

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DALLAS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS	DATE 1/8/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/2/63 - 1/3/64
TITLE OF CASE JACK L. RUBY aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka -VICTIM (Deceased)		REPORT MADE BY SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS	TYPED BY eah
		CHARACTER OF CASE CR	

REFERENCES

Reports of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 11/30/63; 12/6/63; 12/11/63; 12/14/63; 12/18/63; 12/19/63; 12/21/63 and 12/31/63, at Dallas.

- P -

LEADS

All leads are being set out by telephone and telatype and are not repeated herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE

No dissemination will be made outside Bureau except on Bureau instructions.

MADE: BUREAU (44-24016) DALLAS (44-1639) <i>See to President's Commission Report - 1/10/64</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
		44-24016-921	REC-103 REC-3
		17 JAN 13 1964	EX-103
RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT 3, 1, 1, 370 JAN 29 1964	NOTATIONS <i>[Handwritten notes]</i>		

EXCERPT
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 165-1074-12-106

DL 44-1639

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

Overlap in period with periods of prior reports is occasioned by efforts to correlate information properly and completely.

- B -

COVER PAGE

DL 44-1639

MCC:LAC

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RE: DR. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER *mld*

By communication December 27, 1963, the Bureau advised no record was found in Bureau indices concerning Dr. B. W. BROMBERG, defense psychiatrist.

UL Bureau noted background data on Dr. GUTTMACHER can be found in "Who's Who in America". The Bureau enclosed a copy of a memorandum from the Baltimore Office captioned "DR. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER; INFORMATION CONCERNING", along with a clipping from the March 10, 1959, issue of the Baltimore Sun newspaper; a copy of a clipping from the February 6, 1959, issue of the Washington Daily News; and a clipping from the March 12, 1959, issue of the Washington Post and Times Herald.

The Baltimore memorandum referred to reflected Dr. GUTTMACHER to be a Chief Medical Officer of the Supreme Bench in Baltimore, a psychiatrist by profession and, according to the current city directory, an instructor at Johns Hopkins University.

It was stated indices of the Baltimore Office contain numerous references to Dr. GUTTMACHER. One such reference reflected a newspaper clipping from the Baltimore Morning Sun dated June 28, 1951, concerning testimony given before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. One LOUIS GINSBERG, described in the news article as a Baltimore food salesman, testified before the committee concerning the Book Shop Association of Baltimore. GINSBERG named ROCKWELL KENT, described in the news item as a "Left Wing painter and writer", as one of the lecturers obtained by the Book Shop Association. Representative JACKSON (Republican--California) asked GINSBERG if he could recall any "Conservative lecturers". GINSBERG replied that Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER, psychiatrist, had once spoken on "The Insanity of GEORGE III".

The Baltimore memorandum reflects that on July 22, 1955, former Confidential Informant [redacted] who had furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past, advised that from 1944 to 1948 the Communist Party, USA, District 4, controlled and dominated the activities of the Book Shop of Baltimore, Inc., through the election of C.P. members as officers and by the support of Communist Party members in attendance at meetings of this organization.

COVER PAGE

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DL 44-1639

2

The memorandum continues that in 1950 Dr. GUTTMACHER's name appeared on the letterhead of United World Federalists of Maryland, Inc., as one of the members of the Maryland Advisory Council.

The newspaper clippings furnished by the Bureau communication are concerned with the objection of Dr. GUTTMACHER to the inclusion in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" of a request by FBI for co-operation of all physicians in locating an individual who was then a federal fugitive. Dr. GUTTMACHER's position was, according to the articles, both supported and criticized by other physicians.

COVER PAGE

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DL 44-1639

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INFORMATION RE DR. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER,
Physician, Baltimore, Maryland

Records of current Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Baltimore, list Dr. MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER, with a residence of Stevenson, Maryland, and as a physician with office at 819 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Information appearing in public press, Baltimore, reveals that MANFRED S. GUTTMACHER is attached to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and is the examining psychiatrist for the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, the 8th Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, located in Baltimore, Maryland.

Files of the Baltimore office contain no derogatory information concerning GUTTMACHER.

Information has appeared in the public press concerning the work of Dr. GUTTMACHER for the Supreme Bench. In connection with the case entitled "MELVIN DAVIS REES, Jr., aka; CARROLL VERNON JACKSON, Jr., et al, Victim, UFAP-Murder; Perjury", (OO: Baltimore), at the request of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland, Dr. GUTTMACHER, in 1961, examined REES and certified that REES was competent to stand trial. In the matter entitled "JOSEPH HAVERMAN ALVEY, aka; MICHAEL JOSEPH CONDETTI (deceased), Victim, Kidnapping", (OO: Baltimore) again at the request of the U.S. Attorney, Dr. GUTTMACHER examined ALVEY and furnished an official opinion that he believed ALVEY represented a threat to the welfare of the community and should definitely be placed in a mental institution.

COVER PAGE

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DL 44-1639
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ADMINISTRATIVE

On December 30, 1963, PCI [REDACTED] advised Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that for approximately six weeks in early 1961 she worked for JACK RUBY as a waitress at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. She stated she had never seen nor met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew of no acquaintanceship he might have with RUBY.

PCI advised that RUBY was an individual who "would fly off the handle without provocation" and had a very hot temper. To her knowledge he fraternized with no one other than his roommate GEORGE SENATOR. She stated he always had his three dachshund dogs with him at work.

PCI advised that the turnover in his employees at the Carousel Club was great because RUBY could not get along for any period of time with his help and was highly critical of his employees, but would frequently be patting his heavy-paying customers on the back. She stated to her knowledge RUBY had never been married but was very devoted to his sister EVA, who ran the Vegas Club for RUBY.

PCI stated she had never heard RUBY discuss politics. She stated it was her belief that RUBY usually carried a gun and that he was very impulsive and did everything "on the spur of the moment."

PCI stated that it is her firm belief that RUBY as he passed the Dallas Police Station on the morning of November 24, 1963, thought of how he could become a hero by shooting OSWALD and acted on this impulse and did proceed to murder OSWALD. She stated she is firmly convinced there is no connection whatsoever between OSWALD and RUBY or in the assassination of the President and the subsequent killing of OSWALD.

COVER PAGE

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DL 44-1639

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It is noted that pages 5 through 10 of the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated December 31, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, sets forth interview on December 16, 1963, with HENRY MACHIRELLA, reporter for the "New York Daily News". MACHIRELLA in his interview furnished information to the effect that while at Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, following the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, he had an occasion to talk with Attorney TOM HOWARD, Dallas, who was representing JACK RUBY relative to the shooting. He stated that HOWARD related to him that shortly after the shooting of OSWALD, HOWARD went to his office on November 24, 1963, and there met a "lawyer from the East" who opened an attache case containing two pistols. This lawyer told TOM HOWARD that he had come to Dallas to kill OSWALD. HOWARD stated that he informed this man that he might as well take a bus back to the East. HOWARD indicated to MACHIRELLA that he had not reported this event to the police authorities.

It is further noted that Pittsburgh is origin of a pending case entitled "WILLIAM H. DARNALL, aka; CAA - CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON"; Pittsburgh file 164-8; Dallas file 164-9. The report of SA RAY V. SHOEMAKER, dated December 19, 1963, at Pittsburgh, indicates that DARNALL was interviewed by Bureau Agents in Huntington, West Virginia, on December 10, 1963, at which time he orally admitted traveling by Eastern Airlines from Huntington, West Virginia to Dallas, for the purpose of shooting OSWALD and also admitted taking with him on this flight two pistols. He further admitted that after arriving at Dallas, he learned that OSWALD had already been killed by RUBY and consequently he contacted RUBY's attorney, TOM HOWARD, to offer his assistance in the defense of RUBY. He added that he returned to Huntington the following day, bringing the pistols with him. It is further noted that the USA, Charleston, West Virginia, has advised that since DARNALL appears to be an alcoholic, successful prosecution would appear questionable. He stated, however, that due to the purpose of the trip on the part of DARNALL, he desired to discuss this matter with the Department of Justice prior to rendering a final prosecutive opinion. In view of the above, TOM HOWARD is not being interviewed. Any such interview will be left to the discretion of the Pittsburgh Office.

COVER PAGE

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DL 44-1639

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Information obtained from records of Western Union Telegraph Company, 2034 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, set forth in this report was furnished by [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph Company, Dallas, Texas.

The information obtained from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, was obtained from [REDACTED] by SA ROBERT C. LISH on December 20, 1963.

E. B. DUGGER, Superintendent, Casa View Branch, U. S. Post Office, advised SA JAMES E. GARRIS on December 19, 1963, that his records fail to reflect a change of address for JEANINE or LLOYD JOHNSON, who formerly resided at 7927 Millstone, Dallas. He added, however, that change of address records are maintained for only two years. He also stated the regular mail carrier on the route that covers the above address advised him the JOHNSONS were unknown to him.

On December 20, 1963, LEON PHILLIPS, Assistant Superintendent, U. S. Post Office, Greenville and Sears Streets, Dallas, advised there was no forwarding address in the files of that office for ANN PETTA, 5119 Live Oak.

On December 19, 1963, [REDACTED] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, furnished information to SA MALON L. JENNINGS at Fort Worth, Texas, regarding telephone number BUTler 1-1909.

On December 19, 1963, information concerning bank accounts of RALPH PAUL at the First National Bank, Arlington, Texas, was furnished confidentially to SA MALON L. JENNINGS by [REDACTED]

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Check of the Cincinnati Office index reflects that on August 16, 1950, one GLORIA ALVERDA KEPLER interviewed at the Cincinnati Workhouse advised that she and ORVILLE GADD had resided as man and wife at 1107 Banklick, Covington, Kentucky, and that GADD was then probably living with his mother, Mrs. VEVA WEBER, 1528 Greenup Street, Covington. KEPLER denied that GADD had transported her from Covington, Kentucky, to Cincinnati, Ohio, stated that she and GADD had "broken up" after she was arrested on July 17, 1950, by Cincinnati Detectives, which arrest exposed her as a prostitute. She denied that GADD had any knowledge of her being a prostitute.

The records of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Houston, Texas, were made available by [REDACTED] whose identity should remain confidential.

On December 20, 1963, BILL GOODWIN, U. S. Post Office, Burbank, California, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that under date of October 1963 was a notation that there was no forwarding order for the HUEY J. MC QUILLANs from 135 South Cordova, Burbank, California.

On December 20, 1963, [REDACTED] a confidential source of the [REDACTED] Sherman Oaks, California, whose identity should not be divulged, advised SA VINCENT J. O'NEILL that she had no record of the name of HUEY J. MC QUILLAN, which indicated MC QUILLAN was probably a non-union bartender when he was so employed.

Louisville letter to Albany, April 9, 1960, captioned "CHRISTIAN KNIGHTS OF THE KLU KLUX KLAN, RACIAL MATTERS" (Louisville file 157-14; St. Louis file 157-0-13a), reflects that on June 17, 1960, [REDACTED] made available to SA WARREN L. WALSH a number of addressed envelopes which were to be subsequently mailed. Each envelope contained a copy of the "Klan Bulletin" dated June, 1960, together with application for membership in the Christian Knights of the Klu Klux Klan (CKKKK). One of these envelopes was addressed to Colonel JACK STINSON, 5326 Conde, St. Louis, Missouri.

Some of the envelopes were sent to the members of the CKKKK or to members of the National States Rights Party. Some envelopes were sent to non-members. The informant did not specify if Colonel STINSON was a member or non-member.

COVER PAGE

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[REDACTED] PCI, on December 23, 1963, advised SA TONY J. SEABAUGH at Kansas City, Missouri, that he has known JACK LEON RUBY since about 1946, although he did not consider him a close friend. PCI related that in about January, 1946, he was on terminal leave from the U. S. Army and was then residing in Dallas Texas. He was acquainted with the married and divorced sister of RUBY, who then operated the Silver Spur in Dallas. She was having difficulty in the operation of this night club and her brother, JACK RUBY, who then resided in Chicago, came to Dallas to assist her in operation of the club. During the approximate period, January through March, 1946, PCI and the sister of JACK RUBY operated the Silver Spur and JACK RUBY "attempted to drum up business." PCI re-entered the U. S. Army in 1946, but visited the Dallas, Texas, area frequently thereafter and renewed his acquaintance with RUBY on each visit. PCI stated that he saw RUBY in Dallas, Texas, in 1950, 1953, 1957 and in 1960. In about 1953, RUBY operated the College Inn, a bar located near the intersection of Oaklawn and Lennox Avenue in Dallas, Texas. In 1960, this bar was known as the Vegas and was operated by RUBY's sister. PCI said when he was in Dallas in October, 1960, JACK RUBY managed a bar in an upstairs room on Commerce Street and PCI believed that the name of this bar was the Carousel.

PCI stated that he has not seen RUBY since 1960. He characterized RUBY as a very nervous individual who was constantly on the move, "glad handing" everyone he saw. RUBY was a very personable individual and had friends everywhere. He was big-hearted and if he liked you, would do anything for you. PCI said that he was not aware that RUBY had any connections with the hoodlum element in Chicago or Dallas and had never observed him with a gun in his possession. PCI stated that although RUBY was extremely nervous he had never exhibited any particular patriotic feelings and had not discussed politics with the PCI.

PCI was unable to offer any explanation for the actions of RUBY in connection with the slaying of OSWALD. PCI said he did not know OSWALD and had never heard RUBY refer to an individual by this name. PCI added that he did not know if RUBY had any friends or contacts on the Dallas Police Department.

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