

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS;

The following description of W. W. *LAFFERTY was furnished to SA TOM E. NEAL on November 30, 1963, by JERRY TUCKER and H. J. WRIGHT, both employed at the YMCA, 301 East Martin Street, San Antonio, Texas:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	Between 50 and 60 years
Height:	6 ft. 1 in.
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Gray, balding
Eyes:	Color unknown
Mannerisms:	Individualist

B. APPROX 1/4-1/2

DL 89-43

Re: WACHA MC COLLUM

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SA 89-67

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JOSEPH E. JONES, at San Antonio, TEX

On November 23, 1963, a woman identifying herself as Mrs. B. W. FINLAYSON, 8215 Laurelhurst, telephoned the San Antonio Office and said that on November 21, 1963, the date that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was in San Antonio, that she and several other people were watching the President's parade. She noticed a small silver colored airplane attempting to sky write the word "Cuba?". She said that the sky writing was not very well done as the letter U was upside down and the question mark was upside down and backwards.

She stated that this sky writing occurred between 1:15 and 1:45 p.m. on November 21, 1963.

Date 3/30/64

Mr. WILLIAM J. ROSIN, 750 Drexel Avenue, Commander of the Jonathan Wainwright American Legion Post, advised that at the last three national conventions of the American Legion, resolutions were passed advocating a vigorous national policy toward Cuba.

He stated that in order to keep the Cuban question before the public and the President, the Jonathan Wainwright Post arranged for sky writing of the word Cuba during the parade honoring the President on November 21, 1963.

He said that this was not intended as any criticism of the President.

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On 11/23/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA JOSEPH E. JONES/ejn:csb Date dictated 11/23/63

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SI 44-383

GWS:vml:vm

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The following investigation was conducted by SA GERALD W. SHANAHAN at Springfield, Illinois:

On November 26, 1963, DAVID DETAMORE, Area Coordinator, Federal Aviation Administration, advised that it had been brought to his attention that a person named WACHA, MC COLLUM operates a smoke writing, AT6 aircraft, Danville, Illinois, and had been in Houston, Texas, to work for "Fair Play For Cuba" when the late President, JOHN F. KENNEDY, was speaking in that city.

DETAMORE stated that allegedly MC COLLUM had been offered the sum of \$1,200.00 by the "Fair Play For Cuba" to do skywriting in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Date November 29, 1963

WACHA MC COLLUM, airplane skywriter, residing Rural Route, Danville, Illinois, advised on November 26, 1963, that on November 20, 1963, he had flown to Texas to do a job at San Antonio, Texas. He stated that he arrived at Waco, Texas, on the night of November 20 and there received a telephone call from an individual, first name unknown MC KEE, who telephoned him long distance, stating that he, MC KEE, was from the Dallas-Fort Worth area and that he wanted him to write the word "CUBA" in the sky over Dallas, Texas, and also, over Fort Worth, Texas, during the afternoon of November 21, 1963, while President KENNEDY was in those two cities. He stated that he discussed his price of approximately \$600 for writing the word "CUBA" over these two cities but never did come to a definite agreement or contract and this concluded his conversation with MC KEE. He stated that MC KEE did not state with whom he was connected and stated that he would obtain backing for the payment of the fee but did not divulge the source of his private backing. MC COLLUM stated he never received any further information from this individual, MC KEE, nor had MC KEE ever contacted him in the past. TEVA

MC COLLUM stated that he flew to San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, and arrived at 10:15 a.m. He stated that at San Antonio, Texas, he contacted an individual, first name unknown KING, Finance Officer, American Legion Post #402, which was called the Jonathan Wainwright Post. He stated that he had previously negotiated with KING on a contract fee of \$1,000 to skywrite the word "CUBA" in the sky over San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, while President KENNEDY was in that city. He stated that his contract was to commence writing in the sky at 1:30 p.m. and that he completed the word "CUBA" with two question marks, one an inverted question mark, at 2:20 p.m., November 21, 1963. He stated that he had already collected his fee of \$1,000 and after writing the word "CUBA" determined that he had enough gas to fly to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and then continued to Danville, Illinois, where he arrived at approximately 12:45, November 22, 1963, and landed his plane at Danville, at a private airport. MC COLLUM stated that he performed the skywriting in his North American plane, Number 66230. He stated that immediately upon landing,

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On 11-26-63 at Danville, Illinois File # 88-23by SA JACK T. HAZEN:VLS Date dictated 11-27-63

SI 82-23

someone at the airport told him that President KENNEDY had been shot and had been taken to a Dallas hospital where his condition was unknown.

MC COLLYM stated he had never done any skywriting for the organization known as "Fair Play for Cuba" and had never had any contacts with this organization to his knowledge. He also advised that he had never seen or had any contact with an individual by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as Alek J. Hidell or O. H. Lee. MC COLLYM stated it was not unusual for him to fly to the State of Texas to do skywriting inasmuch as he and ANDY STINTINES were the only airplane skywriters in the United States to his knowledge.

TEX

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HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: WACHA McCOLLUM

The following investigation was conducted by
SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE:

On November 26, 1963, Detective D. D. COLLINS, Houston, Texas, Police Department, advised he and other officers of that department had been present in the motorcade accompanying President KENNEDY from the airport to downtown Houston on November 21, 1963, and he had observed a light aircraft towing a sign, flying parallel with this motorcade. Detective COLLINS reported he observed this sign to consist of the phrase "Coexistence is Surrender." Detective COLLINS stated he had neither observed nor heard reports of any other aircraft having appeared over Houston during this period towing any type of sign bearing a political slogan.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. JOHN BLAIR, Control Tower Chief, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), Houston International Airport, after consulting individual air traffic controllers who were on duty in Houston on November 21, 1963, reported the only aircraft engaged in activities as set out above on that date was a Cessna aircraft bearing identification number 26B. BLAIR stated he had determined this aircraft was based at the Genoa Airport.

On November 26, 1963, HUGH RAULERSON, Inspector, General Aviation District Office, FAA, Houston, Texas, advised his office grants waivers which are required of all aircraft flying over the City of Houston for the purpose of towing signs, and the only aircraft presently authorized for such activities was owned by JAMES F. BRAUCH, 602 Arion Lane, Pasadena, Texas.

RAULERSON further stated that he had received no information indicating AT-6 type aircraft had been operating in the Houston area during the above period and he had received no requests for waivers from a Mr. McCOLLUM from Danville, Illinois, or from any other person during the above period.

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On November 26, 1963, CHARLES XEMMETT, Manager, Genoa Airport, Genoa, Texas, advised he was familiar with the flight of the Cessna aircraft number 26B on November 21, 1963, and had assisted Mr. JAMES F. BRAUCH in removing the sign which had been pulled by that aircraft.

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. JAMES F. BRAUCH, 610 Arion, Pasadena, Texas, stated her husband had contracted to pull a sign bearing the words "Coexistence is Surrender" over the City of Houston on the afternoon of November 21, 1963. Mrs. BRAUCH stated the persons arranging this flight had made all the arrangements by telephone, had refused to furnish their identities and had paid for this service by cash without identifying themselves. Mrs. BRAUCH stated no written receipt or invoice was prepared in connection with this transaction and she could not identify the persons who contracted for this service.

Shortly after the above interview, Mr. JAMES F. BRAUCH telephoned SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE at the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated he desired to furnish additional information concerning this matter. Mr. BRAUCH stated that the above services were rendered for a man who gave his name as JOE BRYANT and gave his telephone number as MI 5-5819. BRAUCH stated that BRYANT paid him \$225.00 in cash for this service and he prepared and furnished to BRYANT a signed receipt prepared in longhand. Mr. BRAUCH stated he had received no other inquiries from any other source in connection with a possible flight over Houston during the period of the visit of President KEENEY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EDWIN DALRYMPLE and JAMES W. RUSSELL:

On November 27, 1963, JOE R. BRYANT, Sales Engineer, Rapids Standard Company, Inc., 2216 Walker Street, residing at 5963 Belneath, advised he was the individual who arranged for the sign to be towed over the City of Houston on the afternoon of November 21, 1963. BRYANT stated that he was a member of the John Birch Society but that the above operation was not connected with the John Birch Society or any other group but resulted simply from the informal activities of himself and a group of friends

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HOUSTON, TEXAS

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who collected money for this purpose. Mr. BRYANT stated this action was taken merely as a protest against the policies of the KENNEDY administration. He stated that while he strongly opposed everything the present Government had done he certainly considered the assassination was a terrible thing and he would never have been connected with anyone who approved such a crime. BRYANT stated he thought the only proper way to oppose any administration was through the ballot box.

BRYANT stated he had never heard of any person from Illinois having been in Houston during the above period in connection with any type of aerial display, that he had negotiated with no one other than the Pasadena firm in connection with this matter, and he knew of no organization in the Houston area which had even considered underwriting such a demonstration.

Mr. BRYANT added that no human being in his presence had ever said anything concerning any plan or scheme to raise money for the assassination of any Government official, and he had neither participated in nor heard about any plan whatever for the assassination of any official.

NORMAND PHILLIP MICHAUD
Also known as
Phillip Michaud, Norman P.
Michaud, Norman Michaud,
Norman P. Michaud
**THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
LYNDON B. JOHNSON**

This matter is based on information received on January 21, 1964, from CECIL RICHARDSON, Sheriff, Coconino County, Flagstaff, Arizona, that a KING DAVID ULREY had called the White House, Washington, D. C., on the night of January 20, 1964, from Kanab, Utah, claiming to have been in on the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and was going to shoot President JOHNSON in the near future.

**Alleged Connection With Assassination of
President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Threat Against
the Life of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 19, 1964

CECIL RICHARDSON, Sheriff, Coconino County, Flagstaff, Arizona, furnished the following information:

On the night of January 20, 1964, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff, Arizona, received a telephone call from Agent WILLIAM B. PAYNE, Protective Research Section, The White House, Washington, D. C.

Agent PAYNE advised that just a few minutes prior to this call he, while on duty at The White House, had received a long distance telephone call from a person giving the name of KING DAVID ULREY of Fredonia, Arizona. This person claimed he was calling from a pay telephone in Kanab, Utah, number 644-9294. ULREY admitted he was a former mental patient in an institution at Camarillo, California, their number C-7782.

DAVID DAVID L. ULREY
ULREY told PAYNE that he had a part in the murder of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and that he had fired at and missed the Governor of Texas on February 5th, year not given. Also, ULREY told PAYNE that he, ULREY, had recently sold some cattle and had purchased a rifle with a scope, and that he was going to shoot President JOHNSON in the near future. He also told PAYNE that he was going to kill his neighbor, "BUD" MICHAUD as MICHAUD had been causing him trouble, is trying to have him committed back into a mental institution, and because MICHAUD knows too much.

This information was furnished by the Deputy Sheriff on duty to Sheriff CECIL RICHARDSON, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff, who immediately called Deputy DICK LEWIS, Fredonia, Arizona, to check on this matter.

Late on the night of January 20, 1964, Deputy Sheriff LEWIS advised Sheriff RICHARDSON that he had determined that ULREY was at his home on the evening of January 20th and had no telephone, and that NORMAN P. MICHAUD and his mother, EVA CRAM, were in Kanab, Utah, during the evening of January 20th. Deputy Sheriff LEWIS believed that MICHAUD was responsible for the telephone call.

ARIZ.

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On 1/21/64at Flagstaff, ArizonaFile # PX 62-1064by SA DANIEL C. PELTON/ dsnDate dictated 5/18/64

Date April 3, 19641.

Mrs. NINA PARKER, Waitress and Cook, Toddle House No. 2, Waco, Texas, advised that the male customer described by PATRICIA THOMPSON, former employee, as having ordered "Kennedy Coffee," is a man by the name of FORSON who is employed by Cordell's, a well-known hardware and sporting goods store. She advised that Mr. FORSON frequented that business establishment almost daily and did order "Kennedy Coffee," meaning "black coffee with white cream". Mrs. PARKER advised that Mr. FORSON was a man of good reputation and is undoubtedly loyal to the United States. She said she had never heard him make any remark about the assassination of President KENNEDY; that she would place no credence in information furnished by PATRICIA THOMPSON whom she considers to be "mentally unbalanced." She added that PATRICIA THOMPSON was "wild on sedatives" and was "acting crazy and irresponsible" when she left Waco, Texas.

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On 1/20/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 89-67by SA O. LEE GOLDEN / jb Date dictated 4/2/64

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1.

Date April 3, 1964TEX.

Mrs. KAY HALAMIK, Retail Merchants Association, of Waco, informed that her records reflected that R. V. FORSON is credit manager for Cogdell's, Inc., and resides with his wife, GERTRUDE, at 108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco. Mr. FORSON has been credit manager for Cogdell's Inc., since 1959, and prior to that employment was employed by Hubby Reece Grocery Company in Waco, from 1927 to 1959. His wife GERTRUDE FORSON is employed as secretary for the law firm of SCOTT, WILSON and CURETON, Attorneys. FORSON was born in 1899 and his wife was born in 1905. He owns several acres of farming land in the vicinity of Waco and his father was a reputable farmer at Clifton, Texas. He was discharged from the U. S. Army in 1945 and returned to Waco, Texas. The credit files reflect nothing unfavorable concerning his character, reputation or loyalty and he and his wife enjoy excellent credit ratings in Waco.

On 1/20/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA C. LEE GOLDEN / jb Date dictated 4/2/64

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1.

Date April 3, 1964

R. V. FORSON, Credit Manager, Cogdell's, Inc., informed that he frequents the Toddle House No. 2 located near his place of business for the purpose of buying coffee. After integration became an issue during the KENNEDY administration FORSON began ordering coffee by asking "KENNEDY coffee, meaning black coffee with white cream." He related he is the only person who referred to "KENNEDY coffee" who frequented Toddle House No. 2 to the best of his knowledge.

Mr. FORSON stated he had discussed politics with various people in Waco; that undoubtedly he had spoken about the pending visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, but he did not make the remark, "If he went into Dallas, he'd never come out alive." FORSON said he may have made a remark in the Toddle House after the assassination to the effect, "I don't see why it hadn't happened before." He stated he had made such a statement inasmuch as President KENNEDY was a controversial figure and so many people in Texas disagreed with his program, and he was aware that "there is always some crackpot trying to kill the President." FORSON said he meant nothing by speaking disrespectful of the KENNEDY program; that he is as loyal as any American and had no pertinent information concerning the assassination. He advised that his employment records at Cogdell's, Inc., will reflect that he was on duty in Waco, Texas, at the time of the assassination.

The following is a description of R. V. FORSON as obtained from interview and observation:

Age	65 years	<u>B. APPROX 1899</u>
Height	5'7"	
Weight	175 pounds	
Build	Medium - Heavy	
Hair	Gray	
Eyes	Blue	
Residence	<u>108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco, Texas</u>	
Race	White	
Sex	Male	
Wife	<u>GERTRUDE FORSON, 108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco, Texas.</u>	

MRS. R. V. FORSON

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On 1/20/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN / jb Date dictated 4/2/64

RE: JAMES GARRETT

Date December 1, 1963

LAREDO, TEX.
DALSIE COBB, 1414 Iturbide, advised that Mr. and Mrs. JAMES GARRETT, residents in apartment at 1414 Iturbide, which belongs to her (COBB's) mother, had resided there for approximately thirteen months.

She advised that GARRETT has in the past become very violent in his political discussions concerning President KENNEDY, and stated that if he had the chance he would kill President KENNEDY and wished that Hitler had killed all the Jews.

Miss COBB advised that on November 20, 1963, Mr. GARRETT left Laredo, Texas, without any notice. She stated that for two or three days previous to his departure Mr. GARRETT watched his mail closely.

Miss COBB stated that Mr. GARRETT's actions had appeared suspicious to her and she just wanted to report what she had observed. She stated that she had no further information.

On 11/22/63 at Laredo, Texas 100 File # SA 89-67
by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS / cjn Date dictated 11/26/63

Date December 1, 1963

Mr. MARIO ROMERO LOPETEGUI, Mexican Consul General, Laredo, advised that no tourist, immigrant, or non-immigrant visas were issued to JAMES GARRETT at Laredo, Texas, within the past five months.

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On 11/22/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/cjn Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date December 1, 1963

Mrs. JAMES GARRETT, 1414 Iturbide, Upper apartment, advised that her husband Mr. JAMES GARRETT is presently visiting friends at Monterrey, Mexico and is due to return LOR EDO, Jr Tuesday November 26, 1963. Mrs. GARRETT stated that her husband has never become violent in his political discussions, although he is a Republican and naturally differs politically from President KENNEDY.

Mrs. GARRETT stated that her husband is a person of "calm character" and not capable of violence. She stated that he is a retired oil company employee, having worked twenty years in Mexico. She stated that he makes frequent visits to that country.

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On 11/23/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67by SAS ELDON E. HASTINGS & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/ Date dictated 11/26/63
CJH

Date May 6, 1964

Mrs. DALSIE COBB, 1414 Iturbide, advised that JAMES GARRETT had died approximately three weeks ago with a heart attack. Mr. COBB advised that his widow had moved to California and was residing in that state with a relative.

On 5/5/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/njs;mjb Date dictated 5/5/64

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Date May 6, 1964

The records of the Mercy Hospital, Laredo, TE L disclosed that JAMES GARRETT, 1414 Iturbide was taken to Mercy Hospital on April 16, 1964, with a heart attack and was dead on arrival.

MEMO DECLASSIFIED

On 5/5/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/njs:mjb Date dictated 5/5/64

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HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: SIDNEY O. GLOVER
and FELIX COX

WALTER W. GUSTIN, Warrant Officer, U. S. Marine Corps (USMC), advised on November 24, 1963, that at approximately 10:40 PM, November 23, 1963, he received a telephone call from an individual who used the name FELIX COX (phonetic). GUSTIN took this telephone call in Headquarters, USMC Staff Duty Office, Arlington, Virginia. The call was originally placed to General DAVID M. SHOUP, Commandant, USMC, who had left his office prior to receipt of the telephone call. GUSTIN advised that COX instructed him to write down a message to be shown to General SHOUP. The message, according to GUSTIN, was "Tomorrow all the free world leaders will be together in one place." At this point, COX made some mention of former President EISENHOWER, but GUSTIN was unable to recall exactly what was said concerning EISENHOWER. GUSTIN advised that COX then said "Look out or watch for a followup on the Dallas incident." GUSTIN advised that COX did not specifically state anyone would be shot or that any attempt would be made to harm any of the free world leaders, but this was a definite inference which GUSTIN received through talking with COX. GUSTIN further advised COX indicated he was calling from Corpus Christi, Texas, and commented he only had \$1.00 to spend on this call and could only talk for three minutes. GUSTIN also stated COX claimed to be a former Sergeant in the Marine Corps.

Major H. R. MARSHALL, Duty Officer, USMC Headquarters, advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963, that no record concerning one FELIX COX was located in the files of the USMC.

On November 24, 1963, LOUIS BENAVIDES, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, San Antonio, Texas, advised the San Antonio Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been informed by his headquarters in Washington, D.C., that on November 23, 1963, a man identifying himself as SIDNEY GLOVER called the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., from Corpus Christi,

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HO 62-2115

Texas. Reportedly, the caller stated that when all world leaders convened on November 25, 1963, in Washington, D.C., the same thing would take place that took place in Dallas, Texas.

-- HENRY C. MUTH, 807 Bailey Street, San Antonio, Texas, advised that SIDNEY O. GLOVER has been employed for the last five years as an IBM operator at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, and that he left San Antonio on November 23, 1963, to visit over Thanksgiving with his mother who resides in Portland, Texas.

On November 24, 1963, the following investigation was conducted at Corpus Christi, Texas, by SA GEORGE N. DENTON:

Corpus Christi Telephone and City Directories do not list a FELIX COX, nor is a FELIX COX listed in the unlisted numbers of the Telephone Company at Corpus Christi, Texas. No record of FELIX COX was located at the following:

Police Department
Sheriff's Office
Texas Department of Public Safety
Credit Bureau
all of Corpus Christi

All personnel lists at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, including Navy, Marine, and Army personnel, and patients of the Naval Hospital were checked, but no record of FELIX COX was located.

The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, following a review of toll charges for November 23, 1963, disclosed information of possible pertinence concerning the three following telephone calls:

At 8:58 PM, CST, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Modern Pharmacy, Corpus Christi, a call was placed to the Pentagon, telephone number LI 5-6700. The caller did not give a name, and the call was cancelled before completed.

At 9:00 PM, CST, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Andy's Coffee Cove, Corpus Christi, Texas, a caller, giving the name of SIDNEY GLOVER, placed a call to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Washington, D.C. The caller spoke with a C. R. GREEN at NA 8-7117.

At 9:33 PM, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Creagor's Service Station, Corpus Christi, a call was placed to the Pentagon. The caller did not give a name and indicated he did not complete the call.

Individual long distance operators handling each of the above three telephone calls were contacted, and none could give pertinent information as to the identity of the respective caller except that the caller was polite, courteous, and sensible. The long distance operator who handled the telephone call at 9:33 PM, CST, said the caller deposited \$1.00 in the coin box. The long distance operator who handled the call at 8:58 PM informed the caller told her he wanted to place a call for a \$1.00 charge.

The pay telephones from which the above described three calls were placed are located outside the premises of the indicated locations.

It was determined that a SIDNEY O. GLOVER formerly resided at Portland, Texas, a suburb of Corpus Christi. It was further determined this individual presently resides on Bailey Street, San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the Corpus Christi directories under the name of COX included B. F. COX, who resided in a suburb of Corpus Christi.

Investigation determined B. F. COX no longer resides in the Corpus Christi, Texas, area, having moved to Temple, Texas, approximately three months previous.

Investigation at Modern Pharmacy and Creagor's Service Station developed no pertinent information concerning the telephone calls reportedly made from pay telephones there on November 23, 1963. A waitress at Andy's Coffee

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Cove recalled an individual driving a 1960 or 1961 white Corvair, bearing an unknown Texas license, made a telephone call from the pay telephone there at approximately 9:00 PM, CST, November 23, 1963. He was accompanied by an elderly woman.

It was also determined Mrs. ALMA GLOVER, mother of SIDNEY GLOVER, resides in Portland, Texas.

1Date 5/11/64

Upon interview on November 24, 1963, at Corpus Christi, Texas, SIDNEY O. GLOVER furnished the following information:

He was born April 9, 1928, at Alice, Texas, and is employed as an IBM operator at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. He is spending Thanksgiving with his mother, who resides at Portland, Texas. GLOVER stated he did make the above described telephone call to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., on the night of November 23, 1963. He stated his only purpose was to be helpful and to insure that all safeguards were taken to protect all of the world leaders who would be in Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1963.

GLOVER commented he has thoroughly read the book Masters of Deceit by J. EDGAR HOOVER, and he is a great admirer of J. EDGAR HOOVER. GLOVER informed he has never heard of FELIX COX.

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On 11/24/63 at Corpus Christi, Texas File # HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
 by SA GEORGE N. DENTON:ykc Date dictated 5/11/64

HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

On December 2, 1963, Mr. GERALD J. HALTON, 99 Skyland Drive, Burbank, California, telephone number TH 6-2950, appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

HALTON stated that for 30 years he has conducted research concerning extrasensory perception (ESP). He said that in the November 28, 1963, issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Negro newspaper, he observed an article wherein HELEN C. GREENWOOD is quoted as having reported having a "vision" of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY approximately two months prior to November 22, 1963. HALTON stated that because of his interest in the field of ESP, he immediately contacted GREENWOOD and in his opinion her "visions" have been accurate.

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HALTON stated that through his interviews with GREENWOOD she told him that she had received another "vision" in which she predicted that four members of the KENNEDY family would die before the KENNEDY "clan" was out of power. HALTON advised she told him that JOHN F. KENNEDY was the first; JOSEPH P. KENNEDY would be the second (to die of natural causes); ROSE KENNEDY would be third (to die of natural causes); and the fourth had not yet been identified to her. HALTON stated she could not predict when these events would occur, and she had indicated she expected subsequent visions to fill in the exact dates and the identity of the fourth member of the family.

copy

HALTON advised that GREENWOOD also told him that a vision had told her that it is dangerous for JACQUELINE KENNEDY, widow of the late President, to continue to visit the grave of her husband so often. She said that a vision informed her that after the eighth visit to the grave, one of her two children would be kidnapped.

TEL.
D.C.
CH.
WES.
W.F.
[unclear]

[unclear]

HALTON said that GREENWOOD claims to regularly correspond with persons in high places by letter, telephone, and telegram. He said that by telegram dated November 24, 1963, she sent her condolences over the death of President KENNEDY to U.S. Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY and Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said that in the past she has reportedly been in contact with President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, California Senators ENGLE and KUCHEL, California Governor EDMUND G. BROWN, California Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, and many others. He said she has advised the persons she contacts of information coming to her through "visions."

D.C.

C.M.I.

P. T. BROWN

HALTON advised that GREENWOOD said she advised the FBI in Los Angeles as well as many state and federal officials of her vision of the death of President KENNEDY prior to his death, and HALTON asked if this was true. It was explained to HALTON that the FBI files are confidential and this information could not be furnished to him. It is to be noted that GREENWOOD did not furnish information concerning this vision regarding the President's death to the FBI in Los Angeles.

The newspaper article in the "Sentinel" referred to by HALTON quoted Mrs. GREENWOOD as follows: "I also went to the local FBI, told the head man there about my vision and asked them to have the President and his brother Robert covered at all times. I said they couldn't go South. The FBI man only smiled at me and referred me to a young 'punk.' I guess they thought I was crazy."

HALTON said GREENWOOD told him that she had the highest regard for the FBI and that the quote in the newspaper article attributed to her was inaccurate because she never told anyone that the FBI head had referred her to a young "punk."

3

LA 89-75

LDB:DHA:EAH

It is to be noted that a review of Los Angeles Office files shows no contact was made with the Los Angeles Office by GREENWOOD in which she said she had a vision of the death of President KENNEDY.

A review of Los Angeles FBI files shows HELEN C. GREENWOOD is identical to HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD, who was a victim in a Civil Rights matter in Los Angeles case entitled, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD - VICTIM."

Civil
GREENWOOD has contacted the Los Angeles Office on numerous occasions complaining that her civil rights have been violated. In the matter referred to above, she complained that she had attempted to give testimony to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury since 1959 concerning a threat to kill her by her husband, MYRO GREENWOOD. She complained that the Grand Jury had refused to allow her to testify in violation of her civil rights. She further complained against the treatment of her by the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles Police Department, and many others.

She claims to have corresponded by telephone, letter and telegram with high placed individuals in Government, including President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, U. S. Senators ENGLE and KUCHEL, California Governor PAT BROWN, California Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, and many others. GREENWOOD claims to be a member of the "Negro Press Bureau" and as such "carries a lot of weight."

In addition to the above information, GREENWOOD telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office on April 30, 1963, to again complain about "crooked" state and county officials. She could furnish no facts to substantiate this allegation.

On May 10, 1963, she again telephoned the Los Angeles Office with the same complaint. Later in the day on May 10, 1963, she personally appeared at the Los Angeles Office, at which time

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LA 89-75

LLB:DHA:eah

she made the same complaint. At the time of this interview, she mentioned having "visions" concerning her health, specifically the denying medical doctors permission to amputate her leg after a gunshot wound allegedly inflicted by her husband.

A review of Los Angeles files in this matter does not reflect any contact by GREENWOOD with this office since May 10, 1963. Los Angeles files do not reflect any information furnished this office by GREENWOOD concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or anyone else.

On the night of November 27, 1963, Reverend MAURICE DAWKINS, well known leader in Los Angeles racial matters, telephoned the Los Angeles Office and stated that GREENWOOD had received threats by telephone because of her predictions concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. This was the first information received by the Los Angeles Office concerning GREENWOOD's alleged predictions regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. DAWKINS indicated his only reason for notifying the Los Angeles Office was to make these threats a matter of record. He continued that he realized these threats did not constitute any Federal violation and was also reporting it to the Los Angeles Police Department. 11117

On December 2, 1963, the information related by HALTON was furnished to Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service in Los Angeles, PAT BOGGS.

1
DL 89-43
PEW:eah

Re: AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN

The following supplements information appearing on pages 31 through 53, of the report of Special Agent STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, dated December 12, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

1
HWG/nbk
JK 89-10

The following investigation was conducted
by SA HOWARD W. GIBBS:

AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

On December 6, 1963, Captain W. E. AMBROSE, Chief Deputy, Escambia County Sheriff's Office, advised that during the evening of December 5, 1963, his office arrested AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN for drunk and investigation and it had been determined that while at Sacred Heart Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, during the evening of December 5, 1963, he said something to an orderly about the assassination of the President and that he should have shot him twice.

Sister FRANCES MICHAEL, Administrator, Sacred Heart Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, advised an admitting card on file shows that AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN, 1312 21st Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, was admitted on December 5, 1963, to room 214 of the hospital. He showed his wife as HAZEL GRIFFIN, his father as HULL GRIFFIN and his mother as LUCILLE GIBSON GRIFFIN, with no addresses listed for any of these relatives. He showed his employment as Detective for the Boykin Detective Agency, Fort Worth, Texas. He was complaining of a bleeding ulcer. The card further described him as being a white male and no further information was contained thereon.

Sister MICHAEL advised he was admitted to the hospital about 6:30 PM and he disappeared from his room about 8:45 PM on the evening of December 5, 1963. Found in his room, after he left, was a wrist band from the Baptist Hospital, Pensacola, Florida.

Doctor NELL POTTER, Staff Doctor, Sacred Heart Hospital, advised on December 6, 1963, that at 6:30 PM on December 5, 1963, she examined AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN.

2

JK 89-10

at the emergency room and examining room of Sacred Heart Hospital. He appeared to be a well dressed, white male, in a distressed condition. She said that during the day he started vomiting blood and that he has had ulcers for about seven years and had a previous operation on his stomach for ulcers in Jackson, Mississippi. He indicated he was from the State of Mississippi and that he had been working on a private case and did not want anyone to know that he was in Pensacola. He indicated that he had had nothing to eat for two days and had been tied up on this private investigation and evidently his ulcers had started bothering him some more. He appeared to be rational in every way and there was no sign of drug addiction or use and no odor of alcohol was apparent to her. She obtained no further pertinent information during her initial contact with GRIFFIN.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

On December 6, 1963, CLEO MANUEL, 46 Attucks Court, advised he is employed as an orderly at Sacred Heart Hospital. During the evening of December 5, 1963, he aided AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN from the emergency room to room 214 where he was to be assigned for treatment. As he was admitting him to the room, GRIFFIN mentioned something about wanting to call a Baptist minister for consultation. At that time, GRIFFIN appeared to be shaky and there was some odor of alcohol about GRIFFIN. GRIFFIN mentioned something about being from Mississippi and said that he had just got out of the hospital in Texas. As CLEO MANUEL was escorting GRIFFIN to a telephone so he could call a minister, GRIFFIN said, "You heard about our President didn't you?" CLEO MANUEL said, "You mean President Kennedy?" GRIFFIN replied, "Yes." "S-- Of B--- I should have put two in him." At that time, MANUEL left GRIFFIN and later he discovered he had departed from his room and MANUEL did not see or talk to GRIFFIN after the conversation pertaining to President KENNEDY.

3
JK 89-10

On December 6, 1963, F. V. BOKAS, Business Manager, Baptist Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, advised his records show that AUBERT C. GRIFFIN, 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, was admitted to this hospital at 4:35 PM on December 1, 1963, for treatment of ulcers. He was discharged at 12:50 PM on December 5, 1963. He listed his wife as NORA HAZEL GRIFFIN, and his employment as a Private Detective for the Boykin Detective Agency, Fort Worth, Texas. He indicated that he was covered by his wife's insurance which was Blue Cross Insurance at Jackson, Mississippi, number 423328, Group Number 42250, type 17X. GRIFFIN's signature did not appear on the admitting card.

Date 5/18/64

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AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN was interviewed at the County Jail, Pensacola, Florida, at which time he was advised of the identity and official position of the interviewing agent. He was told he did not have to furnish any information and that if he did it could be used against him in a court of law. No threats or promises were made to him. He was told he could consult an attorney. He furnished the following information:

His permanent address is 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, and he is presently unemployed. He advised that he formerly was an alcoholic and still drinks to an excess occasionally. During the past several days, he has been drinking heavily and he cannot recall his exact whereabouts during the last several weeks. His father is HULL GRIFFIN, who resides at Route 2, DeKalb, Mississippi. AUBERT GRIFFIN recently was employed by the Harrison Detective Agency at Jackson, Mississippi, and around November 16, 1963, his employment was terminated and about November 18, 1963, he went to Laurel, Mississippi, where he visited a friend, ARCHIE HAYES, whose address is unknown, but who is employed at the Mascote Company. He recalled that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, he was admitted to the Jones County Community Hospital, Laurel, Mississippi. He stayed there for several days and then returned to visit his folks at De Kalb, Mississippi. Around the first of December, 1963, he left De Kalb and went to Meridian, Mississippi, where he stayed until about Tuesday, December 3, 1963, when he got on a bus and went to Mobile, Alabama, where he spent the night at the Semmes Hotel. All during this period he was drinking heavily and he cannot recall how he came to Pensacola, Florida, or when he arrived here. He does recall being in a hospital here, but he continued to drink on every opportunity and he does not recall any specific details of his stay in Pensacola. He has not ever resided or been employed in the State of Texas and he has no knowledge of any Boykin Detective Agency at Fort Worth, Texas.

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On 12/6/63 at Pensacola, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA HOWARD W. GIBBS /nbk Date dictated 5/18/64

JK 89-10

He has never been in Fort Worth, Texas, or been employed at the Boykin Detective Agency by any agency. He does not own any weapon and he does not have one accessible. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor JACK RUBY. He does not recall discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY and he has no information or knowledge of the assassination of the President.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and observation: AUBERT C. GRIFFIN

Name	AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN
Address	1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi FLA.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35
Birth	December 5, 1928 Meridian, Miss.
Height	6'0"
Weight	168
Hair	Black, curly
Eyes	Blue
Build	Slender
Complexion	Sallow
Occupation	Unemployed
Last employment	Harrison Detective Agency, Jackson, Mississippi
Relatives	Wife, NORA HAZEL GRIFFIN, 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi. HAZEL GRIFFIN. Son, CHARLES GRIFFIN, age 17, same address C. GRIFFIN 1717 Son, BOBBY GRIFFIN, age 14, same address B. GRIFFIN 1750

Date May 19, 1964

JOHN A. WALTERS, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information by telephone:

WALTERS received information originating from the White House, Washington, D. C., that one KING DAVID ULREY had called the White House by telephone and claimed he had a hand in the assassination of President KENNEDY, and would have a hand in the assassination of President JOHNSON. The caller stated he was calling Washington, D. C. from Kanab, Utah, but was from Fredonia, Arizona. The caller also complained about his neighbor, NORMAND MICHAUD, and from the conversation the White House more or less assumed it was MICHAUD who was calling.

WALTERS received information that the caller had been in a mental institution and was armed with a rifle.

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On 1/21/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 62-1064

by SA CLIFFORD E. HEDRICK / dsn Date dictated 5/18/64

On January 21, 1964, Special Agent in Charge ROBERT F. GRUBE, U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, Utah, advised that MICHAUD was being prosecuted by the U. S. Secret Service based on MICHAUD's alleged threat to President JOHNSON made telephonically from Kanab, Utah, to the White House.

On page 18 of the January 25, 1964, edition of the "Phoenix Gazette," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article with the date-line at Salt Lake City, Utah, reporting that NORMAN P. MICHAUD, 43, of Fredonia, Arizona, had been arrested for threatening the life of President JOHNSON. The article stated that a Federal complaint which had been filed "yesterday" (date not specified), accused MICHAUD of telephoning the White House on January 20, 1964, and saying he "was in on" the assassination of President KENNEDY, and "was going to kill President JOHNSON in the near future." The article reported that U. S. Commissioner E. M. GARNETT ordered MICHAUD held on \$10,000.00 bail, and that GARNETT said MICHAUD was brought to Salt Lake City after his arrest in Kanab, Utah, about seven (7) miles from Fredonia, Arizona.

On page 3-A of the January 26, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Journal," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article under the date-line of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that NORMAN P. MICHAUD, 43, of Fredonia, Arizona, was charged with making a telephone call from Kanab, Utah, to the White House, in which he claimed he was "in on" the assassination of President KENNEDY, and was going to kill President JOHNSON soon. The article stated that the caller said he had sold some cattle and purchased a rifle with a scope which could be used to kill the President.

On page 8 of the January 27, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Republic," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article under the date-line of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that NORMAN P. MICHAUD had appeared for arraignment before U. S. Commissioner E. M. GARNETT, and had refused to enter a plea and requested an attorney. GARNETT continued the arraignment and ordered MICHAUD held in the Salt Lake County Jail in lieu of \$10,000.00 bail. The article reported that an attorney was expected to be

appointed in the U. S. District Court for Utah "today" (date not specified further). GARNETT said the court would appoint an attorney for MICHAUD, and the attorney was expected to request psychiatric examination for MICHAUD before a plea was entered. The article reported that MICHAUD had been arrested near Kanab, Utah, by Deputy U. S. Marshal ROUAL BUTTARS and Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON of Kane County on a complaint prepared by U. S. District Attorney WILLIAM T. THURMAN, charging that MICHAUD had made a telephone call to the White House from Kanab, Utah, on January 20, 1964, in which he said he was "in on" the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and was "going to kill President JOHNSON in the near future." The complaint further stated that MICHAUD said he sold some cattle and purchased a rifle with a telescope sight, and later had written a letter to the White House threatening the President's life.

On page 9 of the March 11, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Republic," there appeared an article stating that MICHAUD had been found guilty "last night" of threatening the life of President JOHNSON. A twelve-member jury returned the verdict in the U. S. District Court after two and one-half hours deliberation, and after a four-day trial which included testimony of MICHAUD and his mother that he did not make the call. Judge WILLIS W. RITTER said the maximum sentence for the offense is one year's imprisonment or a \$5,000.00 fine, or both.

Alleged Kidnaping of MICHAUD in July, 1963

The following telegram dated July 5, 1963, at 9:00 a.m., at Kanab, Utah, was received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

"I WAS KIDNAPPED BRUTALLY BEATEN INTO NEAR DEATH AND ROBBED SEND AGENTS TO FREDONIA ARIZONA THE KIDNAPPERS HAVE KILLED BEFORE. /s/ NORMAN P MICHAUD, FREDONIA."

On July 5, 1963, LOWELL FORD, Inspector, Arizona Agricultural Station, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that WAYNE LATHIM, Deputy Sheriff, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, had told FORD of the reported kidnaping of MICHAUD, date not recalled, which did not involve interstate transportation. LATHIM told FORD that he had gone to the scene

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of the alleged beating by the kidnapers and found only what appeared to be evidence of MICHAUD running through a fence. LATHIM was unable to find any evidence of a kidnaping or beating. FORD reported that MICHAUD was well known to him, and that MICHAUD had been previously confined in a Utah Mental Institution.

On July 6, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, advised that he is well acquainted with MICHAUD, who has been confined to a Veterans Hospital, name unknown. Sheriff JOHNSON received information that MICHAUD was drinking at the Buckskin Tavern, near Fredonia, Arizona, and became involved in a fight, which resulted in his being beaten. Sheriff JOHNSON advised that MICHAUD lives with his mother at General Delivery, Fredonia, Arizona.

On July 7, 1963, Deputy Sheriff WAYNE LATHIM, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that at approximately 1:30 a.m., on July 2, 1963, he received a telephone call from the U. S. Marshal at Kanab, Utah, reporting that MICHAUD was in the hospital at Kanab, and claimed to have been beaten up and robbed. LATHIM drove to the hospital in Kanab, and met MICHAUD coming out of the hospital. MICHAUD had refused medical attention and demanded an immediate investigation of his kidnaping. MICHAUD named two individuals, both known to LATHIM and MICHAUD, as being responsible for the kidnaping. LATHIM told MICHAUD that one of these individuals had just been married the night before and was in Las Vegas, Nevada, on his honeymoon. LATHIM had also checked on the whereabouts of the other party, and it was determined he had been with friends all evening. MICHAUD then changed his story and claimed first that he had left the tavern with two strangers and later that two strangers picked him up outside of the Buckskin Tavern, and then proceeded to kidnap him. The bartender at the Buckskin Tavern told LATHIM he had not seen any strangers at the tavern on the night of July 2, 1963, and that MICHAUD had left by himself.

On July 7, 1963, Special Agent RUSSELL C. HART, Federal Bureau of Investigation, approached MICHAUD's residence at Fredonia, Arizona, to interview him concerning the alleged kidnaping. On the arrival of Special Agent HART at MICHAUD's residence, MICHAUD opened the door of his cabin and pointed a single barrel shotgun at Special Agent HART.

After the agent made his identity known, MICHAUD put the shotgun away and requested Mr. HART to produce his identification. After seeing the credentials of Special Agent HART, MICHAUD came out of his residence. Special Agent HART invited MICHAUD to sit in his car and furnish what information he had concerning his being kidnaped.

For approximately the first ten minutes of the interview, MICHAUD gave an incoherent story concerning his sick cat, and stated he had found it necessary to try to contact a doctor at Cedar City, Utah, regarding the cat, needing an operation.

MICHAUD then stated that on the night of July 1, 1963, he had been at the Buckskin Bar, located on U. S. Highway 89-A, approximately two miles north of Fredonia, but on the Arizona side of the Utah-Arizona line. MICHAUD made several telephone calls from this bar, and then overheard a person, whom he identified as ~~FEED~~ CRAM, stating he and another person, whom MICHAUD did not know, wanted to go get something to eat. MICHAUD offered to buy these two persons their meal if they would give him a ride into Fredonia. MICHAUD then stated that he did not know either of these two persons, and that they were strangers in the area. ARIZ

These two persons then took MICHAUD into Fredonia and on arriving at the restaurant in Fredonia, MICHAUD told them that he did not want to go into that "greasy spoon." MICHAUD then found the man armed with a .45 caliber pistol and a .38 snub-nose pistol. They then took him back past the Buckskin Bar and just over the Utah line, into Utah, where they started to beat him with a small iron wrecking bar. The men then drove him several miles back into Arizona, where they continued to beat him with their fists, the iron wrecking bar, and with the two guns. MICHAUD was then left lying on the roadway and was then bleeding profusely.

MICHAUD then went on to advise that he considered the Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff at Fredonia to be "no good;" that they were not doing their job, and that he was going to sue the Sheriff. At this point, MICHAUD started raising his voice, waving his arms, and became very emotional.

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Deputy Sheriff WAYNE A. LATHIM, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that on July 24, 1963, he and Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, had interviewed TERA HANSEN and PETER ZABRISKIE, who were construction workers employed by the Cox Brothers Construction Company at Kanab, Utah, but reside at Ephraim, Utah. They furnished the following signed statement of what occurred on the night of July 1, 1963, (rather than June 1, 1963, as appears in the statement):

"I, Teral Hansen & Peter Zabriskie, residing at Ephriam, Utah, wish to make the following voluntary statement to LaNard Johnson who has identified himself to me as the Sheriff of Kane County, Utah and Wayne Lathim, whom we know to be the Deputy Sheriff of Coconino Co. Arizona. We have been first advised of our rights and that anything that we may say may be used against ourselves or others in court of law. This statement is not being given under threats or promise of reward by the above officers.

"Shortly after 12:00 midnight of June 1, 1963, as we were leaving the Buckskin Tavern just south of the Utah-Arizona line, and just prior to leaving the building, we were approached by whom we know to be Mr. Norman P. Machaud of Fredonia, Arizona and he says "Lets go for a ride and give me a ride home." When we left a few minutes later and after another drink, I walked over to him and said "Come on, and we'll give you a ride home." There was a young kid that we know to work in the Standard or Chevron Station here in Kanab who told us "Don't go with him" or something like that.

"At this time, we went out front right by the door and got in our 1956 Mercury that we were driving. We got in with Pete driving, Machaud next to the driver and myself, Teral getting in the back seat. We proceeded on South towards Fredonia, Arizona and sometime before getting to Fredonia, he smarted off with some smart remark and I told him to come on. He then got in the back seat and started to kissing and attempting to love me up. We stopped and was going to through him out and he says "Take me on home," so we let him get back in and he says take this Short Creek Road. We drove out just beyond the bridge, beyond the little cut and as we remember the location, there was a little slope towards the South that we again stopped at. At this time he tried to love me up a couple of times, and then he reached over and kissed me and then I (Teral Hansen) got out of the car and let him have it. We were at this time on the left side of the road going out towards Pipe Springs. I hit him in the face with my fist and he went down. He got back up and took off a running to the South and we observed him hitting a barbe wire fence. We could hear the barbs or wire as he hit and when I reached the fence he had picked himself up and was running on over thru the desert.

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"We went back to the car and discussed what we should do, go home and leave him out there, and we decided to go find him. He was yelling "help, help" while he was out there and I started following him and I caught up with him about a quarter of mile out in the brush. I grabbed him and said "Come on, were going back to the car." He kept hesitating and trying to go on what it seems to me was West. Trying to get away from me at all times. I kept shoving him and kept him going the way that I wanted him to move. We got back to the car and I told Pete "Come on, lets get him back into town, we'll get rid of him in town." Just before we got back in the car he again made some vulgar pass at me and I hit him again, perhaps a time or two. He again went down and then he got up and was settling there beside the road so we got in the car and drove on back into Fredonia and on to Kanab. We never made any threats on this man's live at any time during our association."

Deputy LATHIM stated both denied taking MICHAUD over the Utah-Arizona line. Deputy LATHIM had also located another individual who had overheard MICHAUD ask for a ride to his home near Sedona, Arizona.

On July 31, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, furnished the following additional information concerning the circumstances surrounding the injuries of MICHAUD as a result of the fight.

MICHAUD appeared at the Kane County Hospital, Kanab, at about 3:00 a.m., on July 2, 1963, for medical treatment. Dr. SANELLA was unavailable at the hospital at the time. When Dr. SANELLA subsequently arrived he was accosted by MICHAUD with the statement, "You think I'm nuts." Dr. SANELLA attempted to quiet MICHAUD, but MICHAUD told the doctor that he did not think that the doctor was capable of taking care of his injuries which consisted of cuts and bruises on the head and scalp from barbed wire. Dr. SANELLA thereupon stated, "I don't know why they let you out." MICHAUD then used obscene language in telling the doctor he was a "pipsqueak," and that he was not allowing the doctor to take care of his injuries. MICHAUD walked out of the hospital and then called Sheriff JOHNSON to complain that he had been kidnaped.

MICHAUD came to the Sheriff's Office on July 2, 1963, at about 9:00 a.m., to state his complaint further, and immediately informed Sheriff JOHNSON, "I am going to get you." Sheriff JOHNSON dismissed MICHAUD, stating he wanted to hear no more from him, and suggested he go to the hospital for treatment of his cuts and bruises. On July 2, 1963, MICHAUD went to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Hospital at Panguitch, Utah, for treatment.

Investigation conducted did not support MICHAUD's claim of being kidnaped. In connection with the alleged kidnaping, MICHAUD's mother, Mrs. EVA CRAM, Box 526, Fredonia, Arizona, wrote letters to former President KENNEDY, the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, Phoenix, Arizona, and the Attorney General of the State of Arizona. MICHAUD, in addition to calling Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by telephone, sent letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Phoenix.

He signed the letters "NORMAND P. MICHAUD," and indicated that on one of his letters that a copy had been sent to "U. S. Senator - Investigating Committee, Washington, D. C., Chief Justice EARL WARREN, D. C., also, U. S. Attorney KENNEDY."

Mental Condition of NORMAND PHILLIP MICHAUD

The records of the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, reflected the following information as of July 30, 1963, concerning MICHAUD:

MICHAUD has been committed to the Utah State Hospital on three occasions. He was diagnosed by the hospital as suffering from schizophrenia with paranoid tendencies, vicious, clever, convincing, psychopathic liar, and as having great ability to threaten people in such ways so that they make concessions to him. He was originally committed on March 22, 1956, by the Third District Court, Salt Lake City, Utah, on an emergency basis. On April 28, 1956, he was committed again for indefinite period by the Fourth District Court, Provo, Utah. On May 15, 1956, he was released to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Salt Lake City. On February 2, 1960, he was committed from the Sixth District Court, Richfield, Utah, for thirty days or until his mental condition was such that he could be released. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus on September 30, 1960, on the ground of a technicality in commitment papers.

While in the hospital, MICHAUD alleged homosexuality on the part of a Kane County official, Kanab, Utah. He later admitted to the hospital that this charge against the official was false. He was charged with perjury in Kane County, but this charge was dismissed because of his mental condition.

In connection with MICHAUD's release on habeas corpus on September 30, 1960, on the grounds of a technicality in commitment papers, MICHAUD filed suit against the Superintendent of the State Hospital in Federal Court and received \$700.00, which was paid by the state. This award was due to an error in the commitment papers, since the court ruled it was not a formal commitment under Utah State Law.

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On July 6, 1962, MICHAUD was again committed to the State Hospital by the Fourth District Court, Provo, Utah, on a temporary basis.

On August 17, 1962, this was changed to a regular commitment. On October 11, 1962, he was released to the Veterans Hospital, Salt Lake City. An official of the Utah State Hospital commented that when MICHAUD was committed in 1962, MICHAUD was suffering from the same mental condition as diagnosed in 1956, and should have been kept in a mental institution. *ALICE*

NORMAND MICHAUD PHILLIP MICHAUD NORMAND MICHAUD NORMAND MICHAUD

On July 30, 1963, the records of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, revealed that NORMAND MICHAUD, born January 20, 1921, VA Claim No. C-9602741, was admitted to the Veterans Hospital on October 11, 1962, on transfer from the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, where he had been on the Veterans Administration waiting list since July 6, 1962. His admission diagnosis was paranoid schizophrenia. He was discharged on January 25, 1963, at which time the established clinical diagnosis was as follows: *ALLEGED*

PHILLIP MICHAUD PHILLIP MICHAUD PHILLIP MICHAUD PHILLIP MICHAUD

"(1) Passive aggressive personality, passive aggressive type, manifested by a long history of manipulative behavior, utilization of various somatic and psychiatric complaints for secondary gain, alcoholism, recurrent difficulty with the law, difficulty in maintaining close and personal relationships, disinterest in accepting ordinary responsibilities, for self care, with fair insight and judgment in regard to his illness.

"(2) Observation for schizophrenic reaction, not found. Previous diagnosis of schizophrenic reaction not found at this time and previous diagnosis considered to be in error."

The record also shows that he was hospitalized on prior occasions of:

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8/6/49 - 9/6/49

Duodenal ulcer, had anxiety reaction, chronic moderate, manifested by tensions and bodily complaints.

10/28/50

Alcoholic intoxication

12/5/52

Stiff neck

4/26/53 - 4/30/53

Diagnosis of acute brain syndrome - alcoholic intoxication.

8/12/53 - 3/27/55

Diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type, with many elements of character disorder.

5/15/56 - 11/2/56

Diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type.

Arrest Record

UTAH
On July 30, 1963, DALLIN WILLIAMS, Deputy Sheriff, Iron County Sheriff's Office, Cedar City, Utah, advised the court records reflect that NORMAN PHILLIP MICHAUD was charged on March 22, 1947, with the detestable crime against nature (sodomy). MICHAUD was arrested March 31, 1947, and appeared in court on that same date. The matter was continued for subsequent hearing, at which time the complaining witness, ELDON CORRY, was unavailable and the matter was dismissed with the statement that there was no evidence the crime had been committed. Justice of the Peace HALDOW CHRISTENSON, in reviewing the court record, stated it appeared that the complaining witness, ELDON CORRY, declined to testify at the final hearing, and MICHAUD was ordered released.

On July 31, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kane County, Kanab, Utah, stated that early in January, 1960, NORMAN PHILLIP MICHAUD filed a sodomy charge in Kane County against HAL MC DONALD, Kane County Assessor. Sheriff JOHNSON stated that investigation proved MC DONALD was not in the area

at the time the sodomy allegedly took place. The case never received a hearing and was later dismissed. Subsequently, on January 29, 1960, as a result of this sodomy charge, the Sheriff's Office filed a perjury charge against MICHAUD. MICHAUD was arrested and brought to the Sheriff's Office. MICHAUD thereupon requested hospitalization, stating, "How can I beat this?" He said that he desired to plead temporary insanity because he knew he could not beat the charge. At this time the Utah State District Judge, Kane County, ordered MICHAUD committed to the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, for a thirty-day observation period. MICHAUD was subsequently successful in obtaining release from the Utah State Hospital as a result of a writ of habeas corpus.

Sheriff JOHNSON stated that MICHAUD later returned to Kane County, and about March 1, 1961, was again arrested on a drunk, obscene language and vulgarity charge. He became violent in the Sheriff's Office, and was again committed to the Utah State Hospital. Subsequently, he obtained an additional writ for his release.

Sheriff JOHNSON notes that in 1958 MICHAUD was arrested in Kanab, Utah, on a bad check charge originating in the State of Arizona. MICHAUD was allowed to pay the check off and was released.

On December 24, 1963, Coconino County Attorney ROBERT WARDEN, Flagstaff, Arizona, advised that on December 23, 1963, MICHAUD appeared in Coconino Superior Court, Flagstaff, for arraignment on a charge filed against him in August, 1963, charging MICHAUD with a felony (attempting to kill livestock). WARDEN said MICHAUD entered a plea of not guilty and insisted on a court-appointed attorney of his own choice, and while on the witness stand to answer questions about his assets in connection with the appointment of an attorney, MICHAUD kept pleading the Fifth Amendment, threatened to get a writ of habeas corpus issued, and in general made a fool of himself. Superior Court Judge LAURENCE WREN appointed JOHN GRACE, Flagstaff, to act as attorney for MICHAUD and passed setting the date for trial until a later date.

ARIZ

Miscellaneous

By letter dated December 5, 1963, MICHAUD wrote to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States, stating that DAVID ULREY was dangerous, and asking if something could be done to see that he is treated. MICHAUD pointed out that he, MICHAUD, had been kidnaped and had to file a Petition for Justice on the unlawful acts by the law of Coconino County. MICHAUD claimed that ULREY was trying to kill him, and that the County Attorney, ROBERT VAHLEN, Flagstaff, Arizona, was in favor of it, since WARREN as well as the Justice of the Peace, refused to let either MICHAUD or Mrs. REED CRAM sign complaints. MICHAUD further alleged that Judge WREN of Flagstaff had not honored Mrs. REED CRAM's petition for "Mr. ULREY examination into Mental Health, so I send one to you, to see if you can get any action."

MICHAUD enclosed with his letter to Attorney General KENNEDY, a petition to the Superior Court of Coconino County, State of Arizona, asking that an examination be made to determine the state of the mental health of DAVID L. ULREY, Fredonia, Arizona, alleged to be mentally ill. MICHAUD, claiming to be a friend without malice in making this petition, set forth the following reasons why he believed that ULREY was mentally ill and in need of supervision, care and treatment:

"Attempted to kill me 1958 also threaten me with 30-30 Cal. rifle in my own home, peering into my window and arrested by me in Kanab, Utah, 1960 for threats & bodily harm. Used nasty language to my mother, where upon was arrested 1960 and convicted. That David Ulrey is forceable by brutal force & methods to obtain his own desires or pleasures. Attacked my mother 6th of Aug. 1963, drew rifle on my mother & myself 19 Oct. 1963 shot at me 28th Oct. 1963, also attempt on my mother's life 28 Oct. 1963, bullet came close to Mrs. Reed Cram's head, continued shooting around our place by said David L. Ulrey. I feel that for the good and best welfare of Mr. Ulrey, he should be at once committed & treated. I am sorry to have to ask the court but I feel he is too dangerous to be allowed to kill."