

Date April 6, 1964

On December 26, 1963, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON telephonically contacted the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicated he desired to speak to Agents concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. JOHNSON was located at Vera's Coffee Shop, 16 East 127th Street, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that he had worked on a rifle scope in Arizona in 1960. He could furnish no information to substantiate his statement that this scope was used on the rifle that killed President KENNEDY.

During the course of this interview, JOHNSON appeared incoherent and possibly was emotionally disturbed.

The following description of JOHNSON was obtained during the course of this interview:

Name	JAMES JOHNSON	<u>ILL.</u>
Race	White	
Sex	Male	
Date of Birth	11/7/02	
Residence	24535 Brest Road Taylor, Michigan	
Height	5'8"	
Weight	175 pounds	
Eyes	Blue	
Michigan Drivers License Number	J525-367-000-856	
Relatives	Mrs. DUKE (MARGE) WARNER 14611 Jefferson Street Harvey, Illinois.	

On 12/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SAs JOHN C. NOONAN, Jr.  
and ROBERT J. BATES/rms 599 Date dictated 4/3/64

SD 62-1529  
DL 89-43  
RSB:jmh:qah  
1

WALLACE REED JOHNSON  
9840 Shadow Road  
Grossmont, California

The following investigation was conducted by SA DARYL R. HARRELL:

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. BONNIE C. PECKHAM, 9644 Sierra Vista, on November 24, 1963, advised she wished to report JOHNSON to the FBI because of statements he made to her in 1960 regarding former President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mrs. PECKHAM stated JOHNSON, in or about October, 1960, told her, "If JOHN F. KENNEDY is elected President of the United States, plans are already made by a Chicago organization and a Los Angeles organization, composed primarily of Negro people, to get rid of Mr. KENNEDY."

WALLACE REED JOHNSON, 9840 Shadow Road, Grossmont (a suburb of San Diego, California), advised he had never made any statement that he knew of an organization planning to "get rid of Mr. KENNEDY." JOHNSON said that if he did make a remark concerning an organization in Chicago, Illinois, and Los Angeles, California, composed primarily of Negroes, he was referring to the Nation of Islam. He advised he had no specific information concerning the Nation of Islam organization, except what he obtained through news media. JOHNSON said he knew of no person or organization that had any plans to assassinate former President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

JOHNSON stated that, during the 1960 Presidential election campaign, he participated actively as a member of one of the two major United States political parties. He admitted that he was strongly opposed to JOHN F. KENNEDY and the political party he represented. JOHNSON said that even after the election of JOHN F. KENNEDY to the Presidency of the United States he has continued to voice his opinion on policies of the KENNEDY Administration, many policies with which he disagrees.

SD 62-1529  
DL B9-43F  
RSB:jmh:eah  
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NATION OF ISLAM, formerly  
referred to as the Muslim  
Cult of Islam, also known  
as Muhammad's Temples of  
Islam

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temples of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid 1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

SD 62-1529  
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On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised Muhammad had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

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RE J. W. JOHNSTON, HOUSTON, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD B. KELLOGG on November 26, 1963:

JACK NUGENT, Clarke Oldsmobile, West Palm Beach, Florida, advised that during the early evening of November 21, 1963, he was at the bar at the Heart of Palm Beach Motel, Palm Beach, Florida.

In the bar, at the time of his arrival, was a very attractive white female, who identified herself as LAURA JOHNSON (ph) from Texas. This person appeared to be wealthy. She was very intoxicated, was buying drinks for everyone, and was pushing herself off on any man whom she could corner. She rambled in her speech, but NUGENT recalled she kept saying that she had just arrived in Palm Beach the previous night and her husband had "gotten rid of her." She referred quite often to her husband sending her "where KENNEDY lives" or sent her to "walk where KENNEDY walks," and seemed to have KENNEDY on her mind or to think of Palm Beach only in terms of KENNEDY. She said that her husband thought he was clever getting her out, but she knew what her husband did on all of his trips, and while she was gone.

NUGENT also recalled this woman saying she was under a doctor's care. He said he thought nothing of it until the assassination of the President, and then thought there might be some connection between this woman's use of the KENNEDY name and the fact that her

MM 89-35

FPG:MN;ds

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husband had wanted her out of Texas for some particular reason. NUGENT said this woman ultimately became so intoxicated that a local woman, LOIS HUTCHENS, took her to her room and put her to bed.

Records of the Heart of Palm Beach Motel, Palm Beach, Florida, reveal that Mrs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 2902 Del Monte, Houston, Texas, who was recalled by P. A. ANTHONY, Clerk at the motel, as a very attractive and very drunk woman, checked into the motel late November 20, 1963, and left about noon on November 22, 1963. She was alone, according to the records, and the only charges against her room were miscellaneous bar bills.

LOIS HUTCHENS, Sea Spray Avenue, Palm Beach, advised that she recalled the woman at the above bar, whom she ultimately had to put to bed due to her intoxicated condition. HUTCHENS said she did not know the woman's name, but the woman claimed to be married; from Texas, and to have been in town with her brother-in-law, a veterinarian. HUTCHENS stated that the woman not only drank to excess, but was also taking pills.

HUTCHENS described the woman as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	Mid 20's
Hair	Red

HUTCHENS said she had no reason whatsoever to connect the woman with President KENNEDY or to associate the woman's being in Palm Beach with the KENNEDYS.

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SA 89-67

Re: ~~JIM C. JONES~~  
RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SA HAROLD  
LEO FABRIZ:

AT RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

S/Sgt. ROBERT PETSCHULT, Air Police Investigator, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, advised on November 22, 1963, that JIM C. JONES, Civilian Employee, 3510th M & S Group, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, was reported by a co-worker to have apparently thought that it was humorous that the President had been shot. PETSCHULT advised that he interviewed JONES, who explained that he was told that the President had been shot, but he did not believe it because he had not heard the official announcement or news broadcast on the radio. He recalled that he made some statement to the effect that he did not care and that he returned to work, whereupon he heard the news officially. He stated that upon hearing the announcement on the radio that the President had been shot, he was as upset and bereaved as anyone else.

PETSCHULT described JONES as a white male, 6'11", 150 pounds, blue eyes, blonde hair, born September 30, 1913.

ALLEGATION TO THE EFFECT THAT  
DEWEY JORDAN OF DALLAS, TEXAS,  
MADE COMMENT IN SUMMER OF 1963  
THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE  
KILLED IF HE EVER CAME TO DALLAS



Date December 18, 19631

BILL CARLIN, Deputy Sheriff, Logan County, Paris, Arkansas, advised as follows:

He had received information that two young men employed by the Soil Conservation Service, Paris, Arkansas, had heard one DEWEY JORDAN of Dallas, Texas, make some remarks during the past summer to the effect that President KENNEDY would be killed if he ever came to Dallas. JORDAN described by CARLIN as a wealthy individual who resides off University Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, and owns a farm near Barber, Arkansas. Remarks made by JORDAN were supposedly made to the two young men on the farm at Barber, Arkansas.

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On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas File # LR 89-21by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR./jcw Date dictated, 12/18/63

Date December 18, 19631

JAMES WILLIAM HATCHER, 427 South Elm Street, Paris, Arkansas, furnished the following information:

During the summer of 1963 he was employed by the Soil Conservation Service, Paris, Arkansas, and in connection with this employment he was on the farm of DEWEY JORDAN during the latter part of August, 1963. This farm is located near Barber, Arkansas, and is operated by a man by the name of F. F. NICHOLS.

While HATCHER and a fellow employee named COY RUSH had a break in their work, DEWEY JORDAN, who was present on the farm at that time, began talking to them about politics. He told them that Dallas was a "straight Republican town." He also told them several political jokes. He stated that President KENNEDY was hated in Dallas, Texas, and remarked that if KENNEDY ever came to Dallas he would never leave alive.

HATCHER stated he could not recall if the remarks made by JORDAN were in a joking or serious tone. He stated that the names of any individuals who might perpetrate harm to the President or any organizations which may have been involved in actions against the President were not mentioned by JORDAN.

JORDAN apparently was against the United Nations activities and United States participation in this group. JORDAN also remarked that when he was a kid he had been against the Ku Klux Klan, but that he believed now, under the present circumstances, he would join this organization.

HATCHER stated that he could not remember exactly what JORDAN's words were concerning President KENNEDY being killed in Dallas, but that JORDAN definitely left him with the impression that harm would befall the President in the event the President visited Dallas, Texas.

On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas File # LR 89-21  
by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR./jew 508 Date dictated 12/18/63

Date December 18, 19631

COY JOE RUSH, JR., 1105 Hickory Street, Paris, Arkansas, furnished the following information:

During the past summer of 1963, he had been employed by the Soil Conservation Service at Paris, Arkansas. He recalled that during the summer he had been employed on the farm owned by one DEWEY JORDAN of Dallas, Texas, located near Barber, Arkansas. One day, while he and a fellow employee, JAMES HATCHER, had a break in their work, they began talking to JORDAN.

RUSH stated he could not recall the specific conversation which had been passed between them and JORDAN; however, he did know that JORDAN had expressed anti-President KENNEDY feelings, anti-United Nations feelings, and anti-ROBERT KENNEDY feelings. He recalled that JORDAN made some remarks to the effect that if President KENNEDY ever came to Dallas he would not get away alive.

RUSH stated that he could not recall the specific words which JORDAN used to express this sentiment, but to the best of his recollection during the conversation JORDAN had also remarked, "See what happens when the President comes to Dallas."

RUSH stated that this conversation was held on the spur of the moment and that neither he nor HATCHER had placed any significance on the remarks of JORDAN until subsequently they heard of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He and HATCHER then discussed the remarks which had been made by JORDAN on the farm during the summer and both agreed in their conversation that JORDAN had indicated harm would befall the President in the event that he visited Dallas, Texas.

On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas - File # LR 89-21  
by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR., /jew 509 Date dictated 12/18/63

DL 89-43/eah

RE: DEWEY A. JORDAN

On January 2, 1964, Miss BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Supervisor, Merchants Retail Credit, 2112 Jackson, Dallas, Texas, advised SA'S WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY that the records of her office indicate that DEWEY A. JORDAN, wife, LENA H. JORDAN, reside at 4006 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. Miss BELCHER advised that all information available would be as of 1958. JORDAN was described as age 58 and employed by Edwin D. Cox Company, Dallas, Texas, since 1951, in charge of production and as general superintendent. He was formerly employed by the Atlantic Refining Company from 1927 to 1951, and had previously resided at Midland, Texas, where he had been transferred from Great Bend, Kansas, in 1939.

Date 3/13/641

Mr. DEWEY A. JORDAN, 4006 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his residence. He was advised that he did not have to say anything, that any statement which he did make would be voluntary, that he had a right to consult an attorney, and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law.

Mr. JORDAN advised he had no reason not to talk to the FBI and he categorically denied any remarks to the effect he had made the statement that President KENNEDY was hated in Dallas, Texas, and would not live if he came to Dallas.

Mr. JORDAN said he disagreed with President KENNEDY for purely political reasons only, and that he admired him as a person and as a family man.

Mr. JORDAN said on the day that President KENNEDY was in Dallas that he was going up in the elevator in the Adolphus Tower office building and remarked to some individuals, whose identities he could not recall, that someone, name unknown, said that the cavalcade moved along the streets in downtown Dallas so fast that they couldn't get a chance to see the President. JORDAN said he remarked it was probably moving so fast because he wasn't liked very well by the people of Dallas.

JORDAN said he never remarked at any time that he wished to see President KENNEDY harmed in any way. He said he never made any such statement, either in Dallas, Texas, or in any other part of the United States.

The following description of JORDAN is based upon observation and interview:

Name:	DEWEY A. JORDAN
Birth data:	11/6/1898, Minneapolis, Kansas
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	195 lbs.
Hair:	White and balding
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Ruddy
Scars & marks:	Cut or operation scar right side of neck
Occupation:	Oil production
Employer:	Edwin B. Cox, 2100 Adolphus Tower, Dallas, Texas
On <u>1/4/64</u> at <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	File # <u>89-43</u>

by SA'S WILLIAM G. BROOKHART & GEORGE T. BINNEY/eah Date dictated 3/9/64

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

DL 89-43

RE: FRITZ KALERMANN

<sup>1</sup>  
DL 89-43  
RJD/cms

Under date of January 23, 1964, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. furnished the following translation from Portuguese:

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

Letter addressed to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, Washington, United States of America, postmarked illegibly.

The envelope bears an address printed on the reverse side. It reads;

~~Evandro~~ Silveira  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Rua Felipe de Oliveira, 21. 2nd - S. 8  
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Sao Paulo, December 27, 1963

To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director of the FBI  
Washington, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

A few days ago, the passing away of dear President Kennedy still preying on my mind, I had a dream which I decided to let you know about for whatever purpose it may serve.

Texas In this dream, President Kennedy appeared to me and said that his assassin was still in Dallas. He said his name is Fritz Kalermann. Finally, he added that this individual is connected with a Nazi organization.

With best regards, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Luiz Fernando Silveira

(Typewritten return address:)

~~Luiz Fernando~~ Silveira  
Avenida Conselheiro Rodrigues  
Alves, No. 1, 223  
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Bureau files contain no record identifiable with individuals mentioned in letter.

DL 89-43

RE: STATEMENT BY LINDA ISABELLE KALISH



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OM 89-20  
DL 89-43  
GDW:mac;ds

Re: LINDA KALISH

The FBI, Washington, D. C., advised on December 3, 1963, that the following letter, postmarked Iowa City, Iowa, November 29, 1963, was received at FBI, Washington, D.C., on December 3, 1963:

"FBI, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sirs,

"I realize that this may very well be simply a wild story, but a graduate student at SUI, a Linda Kalish, has said that she received a telephone call from New York City the night before President Kennedy was assassinated telling her this event would occur. I do not wish to pull you here on a wild story. I would be glad to do anything I can to help. The address of this girl is 713 East Burlington, Iowa City.

"Yours truly,  
"John Chandler  
436 Third Avenue,  
Iowa City, Iowa."

1Date 4/7/64

JOHN CHANDLER, 436 Third Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa, a graduate student in English, State University of Iowa, advised he did not hear LINDA KALISH make statements he referred to in his letter to the FBI dated November 29, 1963. CHANDLER got his information from CLARK BLAISE, another student.

On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa 516 File # OM 89-20  
DL 89-43

by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

1Date 4/7/64

CLARK BLAISE, graduate student, Writer's Workshop, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, who resides 525 North Johnson, Iowa City advised on December 4, 1963, he was at the Student Union, State University of Iowa (SUI), on the evening of November 22, 1963, with a group of students discussing President KENNEDY's assassination. One member of the group was LINDA KALISH, a graduate student in Writer's Workshop, SUI. KALISH made a statement to the effect that she had received a phone call from New York prior to KENNEDY's assassination, and the caller expressed the fear that something might happen to President KENNEDY. BLAISE cannot recall exact words used by KALISH, but states this was a gist of what she said. BLAISE stated he was surprised when KALISH made this statement and he asked her to repeat. She replied "I don't want to talk about it."

BLAISE states KALISH is an unattractive girl and a social misfit. He stated she is the type who would make a false or exaggerated statement to attract attention, and he has suspected her of doing this in the past. He stated KALISH has a vivid imagination. BLAISE stated KALISH talks constantly and, in his opinion, no one who knew her would tell her anything in confidence. KALISH once told BLAISE she was subject to epileptic seizures; however, he does not know the truth of this statement. BLAISE described her as nervous and emotional.

On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa S17 File # OM 89-20  
 by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac Date dictated 4/7/64  
DL 89-43

1Date 4/7/64

LINDA ISABELLE KALISH, born July 8, 1937, at New York City, was interviewed at her residence at 713 East Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa. She admitted she had made a statement in the Student Union, State University of Iowa (SUI), on or about November 22, 1963, that she had received a phone call from New York from a person who expressed fear for President KENNEDY's safety. She denied that she said she received this call just prior to President KENNEDY's assassination but admitted she may have been ambiguous as to when the call was received. KALISH stated she made this statement "for dramatic effect," and there is no truth to the statement.

Linda KALISH said a graduate student, JOE DE ROCHE, had told her on the evening of November 22, 1963, that he had received a call from a friend who expressed concern that President KENNEDY's assassination might lead to some kind of International incident, inasmuch as the assassin was rumored to have resided in Russia. This call was received by DE ROCHE after the assassination.

KALISH stated she had her conversation with DE ROCHE on her mind, and on impulse she made the false statement to several students at the Student Union that she had received a call, as outlined above.

KALISH stated she meant no harm in this and "didn't know why she did it". KALISH stated she had no idea her comment would come to the attention of government officials.

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On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa File # OM 89-20  
DL 89-43  
 by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

DL 89-43

RE: GEORGE KANTAK

The following information sets forth basis for investigation reflected on page 587 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

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CG 62-6115  
DWS/rms

The following letter was submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. on December 25, 1963 from DON C. MC GLOTHLIN:

~~"DON C. McGLOTHLIN~~  
~~Lieutenant Commander~~  
~~U. S. Naval Reserve~~  
~~1047 South Carol Avenue~~  
~~Wheeling, Illinois~~

"November 25, 1963

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"I doubt if this information has any significance, but I will pass it on to you just in case you might want an agent in Chicago to follow through.

"I teach English in Chicago's William Howard Taft High School. On Friday, November 22, during my fourth period class which takes place from 10:20 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Central Standard Time, a student asked me how many Presidents had been assassinated. I had given no lead for such a subject to come up, and it was not usual for a student to ask me, an English teacher, a question of this nature.

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CG 62-6115  
DWS/rms

"I told him three Presidents had been assassinated. He displayed some surprise. 'I thought only two had been,' he responded.

"When I mentioned Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, he expressed some surprise that Garfield had been assassinated. 'Never heard of that,' or words to that effect, he responded.

"As I indicated, there is probably no significance to this information, but since the conversation transpired about two hours before the three shots in Dallas made Presidential assassination a common topic, I thought it might be a good idea to relay the information.

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ Don C. McGlothlin

"Don C. McGlothlin"

The above typewritten letter included the following handwritten addendum:

"P.S. Nov. 26. In the first day of classes since the assassination I said to the boy in a kidding manner: 'I didn't answer your question, right Friday. The answer is four.' I tried to see whether I could glean anything from his response. 'I even told my dad ahead of time what kind of rifle was used before it was announced that it was an Italian rifle,' he responded or words to that effect. Members of his class might

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CG 62-6115  
DWS/rms

remember the exact words. I really don't think there is anything significant there. It sounds more incriminating on paper than it did in the classroom where we had a class discussion of 30 minutes or so of the news of the week end. At any rate if you feel this is worth investigating I shall be happy to cooperate. I served a month with Jack Kennedy at the Motor Torpedo Squadrons Training Center, Melville, Rhode Island, in 1942, and in addition to wanting to do anything I can for law and justice I would especially like to do anything I could to punish anyone who may have had (illegible) toward his assassination. D C M."



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MO 89-25

JTB:plw

Re: Letter from BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Arifton, Alabama

Texas

On November 27, 1963, a letter was received at Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., postmarked November 23, 1963, Arifton, Alabama, from BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Arifton, Alabama. In this letter, KEAHEY stated that he was on the scene in Dallas, Texas, and witnessed the killing of President KENNEDY. He noted that two individuals were involved in the killing, and that he could identify them.

The following investigation was conducted on November 27, 1963, by SA RAYMOND J. MAXWELL:

THOMAS LAVENDER, Veterans Administration Officer, Ozark, Alabama, advised that on November 26, 1963, BRUCE KEAHEY of Arifton, Alabama, Route 2, contacted him and related that he, KEAHEY, had been in Dallas, Texas, and had witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY. KEAHEY told him that since he had witnessed the assassination he expected to be called to Dallas where he would be surrounded by newspaper reporters and TV men. LAVENDER related that KEAHEY had received a head injury while in the military service, and his file reflects that he is emotionally unstable, has blackout periods and periods of depression.

BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Arifton, Alabama, advised that he had been in Dallas, Texas, and had witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY. He claimed that he had observed a man and a woman on a platform extending four or five feet from a window on the third or fourth floor of the building from which the shots were fired at the President. The man and the woman were in a prone position, and the man had a rifle. KEAHEY also said that there had been a second man inside the room looking out of the window, behind the man and woman, who were on the platform, and he recognized this man from photographs as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During the interview, KEAHEY was inconsistent in the story he was relating,

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MO 89-25

JTB:plw

and frequently contradicted himself. He was unable to give any detailed description of the individuals involved, and could not give an explanation of how he happened to be in Dallas, Texas, on that date.

Mrs. LILA CHANCEY, Route 2, Arifton, Alabama, advised that she is KEAHEY's aunt. She stated that KEAHEY is of unsound mind, and that nothing he says can be taken for the truth. She advised that she can positively state that BRUCE KEAHEY was in Arifton, Alabama, on November 22, 1963, and that he has not been in Dallas, Texas.

SD 62-1529  
DL 89-43  
RSB:jmh

LOLITA KELLY  
598 Maitland Avenue  
Imperial Beach, California

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA WILLIAM J. MC CAULEY:

AT HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

IRENE ROBIN, 5963 Rita Street, on December 8, 1963, advised she visited a friend of many years named LOLITA KELLY, 598 Maitland Avenue, Imperial Beach, California, on November 11, 1963. During the visit, KELLY indicated she was against everything President JOHN F. KENNEDY and his administration advocated and said, in effect, President KENNEDY should be killed. ROBIN stated she does not believe KELLY actually meant what she said; however, because of the conversation, ROBIN felt obligated to report the matter to appropriate authorities. According to ROBIN, KELLY is a retired businesswoman of strong political convictions.

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA ROBERT S. BAKER:

AT IMPERIAL BEACH, CALIFORNIA

LOLITA KELLY, on December 11, 1963, advised she was politically opposed to the political philosophies of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and his administration. She said she is an active member of one of the two major United States political parties and denied ever making any statement that former President KENNEDY should be "killed".

LOLITA KELLY stated the assassination was unfortunate, yet it is an example of the deterioration of the moral qualities of many individuals in the United States. She advised she has no information concerning the assassination, except the facts as reported by the different news media.

DL 89-43

Re: ROBERT GREGG KENNEDY, JR. "Bob"

The following information sets forth the basis for investigation reported on pages 587A-591 in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

9005 Hemlock Overland Park

KANSAS CITY, KANS

B. APPROX. 1942

1Date 4/7/64

WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, JR., in an interview, stated he was in the Sunflower Drugstore on 80th Street in Overland Park, Kansas City, Kansas, around 7:30 p.m., Thursday, November 21, 1963, when one BOB KENNEDY, whom he had known for three or four months and who is no relation to the United States Attorney General, asked him to join an organization called Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This person said "they" were going to kill President KENNEDY with a rifle the following Friday morning.

CAMPBELL claimed he told this man he was going to tell the FBI, and this man threatened his life if he did. He said he thought he told his father this on Thursday night, but his father said he did not tell him until November 26, 1963.

CAMPBELL advised that BOB KENNEDY resides at 9005 Hemlock, Overland Park, and described him as a white, male, age 22, 5'11", 150 pounds, color of eyes and hair unknown.

On 11/26/63 Knoxville, Iowa 327 File # OM 89-20  
DL 89-43  
 by SA ROBERT E. DOWD:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

1Date 4/7/64

A. N. CHANDLER, Assistant Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa, telephonically advised that WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, JR., an inmate in the hospital, stated he had been approached in Kansas City, Kansas, the night of November 21, 1963, to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and that they were going to kill President KENNEDY on the following Friday morning.

CHANDLER advised CAMPBELL has been an intermittent patient since October, 1962, and was last diagnosed as having schizophrenia reaction, paranoid type, but it was medically impossible to tell whether CAMPBELL was telling the truth in this instance.

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On 11/27/63 at Knoxville, Iowa

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File # OM 89-20  
DL 89-43

by ASAC RUSSELL P. CALAME: sac

Date dictated 4/7/64

OC 89-41  
DL 89-43  
DHB:bnm  
1.

Re: PAUL F. ~~KEPLEY~~ *B. APPROX 1*  
1341 West 6th Street  
Okmulgee, Oklahoma

*TEXT*  
Investigation at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, with reference to PAUL F. KEPLEY was predicated on information supplied on December 13, 1963, by JACK C. NIELSEN, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department. Mr. NIELSEN had submitted correspondence which he had received from one ARTHUR L. GRISHAM, Box 412, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; correspondence indicating that one PAUL KEPLEY had information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Date 12/17/63

ARTHUR L. GRISHAM, Box 412, 313½ West 7th Street, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning a letter he sent to the Secret Service in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma reflecting statements allegedly made by PAUL KEPLEY, Okmulgee, regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. GRISHAM furnished the following information:

He advised that he and KEPLEY first became acquainted on November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated when they worked together unloading beer for Bryan and Sons, Okmulgee; however, he had heard of KEPLEY through his father, TED KEPLEY, who runs a locksmith shop on North Morton Street, Okmulgee.

GRISHAM said he was with PAUL KEPLEY in PAUL's father's shop along with others on December 3, 1963, and they were discussing KENNEDY's assassination when PAUL KEPLEY said he heard on a news broadcast on December 2, 1963, that OSWALD was not guilty and they were going to hang RUBY. GRISHAM said KEPLEY said "I knew all along that OSWALD was not guilty. How could he have fired a bolt action rifle three times in five seconds?" GRISHAM said another man who was present said to KEPLEY "The FBI said OSWALD was guilty", and KEPLEY said "They don't know everything." GRISHAM said KEPLEY also said during their discussion that he did not like KENNEDY. GRISHAM advised KEPLEY said he was in Dallas, Texas when OSWALD was shot but later said he was about eight miles from Dallas when OSWALD was shot. GRISHAM said KEPLEY seemed serious when he was talking.

GRISHAM said KEPLEY is white male, about 21 or 22, a good worker, but odd acting. He said when KEPLEY talks to anyone he will look away and will hardly look at the one he is talking to. GRISHAM advised KEPLEY resides on West 6th Street, Okmulgee.

He stated that KEPLEY's sister, AUGUSTA KEPLEY, is married to a serviceman but does not know his name. He said AUGUSTA is an American, was in Germany with her

On 12/12/63 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma **630** File # OC 89-41  
by SA JOSEPH Y. CATES/jk Date dictated 12/16/63



OC 89-41

2

husband for about three years, and came back to the United States around the first of November of this year.

He said KEPLEY said AUGUSTA was going to Dallas, Texas to open a night club, and he, KEPLEY, was going to work for her.

GRISHAM said KEPLEY stated he had been to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on December 2, 1963, to take a physical examination for the Army.

GRISHAM advised that PAUL KEPLEY goes to Garland, Texas quite often to visit his mother, an Indian, who resides there most of the time and resides in Okmulgee part of the time.

Date 12/17/63

PAUL F. KEPLEY, 1341 West 6th Street, Okmulgee, was interviewed at his father's, TED C. KEPLEY's Door Closer Shop, 204 North Morton Street, Okmulgee, concerning statements reportedly made by him on December 3, 1963, in his father's shop in the presence of others regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He was interviewed in the presence of his father and mother, and at the onset of the interview he was advised that he did not have to say anything, anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney. No threats, promises, or force were used to get him to make a statement. He furnished the following information:

He advised he did not recall what he said or did on December 3, 1963; however, he believed he was at home, 1341 West 6th Street, Okmulgee, on that date. He said he has made the statement in the past that he did not like President KENNEDY, but his only reason for saying that is because he did not like some of the things KENNEDY did and that he (KEPLEY) is a Republican. He said the only statement that he recalled making recently was, "In my opinion I don't think OSWALD was guilty." KEPLEY said he does not in his own opinion believe OSWALD was the type of person from looking at his pictures in the papers and on television who could have killed the President. KEPLEY stated in spite of what he said about not liking KENNEDY, he did not want him killed or anyone for that matter. KEPLEY said he drank and it is possible he could have made some statements while drunk which he does not recall.

He stated he has no information concerning KENNEDY's assassination other than what he had read in the newspapers and saw on television.

KEPLEY advised he was in Garland, Texas in the vicinity of 2525 Lakeside Drive picking up some friends to go deer hunting in Texarkana, Texas on his sister's, MADELINE RUTH LONG, farm the day OSWALD was killed.

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On 12/12/63 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

by SA JOSEPH Y. CATES/jk Date dictated 12/16/63

OC 89-41

2

KEPLEY advised his sister, AUGUSTA KEPLEY REED, resides at his mother's home, 1220 Nash Street, Garland, Texas; is married to Sergeant IVAN W. REED who is in the U. S. Army and stationed in Germany; she has four children and does not plan to open a business any place.

KEPLEY said he went to Oklahoma City on December 2, 1963, to take a physical examination upon instructions of Local Draft Board No. 58, Okmulgee. He furnished his Selective Service Notice of Classification card which reflects his Selective Service number to be 34 58 43 42 and that he was classified in 1-A on March 30, 1962.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

GEORGE JOSEPH KING, JR.

BOB STRAND, Reporter for United Press International, advised the San Francisco Office of the FBI November 22, 1963, he had received information from an anonymous source that GEORGE JOSEPH KING, JR., of Long Beach, California, allegedly the son of a retired admiral, had been involved with several others in a conversation during August, 1963, wherein KING and the others discussed the possibility of killing the President. The conversation was supposed to have taken place in the Long Beach, California area and KING is supposed to reside in Southern California near Los Angeles. KING is reported to have recently been arrested on a charge of illegally selling machine guns.

Subsequent investigation revealed that KING is an employee of the La Fleur Corporation, Torrance, California. Inquiry at the La Fleur Corporation at 2:45 p.m., November 22, 1963 revealed that KING was at work in the plant and had been so occupied the entire day.

DL 89-43

RE: JOHN ERNEST KING

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 139 to 146 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963 at Dallas, Texas.

635

BA 89-30

JSR:dgr

1

RE: POST CARDS FROM JOHNNY KING IN 1960

On November 23, 1963, CHARLES W. HART, 504 South Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who is employed as a photographer for "The Baltimore News Post", Baltimore, Maryland, newspaper, furnished information concerning two post cards which he had received from JOHNNY KING, a seaman, in 1960.

Date November 26, 1963

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CHARLES W. HART, 504 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who is employed as a photographer for The Baltimore News Post, a local daily newspaper, furnished two post cards which he felt might be of interest in view of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

One post card furnished by Mr. HART was addressed to "Mr. STRONG HART, 504 S. Bouldin St., Baltimore, Maryland." It is postmarked at 10:30 a.m. December 5, 1960 at Galena Park, Texas, and contained the following message:

"Hi Keed. How are you! I feel sorry for Kennedy. He is going to die while in office. Keep note. Regards, JOHNNY KING".

The second post card furnished by Mr. HART was addressed to "Mr. L. HART, 504 Bouldin St., Baltimore, Md." It was postmarked at 10:30 a.m. December 31, 1960, at Port Arthur, Texas, and contained the following message:

"Hello there. I still like NIXON and he will be alive four years from now. Regards, JOHNNY".

In the lower left hand corner of the card there appears another notation which is almost illegible, but appears to read:

"Did you vote. Not me."

Mr. HART advised that JOHNNY KING is a seaman who used to frequent the bar at 502 S. Bouldin Street, which was run by a JIM WASSEL. Mr. HART stated that he did not know JOHNNY KING very well, but KING was the friendly type who always seemed to have had a few drinks and they always exchanged a few words with each other.

Mr. HART could recall having no political discussions with KING, but recalled that on one occasion he had

On November 23, 1963 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 89-30  
637  
 by SA FRANCIS J. WALSH: elt Date dictated November 26, 1963

BA  
FJW:elt

2

shown KING a photograph of himself and the present Mayor McKELDIN of Baltimore, which photograph had been altered by a fellow photographer to show a large black-eyed Susan containing the words "I Like IKE" on the breast of Mr. HART.

Mr. HART stated that he has not seen KING to the best of his recollection since some time prior to the time he received these cards, almost three years ago, and he has no idea as to his present whereabouts.

Mr. HART described KING as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' to 6' 2"
Weight:	190 pounds
Hair:	Greying
Age:	52 (estimated)
Occupation:	Merchant Seaman
General appearance:	Rough looking, looked like former pugilist.

Mr. HART was unable to furnish any additional information and suggested that JIM WASSEL who still lives at 502 S. Bouldin Street, although he does not own the bar any longer, might be able to furnish some information concerning JOHNNY KING.



BA

FJW:elt

STANLEY J. WASILEWSKI, 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that he is usually known as JIM WASSEL.

Mr. WASILEWSKI stated that he knows JOHNNY KING a Merchant Seaman, quite well, and advised that he sees him from time to time when KING is in Baltimore, because KING usually stops around and visits with him for perhaps 10 or 15 minutes, but the visits are never usually very long. He stated that KING used to come into his bar from time to time when he ran a bar near his home. He stated that he last saw JOHNNY KING about 5 or 6 years ago when KING visited him for about 10 minutes. He stated that he had no idea as to any permanent address for JOHNNY KING, but did know that he had mentioned staying at the YMCA in Baltimore whenever he was in town. Mr. WASILEWSKI advised that he felt sure that JOHNNY KING does not reside permanently in Baltimore.

He described JOHNNY KING as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' 1"
Weight:	180 to 185 pounds
Age:	About 63
Hair:	Brown, turning grey
Occupation:	Seaman, former boxer.
Scars and Marks:	One ear is a cauliflower ear
Features:	Sharp.

Mr. WASILEWSKI stated that he is pretty sure that JOHNNY KING is not still sailing because he told him that he had to take a pension and he complained that he did not know how he was going to live on it.

The last time that Mr. WASILEWSKI saw JOHNNY KING he stated that he was in Baltimore to receive treatment for his hearing and also for his teeth.

BA  
FJW:elt  
2

Mr. WASILEWSKI was questioned thoroughly concerning any possibility that he would have any information which would further lead to JOHNNY KING's location, and he stated that he was unable to supply anything at all, in that respect.

On November 23, 1963, Mr. HARRY GILLEM, switchboard operator, Central YMCA, 24 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that a search of the records of persons who stayed at the YMCA for the past few months disclosed that JOHNNY KING had stayed there on the night of October 9, 1963, and the night of November 6, 1963. In each case he gave his home address as 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and indicated that the person who should be notified in an emergency was a "JIM WASLER" of the same address.

Dr. GEORGE HABERMAN, Medical Officer on duty at the United States Public Health Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 23, 1963, advised that records which were available to him disclosed a record for one JOHNNY KING, born March 1, 1898 in Virginia. His home address was given as 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. HABERMAN advised that KING was last treated at this hospital in July 1961, at which time he furnished the above information, but that he had applied for care on October 9, 1963. Care was refused to KING at that time because he was no longer eligible since he is retired and receiving pension benefits from the National Maritime Union.

In addition, Dr. HABERMAN furnished the following information concerning KING:

He stated that KING has no relatives and was an orphan. He served in the Navy from 1915 to 1919, and in July 1961, the last ship on which he had sailed was the SS. Texaco Alabama. His records also indicated that he had lived in Baltimore for 4 years prior to the time he was treated in 1941. The only external markings noted on JOHNNY KING's chart was a cauliflower ear.

BA  
FJW:elt  
3

Dr. HABERMAN advised that the records reflect that KING's Social Security number is 155-12-6072, and that his Z-number is Z57574D-2.

He advised that there was no additional pertinent information concerning JOHNNY KING available to him.

The Merchant Marine file, Washington, D.C., relating to JOHN ERNEST KING, Identification Number A-57574-D 1, as checked on December 2, 1963, by IC JIMMIE C. WHITAKER, reflected KING's birth at Norfolk, Virginia on March 1, 1893. This file reflected KING's address in February, 1937 as 255 South East Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. His relatives included MARY NAGLE, aunt, 2704 Gray Manor, Colegate, Maryland and Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE, 2704 Gray Manor Terrace, Dundalk, Maryland, as listed on two separate forms in 1937.

A check of Baltimore area city and telephone directories in December, 1963, by SA JOHN F. HANSON did not reflect the name JOHN ERNEST KING, the address 255 South East Avenue, a 200 block of South East Avenue, or the address 2704 Gray Manor Terrace, which had been listed by KING in the Colegate and Dundalk sections of Baltimore.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOSE, 2706 Gray Manor Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA HANSON on December 10, 1963, that there had never been a house located next door to number 2706 and that there had never been a house numbered 2704 Gray Manor Terrace in this block. She explained that she had resided in this block either at 2709 or at 2706 Gray Manor Terrace for the past 39 years. The names of JOHN ERNEST KING, MARY NAGLE and Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE were unknown to her.

Mrs. JOSEPH J. AIREY, 2704 Gray Manor Court, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA HANSON on December 10, 1963, that she has resided at this address for the past 10 years and that to her knowledge this address did not exist in 1937. Mrs. AIREY could not furnish any additional information.

The current Baltimore Telephone Directories reflect a CHARLES NAGLE listed at the following addresses:

3333 Cliftmont Avenue  
3735 Bondview Avenue  
7287 Bridgewood Drive  
308 Mardo Avenue

BA 89-30

JSR:dgr

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A Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE was contacted at each of these addresses by SA HANSON on December 10, 1963 and each person advised that she had never resided at an address which could be identical with 2704 Gray Manor Terrace. None of these individuals could furnish any information pertaining to a JOHNNY KING or JOHN ERNEST KING.

PH 157-916  
TFH:lea:LRB  
(1)

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS F. LEWIS on December 12, 1963:

At Marcus Hook, Pa.

Current Telephone and Street Directory covering Marcus Hook, Pa., revealed address 218 Market Street is location of National Maritime Union Offices.

Mr. ALBERT JACKSON, Agent, National Maritime Union, 218 Market Street, advised JOHN E. KING is a retired merchant seaman who used that address as his mailing address. JACKSON said he was aware KING has lived at various skid row hotels near the waterfront of Marcus Hook, Pa., but JACKSON was not certain of his exact address. He recalled KING had been arrested by Marcus Hook Police recently and he was of the opinion that Department would know KING's residence and whereabouts.

JACKSON advised KING is an alcoholic and nearly completely deaf.

Chief ERNEST FLEMING, Marcus Hook Police Department, advised JOHN E. KING was arrested by Officer ANTHONY DUBALENO of that Department on November 17, 1963, charged with Disorderly Conduct and Breach of Peace.

At hearing before Magistrate LOUIS MONTELLA on date of November 18, 1963, KING was fined \$25 and assessed cost of \$11.50.

Chief FLEMING stated KING was intoxicated when arrested and using profane language in front of large groups of passersby at the main intersection of that town.

Police records for JOHN E. KING described him as born March 1, 1898, in Virginia, currently retired seaman. He was described as 6'1", medium build, gray hair, brown eyes, 190 pounds, fair complexion, with equivalent seventh grade education.

Texas P2 MD.

John Ernest King

1015 Market St.

Marcus Hook, Pa

644

SS# 155-12-6072

1

Date 12/13/63

JOHN ERNEST KING was interviewed at his residence, Apartment Number 1, 1015 Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. At the outset of the interview, he was advised of the identity of the Agent and was told the interview was completely voluntary. He was informed no threats or promises were being made to him to get him to participate in an interview and that any statements he made could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised, prior to interview, of his right to consult an attorney prior to making any statement.

KING stated he was nearly completely deaf and requested that any specific questions being put to him be written out so that he could read the question. The interview was conducted in this manner since KING claimed he could not read lips.

KING stated he was born March 1, 1898, in Virginia, and is now a retired merchant seaman. He has Social Security Number 155-12-6072.

KING was questioned specifically regarding two postal cards, the one postmarked December 5, 1960, Galena Park, Texas, signed by JOHNNY KING and addressed to CHARLES W. HART, a photographer of the "Baltimore News-Post" newspaper. This card stated in part, "I feel sorry for KENNEDY. He is going to die while in office."

The second postal card, postmarked December 31, 1960, Port Arthur, Texas, states, "I still like NIXON, and he will be alive four years from now."

KING denied any knowledge of these postal cards and denied he had written them or caused them to be written. He claimed he does not know and has never known CHARLES W. HART and further that he had never been in Galena Park, Texas, and was not aware of the location of that community.

KING stated he had been a long-time admirer of former President KENNEDY and was deeply saddened at his death.

645

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on 12/12/63 at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania File # PH 157-916  
by Special Agent THOMAS F. LEWIS:lea:LRB:ds Date dictated 12/13/63

PH 57-916  
2.

KING recalled that during December 1960 he was employed by Texaco, Inc., sailing on their oil tanker SS ALABAMA. KING could not recall his itinerary or the ports of call in the United States for the month of December 1960 but suggested such information could be secured through the main office of Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

KING was questioned regarding his membership or affiliation with any organizations with the exception of legitimate unions. He said he had been a member of only one organization, that is the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). KING produced membership card reflecting that he is a current member of the VFW Post 797, Port Arthur, Tex. KING stated he is well known at this post and persons who are members or employees could attest to the fact that he regarded President KENNEDY very highly.



DL 89-43

Re: MARY KLEIN

347

JLR:dmp

- 1 -

MP 62-3114

MARY KLEIN;  
ROBERT F. KENNEDY - VICTIM  
EXTORTION  
Minneapolis File 9-1077

This investigation was predicated on the following letter postmarked March 18, 1964 at Rapid City, South Dakota addressed to Mr. BOB KENNEDY, Washington, D.C.:

"Black Hawk  
S Dak

"Mr KENNEDY

"Washington D,C, so much talk of you being a candidade for V P you just go ahead our people which are many of us are just waiting for you to try and get into the White house the same fate is in store for you that be fell your brother in Dallas. People are tired of the KENNEDYS and their whisky millions and all your old man could steal from any one he had dealings with

JOHNSON dont want you nor does the American People spending our tax money like it was water just to let you big shots correupt our country

The advice from our oswald group is for you to leave Washington as quickly as you can remove your self and family from there Your every move is being watched Why dont you go to Russia or Cuba where your kind belong. Trash whiskey barons son in our White house get out if you know when you are well eff Are you real sure that last kid your wife had did not belong to GEORGE???

You better go as the same fate is in store for you as JACK met in Dallas I just moved in here from Dallas.

"/s/ MARY KLEIN  
Black Hawk"

JLR:dmp

- 2 -

MP 62-3114

CASMIER J. KLEIN, Route Number 1, Box 350, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised on March 26, 1964 he knows of no individual by the name of MARY KLEIN. His wife is named ROSE and he has three brothers named ALLEN, ANDREW, and MICHAEL KLEIN but none of them are married to a MARY KLEIN. He and his brothers all live in Rapid City and he has never been acquainted with anyone named MARY KLEIN living in Rapid City, Black Hawk, or this immediate area.

The following individuals were contacted on March 27, 1964 at Rapid City, South Dakota and all advised they are not acquainted with any MARY KLEIN and could furnish no pertinent information concerning instant case:

CLARA KLEIN, 516 Cleveland;  
LEE L. KLEIN, 109 St. Francis;  
ROGER L. KLEIN, 2604 Brook Lane.

The following individuals and firms were contacted on March 27, 1964 and all advised the records of their respective offices contained no information concerning a MARY KLEIN and neither was she known to them personally:

Mrs. JANKEAN MC CRUM, Northwest Bell Telephone Company,  
Rapid City, South Dakota;  
Mrs. JOHN MC FARLAND, Rapid City, South Dakota  
Welcome Wagon;  
MARY HAUSLE, Montana-Dakota Utility Company,  
Rapid City, South Dakota;  
Mr. R. E. FURIOS, Black Hills Power & Light Company,  
Rapid City, South Dakota;  
ROSALIE BLOOM, Rapid City, South Dakota Municipal  
Water Department;  
Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILKES, Rapid City, South Dakota  
Credit Bureau;  
MEL LARSON, Pennington County Sheriff's Office,  
Rapid City, South Dakota;  
MARION WARREN, Rapid City, South Dakota Police  
Department;  
RALPH JOHNSON (NA), Rapid City, South Dakota Police  
Department;  
Sheriff JOHN EGGERS, Meade County Sheriff's Office,  
Sturgis, South Dakota;  
MERLIN EHLERS, Sturgis, South Dakota Police Department;  
KATE SOLDAT, Meade County Credit Bureau, Sturgis,  
South Dakota

JLR:dmp

- 3 -

MP 62-3114

D. C. OSBURN, Office of Special Investigations Detachment Commander, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, advised on March 27, 1964 there is no MARY KLEIN listed as a military or civilian employee at the base. The only airman at Ellsworth Air Force Base named KLEIN is Airman Third Class JOHN M. KLEIN of the 821st Civil Engineering Squadron.

Airman Third Class JOHN M. KLEIN, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, advised on March 30, 1964 he is single and is not acquainted with anyone by the name of MARY KLEIN and neither was he able to furnish any pertinent information concerning instant case.

The 1963 city directories for both Rapid City and Sturgis, South Dakota were checked on March 27, 1964 for information concerning a MARY KLEIN with negative results. The current telephone directories for Rapid City, Black Hawk, Piedmont, and Sturgis, South Dakota were also checked with negative results concerning a MARY KLEIN.

E. L. INGVALSON, Editor, Rapid City Daily Journal, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised on March 30, 1964 he vaguely recalls receiving a letter approximately two or three years ago from a MARY KLEIN concerning some local matter and he attempted to locate this individual before publishing the letter under the Letters to the Editor section of the newspaper. He was unable to develop any information concerning such a person and he subsequently destroyed the letter without publishing it as he was of the opinion the name was fictitious and he does not publish such letters. He is unable to recall any details concerning the letter other than it referred to some local situation which the writer of the letter was critical of. He observed the handwriting of instant letter and stated it does not look familiar to him and neither does he have any suspects.

The facts of this matter were presented to Assistant United States Attorney PARNELL J. DONOHUE, Sioux Falls, South Dakota on March 30, 1964 at which time he advised he would decline prosecution since instant letter is apparently a crank-type letter mailed under a fictitious name.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: JOHN ROBERT KLINNER

On December 27, 1963, JOHN C. SULLIVAN, JR., Attorney-At-Law, 2505 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent WARREN R. WELSH as follows:

SULLIVAN represents MARGARITA PAT DIGNUM in a divorce proceeding against JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

SULLIVAN volunteered information to the effect that his client informed him on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that prior to the time of the assassination, KLINNER and his client were in Burdines' Department Store. After the news came that the President had been assassinated, his client stated that she and KLINNER immediately left the store and went home. At that time KLINNER made a telephone call to a person he addressed as "Major". The question to the "Major" was to the effect "Was it one of our boys or was it one of our group that did it?"

The files of the Miami Office of the FBI indicate that JOHN ROBERT ~~KLINNER~~'s correct name is JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON. He is white, and is approximately 40 years of age. He has FBI Number 2426610. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on various charges. *FILE*

On February 16, 1956, he was sentenced in the United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, following conviction for violating the White Slave Traffic Act, to serve five years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He was conditionally released on January 29, 1960, in custody of the United States Probation Officer, Savannah, Georgia. *11-1-11*  
*T. Trotter*  
*Kuhamas*

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

A Conditional Release Violator's Warrant was issued for his arrest by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1960, charging him with absconding supervision, loss of contact, and failure to report. KLINNER was apprehended by FBI Agents at Miami, Florida, on October 1, 1960, and turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

KLINNER was one of a group of repatriates who arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, on April 9, 1960, aboard a chartered Pan American Airways Flight from Havana, Cuba.

The April 10, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article entitled "Nine Yanks Return After 43 Days in CASTRO Jail." This article described the repatriots as nine shipwrecked Americans who spent 67 days in Cuban prisons including 43 days in solitary confinement. On this occasion, information was received that JOHN KLINNER was born on November 13, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. His U. S. address was shown as 200 S. E. 12th Street, Miami, Florida.

On January 7, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER, nee DIGNUM, 5925 S. W. 42nd Terrace, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information:

On July 20, 1963, she married a man known to her as JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. She later learned that KLINNER's true name was not "KLINNER" but was "WETHINGTON." Immediately following their marriage, they moved to Nassau, Bahamas,

where they lived until MARGUERITE KLINNER returned alone to Miami approximately September 1, 1963. JOHN KLINNER remained in Nassau. About three weeks before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER appeared in Miami, and was from time to time in contact with her. To the best of her recollection, about a week before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER told her that he had just returned from Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, she and JOHN KLINNER were in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, when it was announced that the President had just been assassinated. KLINNER insisted that they return to her home at once. Immediately upon returning to her home, JOHN KLINNER made a telephone call to someone whom he addressed as "Major".

She stated that to the best of her recollection KLINNER immediately asked the following question to the person to whom he was speaking:

"Was it us?" or "Was he one of our boys or was he one of our group that did it?"

She stated she could not further interpret the meaning of the telephone call. She said, however, that KLINNER had engaged in further conversation indicating that he and the person to whom he was speaking were speculating whether any persons would be arrested in Miami as a result of the assassination.

Mrs. KLINNER stated that during the time she lived with JOHN KLINNER he often made reference to the fact that he was associated with the "Cuban Freedom Fighters", and made frequent telephone calls to persons whom he addressed as the "Major" and "Wong". When speaking to "Wong" KLINNER often used words or phrases which she assumed were in the Chinese or Japanese language.

MM 89-35

FPG:mn

4.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know the substance of the telephone conversations. She said she got the impression at times that they were made solely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of importance for her benefit on KLINNER's part.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know what JOHN KLINNER did for a living; that he told her he received money from an aunt in Decatur, Georgia. While KLINNER lived with her he associated with M. B. and C. B. YAMANIS, Blue Ribbon Shipping Company, Nassau, Bahamas, who owned the "British M/V Inak. The "Inak" docks at Miami every second Monday. When in Miami, KLINNER may stop at the Ocean Ranch Hotel, 200 S. E. 12th Street.

Mrs. KLINNER said she is suing KLINNER for divorce and that she was then attempting to locate him for the purpose of serving him with process.

Records of the Dade County Sheriff's Office indicated that KLINNER was arrested on January 11, 1964, on charges of selling property under lien and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond.



MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: JOHN ROBERT KLINNER

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR., on January 30, 1964:

Specific inquiry concerning JOHN ROBERT KLINNER was made of individuals familiar with the Second National Front of Escambry, Alpha 66. Each advised that they had no personal knowledge of JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, Room 123 Santa Anita Motel, 16421 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, advised as follows:

He is employed as a swimming pool attendant at the Castaways Motel, which is located immediately adjacent to his place of residence at the Santa Anita Motel.

KLINNER is separated from and is in the process of securing a divorce from MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER.

KLINNER advised that to the best of his knowledge the afternoon of the date upon which President KENNEDY was assassinated, he heard of the assassination while in an automobile with his wife on the way to the Miami International Airport. He stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of having been in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, Florida, on that date.

KLINNER stated he was on his way to the airport to catch a plane for Nassau. He said that after arriving at the airport, he and his wife did make some telephone calls concerning the assassination, but the only people to whom they talked were his wife's relatives.

KLINNER specifically denied making a telephone call to anyone whom he referred to as "Major". He stated he knew no one named "WONG". KLINNER stated he was acquainted with a man who referred to himself as "Major", that this individual is connected with the Alpha 66 Movement in Miami, and that he (KLINNER) had been approached by members of the Alpha 66 Movement in an effort to induce

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On 1/20/64 at Miami Beach, Florida File # MM 89-35  
by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:mn Date dictated 4/3/64

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MM 89-35

2.

KLINNER to join them in their endeavors. KLINNER stated that he had refused to have any thing to do with this group.

KLINNER said he felt that his wife was merely trying to embarrass him due to their pending divorce action.

ME 44-1166  
DL 89-43  
WHL:bkb

1

*N.Y.*  
RE: Suspect ~~PAUL~~ KORNBLUTH, also known  
as ~~Paul~~ Kornbluff, ~~Paul~~ Kornblum,  
~~Paul~~ Kornbloom

The basis for the following investigation relative to *Frank*  
PAUL KORNBLUTH, also known as Paul Kornbluff, Paul Kornblum,  
Paul Kornbloom, is information furnished on February 12, 1964, *P.I.*  
by GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON who operates Newton Secretarial Service,  
1529 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, who advised representatives  
of the FBI that she had information which possibly might be *N.C.*  
connected with the assassination of the late United States President  
JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas November 22, 1963. *G-7*