



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Houston, Texas  
July 3, 1967

Assassination of President John  
Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22,  
1963, Dallas, Texas  
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On June 30, 1967, C.P.H. Bell, Supervisor,  
Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut,  
with offices at 2800 Main Street, Houston, Texas, tele-  
phoned the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation and furnished the following information:

Bell stated one Rudolph Richard Davis applied  
to his company for employment as an insurance agent approxi-  
mately one week previously. While his application was being  
processed, another employee in Bell's Office informed  
Bell he was acquainted with Davis. This employee related  
Davis at one time told him he was a citizen of Cuba and  
came to the United States approximately six years ago and  
settled at New Orleans, Louisiana. Davis allegedly stated  
while he was living in New Orleans, his living expenses  
were paid for by an anti-Castro organization known as the  
Minutemen. Davis allegedly stated Lee Harvey Oswald was  
connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization.

Bell stated Davis was born September 9, 1934,  
has a law degree, and resides with his wife and two  
children at 2901 Briarhurst, Apartment 31, Houston, Texas.  
Davis previously resided at 1570 Westbrook Drive,  
New Orleans, Louisiana. Davis has previously worked for  
the Spencer International Press and the Encyclopedia  
Britannica. Davis is presently unemployed.

Bell stated he was making this information  
available in view of the publicity in recent months con-  
cerning the investigation being conducted by the State  
District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

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.

COPLS .....GILD

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ENCLOSURE

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

On July 1, 1967, Paul Daniel Charrier, 1819 Harland Street, Apartment 3, Houston, Texas, telephoned the Houston Office of the FBI. Charrier is employed by Texas State Optical Company, 8205 Longpoint Road, Houston, Texas.

Charrier advised his name is actually Paul Daniel Charrier although his name has appeared on many records as Daniel Paul Charrier. He formerly resided at 3405 Palm Road, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Charrier advised he recently received a telephone call from his father at Shreveport who informed him an FBI agent in San Antonio, Texas, had recently arrested an individual whose name was either Clem Huff or Glenn Huff, and this individual when arrested had in his possession the Selective Service Card belonging to Charrier under the name Daniel Paul Charrier and bearing the address of 3405 Palm Road, Shreveport, Louisiana. In explaining the possible loss of this card, Charrier furnished the following information:

Charrier's name once appeared in the Houston Post newspaper after he publicly challenged one Albert Maher to a debate. He pointed out Albert Maher received much publicity after he visited Cuba, returned to the United States and openly praised Cuba. This newspaper article identified Charrier as being associated with former Cubans in the Houston area and Charrier received a number of strange telephone calls after this and he attributed telephone calls to the publicity he had received.

In approximately April, 1967, Charrier had in his possession a letter addressed to District Attorney Jim Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, which he stated contained information he was sending to Garrison inasmuch as he had been assisting Garrison with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Charrier claimed he parked his car approximately two blocks from the main post office in Houston during the evening hours and started walking to the post office to mail this letter. Charrier claimed someone accosted him, hit him in the head and took this letter along with several cards which he had in his wallet. He stated these cards apparently included his Selective Service Card although he actually had not missed that. He was able to fix the date of this occurrence by referring to his checkbook and noting he had also lost his Texas Driver's License and had mailed in money to the state government at Austin, Texas, in order to obtain a duplicate.

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Charrier claimed he reported this attack to the Houston, Texas Police Department but it appeared to him the Houston Police Department did not conduct much investigation and failed to pursue the matter adequately. Charrier stated he "assumed" the police department stopped investigating the matter when they found out it was related to the investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison. Charrier stated he was not specifically informed of this fact and his statement that the Houston Police Department did not pursue its investigation was simply his conclusion.

A characterization of the "Minutemen" organization, to which C.P.H. Bell may have been referring, is set forth in the appendix to this memorandum.

*6/17/67  
Dennis Charrier  
Houston  
7/17/67*

*Houston airtel  
7/17/67 reported  
Dennis Charrier  
no connection  
with Minutemen  
or knowledge  
of such  
organization by  
Oswald  
F.I.*

APPENDIX

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri, and ROBERT B. DE PUGH, Norborne, Missouri, is the national coordinator. Statements by DE PUGH and literature distributed by the organization in the past indicated its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

The Kansas City Star Newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, has on numerous occasions, carried various articles concerning DE PUGH and the "Minutemen", wherein it was stated that members of the organization participate in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics with machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms,

DE PUGH has publicly stated on numerous occasions that the "Minutemen" as an organization does not buy or store arms or ammunition; however, the individual members of the organization maintain arms and ammunition, which is their constitutional right.

"Minutemen" literature mailed to members in the past has furnished instructions in the use of explosives and has also given details for the making of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as a common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate.

In May, 1966, a confidential source advised that ROBERT B. DE PUGH, in a recent message to the national coordinators of "Minutemen", announced the "Minutemen" organization was being divided into two separate bodies. One group to be composed directly of members who have been able to maintain complete secrecy of their identity, from both the public and from Government investigative agencies. The second group to be made up of all members who have been publicly identified, or who there is reason to believe have been identified as "Minutemen" members by an agency of the Federal Government.

"MINUTEMEN"

In announcing the re-organization, DE PUGH stated that a complete resistance movement involving total resistance must involve not only guerrilla warfare and not only resistance warfare, but that it must involve psychological and political warfare as well.

DE PUGH stated that what he was proposing and trying to effect was to build a political party that as such would have legal immunity, which would serve as a communications network for patriots that have other interests, and among whose members these other patriots can maintain their secrecy of identity. All future correspondence and communications on the national level will be done in the name of the Patriotic Party. DE PUGH also advised that if ever called to court, as he expected to be in the future, he was going to state that as far as the national organization is concerned, the "Minutemen" had ceased to exist.

DE PUGH, in the announcement, continued to the effect there is no reason why at some future date, when the environment is more conducive to military action, that the Patriotic Party cannot be used once again to pull together various local organizations into one national organization. By acting both as a front and as a means of coordination, the Patriotic Party can be invaluable in the building of a future resistance movement.