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To his knowledge he does not have an arrest record, however, in the latter 1930s he was involved in a number of brawls involving the German American Bund and on several occasions spent the night in jail, being released the following morning without charges being filed.

COLITZ recalled that he knew of JACK RUBY two or three years before he was aware of his name. RUBY frequented the same neighborhood as him and he frequently saw him in the neighborhood area. RUBY is a few years older than he is and naturally in their younger days, they travelled in somewhat different groups. In about 1938 he first recalled knowing RUBY's exact identity inasmuch as RUBY and his partner LEON COOK attempted to persuade the iron peddlers to form a union. COLITZ's father was considered a wealthy scrap iron dealer and had a large yard located at 3700 South Kedzie, Chicago. LEON COOK's father operated a small yard and sold material to COLITZ's father. LEON COOK was an attorney by profession and also assisted his father in the operation of his scrap iron business. In their attempt to unionize the scrap peddler, COOK and RUBY were somewhat successful and made considerable headway in this venture. Subsequently COOK was killed while resisting a robbery attempt and RUBY was unable to carry out the organization. Later on, PAUL DORFMAN took over the organization which eventually led to the formation of the Junk and Waste Material Handlers Union. It is COLITZ's opinion that COOK was a very high type individual and solicited RUBY's help in this union in that he believed the peddlers needed to be organized for protection of their business as well as to gain a sufficient wage. COLITZ's only association with RUBY in connection with the organization of this union was the fact that RUBY and COOK attempted to organize his father's employees in their yard. COLITZ also believes one reason for RUBY's leaving the union was that progress was too slow and RUBY was more interested in making a "fast buck".

During the years 1941 and 1942, while he was engaged in the bar business, RUBY frequently visited his bars along with many other friends and acquaintances they mutually knew from their neighborhood area on Chicago's West Side. COLITZ left his father's business primarily because his father demanded regular hours of him and since he also wanted to engage in a venture on his own without his father's intrusion.

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Shortly before he entered the United States Army, two southern college students visited his bar and made insulting remarks to the colored piano player he utilized for entertainment. These remarks were somewhat uncalled for and on this particular night, RUBY happened to be in the bar and took offense at these remarks. A scuffle occurred between RUBY and the two students which he finally settled by asking the college students to leave. He had always realized that RUBY had a quick temper and was always trying to help anyone who was attacked by any means. He also realized that RUBY involved himself in situations in which he was not invited. RUBY as well as others in their Jewish crowd spent considerable time at the Lawndale Poolroom, which was also known as a good restaurant prior to World War II and which was frequented by prominent people. It was a place to meet as was Dave Miller's Restaurant and Health Club, at 12th and Kedzie Avenue. MILLER was a former boxing referee, was an older individual and was somewhat of a leader among the Jewish group on the West Side. He was also considered as a gambling boss of the area and was always a soft touch for a couple of bucks for anyone who was in need of financial assistance. He was a well-liked man, respected and interested in sports.

There was not certain time when COLITZ was in contact with RUBY or any others in the Jewish group. There were usual meeting places where they would congregate and on occasion they would not see one another for two weeks at a time. RUBY was a natural-born salesman and took great pride in being able to sell most anything. He spurned regular employment for a nominal wage in preference to being able to travel throughout the country selling novelties, notions, knickknacks, and anything which might sell for a specific occasion. He was also considered a good ticket scalper and travelled to various sporting events to ply this trade. RUBY made most of BARNEY ROSS' fights and frequently travelled to New York to scalp tickets on same.

ROSS during the 1930s was idolized by the West Side group of Jewish people which included RUBY, COLITZ and their crowd. RUBY's closer friends were those who were also more interested in selling. As in RUBY's case, it was necessary

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for him to continually earn money in order to help support his family which was unlike COLITZ, inasmuch as his family had some wealth and he did not have to contribute to same. COLITZ does not feel that RUBY could have been described as a "loner" inasmuch as he was readily accepted by their crowd and was liked by all. Because of his enthusiasm and interest in most everything, he received the nickname "SPARKY". During the middle 1930s RUBY was away from Chicago often and spent some time in California with SOLLY SCHULMAN, a former fighter from the West Side of Chicago who seemed fond of RUBY. SCHULMAN had a restaurant in San Francisco but died about eight years ago.

RUBY and his sales promotions, although appearing to be somewhat "shady" in nature, were legitimate and he was able to induce people into buying various wares that could be classified as seconds or irregulars but still were first class merchandise. Being a good salesman he was obviously somewhat of a con-man, however, he was not the type to take advantage of someone who could not afford it. To his knowledge RUBY had no close associates at any of his selling adventures and preferred to be on his own.

During the late 1930s there were many meetings in the Chicago area of the German-American Bund. These meetings occurred throughout the city of Chicago and were generally against the Jewish people. Upon learning that a Bund meeting was being held, that information would be telephoned to places like the Lawndale Pool Hall, DAVE MILLER's Restaurant, and other hangouts of the Jewish following and they would automatically go to that meeting and attempt to break it up using violence. During these brawls, invariably some of the Jewish crowd including himself, as well as RUBY, ended up in jail and generally stayed overnight. To his knowledge seldom were charges preferred against them and he, COLITZ, was never convicted nor were charges filed against him for this involvement.

The Jewish participants in these attacks on the Bund varied in number and there was no organization of same to handle this type of action. This was a spur of the moment reaction to knowledge that a Bund meeting was taking place and the Jewish people felt it necessary to attempt to

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prevent same. No individuals with communist or socialist leanings were in their groups to his knowledge. In addition no meetings were had to plan such attacks. RUBY, like himself, was only one of many participants and neither was a leader. DAVE MILLER's participation in same was primarily that of advising the group that he was aware a Bund meeting was being held and he in turn would call other gathering spots to alert them of this fact.

While operating the Clover Bar, COLITZ recalled that RUBY visited his bar on only one occasion while being in Chicago and away from his business in Dallas, Texas. In 1946 while operating the Realto Rail Lounge, he was visited by RUBY who had just been released from the military service. RUBY sang the praises of the military service and his country. COLITZ realized he was somewhat unusual in that many other individuals had also served in the military service and did not have the enthusiasm which RUBY showed. At that time RUBY asked COLITZ to loan him \$5,000 inasmuch as he wanted to invest in his sister's bar in Dallas. COLITZ refused this loan and subsequently received a telegram from RUBY asking for \$2,500. This he also refused.

Since about 1948 he has not seen RUBY and his only knowledge of same until the recent publicity given him was that on occasion friends would remark that they had visited Dallas and had seen RUBY.

COLITZ is acquainted with JOE and MORRIS KELLMAN, JOHN MC DONALD, SOLLY SCHULMAN, previously mentioned, FRENCHIE and DON MEDLEVINE, ART WAYNE, GUZZIE RIFKIN, FRANK HOWARD, JACK HOWARD, IRWIN BERKE, BEN EPSTEIN, BENNIE BARRISCH and LOU GRAVERMAN. He knew these individuals from Chicago's West Side and to his knowledge RUBY was no more acquainted with them than himself. That acquaintance was out of their coming from the same area and travelling together as a group. COLITZ cannot recall the identity of MARTIN GIMPLE, MIKE NEMEZIN, ALEX GRUBER, SAM GORDON, HARRY EPSTEIN and SEYMOUR CHAZIN. He is not aware if RUBY could have been close to these individuals. He recalled that BUZZIE RIFKIN was somewhat close to RUBY as was BENNIE BARRISCH. RIFKIN now is employed in nightclubs on Chicago's near north side, while BARRISCH is in the Los Angeles or San Francisco, California, area and employed by a whisky company.

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MAURY KAHN, Editor of a nightlife magazine in Chicago, should know RUBY inasmuch as he was also one of the group who travelled in the west side crowd. COLITZ knows of no close relationship RUBY has had with anyone in Chicago since leaving here in 1946.

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Date 6/17/64

WILFRED JAMES MARTIN, better known as JIM MARTIN, attorney, formerly in the Davis Building, Dallas, but now having offices at Room 200, 706 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed on the three occasions indicated below in order that as full a resume as possible could be obtained of his contacts with GEORGE SENATOR and JACK RUBY on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963. Mr. MARTIN appeared completely sincere in his desire to be helpful, cooperated fully, but admittedly his recollection of some things has dimmed, and, with respect to others, there is some confusion in his mind as to just when they occurred. He asked for the repeated interviews so that he might have an opportunity to piece together his remembrance of his own activities during the pertinent dates in collaboration with his wife and daughters, who were involved in these. The following constitutes the information tendered by Mr. MARTIN as the best he can offer considering he, himself, was "stunned" by the assassination of President KENNEDY, with a consequent "blurring" of the events of the few days following this occurrence.

address - MARSAIA PLACE APARTMENTS, 213 SOUTH Ewing,

Up until the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Sunday, <sup>Dallas, Texas</sup> November 24, 1963, MARTIN had not seen, or had any contact with JACK RUBY since several days, at least, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. On November 24, 1963, he took GEORGE SENATOR to the Dallas Police Department as will be brought out later herein. This was sometime during the early afternoon of November 24, 1963, and while at the Police Department he talked briefly with JACK RUBY over the jail telephone, but did not have personal contact with him. He considers the exact detail of that conversation as privileged, but does feel free to state it consisted principally of his giving advice to RUBY as to his rights and cautioning him not to make any statements or talk to anyone about the affair, without clearing through him.

MARTIN does not feel that any attorney-client relationship existed between him and GEORGE SENATOR, whom he has known for perhaps the past two to three years as a friend.

on 6/11, 12, 16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds 106 Date dictated 6/16/64

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SENATOR has visited at his home on frequent occasions in the past. He considers him an improvident-type individual who "has never been able to earn a living," but likable, accommodating, and not unpleasant to have around.

SENATOR is a good cook and on most of the occasions when he came to the MARTIN home it was for the purpose of preparing a meal for the MARTIN family. He prided himself on his ability along this line, and delighted in doing this. He lived, more or less, to MARTIN's best knowledge, on the largess of his friends, and made himself acceptable through things such as the foregoing. He worked for a time for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club, but that did not work out and RUBY then got him a connection selling post cards and other novelty items. This latter endeavor was being neglected by SENATOR, and, in general, he just never seemed able to get ahead.

MARTIN feels SENATOR was used by RUBY as a sort of "Man Friday." He would order him around and have him do menial personal things for him. MARTIN is of the opinion RUBY had SENATOR around principally for this reason, and, on the other hand, SENATOR played his part willingly and without resentment in return for the favors and "support" RUBY tendered him.

MARTIN, on first interview, could evoke no positive recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR on either November 22 or 23, 1963. After discussion with his wife he then recalled SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on either the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, or Saturday, November 23, 1963. In an effort to be more enlightening on this point, MARTIN again went over personal events with his wife and daughters, and although none could state with certainty, it was their joint conclusion, based on an association of events, that SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated. He sat with them and watched television broadcasts concerned with the assassination, and became quite emotional with respect to the assassination. At one point it seemed tears came to his eyes, and he

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expressed deep sorrow this event had happened. MARTIN does not recall any discussion which encompassed a detailing of the exact feelings of SENATOR and/or RUBY to this, or the possible activities of either as a consequence of it or any preceding events.

With the above fixed on Friday, November 22, 1963, MARTIN has no recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR again until around noon or shortly thereafter on November 24, 1963, the day of the OSWALD shooting, and can furnish no information relating to SENATOR's possible activities on November 23, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, he and Mrs. MARTIN had gone to church and it was on their way home from church they got the first news of the shooting on their radio. When they got home his daughter told him SENATOR had called, had left no number for a return call, but would call back.

Instead of calling back, SENATOR arrived shortly thereafter in person at the house. He was extremely excited and upset. His paramount concern was "what can be done about JACK?" He was not concerned for himself and said nothing to indicate he wanted, or had any reason to believe he needed, legal counsel or help for himself. He said he had heard the news of the shooting while at the Eatwell Restaurant in downtown Dallas, had tried to call MARTIN, and then had come on out to the house with the intention of waiting for him. He wanted to "do something for JACK," and felt MARTIN could advise him as to what he could or should do, and might also be able to help RUBY.

MARTIN knew the police would want to interrogate SENATOR, and his first advice was that SENATOR go to the police and make himself available immediately. They, thereupon, went almost at once to the Dallas Police Department, in SENATOR's truck, MARTIN believes, but is not sure.



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TEXAS  
The conference at the house was very brief, and no effort was made to have a detailed discussion as to any possible motives which might have prompted RUBY's action. There was no mention made at that time of RUBY's feelings about the killing of President KENNEDY; his reaction to the full-page advertisement which had appeared in the local news over the name of BERNARD WEISSMAN; nor, was there any reference at all made to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster. MARTIN's first and foremost thought at the moment was to get SENATOR to the police, and, toward this end, he told him, as they proceeded to the Police Department, he should "marshal his thoughts" with respect to his association with and knowledge of JACK RUBY.

BERNARD WEISSMAN

Upon arrival at the Dallas Police Department, around 1:00 P.M. to MARTIN's best recollection, SENATOR was "taken into custody" by two police officers and hurried into the Homicide Squad rooms on the third floor. MARTIN feels this action by the police was abrupt and uncalled for considering SENATOR was making himself voluntarily available and attempting to be helpful. His protests were to no avail, the officers telling him SENATOR would be back out in a short time. He did not again see SENATOR until around 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. He had tried to get to SENATOR but on each occasion was put off and told it would be just a little bit longer until he would be able to see him. MARTIN was considering starting action for a writ of habeas corpus when SENATOR finally appeared, for he knew of no reason why the police should be holding him. At this point SENATOR seemed to be eminently pleased and elated with all the attention he was getting, and the importance he appeared to have gained.

After SENATOR was released he gave permission to some news photographers to take pictures of the apartment where he and RUBY had lived, and, with MARTIN, he accompanied these men to the apartment. MARTIN and SENATOR then returned to the MARTIN home.

At the MARTIN home on the evening of November 24, 1963, MARTIN told SENATOR to detail to him what questions had been

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asked him by the police and others, and what he had told them. He did this in order to get some ideas as to how best to proceed with a defense for RUBY, and, also, in order that he, himself, might know about RUBY all that SENATOR knew about him and his activities. There then ensued a lengthy dissertation by SENATOR wherein he described what had gone on at the Police Department. It was in the course of this MARTIN first learned from SENATOR about RUBY's being incensed over and his emotional reaction to, the full-page advertisement of BERNARD WEISSMAN which had appeared in a local paper and which was derogatory to President KENNEDY; and, to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster and RUBY's having photographed this poster. MARTIN has a vague recollection SENATOR said he was with RUBY when this picture was taken. MARTIN does not believe SENATOR would have had any opportunity to talk to RUBY while at the Police Department during the preceding afternoon, and SENATOR made no mention he had seen or talked to him.

SENATOR told of the poster incident in the course of recounting his experiences at the Police Department, and the interrogation of him by police and other authorities. MARTIN presumed it had been told by SENATOR to the police. Information of a privileged nature later available to MARTIN established the above to be factual, and it is his belief that if it were not told by SENATOR to his interrogators it was only through an oversight. MARTIN can discern no conceivable benefit SENATOR could have felt he would be realizing for either himself or RUBY by withholding this information, and he gave no impression he had.

By the late evening of November 24, 1963, the full significance of what had happened seemed to become more apparent to SENATOR and he approached a state where he was practically "overwhelmed with fear" for his own safety. Where at first he had felt "important" -- more so perhaps than he ever had before in his life -- he now considered that someone might attempt to harm him because of what RUBY had done since he had been so close to RUBY. Because of this he did not go to his apartment the night of November 24, 1963, but spent the night at the MARTIN

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residence. MARTIN felt this feeling on the part of SENATOR was ridiculous, and he tried to "kid him out of it," but it persisted. MARTIN feels this feeling continued to haunt SENATOR and was one of the primary reasons he left the Dallas area after the RUBY trial and went to live with relatives outside the state.

1Date 6/15/64

SAM GAMBULOS, manager and one of the family which owns and operates the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, said he has known GEORGE SENATOR as a regular customer of the restaurant for a number of years. In the past, SENATOR was an almost daily patron, but GAMBULOS has not seen him for the past couple of months, and does not know "what has happened to him."

GAMBULOS did not come to work on the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department until 2:00 P.M., and thus is not in a position to state whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the restaurant on the morning of that date. His father, JAMES GAMBULOS, would have been on duty during the morning hours.

TEXAS

JAMES GAMBULOSJIMMIE GAMBULOS

GAMBULOS cannot state whether SENATOR was in the Eatwell at any time while he was on duty during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963, since there is nothing about this date to fix it in his mind. He is certain he did not see SENATOR in the Eatwell at any time while on duty during the afternoon and evening of November 24, 1963.

3127 PENN MAUIE DRIVE, DALLAS, TEXAS

GAMBULOS also knew JACK RUBY, as an occasional patron of the Eatwell; however, he cannot recall he knew at the time of the shooting of OSWALD that RUBY and SENATOR were living together, although he was aware they knew each other.

GAMBULOS said he could not recall exactly which waitresses were on duty on the day shift of November 24, 1963, but that ELSIE MATHEWS, cashier and bookkeeper, would be able to furnish this information.

GAMBULOS said SENATOR never discussed his activities with him, and never talked to him about his association with JACK RUBY. He has no knowledge of any photographs taken by RUBY and/or SENATOR, and neither ever displayed any photographs of any kind about the restaurant, to his knowledge. No conversation he ever had with either of them indicated any interest on their part in political affairs of any kind.

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas - File # DL 44-1639by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds 112 Date dictated 6/12/64

1ELSIE X MATHEWSDate 6/15/64

ELSIE E. X MATHEWS, 5009 Lindsley, Dallas, Texas.  
Cashier and Bookkeeper, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street,  
Dallas, was interviewed at her place of business. She gave  
the following information:

She does not work on Sundays, and, consequently,  
was not on duty at the Eatwell on Sunday, November 24, 1963.  
She said she knows GEORGE SENATOR as a customer of the  
restaurant, but never does more than pass the time of day  
with him, and can furnish no information as to his activities.  
She does not know whether he was in the Eatwell on the day  
before OSWALD was shot (November 23, 1963), or on the day of  
the shooting (November 24, 1963).

Mrs. MATHEWS furnished the following from her  
records as the waitresses who were on duty at the Eatwell on  
November 24, 1963:

MILDRED POLLARD  
GLORIA FREEMAN  
PAULINE CHILDRESS

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds **113** Date dictated 6/12/64

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Date 6/16/64

CHARLES R. GAMBULOS, 3104 Amherst, DALLAS, TEXAS was interviewed at the Innwood Restaurant, 5012 Sharp Street, another establishment owned and operated by the GAMBULOS family, owners and operators of the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street. Mr. GAMBULOS said he works at both establishments since his father, JAMES C. GAMBULOS, has been largely incapacitated by an operation on his head which took place prior to November, 1963. He said his father still, as a figure-head more or less, manages the Eatwell, and is there practically every day, but he, himself, makes it a point to be there a good bit of the time because of the mentioned situation.

MPS Charles R. Gambulos - 3104 Amherst, Dallas, Texas

In three different sessions, and with the assistance of his wife, LILLIAN GAMBULOS, in recalling related incidents to refresh his memory, Mr. GAMBULOS gave the following information:

He had gone to the lake with his children on Sunday, November 24, 1963, thus, was not at the Eatwell Restaurant on that date, the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, and has no firsthand information as to whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the place on that date. He has known SENATOR as a frequent patron of the Eatwell for a number of years, and knew he was a friend of JACK RUBY although not aware these two were living together until sometime after the OSWALD shooting. He believes he was at the Eatwell on Saturday, November 23, 1963, but, since he has seen SENATOR in the restaurant so frequently in the past he cannot state whether he came in on this particular date. He explained if he did there was certainly nothing said, and nothing occurred which would fix this fact in his mind. He similarly has no specific recollection as to whether he saw SENATOR in the restaurant on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, for the same reasons as just stated.

GAMBULOS did work at the Eatwell all day on Monday, November 25, 1963, the Innwood Restaurant being closed on that date. He does remember that SENATOR came into the Eatwell that day, and he believes this was sometime in the morning. He sat at the counter and recounted "his troubles." He said he had been having trouble with his truck, he had not been able to work, he was without funds, and was having a generally hard time. He attempted to borrow some money but was not

on 6/9-10-11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm 114 Date dictated 6/15/64

obliged in this regard.

SENATOR was ordinarily a quiet and rather reserved type individual, but on the above occasion he was disheveled in appearance and looked "as though he had been up all night." So far as his conversation with GAMBULOS was concerned, he did not dwell too much on the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, but merely made a few general statements to the effect RUBY was the emotional type, inclined to do things on the spur of the moment, etc. He said nothing which would indicate he had any knowledge or premonition RUBY might do such a thing and made no effort to guess why RUBY had committed this act and this matter was not discussed. He seemed concerned more with his own problems, and, in addition, gave evidence of being "an extremely frightened man." He remarked to GAMBULOS, "This place has gone crazy," meaning Dallas, and expressed fear, even about going out to the apartment where he and RUBY lived to get his personal effects. He said he was fearful someone would try to shoot him, and GAMBULOS inferred from this he meant the general air of hysteria which he felt existed at the time in Dallas might lead someone to do him harm because he was so close to RUBY. He was not specific in this connection, did not make any effort to enlarge upon it, and GAMBULOS, being busy taking care of the cash register and other business, had no opportunity to pursue the subject.

At no point in the course of the above or at any other time to GAMBULOS did SENATOR make any mention of what either he or RUBY thought about the assassination of President KENNEDY, or what their reaction to this had been. He did not say anything about he and/or RUBY taking any pictures, and he did not show any to GAMBULOS. He seemed a thoroughly distraught individual, worried over what was now going to happen to him, and discouraged over what had occurred.

Shortly, SENATOR moved from the counter over to a nearby booth and asked for and was given permission to use the "free" telephones. GAMBULOS handed this over to him from behind the cash register counter. SENATOR then proceeded to make several telephone calls but GAMBULOS does not know whom he called, and overheard none of SENATOR's conversations. GAMBULOS has some recollection of having seen one MIKE BARCLAY, an attorney from the Davis Building across the street, come into the Eatwell, and talk some with SENATOR. He also has the same recollection he saw JIM MARTIN, another attorney from the

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Davis Building, come in and talk to SENATOR, and he believes it was also on this same day he saw a woman talking to SENATOR in the restaurant who was later identified to him as EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, although of this he is not sure; it could have been at a later date. Whether these meetings were by design or chance, GAMBULOS cannot say. All these people, with the exception of EVA GRANT, had been regular customers of the restaurant for quite some time in the past, and all, again with the exception of EVA GRANT, were well known by sight and name to GAMBULOS. He has no way of knowing what any of the conversations between these parties might have been.

GAMBULOS cannot be unqualifiedly certain the above-mentioned meetings between SENATOR and MARTIN, and SENATOR and BARCLAY, actually took place on this particular Monday, although he feels they did. He explains this by pointing out that all these parties knew each other; it was not unusual for them to talk some with each other when they happened to be in the Eatwell at the same time for a cup of coffee, as he had seen them doing on occasions in the past; and it admittedly is possible he is confused on this point after the lapse of so lengthy a period of time.

GAMBULOS said he had known JACK RUBY for a number of years as an occasional patron of the Eatwell, but the last time he saw him was several days, at least, prior to the assassination.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/12/64

1

MILDRED POLLARD, 5319 Ash Lane, Dallas, Texas, said she has been employed as a waitress at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, for some sixteen years. She gave the following statement in writing and signed it:

"Dallas, Texas  
June 9, 1964

"I, Mildred Pollard, 5319 Ash Lane, voluntarily give the following information to Kenneth C. Howe who has identified himself to me as an FBI agent. I work at the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street in Dallas as a waitress and have worked there for sixteen years. I knew George Senator as a rather regular customer of the restaurant for some 2-3 years. I was on duty at the Eatwell on the Sunday in November, 1963 when Lee Harvey Oswald was shot at the Dallas Police Station. There was a customer sitting at the counter on about the third stool toward the rear from the cash register. He had a transistor radio and we were all more or less listening to the broadcast about Oswald being moved from the police station, and all of a sudden the announcer said Oswald had been shot; A short time later he said the man who shot Oswald was a local night club operator by the name of Jack Ruby. This name meant nothing to me for I had no idea who Jack Ruby was. A short time after this news broke, George Senator came into the restaurant and sat down at the counter on the last stool in the first section toward the rear from the cash register, this being just one stool away from where the boy with the radio was sitting. He ordered a cup of coffee and I brought it to him. He noticed the excitement in the place and asked me what was going on and I said "Haven't you heard? Oswald's been shot." He asked who did it and I told him it was a night club operator named Jack Ruby. At this he said "You're kidding," and I told him I wasn't, that it had been announced on the radio. When I said this he jumped up off

on 6/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm - 117 Date dictated 6/12/64

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"his seat and said "My God!" He immediately rushed over to the pay phone on the wall and dialled. I don't know whether he got any answer or talked to anyone or not since the telephone is across the room from the counter where I was working that day and, besides, I didn't pay any attention to what he was doing. He then rushed back over to the counter where he had been sitting and gulped his coffee down. He tossed a dime on the counter and rushed out of the restaurant. He turned to his right (east) on Main St. & left the area, walking. I would judge he had not been in the restaurant over five minutes, possibly less. I had no conversation with him other than the above and did not know at the time he even knew Jack Ruby. I worked that day until about 2:30 or 3:00 PM and have no recollection of Senator coming back to the place any more that day up until the time I left. I saw him in the restaurant on other days later on, but never discussed the above with him. He seemed honestly shocked and surprised when I told him about Ruby shooting Oswald. He seemed no different than usual when he first came in. I don't remember the exact time Senator came into the Eatwell, but I do know it was just shortly after the announcement of the shooting of Oswald. I remember the later announcement that Oswald had died and Senator had left quite a while before this. I have read the above statement consistent of this and 3 other pages and it is true to my best recollection and believe

"/s/ MILDRED POLLARD

"Witnessed: KENNETH HOWE  
FBI, Dallas  
6/9/64"

Mrs. POLLARD was unable to give any information which would serve to identify the customer who was at the counter of the restaurant with the transistor radio on the above occasion. She said SENATOR came into the restaurant alone, left alone, and did not, to her knowledge, talk to anyone else in the place.

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Mrs. POLLARD could furnish no information as to the activities of GEORGE SENATOR on Saturday, November 23, 1963, or preceding days. She pointed out he came into the Eatwell frequently and could have been in on November 22 or 23, 1963, although she has nothing which would fix these dates in her mind with respect to him. She never heard him discuss anything about photographing any posters, and, as brought out in her statement, she did not even know SENATOR knew JACK RUBY until subsequent to the shooting of OSWALD. He was not in the habit of talking to any length with her on the occasions he came into the Eatwell, and their conversation on the ordinary occasion amounted only to a brief exchange of casual pleasantries.

On the Sunday in question, November 24, 1963, she was "working the counter," Mrs. POLLARD said, and "taking cash," i.e., taking the money from customers as they paid their checks upon leaving. She said it was her usual custom to do this on Sundays since Mr. JAMES GAMBULOS, the owner, had had an operation of some sort, and, although he was at the restaurant to her recollection, the operation had affected his mind to some extent and he did not handle the cash. On this Sunday there were several other customers in the restaurant, but Mrs. POLLARD cannot remember that any of them were individuals whose identities she knows except one party who was a friend of JAMES GAMBULOS and who has since died.

Mrs. POLLARD gave the above information freely, but said she does "not want to get involved," and consequently, requested her name not be made known outside official quarters.

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Date 6/15/64

GLORIA FREEMAN, 10333 Bel Aire, Dallas, Texas, said she started to work at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, in September 1963, and has since left her work there because of health.

She was on duty on the Sunday in November when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, but had taken off on the preceding Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. FREEMAN did not know GEORGE SENATOR by name, but did recognize his picture when seen on television and in the newspapers, as that of a customer she had seen rather regularly in the Eatwell. She had never seen JACK RUBY before, although subsequently told by some of the others at the restaurant, that he occasionally also came into the place, but late at night.

There was a young man, Mrs. FREEMAN recalls, who came into the restaurant with a small transistor radio and sat at the counter listening to it. There were also two or three workmen from the construction job at the new First National Bank building, and perhaps four or five other people in the place when the news of the shooting came over the air, but Mrs. FREEMAN does not know the identity of any of these individuals.

Mrs. FREEMAN said the young man with the radio sat in the first section of the counter from the cash register at the front of the Eatwell, and some of the workmen were alongside him when the news broke. These individuals subsequently left, but who might have subsequently taken any of these seats Mrs. FREEMAN does not remember.

Except for the usual "time of day" with which Mrs. FREEMAN said she greeted all of her customers, she had never talked to GEORGE SENATOR and knew nothing about him. She has no recollection of having seen him in the Eatwell at any time during the Sunday in November 1963, on which OSWALD was shot.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 44-1639by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds

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Date dictated 6/12/64