

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. IMOGENE FARQUER, Supervisor, Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Central Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, advised SA CLARKE that all of the Middletown operators are familiar with LARRY WILLIS, and the sound of his voice, but that LARRY has been known to try to alter his voice in making long distance telephone calls and giving a name and telephone number, selected at random from the telephone book. She advised that she had queried all of the Middletown area operators, and that none was aware of WILLIS having made any effort to call California or having, in fact, been involved in any long distance call on Thursday, November 21, 1963.

Mrs. EULA MULLENDORE, Business Officer Supervisor, Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company, 2nd and Ludlow Streets, Hamilton, Ohio, on November 26, 1963, furnished the following information to SA CLARKE:

LARRY WILLIS, of 1913 North Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, came into the telephone company office in Hamilton about 3:30 P.M., Friday, November 22, 1963, to return fifty cents he had borrowed on the previous Friday, following an allegation he made at the office that he had attempted to use a Hamilton telephone on Friday, November 15, 1963, had not been able to complete the call, and had lost his fifty cents deposited in the telephone. He was told that the fifty cents would be mailed to his residence. He said he needed it to return to Middletown by bus, so the fifty cents was loaned to him. He was at the office on November 22, 1963, to return it. While LARRY was sitting at the desk of Mrs. MULLENDORE, he commented on his own initiative, "That's too bad about the President", Mrs. MULLENDORE having made no conversation with him, and said nothing, to provoke this comment. She replied, as she recalled, "Yes, that's true", but did not question LARRY about his comment nor discuss the assassination at all. However, LARRY immediately said that he "knew that this was going to happen." LARRY continued commenting that he was talking to his girl friend in California "last night" and he got tied into another line and "overheard this being planned." He did not say whether he had placed the call to his girl friend, or been called by her, or whether or not he heard two persons talking on the other line; nor did he give any indication as to how he came to be tied into the other circuit or the identity of the person he claimed to have overheard. Mrs. MULLENDORE recalled saying something to the effect, "Is that right?" She thereafter asked LARRY if he had a doctor's appointment

He said "Yes" and left. Mrs. MULLENDORE explained that she knows that LARRY WILLIS goes to the Mental Hygiene Center on B Street, Hamilton, Ohio. She related that as LARRY has talked periodically, for about a year and one-half, about his ability to manipulate telephones and about hearing conversations on other circuits, she placed absolutely no stock in his comments. Her reaction to LARRY was he was simply attempting to get attention and wanted her to seem interested. She did not, therefore, immediately report LARRY's comments, but later on television when some man from California was shown as a defender of JACK RUBENSTEIN, she felt there was a remote possibility that there might be something to what LARRY WILLIS had said. She, therefore, reported it to her superior, who, in turn, relayed it to the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company office in Cincinnati.

Mr. JAMES CASTLE, Butler County Juvenile Probation Officer, Middletown, Ohio, advised SA CLARKE on November 26, 1963, that LARRY WILLIS, born June 29, 1948, at Middletown, Ohio, residence 1913 North Avenue, had been arrested on July 15, 1963, by the Hamilton, Ohio, Police in a telephone booth and charged with making menacing and threatening calls. On July 22, 1963, WILLIS was sent to the Children's Psychiatric Hospital, Dayton, Ohio. On August 30, 1963, he was dismissed from this hospital with recommendation that he continue to see Mr. MARION FARISH, Social Worker, Butler County Mental Hygiene Clinic on an out-patient basis. Mr. CASTLE advised that WILLIS is required to visit FARISH on Fridays each week, and that WILLIS' parents visit FARISH, who is the Chief Social Worker, periodically. CASTLE stated that the medical diagnosis for LARRY WILLIS is "personality trait disorder"; that LARRY loves publicity, and has collected all available newspaper clippings concerning himself; is well known to the local telephone company and juvenile authorities; is considered thoroughly unreliable; and has repeatedly misused the telephone, apparently having a compulsion to do so, his purpose being to get attention and demonstrate his ability to confuse and out-smart telephone company officials and the juvenile authorities.

Mr. MARION FARISH, Butler County Mental Hygiene Clinic, 25 North B Street, Hamilton, Ohio, on November 26, 1963, advised SA CLARKE as follows:

The clinic is an out-patient, community, mental hygiene center of which he is the Chief Social Worker. LARRY WILLIS first came to his attention in 1961, at which time LARRY was sent to the Children's Psychiatric Hospital, Dayton, where he was examined and released to his parents. He has had continual attention by the Butler County Mental Hygiene Clinic. He was arrested in July, 1963, at Hamilton, Ohio, for again misusing the telephone, and was returned to Children's Psychiatric Hospital in Dayton, being dismissed there on August 30, 1963, with diagnosis of "character disorder, personality trait disturbance, passive-aggressive type." He was found not to be mentally ill. The hope is to arrest LARRY's disturbance, but one of the difficulties is that LARRY's mother has, since an early age, led LARRY to believe that he is superior to normal persons in intelligence, in fact, so superior that he should be able to attain his desires in life without difficulty; that LARRY is interested in electronics, and feels he should be able to benefit all electronic industries, particularly the telephone industry, without further education or training. Mr. PARISH considers LARRY to be from average to slightly above average intelligence, a "loner", meaning without friendly associates, and that LARRY's manipulations of telephones is his way of obtaining attention and association that he would otherwise obtain in normal associations.

Mr. PARISH stated that on Friday, 4:00 P.M., November 22, 1963, LARRY appeared at the Mental Hygiene Clinic for his weekly consultation. LARRY related he had from MIDDLETOWN had a long distance telephone conversation with a girl named THERESA COLLINS, who had formerly been a patient at the Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital, a former resident of Middletown, and had moved to California; that during this conversation with THERESA he had overheard a conversation on another circuit about getting President KENNEDY. LARRY did not say when he was talking long distance with this girl, and Mr. PARISH could recall no other specific comments by LARRY concerning the matter. He explained that he discounted LARRY's comments immediately, and that he is absolutely certain that LARRY would never have made such comments if he had not heard that President KENNEDY had been assassinated.

On November 26, 1963, LARRY WILLIS, 1913 North Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, was interviewed by SA CLARKE. LARRY said that he has a girl friend named THERESA COLLINS who

lives at an unknown address in the vicinity of Santa Monica, California, with her grandmother whose name is SUE CATALINO, he thinks; that he has not called this girl for several months, having last talked to her about November 11, 1963, or November 12, 1963, when she called him from California; that during this conversation with her he overheard two persons talking, apparently on a different circuit. Their voices were very faintly heard by him, and they were discussing President KENNEDY and his Civil Rights Program, and the fact that they did not agree with the program. LARRY stated that he heard nothing more than this, and insisted that the conversation he overheard was nothing more than what he had just said.

LARRY said that he does not have his girl friend's address in California, nor her telephone number, and that he feels certain she would not have overheard the conversation he heard because it was very faint. He said he has no other girl friend, and was not in conversation with anyone else in California since November 11 or 12, 1963. He has made this information known to only one other person who is a woman in the telephone company office in Hamilton, Ohio, but his mother is acquainted with this girl and also with the fact that she telephoned him in November.

1913 71 111 111 111
111 111 111 111 111
 Mrs. JAMES E. (ANN) WILLIS, mother of LARRY WILLIS, was interviewed separately on November 26, 1963, by SA CLARKE, immediately following the interview of LARRY. Mrs. WILLIS stated that she was not aware that her son had received any long distance telephone call from a girl in California, and that she knows of no girl friend of LARRY's named THERESA COLLINS. She did recall that about three weeks to a month ago LARRY informed her that he was on the telephone at their residence with THERESA who was in California. Mrs. WILLIS said that she talked with this girl briefly, but did not know her, and did not believe that the girl, whoever she was, was calling from California.

7
 Descriptive and background data on LARRY WILLIS from interview and previous investigations are:

Name:	LARRY JAMES WILLIS
Aliases:	LARRY ELEPHANT, JOHN RANDOLPH, LARRY WILLIS
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Residence:	1913 North Avenue, Middletown, Ohio
Date of Birth:	June 29, 1948
Place of Birth:	Middletown, Ohio
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	155 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Brown
Parents:	Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WILLIS, same address
Mental condition:	Referred to Butler County Mental Health Clinic in 1955 for evaluation; again referred there in August, 1961, when recommended for hospitalization; confined at Dayton, Ohio, Children's Psychiatric Hospital from October, 1961, until June, 1962, when discharged against wishes of hospital because of pressure of parents; diagnosed as "pre-schizophrenic", and believed not able to distinguish normally between right and wrong.

On December 18, 1963, SA CLARKE was confidentially advised by an individual, who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, that the telephone numbers of two subscribers in Middletown, Ohio, were determined to have been used by LARRY WILLIS, 1913 North Avenue, Middletown, for billing purposes during October and November, 1963. Telephone number 422-6980 of JOHN G. MARTIN of Middletown, Ohio, was fraudulently given by LARRY WILLIS when making a telephone call from a booth in Hamilton, Ohio, on July 15, 1963,

at which time WILLIS was arrested in the booth. WILLIS, in his ability to handle the telephone, is able to get on an operator's level and can furnish a number at random to which his call should be billed. The individual further confidentially advised as follows:

On October 29, 1963, WILLIS made six calls to the Los Angeles, California, area. Verification that he made these calls has been received by the telephone company which called each number billed to Mr. MARTIN's telephone to inquire as to the identity of the caller, and learned that the person making the call gave his name either as LARRY WILLIS or LARRY ELEPHANT. Nothing of significance was learned regarding the purpose or content of the conversation in these calls.

WILLIS also made extensive telephone calls that were billed to number 423-2622, which is listed to DORA GENTRY, with whose daughter WILLIS had formerly been friendly. The GENTRY number was used by WILLIS to make 45 telephone calls to the Los Angeles - Santa Monica, California, area between November 9 and November 26, 1963, length of some of the conversations being twenty and twenty-five minutes. Many of these calls were to EX 6-5729, which were to a THERESA CATALINA, and a relative of hers named SUE CATALINA.

On November 21, 1963, WILLIS made two telephone calls to Long Beach, California, the numbers being HE 6-1361, and HE 7-7724. Inquiry by the telephone company of other numbers called at Long Beach during November, disclosed that WILLIS requested telephone books and inquired as to employee opportunities with the telephone company in that vicinity.

On November 26, 1963, WILLIS telephoned the Dallas, Texas, City Building, number RI 8-9711, and talked for eight minutes; however, the telephone company has not been able to determine the identity of the person called there, and, other than the number used by WILLIS for billing, has no proof that WILLIS made this call.

The telephone company is going to bill the parents of LARRY WILLIS for each phone call they are able to prove LARRY made.

In informing his parents about the matter on December 2, 1963, LARRY WILLIS himself talked on the telephone. LARRY was crying and said that he had done something wrong; that when he had recently been examined by psychiatrists at the Children Psychiatric Hospital in Dayton, he had tricked the psychiatrists so that they were not able to discover that he needed help, that he knew at the time that he did need help, and that he lies extensively to get his own way.

In a previous investigation captioned LARRY WILLIS, Aka., John Randolph, Foreign Police Cooperation, in May, 1963, a telephone call was made at 3:30 A.M., April 9, 1963, to Scotland Yard, London, England, by an individual speaking with an American accent who said, "A small paper package was posted to Scotland Yard last week. It was sent in the nature of a joke and contained some imitation jewelry. Now it is thought that the joke has misfired and the package contains two rubies and an emerald which are genuine." The caller reluctantly gave his name as JOHN RANDOLPH, 1913 North Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, before the contact was broken. In the investigation, Mrs. JAMES WILLIS, of this address, was interviewed, and her then fourteen year old son, LARRY WILLIS, volunteered that he had made long distance telephone calls since about August, 1962, from his residence to various parts of the world, including London, England, as he had discovered how to manipulate the telephone so that such calls could be made without record or charge being made, but he denied making any phone call to Scotland Yard. However, an individual, who requested that his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA ERNEST T. CLARKE on May 9, 1963, that he had been attempting since August, 1962, to identify the individual making such calls, and that LARRY WILLIS, whom he had been contacting for a period of four months, had admitted to him that he did make a telephone call to Scotland Yard in early April, 1963. This individual further advised that LARRY WILLIS, who apparently has a compulsion to make such calls, had agreed to desist from making such calls and to call this individual when he got the urge to make another such call.

On April 9, 1964, Mr. JOHN PHALEN, Juvenile Probation Officer, Butler County Court, Hamilton, Ohio, advised SA CLARKE that LARRY JAMES WILLIS received an indeterminate sentence to the Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio, on February 26, 1964, in Butler County Court, on the charge of Juvenile Delinquent (defrauding the telephone company).

LA 89-63
CH 100 - 1

CHARLES H. WILSON,
Mac and Mac Trailer Court...
Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky
INFORMATION CONTAINED

On December 10, 1963, Mr. PHILIP CONNOR, Office of Special Investigations, Air Force, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, advised that base employee EDWARD C. WILSON, employed in Building 13, Area B, Extension 216, had advised him that a CHARLES H. WILSON, who lives in the Mac and Mac Trailer Court, Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky, had recently sent some blueprints to the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and on December 5 or 6, 1963, sent an additional letter claiming that Communists had something to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY. WILSON, in his letter to CONNOR, stated that he had contacted the Paducah FBI Office, and was sending the same information to the Dallas, Texas, Office.

On December 10, 1963, Mr. DICKEY advised that the blueprints received from CHARLES H. WILSON appeared to have been made by a person with the intelligence equal to that of a 10 or 12 year-old child. DICKEY indicated that, from the blueprints and the rambling nature of the letter, he was of the opinion that WILSON was "not right" mentally.

On December 16, 1963, WILGHMAN TADE, Chief of Detectives, Paducah Police Department, Paducah, Kentucky, advised SA DONALD L. PURCELL that CHARLES H. WILSON, Mac and Mac Trailer Court, Paducah, Kentucky, comes from a prominent and well-to-do Paducah family, but that WILSON is insane and has been for a long period of time. TADE said that WILSON is a prolific complainant and letter-writer. WILSON seems to believe that by "juggling" time the martians exercise considerable influence on earth affairs. He also claims that the churches of the world are allied with world Communism for various ulterior ends, including proving that WILSON is insane. WILSON claims that world leaders of religious organizations and world Communist leaders are in a conspiracy with his family to prove WILSON insane.

1
11-11-52

Files of the Louisville office of the FBI contain
information received from [redacted] all indicating that
[redacted] touch with reality.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: INFORMATION FROM MRS. ANNIE VESPER
CARTER BANE WOOTEN

TP 62-455
DL 89-43

On the afternoon of February 28, 1964, Mrs. ANNIE VESPER CARTER BANE WOOTEN, 1195 Aurora Road, Eau Gallie, Florida, telephonically advised SA JOHN R. PALMER at Cocon, Florida that she had some important information and evidence for the FBI. An appointment was made to contact Mrs. WOOTEN at her residence later that afternoon. Prior to the time of that appointment her husband, Mr. HOYT H. WOOTEN, telephonically advised it would not be necessary for an agent to call stating that at the time of her call she had just returned from seeing a doctor. (1115)

At about 8:15 p.m. the same date Mrs. WOOTEN telephoned the Tampa Office stating that she wanted to see an agent. SA PALMER telephoned Mrs. WOOTEN at her residence, and she advised she has been married to her present husband sixteen years. She said she has evidence that he has been working all those years to make her a "psycho", but that he is now the one who is "psycho". She comes home from work to find beer in the ice box. Her husband feeds her beer all day to get her confused, but he is the one who is confused.

Later during the conversation Mrs. WOOTEN stated she had important evidence concerning the death of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. When pressed for this information Mrs. WOOTEN reported that her husband has two nephews living in Texas who belonged to a "syndicate", were mean as rattlesnakes, and could have been involved in the death of President KENNEDY. She identified these men as W. L. DICKERSON of San Antonio, and JAMES DICKERSON of Saguin, Texas. She felt that since they are related to her husband they were capable of doing anything.

Mrs. WOOTEN stated her husband was becoming violent, and was afraid she might need assistance. She was referred to the Eau Gallie Police Department, and was furnished the telephone number of that Department.

Date March 30, 1964

Mr. HOYT H. WOOTEN, 1195 Aurora Road, Eau Gallie, Florida, advised that his wife first became ill about five years ago, and then in the early part of February, 1964, began to get very emotionally upset. Her condition did not improve, and on February 29, 1964, it was necessary to transport her to the Florida Sanitarium, Orlando, Florida, in a strait jacket. She is presently a patient at that location.

Mr. WOOTEN stated that during the latter part of February he could not keep his wife away from a telephone, and said that she had no logical reason for calling the FBI. Concerning his nephews, W. L. (initials only) and JAMES FRED DICKERSON, he stated that neither he nor his wife have seen these boys for sixteen years, and actually do not know their present whereabouts. Their mother, Mrs. WILLIE DICKERSON, resides in Huntsville, Alabama, and would probably know their address. Either she or her husband is employed at the Redstone Arsenal.

Mr. WOOTEN believes that one or both of his nephews quite possibly has been in trouble with the law, but neither he nor his wife ever knew the details and certainly would not have any knowledge concerning their connection with a "syndicate".

On 3/25/64 at Eau Gallie, Florida File # 62-455

by SA JOHN R. PALMER/jp 1155 Date dictated 3/30/64

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: FRED RAYBURN WORSHAM;
ALBERT CALVIN RICKMAN

1
DL 89-43
RPG: vnf

On February 24, 1964, ALLEN BROWN, 1441 N. Zangs Blvd., Apartment 133, Dallas, Texas, no telephone, who is employed as a draftsman for Shields Jetco at 5355 W. Illinois, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that he had been thinking of something for several months and had decided he should bring it to the FBI's attention. He stated that shortly before the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was living at 812 S. Ewing and had become acquainted with a woman by the name of JONELL HINCHLIFFE who also had an apartment at 812 S. Ewing.

BROWN stated he had become quite closely acquainted with Mrs. HINCHLIFFE who was living alone and separated from her husband. He stated she was not employed to his knowledge other than on about one night when she worked at the "Gilded Cage." He stated HINCHLIFFE frequently mentioned that her father who lived in Pecos, Texas, was a very close friend of BILLIE SOL ESTES. He stated that in the summer of 1963 she said someone had remarked while she was out in the Pecos, Texas area visiting her father, name unknown, that in a few months they could expect KENNEDY to be dead.

BROWN stated that to prove to him that she or her father was acquainted with BILLIE SOL ESTES she once exhibited a letter ostensibly signed by BILLIE SOL ESTES.

Mr. BROWN stated he did not know HINCHLIFFE's present whereabouts but that her father was connected with a crop dusting outfit in Pecos and that while residing at 812 South Ewing she had telephone number Whitehall 6-0983.

DL 8p-43

AEC:les

1

On February 27, 1963, Mrs. SYLVIA RICHARDSON, Apartment 109, 812 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas, Telephone No. WH 3-7046, advised SA ARTHUR E. CARTER that she did not know the current address of JO NELL HINCHLIFFE. She said she would attempt to obtain same from mutual acquaintances. On February 28 and March 2, 1964, she advised that BILLIE JOE PINTER and his wife, BARBARA PINTER, were friends of HINCHLIFFE, but they would not furnish her with HINCHLIFFE's current address.

Mrs. BARBARA PINTER, 6823 Oriole Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised her telephone number is FL 2-3719. She said JO NELL HINCHLIFFE is a close personal friend of hers, she did not know where she was employed, but determined JO NELL HINCHLIFFE's address to be Apartment No. 163 of the Four Seasons Apartments, 2424 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas.

Date 4/2/641

Pec

Mrs. JO NELL WORSHAM HINCHLIFFE advised she resides at Apartment 103 in the Four Seasons Apartments which are located at 2424 Inwood Road. She said she had no telephone there and she is employed at the Haunted House Club which is located on Maple between Cedar Springs and McKinney in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. HINCHLIFFE stated she visited her parents in Pecos, Texas, in late August or early September, 1963. While there, she stated her father, FRED FAYBURN WORSHAM, owner of the "Lazy L Restaurant" and a Mr. RICKMAN who is a contract crop duster from McKinney, Texas, both remarked that "If President KENNEDY ever came to Texas, he ought to be shot". She explained that BILLIE SOL ESTES had extensive business interests in the Pecos, Texas, area and the ESTES trial and the Negro Civil Rights Program had everyone at Pecos, Texas, upset over the actions of the Democratic Party. Mrs. HINCHLIFFE said she was sure that her father and Mr. RICKMAN were upset over the ESTES matter and the way it had affected business in Pecos and she felt sure that neither of them would ever have done anything to harm the President.

She said that Mr. RICKMAN is a crop dusting contractor from McKinney, Texas, where his telephone numbers are LI 2-7451 and LI 2-5841. She said that her father had operated the restaurant in Pecos, Texas, since 1958 and has been friendly with Mr. RICKMAN for several years.

on 3/26/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS 1155 File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/les Date dictated 3/31/64

Date 4/9/641

Mr. ALBERT CALVIN RICKMAN, also known as "Rick", advised he resides at 207 Walnut Street in McKinney, Texas, where his residence telephone number is LI 2-5849. He said he owns a farm four miles southeast of McKinney on Country Club Road. The telephone number there is LI 2-7541. He said he had lived in McKinney, Texas, for about nine years and he currently owns Rick's Flying Service which he operates from McKinney and Pecos, Texas. He said that the address of Rick's Flying Service in Pecos is P. O. Box 1598 and his telephone number at Pecos is HI 5-2067.

Mr. RICKMAN stated that he recalled he worked at Pecos, Texas, during August and September, 1963. He said he has known FRED WORSHAM, the owner of the "Lazy L Cafe" in Pecos for over seven years. Mr. RICKMAN said he recalls that WORSHAM had remarked, "The President would likely be killed if he ever came to Texas". RICKMAN said he believed this remark was occasioned by the incidents arising from the BILLIE SOL ESTES cases in Pecos, Texas, and also by the manner in which the government had been handling the active Civil Rights Program during period mentioned.

He said no particular remark was ever made by WORSHAM concerning President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, but the remark WORSHAM made was to the effect that any President would be the target of public criticism in the Pecos, Texas, area because many people there have suffered financial losses and loss of business as a result of the BILLIE SOL ESTES scandal. RICKMAN said the residents of Pecos generally were not in favor of the strong and active promotion of the Civil Rights Program.

RICKMAN said he enlisted in the U. S. Navy in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1944, and he was honorably discharged as a Fireman First Class in Houston, Texas, about September, 1946. He said his Navy Serial Number was 3583140. RICKMAN said he would gladly re-enter the Armed Services to defend the United States against any enemy opposition or any opposition that sought to overthrow the democratic system of government. He said he had never had any personal disagreement with President KENNEDY and he felt a great loss was suffered by the United States when the President was assassinated.

on 4/9/64 at MC KINNEY, TEXAS File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/lss Date dictated 4/10/64
AE

DL 89-43

2

*2700 W. 11th St.
Dallas, Texas*

Mr. RICKMAN said he was certain that FRED WORSHAM would never have had any thought to promote or tolerate any act of violence against President KENNEDY or any other government official.

Mr. RICKMAN stated he had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he had known JACK RUBY when JACK RUBY owned the "Silver Spur" Dance Hall on Ervay Street in Dallas, Texas, in 1949 and at that time RICKMAN said his wife, ETHEL LOIS (ALLEN) RICKMAN, worked as a waitress and hostess at the Silver Spur almost full time in 1949 and part time during a part of 1950. He said he recalled that ETHEL was not paid a salary by JACK RUBY, but made her livelihood from her tips. He said he had never heard ETHEL criticize JACK RUBY at any time and he had no close personal or social contact with JACK RUBY at any time, but knew him by sight.

He said he had had no contact with RUBY since 1950 and he had never visited the Carousel or Vegas Clubs when RUBY owned them in Dallas, Texas.

He said he knew of no personal contact or business connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

April 14, 1964

Date

1

Mr. FRED RAYBURN WORSHAM, 2107 Nebraska Street, owner of the Lazy L Restaurant, advised that prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, he had made numerous comments about President KENNEDY, many of which were unfavorable. He stated that he had been in discussions with people in Pecos, Texas about some of President KENNEDY's programs and the focal point of the discussions had been the recent push by President KENNEDY to implement the Civil Rights Legislation in the south. Mr. WORSHAM stated that he most definitely is opposed to the integration movement and he stated that he was so opposed at the time of his comments. He advised that he recalls making the comment "President KENNEDY had better watch himself if he comes south because a lot of people are stirred up over this Civil Rights thing and the President could easily get himself shot." WORSHAM stated that this was the extent of his comments.

He advised that at no time did he state that President KENNEDY ought to be shot.

Mr. WORSHAM advised that under no circumstances did he condone the assassination of the President and he stated that anyone who might have heard his comments could, by taking them seriously, have misconstrued the basis and intent for his making these remarks.

Mr. WORSHAM stated that he has no information relevant to the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 4/9/64 at Pecos, Texas 1152 File # EP 89-52

by SA RICHARD H. PICKEN /mis Date dictated 4/14/64

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, JR.;
GORDON R. STRASENBURGH, JR.;
DAVID ACTON NAS;

1

DL 89-43
RJD/de

On November 25, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA HARRY L. LEE that at approximately 9:28 P.M., a telephone operator in Atlanta placed a collect call from Atlanta telephone number 876-9618 to an unnamed individual at Edmond, Oklahoma, telephone number 405-754-3094. The operator overheard the caller say, "Hell, Man, I have already killed the President." The operator called her supervisor to listen to the conversation and overheard statements regarding the fact that important leaders would be in Washington on the day of the funeral and now was the time to act. According to source, further conversation related to weapons and one party said, "I hope we live to laugh at the next President."

The Atlanta caller asked to talk to CHARLES DAVID, but was told he was not there. The call terminated at 9:40 P.M.

It was determined that the call was placed in Atlanta from a pay telephone located on a street corner near a parking lot in a second class residential area occupied by a large number of rooming houses. No places of business were open in this area and it was not possible to determine the identity of the caller.

1

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
DHB:brm:ds

Re: CHARLES DAVID WRIGLEY, JR.;
GORDON R. STRASENBURGE, JR.;
DAVID ACTON NASH

The following investigation was conducted by SA's
HARVEY B. MURPHY and CLARK S. MILLER at Edmond, Oklahoma:

A review of the current Edmond telephone directory
disclosed telephone number 405-PL4-3094 is listed to DAVID A.
NASH, residing at 425 East 8th Street, Edmond.

The files of the Edmond, Oklahoma, Police Department
were checked on November 24, 1963, for information concerning
DAVID ACTON NASH. These records disclosed he had been arrested
twice for minor traffic violations, in 1955 and 1957.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date December 5, 19631-23-63
OKLAHOMA, OKLA

DAVID ACTON NASH, 425 E. 8th Street, Edmond, Oklahoma, was advised by SA HARVEY B. MURPHY of the purpose of interview, concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. In this connection he was advised that any statement which he might make would be voluntary on his part; that no threats or promises would be used to induce him to make a statement; that he had a right to consult an attorney before making a statement; that any statement which he might make could be used against him in a court of law.

Thereafter NASH voluntarily supplied the following information:

NASH spent the entire evening of November 24, 1963, at his residence with his wife, CAROL LORRAINE NASH. In further substantiation of his presence at home is the fact he received a collect telephone call at approximately 9:30 p.m., from a former U.-S. Army buddy, CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, JR., Aka "Skipper." WRIGHT resides in Apartment 2, 278 Fourteenth Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. WRIGHT does not have a telephone in his residence, therefore NASH is of the opinion WRIGHT probably placed the call to him from a public telephone in Atlanta.

The primary purpose of WRIGHT's call to NASH on the evening of November 24, 1963, in NASH's opinion, appeared to be WRIGHT's desire to comment on the loss of President KENNEDY to this nation and to determine if NASH shared WRIGHT's worries as concerned the gathering of so many of the Chiefs of State in Washington, D. C. for President KENNEDY's funeral. WRIGHT considered this gathering to present a risk from the standpoint it would be an ideal time for the enemies of the Western world to make a bombing attack on Washington. WRIGHT so strongly considered this possibility to be a danger he was considering leaving Atlanta in the early morning of November 25, 1963, and spending the day in the mountains in the northern part of Georgia for safety reasons.

WRIGHT was either seriously concerned over what he considered to be a danger or had been drinking intoxicants and was merely expressing concern over a situation he felt did possess some danger, in NASH's opinion. NASH was unable to fully resolve in his own mind just how seriously WRIGHT did envisage

1166

On 11/25/63 at Edmond, Oklahoma File # CC 89-41
DL 89-43
by SAs HARVEY B. MURPHY and
CLARK S. MILLER:tk/bnm Date dictated 11/29/63

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(2)

the danger of a bombing attack. He therefore expressed appropriate remarks agreeing with WRIGHT in the interest of "humoring a friend."

WRIGHT had placed a paid long distance telephone call to NASH about midnight on the day President KENNEDY was assassinated, November 22, 1963. The purpose of WRIGHT's call was to express his unhappiness to NASH on the loss of President KENNEDY to this nation. NASH advised they were both very fond of President KENNEDY.

WRIGHT did not indicate in any way during these telephone conversations he had any knowledge of the assassination except what he received from the regular news media. WRIGHT in no way indicated he had any advance knowledge the assassination was to take place. NASH considers WRIGHT's entire reaction to the assassination is the same as he himself feels, which is the same as is being expressed by most of the people of our nation, the feeling of deep sorrow and regret that such a horrible thing had occurred.

GORDON R. STRASENBURGH, JR., a mutual friend of WRIGHT and NASH, was with WRIGHT on the occasion of the above two telephone calls. NASH spoke briefly to STRASENBURGH during these calls but conversed mainly with WRIGHT.

NASH corresponds with a few of his former Army buddies, including CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, JR., GORDON R. STRASENBURGH, JR., and Sgt. CHARLES R. SKINNER, and he has occasional telephonic contact with WRIGHT.

NASH considers the above-named friends to be very brilliant persons, given to serious consideration of world affairs. He considered these friends to be excellent persons, very patriotic and dedicated Americans. According to NASH, they were all excellent soldiers while in the U. S. Army. WRIGHT had been chosen as "Soldier of the Month" on one or more occasions at Fort Bragg and NASH also had been given that honor on one occasion. WRIGHT's father, CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, SR., is the regional representative for the American Air Filter Company in Atlanta.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(3)

While in the U. S. Army, NASH, WRIGHT, WRIGHT's wife, "PATTI," and STRASENBURGH had briefly discussed, on one or more occasions, the possibility of forming a society or group. These discussions were based on their serious thinking and the formation of a group was discussed in the light of "getting away from it all," i.e., the lighter thoughts and non-serious thinking of many persons with whom they were acquainted. NASH explained the proposed society they discussed and which never did reach fruition, would not have been anti-government in any way as these were persons all loyal to the U. S. Government.

According to NASH, neither he nor any of these friends had any interest in or respect for the Nazi-type organization or any other group or organization which might be considered un-American or inimical to the best interests of the United States.

NASH voluntarily made available to interviewing Agents two letters and mailing envelopes addressed to him. The first letter is from STRASENBURGH and is dated October 31. The mailing envelope bears postmark of November 4, 1963, at Atlanta and reflects return address of "232 12th St., NE, Apt 4 Atlanta 9, Ga."

This letter reads as follows:

"Oct 31
232 12th St, NE
Atlanta 9
Apt 4

"Greetings, old ghost,

"What an evening it has been. I have bribed the first twosome of goblins, after being frankly startled when finding them at the door. I hope this assures that I shan't be bothered by the more galling ghosts of the past.

"Enough. It's now the first. Happy news for me. I'm now in standby reserve (should that be captiized?). I'm not going to school. My present job is esentially

OC 89-41
OC 89-43
(4)

"carpentry, at Warren Co, where Skipper works, and it's not a bad way to make a living, if one must use his hands. I have a reasonable efficiency apartment very close to down town Atlanta. I have met a couple of people, and have plans to further expand my horizons. That is, I am well, but hope to get better.

"I hope you join me in crossed fingers re the coup in Viet Nam. I understnad we also sponsored one in the Dominican Republic which didn't make it, but even the attempt is heartening, as long as it doesn't turn out to be another of those all or nothing shames. I refer to Cuba, and find that this aspect of the fiasco really is the worst. To discuss this it needs more than beer, and I look forward to having you to discuss with.

"One thing that can be written though, if you will, is a short explanation, or at least a definite no to 'single side band can't be Dfed.' Perhaps it should be a definite yes. In other words, can it?

"Skipper and Patti remain together, I suppose in 'marital bliss.' Patti is due within the month, and no medical problems have arisen so far.

"My great love cools, of necessity, and cools slowly. That is the sum, or difference, if you like. Bonnie wrote me a note about two weeks ago, and I may go and see her next spring.

"How did Carol do in summer school, and how did you do? A little news, a few words to reassure me that you still exist, would be welcome.

"Skipper relays that he feels just as you did last spring, which is meant to be a cryptic message.

"Granted, a poor letter, but still wishing you and Carol are well, and the managerie flourishes.

"/s/ Stras"

OC 89-41
DI 89-43
(5)

In regard to the fourth paragraph in the above letter, NASH explained he and STRASENBURGH are licensed amateur radio operators and his inquiry dealt with this interest in regard to use of direction finding (DF) equipment to locate transmitters.

The second letter and mailing envelope furnished by NASH consisted of a two page typewritten letter dated June 6, 1963, to NASH from Sgt. SKINNER. The mailing envelope bears postmark dated June 5, 1963, of the Army Air Force Postal Service #34 with return address of "Sgt. C. R. Skinner, RA 14658543, Hq. Btry, 1st Bn 2d Arty, APO 34, New York, N.Y."

This letter reads as follows:

"Headquarters Battery
1st Battalion 2d Artillery
APO 34, New York, N Y
5 June 1963

"Dear Dave,

"I find myself with nothing to do (during duty hours) on this, the day before the Day, and so I think I'll write you at last. My outfit is in the field--I had to stay back because I'm on the 8th Div Arty Materiel Readiness Inspection Team, inspecting radio equipment--tearing them up.

"I'm pretty well on the road to OCS. I wrote to some of the companies that I owe money to and asked them to let me have an eight-month break on my payments. Believe it or not, one of them said yes and one of them said maybe. What I really need to do now is get rid of the bills I inherited from Patti. I'm writing her again (please mail for me) asking for what she owes me. If I can get her to take the damn sewing machine company payments up again and start paying me for the telephone bill she ran up, I'll be hanging in there. Losing the jump pay hurt a lot, but bonds and soldier's deposits will get me there if I can get this break.

"The Special Forces Group in Panama is the 8th, not 5th.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(6)

"I completed subcourses C7 Wire Communication Equipment and C8 Tactical Carrier Equipment from the Signal School and I'm starting on C10--Elements of Radio Communication. Got an 'excellent' on C7 and a 'superior' on C8. C10 is hard for me because it's all theory, my weak area. When I finish C10 and C11, Field Radio Techniques, I'll have enough promotion points for 1st Lt in the Signal Corps (a lot of good it does me now.) I'm after a SigC commission, and a branch transfer is a little bit easier to get if you have completed work in that field. Anyway, it's good to be studying again. I'm also hitting the Ed Center now, and as soon as I get a transcript of my old college credits I start on U of Maryland courses.

"That's what I do off duty. On duty I made batallion radio chief (E5 slot) and right now I'm still reorganizing. My main enjoyment in life is installing AN/UIC-1's and FM sets (arty band) in APC's, none of which run. I'm still short 13 AN/VNC-9's, and I've been assured that by the time we get them, the 8th Division will be getting AN/VRC-12, 43-49 series. (The 3rd Division already has them.) I figure, along the same line that we'll be getting AR-15 rifles by them.

"The army has stopped production on M-14's, for some reason. I think we'll call that jewel 'Ike's Rifle' in years to come. Ike ordered them and wouldn't pay for them. JFK made the payments and issued them out (Ike didn't buy any ammo, either). But when they get a year old they aren't worth a damn. Now what do we do?

"It has also come to light that the M151 1/4-ton truck isn't worth the cost of transporting it to the junkyard. They also wear out in a year. Then wrap them in nylon raincoats and throw them away. Come to think of it, Ike bought them, too, didn't he?

"Anyway, somebody finally figured that it takes a 3 kw generator to run an AN/GEC-46, so the ROAD TOE's (E series) call for them. Also a .5 kw for every radio--every VRC-9 and VRQ-2--why? Because the M151 will not power a radio for any length of time.

OC 89-41
OC 89-43
(7)

"There are a few things wrong. But

"Our new battalion XO is a British major, from the Royal Artillery of the Army of the Rhine. He will be with us for a year.

"The new SP 105 is a m-----r (monster). More on it later.

"The ROAD rifle squad. Dig:

"ROCID		ROAD	
"Sq Ldr --	XXXXX M1	Sq Ldr --	M14
Tm Ldr --	M1	Rflman --	M14 (Asst SL)
AR Man --	BAR	Grenr --	M79 & .45
Rflman --	M1	Grenr --	M79 & .45
Rflman --	M1	MGr --	M60 & .45
Tm Ldr --	M1	Rflman --	M14
AR Man --	BAR	Rflman --	M14
Rflman --	M1	Rflman --	M14
Rflman --	M1	Rflman --	M14
Rflman --	M1 (Grenadier)	AR Man --	M14 (modified)

"and that's pretty heavy for a squad, ain't it?

"Well, I've got to go to work (if you'll pardon the expression). More later. When I'm in the mood. My love to Carol. Write soon.

"/s/ Randall"

"P.S. A famous Oklahoma citizen's wife blessed him with Melvin Scott Tom on 17 May. Son looks just like Dad."

"/s/ R"

NASH explained the above letter contained much technical detail because Sgt. SKINNER knew of his intense interest in soldiering and that Sgt. SKINNER is an excellent soldier with great interest in that subject matter. He stated he and his friends mentioned herein had often discussed what might be considered "toy soldiering."

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(8)

Accompanying the above letter was a two-page handwritten letter from Sgt. SKINNER to NASH which reads as follows:

"Tuesday 16 July 63

"Dear Dave,

"Please forward this letter to my ex. Than_.

"I've got a million things to write about, but I'm heading for the field right now. Late.

"Write soon.

"Always,

"/s/ Randall"

"Interesting things about ROAD - Recon platoon of 1st Abn Bn 508th Inf has 6 M-60 tanks.

"81st Abn Arty has 2 prime movers for each gun - a 3/4 & a 2 1/2.

"12th Engineer Bn has 14 M60 tanks in each company.

"16th Arty has an engineer platoon in the 8 inch battery.

"Oh - I saw Ferdinand Thomas, radio chief of 1st 509th the other day. He told me he heard Calhoun got busted.

"That's all I can think of."

Concerning the above letter NASH explained he forwards letters to SKINNER's former wife, PATRICIA "PATTI" WRIGHT (presently married to CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, JR.), as Sgt. SKINNER does not want his former wife to have his current address. He said PATTI is divorced from Sgt. SKINNER and married WRIGHT sometime after February, 1963.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(9)

NASH explained he, WRIGHT and STRASENBURGH were all three Sergeants E-5 in A Company, 50th Signal Battalion, 18th Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, while in the U. S. Army. Sgt. SKINNER was also stationed at Fort Bragg during that period. Sgt. SKINNER is still in the U. S. Army but is stationed in Germany at this time.

NASH furnished the following additional background and descriptive information concerning CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, JR.:

Residence address	Apartment 2, 278 14th St., N.E., Atlanta 9, Georgia
Wife	PATRICIA "PATTI" WRIGHT, same address, formerly was PATRICIA *SKINNER
Former wife	BONNIE WRIGHT, 424 Mohawk Street, Louisville 9, Kentucky
Father	CHARLES DAVID WRIGHT, SR., 916 Stovall Blvd., N. E., Atlanta 19, Georgia
Military Service	Honorable discharge from U. S. Army, approximately June, 1962
Age	25 years
Race	Caucasian
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown, cut short
Build	Medium - slender
Occupation	Student, Georgia Tech, in 2nd or 3rd year, employed part-time by Warren Company, Atlanta, Ga.

NASH furnished the following additional background and descriptive data concerning GORDON R. STRASENBURGH, JR.:

Residence	232 12th St., N.E., Apartment 4, Atlanta 9, Georgia
Occupation	Carpentry work at Warren Company, Atlanta, Georgia
Military Service	Honorable discharge from U.S. Army approximately January, 1963

U.C.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
(10)

Race	Caucasian
Age	25
Height	5'8"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Dark - probably cut short

NASH furnished the following additional background and identifying information concerning himself:

Mailing address	Post Office Box 202, Edmond, Oklahoma
Race	Caucasian
Born	1/22/38, Chickasha, Oklahoma
Height	5'9 1/2"
Weight	165 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blond, cut short
Scars and Marks	Cut scar across nose between eyes
Military Service	Honorable discharge from U. S. Army, served 9/16/58 to 6/8/62; ASN RA 25687306
Marital Status	Married to CAROL LORRAINE NASH, nee CAGLE
Occupation	Electronics Technician for SMS Electronics, 15 N. Littler, Edmond, Oklahoma, and student at Central State College
Father	MEL ACHILLES NASH, 318 E. 1st Street, Edmond, Oklahoma. Father is former President of Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma, and is retired from position of Chancellor of Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Mother	MAE CLARKE NASH
Brothers	Capt. NORMAN C. NASH, age 45, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia in U. S. Navy DON RODMAN NASH, age 39. Engineer with Tulsa Water Project Tulsa, Oklahoma
Sister	MARY JANE MONTGOMERY (Mrs. HENRY H. MONTGOMERY), age 42, Purcell, Oklahoma.

AQ 89-27
SJC/gcp
1

ALLEGATIONS BY ROLAND NEELY WRIGHT

AT DONA ANA COUNTY JAIL,
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

The following investigation was initiated on December 10, 1963, when ROLAND NEELY WRIGHT telephonically contacted the Albuquerque Division from Las Cruces, New Mexico. In the telephone conversation, WRIGHT said he was speaking from the office of the W. T. Johnson Plumbing & Heating Company, 1555 West Picacho Street, Las Cruces, telephone number 526-6884.

He said that he had been at McAllen, Texas, in jail and that he had been picked up there by two officers of the Alabama State Police, who were returning him to Birmingham, Alabama, to face prosecution for the crime of attempted murder. He said that these two officers had him with them in a Travel Lodge, which is a motel located near the place from where he made the telephone call, and that he had made his escape from them since he was afraid of them and since they had indicated that they might kill him. He stated that he wanted somebody to come from the FBI and interview him immediately inasmuch as he had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

At this time he supplied the following physical description of himself:

1-11-64
1-11-64

Name	ROLAND W WRIGHT
Address	5824 Fifth Court South, <u>Birmingham, Alabama</u>
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'
Weight	165 pounds
Born	May 19, 1928, at Decatur, Alabama
Hair	Light Brown
Eyes	Hazel

AD 89-27

SJC/gcp

2

The conversation with WRIGHT was continued while the Dona Ana County Sheriff's Office, Las Cruces, New Mexico, was contacted via long distance on another telephone. Thereafter, the conversation was continued until a deputy from the Dona Ana County Sheriff's Office appeared at the location from which WRIGHT was making the telephone call and advised SA PAUL L. DORRIS at Albuquerque, New Mexico, that he had ROLAND WRIGHT in his custody.

Deputy HAROLD MOORE, Jefferson County, Alabama Sheriff's Office, from whom WRIGHT had escaped at Las Cruces, New Mexico, advised on December 10, 1963, that WRIGHT is highly unstable mentally and emotionally. He further stated that WRIGHT thinks everyone is trying to harm him and that WRIGHT in all likelihood will be committed to the Alabama State Mental Hospital on his return to Alabama, where charges are outstanding.

Date 4/10/64

ROLAND NEELY WRIGHT was interviewed at the Dona Ana County Jail, where he was being held for Alabama State authorities. WRIGHT on interview indicated that he had no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but felt that he had information concerning the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WRIGHT stated that he believed that the killing of OSWALD was arranged by the Anti-Defamation League. He was very vague and none specific as to the basis for this belief and furnished an incoherent story to the effect that he had at one time in Alabama made a statement, in jest, concerning the Jews and that, thereafter, on three or four occasions, efforts were made to abduct him at gunpoint, but that he had escaped in each instance. He felt that these efforts to abduct him were probably instigated by the Anti-Defamation League. WRIGHT stated that he thinks that the Anti-Defamation League may have a "hatchet organization" which is "rubbing out" certain parties and that the man who killed the President was probably in some kind of trouble with the Anti-Defamation League. He stated that this man might possibly have been attempting to leave the country. WRIGHT stated further that the man who killed OSWALD could have been a paid gunman of the Anti-Defamation League posing as a businessman who had been doing this type of thing all along.

WRIGHT had no definite or specific information, but merely thought the above was a possibility.

On 12/10/63 at Las Cruces, New Mexico File # AQ 89-27

by SA ALTON B. WARREN/gcp Date dictated 4/9/64

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: WRITINGS IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

1179

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

RAYMOND MITCHELL, Attorney, Del Webb Building, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that his wife had just stopped at the Shell Service Station at the corner of Scottsdale Road and Camelback Road, Scottsdale, Arizona; and while there, she had gone into the pay telephone booth to make a telephone call. Mrs. MITCHELL noticed some writing on the front page of the telephone directory for the Phoenix area referring to "JOHN WILKS BOOTH" and "JOHN F. KENNEDY".

On 11/26/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42
by SA CALVIN W. EVANS :btg Date dictated 4/7/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 1964

DAVID O'KEEFE, Operator, Shell Service Station,
corner of Scottsdale and Camelback Roads, Scottsdale, Arizona,
furnished the following information:

His service station is open 24 hours a day, except that it had closed on the night of November 24, 1963 and had re-opened at 1:00 PM on November 25, 1963. On the morning of November 26, 1963, a woman called Mr. O'KEEFE's attention to some writing on the front page of the Phoenix Telephone Directory located in the pay telephone booth outside the service station building by itself. Mr. O'KEEFE exhibited the front page of the directory which contained the following:

On the back page of the front cover of the telephone directory were columns for (1) Name and Address; (2) Area Code; and (3) Telephone. On one line under the column "Name and Address" was the name "JOHN WILKS BOOTH", and on the same line under the column "Telephone" was written in ink "115, Death Row". On a line further down under the column "Name and Address" appeared the name "JOHN F. KENNEDY". After this name under the column "Area Code" appeared "81-1/8". Under the column "Telephone" was "PXJ 00050, Arlington Cemetery". The writing is all in ink and appears to be written by a young person who does not write too well.

Mr. O'KEEFE stated many people use this pay telephone throughout the day since it is located at a heavily traveled business intersection where traffic comes and goes in many directions. He noticed no one who might have been suspicious and had made inquiries among other employees at the station, but no one had noticed any questionable persons in the telephone booth.

On 11/26/63 at Scottsdale, Arizona File # PX 89-42
by SA CALVIN W. EVANS :btg Date dictated 4/7/64

1

NK 44-443
DL 44-1639
RFH:as

RE GEORGE EDWARD WYVILLE,
219 VREELAND AVENUE,
LEONIA, NEW JERSEY.

George Edward Wyville

On November 23, 1963, Sgt. KLUEGL, North Bergen, New Jersey, Police Department, telephonically contacted the Newark Office and advised that WYVILLE, born August 8, 1926, in Jersey City, New Jersey, home address 219 Vreeland Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey, was arrested in a North Bergen tavern on that date, November 23, 1963, for carrying a concealed weapon. He was to be arraigned November 25, 1963. He told arresting officers he was going to Cuba, but the police did not know if he was a mental case or if there was some reason for him to flee to Cuba. Sgt. KLUEGL stated that he was reporting this information because of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN J. KENNELLY:

On December 2, 1963, Chief of Police PAUL VAN WYCK, Leonia Police Department, advised that GEORGE EDWARD WYVILLE purchased the residence at 219 Vreeland Avenue, Leonia, on August 20, 1948. He stated he is married to EILEEN WYVILLE and that they are the parents of several children. He stated he had no knowledge of GEORGE WYVILLE and that he was never the subject of an arrest in Leonia, New Jersey. He stated that he had read in the local papers that WYVILLE had been arrested in North Bergen, New Jersey, but they had not been contacted concerning him by that department.

He stated that he was of the recollection that he had been committed to the Bergen Pines County Hospital following his arrest.

On December 3, 1963, DICK ENSLE, Postal Carrier, U. S. Post Office, Leonia, New Jersey, advised that he formerly carried the mail covering the address 219 Vreeland Avenue, Leonia, and recalls the name WYVILLE, but he had no personal knowledge of him.

NK 44-443
 DL 44-1639
 RFB: aas

On December 3, 1963, JOHN DAVIS, Postal Carrier, U. S. Post Office, Leonia, New Jersey, advised that he currently carries the mail to the Vreeland address. He stated that GEORGE WYVILLE is married, has several children, to his knowledge is in his 40's, but he had no information as to where he was employed. He stated that in his opinion he and his family are respectable people.

On December 5, 1963, Mrs. AGNES PFEIFFER, Supervisor, Medical Records Room, Bergen Pines County Hospital, Paramus, New Jersey, made available their file on GEORGE WYVILLE. An Admission Record disclosed that he was admitted on November 24, 1963, at 2:35 p.m., Admission #63-28,006 P. He was listed as born in Jersey City, New Jersey, age 38, a U. S. citizen, male, white, veteran - U. S. Navy, wife EILEEN WYVILLE, nee Prindiville, home address 219 Vreeland Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey, telephone WI 4-3303, occupation gasoline dealer, employed. He was brought to the hospital in a North Bergen police car. His hospital insurance was listed with Colonial Life and was described as group insurance. His parents were listed as ARTHUR WYVILLE and MARY BOYLE, both living.

The medical file on GEORGE WYVILLE disclosed an affidavit dated November 24, 1963, signed by Dr. ADOLPH ZIER of the Psychiatric Division, to a Certificate for Temporary Admission to the Hospital. Therein he stated that it was the first such attack suffered by GEORGE WYVILLE, that it was rapid in its onset, precipitated by the President's assassination, but that he was not dangerous or homicidal. He indicated that WYVILLE on admission said that he had the impulse to go down South and kill the assassin and CASTRO and that he took a gun and made a reservation to go South. He was described from facts accumulated by Dr. ZIER and as communicated to him by others as a gambler, a former alcoholic, and as one who possesses the ability to function as a family man but who has been deteriorating for the past two or three years.

His final primary diagnosis on his Admission Record signed by Dr. CHARLES was "Emotionally unstable personality."

NE 44-443
DL 44-1639
RFH:amr

GEORGE WYVILLE was in the Bergen Pines Hospital from the above date until November 26, 1963, at which time he was discharged. His History Record and Physical Examination Record disclosed that he was a 38-year-old man, that he was a heavy drinker until two months ago, and that his mental state has been deteriorating for the past four years. He had purchased a plane ticket to go South to kill the person who assassinated the President. He was stopped by police who brought him to the hospital for treatment. He was listed as married, had four children, and, when admitted, was incapable of executing the voluntary application for admission.

On November 26, 1963, under a discharge notation, Dr. CHARLES stated that "No behavioral, affective or thought disorder noted today of immediate consequences. Patient is not depressed. He has accepted the death of President KENNEDY." The final diagnosis of Dr. CHARLES was that he was an "Emotionally unstable personality."

On December 7, 1963, GEORGE WYVILLE was telephonically contacted and agreed to appear at the Hackensack Resident Agency on December 9, 1963.

On December 9, 1963, GEORGE WYVILLE did appear voluntarily at the Hackensack Resident Agency. He advised that on November 23, 1963, when he left his home in Leonia, New Jersey, for his place of business, an Esso Service Station located at 70th Street and Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, New Jersey, telephone UN 7-9443, he carried with him a German Luger revolver plus a loaded clip of ammunition. He stated he was in a highly agitated state of mind having been completely overwhelmed with the death of President KENNEDY by assassination. He stated when he left his home that morning his wife, EILEEN, was not aware that he was carrying a gun nor did he apprise any of his employees in the Esso Service Station of his intentions upon his arrival for work. He stated that he went directly from his home to his place of business, and he now is of the opinion that one or more of his employees, on his arrival, became aware he was carrying a gun and appeared to be visibly upset. At about 10:00 a.m. he left his service station.

NK 44-443
 DL 44-1639
 RFH:mas

and went to Sandy's Tavern, located at 67th Street and Smith Avenue, located directly behind the North Bergen Police Department. He is of the opinion that one of his employees alerted the Police Department because approximately ten minutes later he was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. He was taken to the Police Department where he was questioned and placed in jail for the night. He apparently was not rational in the Police Department but did inform them that he had made a reservation for November 23, 1963, on an Eastern Air Lines flight for Mexico City. Looking back, he stated his purpose was not to go to Cuba but was to travel to Mexico City and from there to go to Dallas where he hoped to avenge the assassination of the President. However, he agreed to a decision in the Police Department that he be committed to the Bergen Pines County Hospital for observation rather than be brought before a Grand Jury for carrying a concealed weapon.

On November 24, 1963, he stated he was committed to the hospital and after treatment for a few days regained control of himself, and his desire to go to Dallas for any purpose vanished. He explained that he has taken various tranquilizers for years to combat his nerves, which he stated are in a bad state, the result of service in World War II when he served in the U. S. Navy in the South Pacific, the result of years of drinking, and one or two operations he has undergone for a bad back and phlebitis in one leg.

WYVILLE stated that he is now under the care of a family physician and was scheduled to meet with Dr. ADOLF ZIER, identified above, for psychiatric help. He stated that he is confident his health will improve and under the care of both physicians does not believe he will become so emotional again.

A description of GEORGE WYVILLE as secured from the records of the Bergen Pines County Hospital and as a result of above interview is as follows:

Name	GEORGE EDWARD WYVILLE
Date of Birth	August 8, 1926, Jersey City, New Jersey

NE 44-443
DL 44-1639
RFH:aas

Parents	ARTHUR WYVILLE, father MARY BOYLE WYVILLE, mother
Height	6'1"
Hair	Brown, combed straight back, thinning
Weight	190 lbs.
Complexion	Medium
Eyes	Hazel
Personal Characteristics	Very well dressed, soft spoken individual
Parents' Address	272 Hutton Street, Jersey City, New Jersey
Occupation	Owner, Esso Service Station, 70th Street and Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, New Jersey; also member of family-controlled corporation known as the NJ Service Stations, Inc., Jersey City, New Jersey

DL 89-43

INDEX

INDEXPAGE

- A -

"A Grieving Citizen"	66
Aberhamson, Jacob	757
Abt, John	229
Accardi, Harry	819
Adams, Abraham	1041
Adams, Edna	3, 4, 6
Adams, George T. (Mrs.)	932
Adams, Jolly George	7, 10
Adams, W. L., Jr. (Lt. Col.)	354
Adcock, Rosalyn (Mrs.)	85
Adcock, Rosalyn Murphy (Mrs.)	84, 86
Addington, Roy	727, 728

ADDRESSES

5137 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois	72
2146 North Clark Street	73
2220 W. Lawrence Avenue	73
10433 Crown Road, Franklin Park, Illinois	20
5643 N. Broadway	72
5645 Mission Boulevard, Riverside, California	1089
833-835 W. Fletcher Street, Chicago, Illinois	68
Adler, Bobby	14, 18
Afar (Dr.)	360
Agionsky, Martin	580
Airey, Joseph J. (Mrs.)	642
Airplane, Beechcraft N 483 T	757
Albert, Anthony	19
Albert, Margie McClung	18
Albert, Martin	1103
Albert, Sheldon S.	13, 17

- 1188 -

DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- A, Cont'd. -

Albert, Sheldon Sabath	16
Albert, Tony	16
Alberti, Anthony	14, 15, 16
Alberti, Anthony Salvador	16
Alberto, Sheldon Samuel	16
Albrecht, Barbara	1089, 1090
Alexander, Douglas W.	402
Alge, John	823
Allen, William Andrew	187
Alley, Edna (Mrs.)	49
Alley, Gordon	49
Alred, Glen, Jr.	731
Alvarado, Mario	42, 43, 44
Alvarez, Mario	1058, 1059
American Arrested in Mexico City During 1962	
Visit of President Kennedy to Mexico	867
Americans For Democratic Action	539
American Nazi Party	974
Anderson, Carl	45-49
Anderson, Mazie (Mrs.)	52
"Angele"	54, 55
Angeles, Maria De Los	962
Anglin, Vernon R.	731
Anthony, John	92
Anthony, John J.	91, 93
Anthony, P. A.	604
Anti-Defamation League	181
Antrim, Mona (Mrs.)	798
Aragon, Ernest	37
Archibald, Viola (Mrs.)	9, 10
Arrington, Gerald T.	325

DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- A, Cont'd. -

"Arthur, Maitre D"	249
Astbury, Roscoe	332
Atwood, Don	1090
Auerback, Richard David	81
Auker, Clarence	481
Avila, Maria	869
Axelrod, Evelyn (Mrs.)	329

- B -

B & B Sporting Goods Store, Waco, Texas	240, 241
Baccus, Rose Ann	95
Baccus, Rozanne (Mrs.)	95
Backraes, Erwin (Dr.)	774
Backus, Dana	98, 99
Backus, Dana Robert	96, 99
Bacon, Lydia	1016
Baddley, Leo W.	101, 102, 103
Bagley, Leo W.	102
Bahn, Harry (Hanna) (Mrs.)	668
Bailey, Clarence Vernon (Dr.)	106
Bailey, Clarence Vernon, Jr.	105, 106, 107
Bailey, Clarence Vernon, Sr. (Dr.)	107
Bair, Louis	409
Bair, Margery C.	407
Bair, Margie (Mrs.)	409
Bair, R. G.	406, 407, 411
Bair, Richard G.	407
Bair, Richard George	406, 409
Baker, Bobby	592
Balesty, D. H.	821
"Baltimore Afro-American"	310
Baltimore Jewish Congress	539
Baltimore Jewish Council	539
Baltimore Urban League	539

DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- B, Cont'd. -

Banco de Mexico	40
Banker, Polly	112, 113
Banker, Willard	117, 118, 120
Banker, Willard F.	109, 112, 113, 116
Banker, Willard F. (Mrs.)	108, 109
Banks, Clyde M.	97
Banquet On A Bun, Chicago, Illinois	77
Bard, Jean	510
Barney, Robert	864
Barnhill, Oscar	800, 802
Barnhill, Oscar H.	801
Barnhill, Oscar H., Theories of	800
Barone, N.	250
Barone, Nick	247, 461
Baskin, Frank J.	208
Baskin, Frank J. (U. S. Commissioner)	209
Beall, J. Glenn	252
Beaty, Ann	203, 205
Beaty, Annie	197, 198, 202, 204
Beaty, Christine	204, 209
Beaudet, George A.	777
Beazevich, Matthew	146, 147
Beck (Mrs.), from Lincoln Park, Michigan	1042
Belcher, Birdie Sue (Miss)	610
Bender, Emma	500, 501
Bennett, Ernest	121
Bennett, Lulu (Mrs.)	123
Bennett, Lynn (Mrs.)	125
Berg, M. C.	392
Bergen, Frank	490
Bernard, Jules	597
Bestougeff, Nadine	127, 128, 130
Bezek, Michael J.	134
Bezek, Michael John	133
Bezek, Michael John, Sr.	138, 139, 143, 144

DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- B, Cont'd -

Biajevic, Matthew	145
Biazevich, Matthew	145
Billhime, Eugene	149, 150, 151
Bilotta, Frank	334
Bimbo Corporation	242
Birch Society	29
Birckhead, H. C. (Sergeant)	490
Birdsall, John	839
Bivings, Betty (Mrs.)	868
Bixler, Alvin	703
Black Angus Motel, Poteau, Oklahoma	553
Black Monday	1089
Blaeuer, Channing	756
Blair, Cecil (Senator)	1047
Blaise, Clark	616, 617
Blanco, Ann	156
Blanco, Anne	152
Bland, Ann	152, 156
Bland, Ann P.	155
Bland, Charles	1007
Bleming, Thomas	974
Bliss, Doris E. (Mrs.)	82
Blonder, Irvin	910
Bloom, Rosalie	649
Blount, Herman	1085
Blue Circle Drive-In Restaurant	190, 191
Bobbitt, Grace	683
"Bobby Kennedy, 1964"	239
Boggs, Hale	225
Boggs, Pat	865
Bolen, James E., Jr.	796
Boliver, Lucy (Mrs.)	902
Bond, Catherine Blaine	1022, 1023
Bond, David	1023
Bond, Everette	806

DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- B, Cont'd. -

Bonner, Lon	985, 987, 989
Bonner, Lon Morris	986
Boom, Bert Karese	159
Booth, John Wilks	1180, 1181
Borasaewitz, Stanley	942, 943
Bosch, Edwin S.	160
Bosch, Lloyd A.	161
Boudreau, William J.	1045
Bourland, Gene	106
Bowen, Evelyn (Mrs.)	342
Bower, F. A.	163
Bower, Franklin A.	162, 163
Bowers, Edward	165
Bowlsbey, Blanche (Mrs.)	503
Bowman, Wilfred	954, 962
Bown, mentioned in letter to FBI Office, Dallas, received March 24, 1964, signed "Yours Dub"	693
Boyd, Joe	492
Boyd, Thomas	713
Boyonsky, Sidney	77
Braasch, Kenneth	1097
Braasch, Kenneth Don	1097
Bracewell, J. S.	835
Brackeen, A. E.	465
Brackeen, Kolvey	465
Brackeen, Yvo	465
Bracken, Veda	463, 464, 465, 468
Bradbury, Bob	780, 782
Bradford, Charles	166
Bradford, Charles Homer	166
Bradford's Training Post	166
Bradley, Mark (General)	864
Brandies, Daniel	168, 169, 170
Brandies, Natalie (Mrs.)	169, 170