere of the American capital by "Secolo XX" ("Twentieth Century") and "S. P." (sic). We say at the beginning that we have had our doubts about publishing the story or not, because the conclusions drawn are such that they can place a big black cloud over the great nation to which, like it or don't like it, the destinies of the Free World are entrusted. But this publication which from its first day of publication has always fought for freedom, human dignity and truth against degeneration and communist lies, cannot shun now from taking an equally decisive attitude and without prejudices before the criminal acts of a small group of irresponsible lunatics and it would be absurd to identify the great and generous American people with them.

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Lee Oswald did not kill President Kennedy. The crime was committed by police elements of Dallas and by some political circles which ferociously opposed the Kennedy Administration. The agent Tippitt, likewise regarded as a victim of Oswald, was, in reality, killed 45 minutes after the assassination because he had been sufficiently intimately connected with the plot: The truth about his death constitutes the key which, in its complexity, will make known all the truly incredible aspects of that tragedy. Jack Rubinstein, the "rigorously observing justice" of Lee Oswald, the "patriot" who allegedly avenged the President, is simply one of the people of the great conspiracy. These are the very bitter truths which freely circulate here in Washington and throughout the United States; truths which, above all, led to the establishment of the Special Inquiry Commission, appointed on November 29 by President Johnson under the chairmanship of Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and all Americans expect to hear officially the facts.

Above all, it is necessary to relate once more, although synthetically, the reconstruction of Kennedy's assassination as presented by the Dallas police. According to this thesis the author of the assassination was Lee Oswald who had allegedly carried it out alone because of political fanaticism. Oswald, according to the Dallas police, had been employed since past October by the Texas School Book Depository, knowing that in the following November President Kennedy would visit Dallas and pass under the windows of the building in which he was employed. The police always say that the assassination was carefully prepared: Oswald acquired an Italian rifle, model 91-38, and he had the smartness to have it sent to him from an arms dealer in Chicago and had a telescopic sight attached. He tested it and practiced for some time in the field and, on the day of the assassination, he placed himself in the window of his office.

The Dallas police maintains that Oswald fired three times on the presidential car. He left his station, descended to the ground floor and fled from the zone. Forty-five minutes after the crime; that is to say, at 13:15, Agent Tippitt who, already knowing the identity of Oswald, was patrolling in the city, met the author of the assassination at the corner between Payton Street and Denver Street, about six kilometers from the scene of the assassination. Seeing himself discovered, Lee Oswald killed Tippitt. Subsequently, he panicked and fled into a moving picture house, where, about 14 o'clock, he was arrested, despite his violent resistance.

What is certain and documented in this entire reconstruction? Nothing. There is no evidence that Oswald had planned the crime; there is no evidence concerning the person who had fired the shots; there is, certainly, the certainty that the Italian rifle indicated as the weapon of the crime could not hit the mark three times with such a deadly precision, a moving target in the 15 seconds which the presidential car used in passing the zone "beaten" by the weapon. Finally, there is no proof that Oswald had intended to avoid capture in the interior of the Texas theater creating a tumult and intending to shoot at the policemen.

This absolute lack of evidence and testimonials in favor of the thesis sustained by the Dallas police contradicts a large, impressive, distressful series of interrogators who are concerned about the conduct of some policemen of the Texas city. I am giving you a brief outline.

1. Why does the police maintain that Oswald sought employment at the Texas School Book Depository in order to be able to shoot at Kennedy, when it is known that the route of the presidential car was only established 48 hours before the arrival of the President in Dallas?

2. How can it be explained that only a few seconds after the assassination Sheriff William Decker gave the order to all members of the police to surround the building which houses the Texas School Book Depository? Who had told him that the assassin had fired precisely from there?

At this point it is necessary to mention some elements in order to explain the structure and the functions of the American police forces. The following exist: the FBI, which is directly under the Government in Washington and has jurisdiction in all the states of the Union; a State Police for each of the 50 states of the Union; these police organizations are under their respective governors, and, finally, there exists in each county and in each big city a local police force. These police organizations are under the communal administrations.

From that moment on, the Dallas police began the chase of the man, of Oswald, who, continuously becoming more fearless, turns to the house of his "friend" Jack Rubinstein in order to place him under his protection. Meanwhile, the mechanism of the conspiracy proceeds inexorably. Tippitt arrived at the scene and they killed him. Oswald, who saw himself pursued, because the radios throughout the city, he understood, announced that the police were looking for a man who fitted his description, fled into a moving picture house. A few minutes afterwards the police, which had been informed, rushed into the place. The agents were ready to shoot. But Lee Oswald, who realized certain "methods", raised his arms and cried, "I give up" in the presence of dozens of witnesses. The agents had to put their revolvers in the holsters.

But now the conspirators were in a terrible situation. They knew that when Oswald would appear before the "great

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judge" he could prove easily that he had nothing to do with the assassination. Therefore, it became necessary to do away with him long before that. However, an improvised death of Oswald in the prison of Dallas could cause too many suspicions. And thus the crime before the television cameras was organized. The hour of the transportation of the alleged assassin of Kennedy was officially announced from the local police headquarters to the county jail. Newspaper and television persons were invited to take part in the event. The elimination of Oswald had to take place before the eyes of all America so that no one could say that it had been the police of Dallas. The task of killing Oswald was given to an expert, Jack Rubinstein, who knew well that his friends would do absolutely everything afterwards in order to transform him into a "national hero."

On November 24, at 11:10, the two policemen, who ostensibly guarded Lee Oswald, placed him before the mouth of Jack Rubinstein's revolver. With two well-aimed bullets the conspirators had the illusion of having "liquidated" forever "the Kennedy case." The chief of the Dallas police, in fact, hastened to express himself in these terms. On the contrary, those two shots had opened the road to the most glamorous scandal in American history.

Under date of February 26, 1964, the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following translation of the final portion of the foregoing described newspaper clipping:

3. Why was the blockade of the building not immediately followed by the "detention" or prevention of all person who occupied it at that moment?

4. Why did the police go immediately to the office occupied by Lee Oswald?

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5. Why was no ballistic test effected in order to confirm whether the bullets, which had killed Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally, had been actually fired from the weapon in Oswald's office?

6. How can it be explained that the police headquarters in Dallas was able to dispatch photographs and many biographical data concerning Oswald to all parts of the world, precisely at the moment when the alleged assassin was arrested?

7. How come that Agent Tippitt, 45 minutes after the assassination, was alone in a police car, 6 kilometers away from the scene of Kennedy's assassination despite the order given to all officers to hasten to the Texas School Book Depository?

8. Why do the police maintain that Agent Tippitt was killed when he tried to arrest Oswald, when at that moment, 45 minutes after the assassination, nobody could know the name and description of the alleged assassin, who, in fact, was arrested almost one hour after Tippitt's death?

9. How come that the Dallas police did not take any precaution of safeguarding Lee Oswald's safety before leading him practically before Jack Rubinstein's revolver?

All these questions find their logical and definite answers in the reconstruction of the terrible events of November 22, such as was realized on the basis of the elements from Dallas which have become more and more precise among the responsible circles in Washington. This response confirms, more than enough, that President Kennedy was the victim of an assassination, organized by a group of criminals closely connected with some political

circles of Texas. However, it reveals at the same time that the diabolic plan, organized by the conspirators, had suffered a reverse, at a certain moment, by one unforeseen circumstance; namely, the immediate elimination of Lee Oswald.

I shall now explain the exact development of the facts resulting from the current investigations.

The conspiracy began during the past September, when President Kennedy announced that he would come to Dallas on an official visit. I do not wish to expand upon the atmosphere of grave hostility, which reigned in Texas and also in other wide areas of the South, against the young President. The conspirators, after they had established that the occasion offered itself for a "settling of accounts" with the man who was the abettor of a policy opposed to their sentiments and interests, decided to organize the assassination. The task of killing the President was entrusted to some officers of the Dallas police who were in close contact with the political atmosphere in which the conspiracy had matured.

From that moment on the drama unfolded itself in various directions. The first was constituted by the material organization of the assassination and the subsequent elimination of the assassin. The second was the creation of the "head of an expiatory Turk" (sic; meaning: scapegoat), to be eliminated later, for the purpose of dumping the responsibility for the murder of the President of the U. S. on other political forces.

The task of creating this scapegoat was entrusted to a man of ill repute in Dallas, well-known to the local police; Jack Rubinstein. It seems that he was

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practically forced to participate in the conspiracy, because he was easily bribed or hushed due to his activities connected with prostitution and drug traffic. Jack did not lose any time. In accord with the police he chose a suitable individual in the person of Lee Oswald, a high-strung young man with Marxist tendencies who had lived for some time in the Soviet Union, where he had also married, and who had established himself in Dallas, with his family, in September, 1962. Oswald, when Rubinstein approached him, went through terrible moments. Being on the record of the Federal Police and known for his political views, he could not find work. Now Rubinstein intervened. The gangster began to give Oswald financial aid. He also supplied him with substantial means so that he could go to Mexico City to apply at the Consulate of Cuba for a transit visa to return to Russia. This trip was cleverly arranged by Rubinstein himself for the purpose of "reddening" the man still more politically so that, in the eyes of the world, he would be accepted as the assassin of President Kennedy. Oswald's trip to Mexico City occurred on September 7.

A few days later, on October 14, Lee Oswald, who had never been able to find work in Dallas, was unexpectedly employed by the Texas School Book Depository; that is to say, by a public office, which as such had never employed communists and neither people who were allegedly communists. Who obtained his employment? In the eyes of Lee Oswald, it was his "friend" Jack Rubinstein, but, in reality, the conspirators on the strength of their political influence.

Why was Oswald precisely employed in that public office? The answer is simple: because the conspirators

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knew that one of them would have to decide on the route which the presidential cortege had to follow. The cortege passed, of course, under the windows of Oswald's office.

At the same time, the mechanism of the assassination was tuned up to perfection. The paid assassin, I am sorry to say this, because the man is dead, was selected in the person of Agent Tippitt, an excellent shot, closely connected with the circle of conspirators. The plan unfolded itself unsurprisingly and well outlined as follows: Tippitt, perfectly hidden behind one of the windows not very far from Oswald's building, shot at Kennedy. Immediately afterwards, protected by his status as a police officer, he left the building and proceeded, expecting his orders, to another place in the city. Tippitt, who had been promised a splendid compensation, found that everything had been perfectly organized. However, one detail he had not been told: At the rendezvous he would not meet a friend, but Jack Rubinstein who had the assignment to eliminate him. This death attributes a simple episode of the black chronicle.

Manhunt

Then the eve of the assassination approached. Somebody had to hide an old repeater with a telescopic sight and three empty shells in Oswald's room. At this point, spontaneously one question arises: Why did the police, which had to fabricate some evidence against Oswald, "attribute" to him an old rifle and not a more modern weapon which was more suitable for the target? My answer is: because Oswald had to be killed at once and, consequently, the "peculiarity" of the "murder" weapon would have passed almost unnoticed. On the

other hand, to a "dead" Oswald a collector's weapon could have been more easily "attributed," which anyone could acquire for a few dollars, than a modern war weapon not on sale.

Here I have arrived at the moment of the crime. At 12:29, the presidential cortege arrived under the windows of the Texas School House (sic). Tippitt, armed with an excellent semiautomatic rifle, fired three times. The first bullet hit Kennedy from the front: The projectile penetrated the throat below the Adam's apple and passed through the thorax, finding its way into the left lung. The second bullet hit Governor Connally. The presidential car, however, continued to proceed. Tippitt rectified the rifle and fired the third shot. The bullet hit Kennedy in the nape of the neck and smashed the skull. The terrible scene only lasted 15 seconds.

Although the echo of the assassin's shots had not died away as yet, already the "contrivance" was created by the Dallas police in order to throw the guilt on Lee Oswald's shoulders. This explains the accusations of Sheriff William Decker, the hasty dispatch of all police forces to the Texas Book (sic) building, and the rapid finding of the "murder weapon." However, something went amiss. Lee Oswald was not there. The unexpected fact, which is sufficient to uncover the best congenial plans, came afterwards. Oswald, who was to be at the office and whom the agents were to kill, simulating some resistance on his part, had disappeared. We shall never know exactly why Lee Oswald abandoned the building immediately after the assassination. The only comprehensible hypothesis is that he, having assisted in the drama, and knowing that he as a communist would be easily suspected, tried to flee immediately from a very probably capture and run away from the area.

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(Published in the publication "S.P.")

PICTURES:

1. Jack Ruby
2. Lee Oswald, alleged assassin of President Kennedy, at the moment of his transfer to the County Jail. Seconds after this photograph was taken, Jack Ruby fired at him point-blank causing his death (photo - archive).

DL 89-43

RE: THEODORE WRIGHT

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SV 89-36
/esw

The following investigation was conducted by
SA WARREN E. SKINNER, on February 5, 1964.

On the evening of February 4, 1964, a person who identified himself as ~~THEODORE WRIGHT~~, 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, contacted telephonically the FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and stated that during the afternoon on the same date, he was sitting in his car in front of his residence at the above address when three white males came up and commenced talking to him. During the conversation, the invasion of Cuba was mentioned and one of the men stated then, "We took care of the President and we are going to take care of the General."

THEODORE WRIGHT N. 8-12 14 REBELLION
COUNTY, S.C.
He added that the men were dressed in civilian clothes and two of the men were wearing beards. He described two of the white males as being 25 to 28 years of age, 170 to 180 pounds, and being about five feet eight inches in height. The third white male did not have a beard and was possibly shorter than the other two men. He added that they were probably sailors.

Theodore Wright, during the same evening, contacted the Savannah Office of the FBI and stated that the men had recontacted him at his home.

THEODORE WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, was interviewed during the early morning of February 5, 1964, and he advised that at about 5:30 PM to 6:00 PM, on the afternoon of February 4, 1964, he was sitting in his car on the street near his apartment at 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, when three men came up and began talking to him about politics in general and the Panama situation. One of the men in the group, whom he described as the Cuban, stated, "We did away with the President, and we will do away with the General."

During the first part of the interview with WRIGHT, he stated that the man said "Attorney" instead of General.

2.

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WRIGHT later said the men said they would do away with the Attorney General.

He talked with the three men for about ten minutes and they departed in fact. He added that at about 1:25 AM, on February 5, 1964, about ten minutes before he was contacted by the FBI at his apartment, the two older men of the three, who both were wearing beards, came to the back door of his apartment and the man whom he described as the Cuban told him this would be the last one, referring to the telephone calls he had made concerning the matter. The two men then left. He denied that he had been recontacted by any of the men prior to that time.

He was unable to explain how the men knew in which apartment he resided at the above address, but pointed out that they apparently watched him make telephone calls from his apartment through a window of the apartment.

He described the three men as follows:

- #1 - A white male, age 40 to 45, dark brown hair and a beard;
- #2 - A white male, age 40 to 45, black hair, five feet nine inches tall, long beard, rosy cheeks and definitely a Cuban;
- #3 - A white male about 20 years old with no beard.

WRIGHT, during the interview, admitted that during the evening he drank about one-half pint of whiskey and watched the television show on the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

During the interview, he was obviously under the influence of alcohol and he produced an almost empty one-half pint whiskey bottle.

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THEODORE WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, is described as follows, according to observation and interrogation:

Name	THEODORE WRIGHT
Date of Birth	April 12, 1916
Place of Birth	Edgeley County, South Carolina
Age	48
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown, wearing glasses
Build	Slim
Complexion	Ruddy
Employment	None, claims to be disabled and draws Social Security
Scars and Marks	Right hand cut off at wrist

CHARLESTON, S.C.
Mrs. GLADYS WRIGHT, also known as Mrs. THEODORE J. WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, advised that her husband drinks most of the time and he is not reliable when he is under the influence of whiskey. She stated that her husband was on the street during the late afternoon of February 4, 1964, but was at home during the entire evening. She stated that no one contacted her husband at their apartment during the evening and night of February 4-5, 1964.

 Credit Bureau of Greater Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, made available a record which reflected that THEODORE J. WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, was formerly employed by the City of Charleston in the City Safety Service as a safety man in the early 1950's.

In 1959, he was employed by Hopcaw Realty Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

The records show that his wife is GLADYS WRIGHT.

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He added that the file shows that on April 6, 1950, the General Finance Company, Charleston, South Carolina, repossessed an item from WRIGHT and in January, 1957, the South Carolina National Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, repossessed an item from WRIGHT. The files do not show the items that were repossessed from WRIGHT. The record contained no additional information of value.

On February 5, 1964, Lieutenant C. R. KNISLEY, Record Room, Charleston, South Carolina, Police Department, advised that the records of his department contain the following concerning THOMAS J. WRIGHT, 139 Ligon Street, Charleston, South Carolina, born August 12, 1916, and whose right arm is missing:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

J. ROBERT ~~MC~~OWN, Identification Officer, Identification Bureau, Charleston Police Department, Charleston, South Carolina, on February 5, 1964, made available a record which reflected that THEODORE S. WRIGHT, Charleston Police Department Number 24-411, FBI Number [REDACTED] was arrested by the department as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

On February 5, 1964, Mrs. WILLIE DOBY, Clerk, Charleston County Police Department, Charleston, South Carolina, advised that the records of the department were searched and found to contain no record identifiable with THEODORE WRIGHT.

1.

SV 89-36
WES:ecw

The following investigation was conducted by SA
WARDLAW E. SKINNER, on February 10, 1964:

AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

THEODORE WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, re-
contacted on the above date, advised that he has been
a patient at the Medical College Hospital, Charleston, 23
times since 1959, and has undergone three major operations
during that same period.

He also advised that since 1959, he has consulted
~~Doctor~~ CRONER, the psychiatrist at the Medical College
Hospital, twice and visited the psychiatric clinic at the
Medical College Hospital once.

He advised that on the evening of February 4,
1964, he was drinking and whenever he is under the influence
of alcohol, his mind is not clear at all. He explained
that at this time he is unable to recall all of the details
which he furnished on the night of February 4-5, 1964, and
now he is not at all certain that he was actually contacted
by three men on the street on the afternoon of February 4,
1964, and that one of them stated to him, "We took care of
the President and we are going to take care of 'the General'."

He also pointed out that he is unable to recall,
or does not know, whether or not the same three men attempted
to recontact him at his apartment during the same night.

He stated that he now feels he was not actually
contacted by anyone on that date. He added that the entire
episode is confusing to him now, and has been confusing to
him since he awoke on the morning of February 5, 1964.

He furnished no additional pertinent information
concerning the matter.

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DL 89-43/eah

RE: UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL
DONALD RAY WOLFE, Complainant

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Date March 6, 1964

WILLIAM TROMER, WYO
TEXAS color 12-6-37

1
Mr. DONALD RAY ~~WOLFE~~, Mills, Wyoming, was interviewed in the presence of ~~Under Sheriff~~ WILLIAM ~~S. TROMER~~ and Deputy ~~ATTORNEY~~ of the Natrona County Sheriff's Office, Wyoming. Mr. ~~WOLFE~~ advised on March 4, 1964, that he was formerly in the United States Army and had helped to guard former President KENNEDY at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He continued that on November 21, 1963, he was in a bar, or perhaps on the street, in Dallas, Texas, and some stranger asked him if he knew where President KENNEDY was going to speak. WOLFE stated that this man made no other statements; however, WOLFE stated that he has wondered since that time if this man had anything to do with the assassination of the President. WOLFE was unable to furnish a description of this man other than to say he was Caucasian and was wearing a yellow shirt. } Wyo

WOLFE is a white male, born June 8, 1919, at Mills Tower, Wyoming, 5' tall, 145 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, slender build, and stated he received an honorable discharge from the United States Army on January 1, 1964, after two years service, social number 45 5505456. He stated his father is ~~REX WOLFE~~, 104 (transcription) Casper, Wyoming.

260

On 3/4/64 at Casper, Wyoming File # Denver 39-41
by SA CARL L. SHERWOOD:pmc Date dictated 3/6/64

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CONFIDENTIAL


FBI
William J. Gardner
X 625
45-710

PLEASE NOTE

THIS MAN WAS A PHONY
AND AN HYPROCITE
AND A LIAR - HIS
DEMISE SHOULD HAVE
BEEN SCHEDULED LONG
AGO - THANK-GOD WE HAVE
PEOPLE WITH COURAGE
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D-98

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BLOODED AMERICAN
WOULD NOT BUY
SUCH JUNK
THANK YOU

HENRY J. TAYLOR STATES

Pro-Red Takeover in 2

Engineered by Cubans



ZAVENAR'S pro-Red fall- of Havana H. J. Taylor's
out. Spouting out hatred and venom in the "Lady Albert"
and the engagement from down the Louisiana and the City
the Communist go to the Atlantic, one of the
Obama and Cdr. great spots of world adventure,
and convinced it was likewise the strange
in and out of ground of Theodore, the great
Duf - or - the - superior of Abyssinia, and he
have the cap - came the domain of Sully

D-98

FBI
LABORATORY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
INMATE REQUEST TO STAFF MEMBER

Date Nov 22 63

To: Warden Hollaker
(Name and title of officer)

SUBJECT: State completely but briefly the problem on which you desire assistance. (Give details.)

you people have the wrong man I know
who shot the president cause he got out
of the Federal prison while back
was all he talked about. Don't
want to see a wrong man sentenced
for a wrong done by another.

(Use other side of page if more space is needed)

ACTION REQUESTED: (State exactly how you believe your request may be handled; that is, exactly what you think should be done, and how.)

I'm not going to sign this at the present
cause I want to think to be sure if I'm
doing the right thing and live my five years
here that I should wait before I can write

NAME: _____ No: _____

Work assignment: _____ Living quarters: _____

Grade standing: (1st, 2nd, 3rd): _____

NOTE: If you follow instructions in preparing your request, it can be disposed of more promptly and intelligently. You will be interviewed, if necessary, in order to satisfactorily handle your request. Your failure to specifically state your problem may result in no action being taken.

DISPOSITION: (Do not write in this space) Date: _____

10-519