

NO 89-69/mh

Re: C. W. CAUSEY

276

62-109060-3083 PART. 2

NO 89-69/mh

Re: C. W. CAUSEY

276

62-10000-2002

DL 89-43/eah

1

RE: C. W. CAUSEY

On December 20, 1963, Mr. G. J. ~~POST~~, SR., 1300 Commerce Street, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone EDison 6-1885, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, C. W. CAUSEY, Principal of Marion High School, Marion, Louisiana, interrupted the school assembly program with the announcement that he had the best news since the end of World War II, referring to the assassination of President KENNEDY. According to Mr. POST, Mr. CAUSEY also said in effect, "The dictator is dead; too bad 'Bobby Sox' wasn't killed, too; that would have been even better." CAUSEY then reportedly attempted to lead the students in a cheer to celebrate the "good news" but was restrained by members of the Marion High School Faculty.

Mr. POST further advised that Mr. CAUSEY has frequently made extremely unfavorable remarks about President KENNEDY, the Supreme Court, and other officials of the Federal Government to his students at the high school and at the Sunday School where he teaches.

Mr. POST advised that the information furnished above could be verified through the following citizens of Marion, Louisiana:

MARY LEE PHILLIPS, Teacher, Marion High School

GLEN POST, JR., Teacher, Marion High School, a nephew of Mr. G. J. POST, SR.

GRADY DUGAS, a physician at Marion, Louisiana.

1Date 1/7/64

Mrs. MARY LEE PHILLIPS, Care of Post Office, Marion, Louisiana, advised that she is a teacher at Marion High School, and has known Mr. C. W. CAUSEY, the Principal for over 30 years. She said that on the day President Kennedy was assassinated, the school was having a magician show in the assembly room, which was attended by many of the students of the grade school and the high school. In view of the assassination, she did not attend this show but stayed in her room and listened to the news over the radio. She did not hear Mr. CAUSEY make any remarks about the death of the President, although she has heard that he made an announcement of the event to the assembled students. She did not hear any cheering by the students and Mr. CAUSEY has never discussed his political beliefs with her and she has never heard him make any statement critical of President Kennedy. She has heard him voice his opposition to racial integration.

Mrs. PHILLIPS advised she has heard rumors to the effect that Mr. CAUSEY made some statement indicating his feelings that the death of the President was good for the country and that students cheered his remarks. She has also heard that the students cheered another announcement made at about the same time that there would be a week's holiday the following Thanksgiving week.

Mrs. PHILLIPS related that in all the years she has known Mr. CAUSEY he has never indicated any violent tendencies. She stated he is quick tempered and often speaks and acts before he thinks but usually is mild mannered. She is certain he had nothing to do with the President's assassination and has no knowledge of any group he may be affiliated with which would advocate such violent action.

On 12/30/63 at Marion, Louisiana ²⁷⁸ File # NO 89-69

by SA WILLIAM E. DENT, JR. /mh Date dictated 1/2/64

1Date 1/7/64

L. F. POST, JR.

Mr. GLEN F. POST, JR., Care of Post Office, Marion, Louisiana, advised that he is a coach at Marion, Louisiana, High School, and has known Mr. C. W. CAUSEY, the Principal, for over 14 years. He was not present at the school assembly on the day President Kennedy was assassinated as he had a class in the school gym. His own elementary age children were in the assembly that day and they told him that some of the children applauded when the shooting of the President was announced. They did not say and no one has told him that Mr. CAUSEY made any inflammatory remarks about the event to cause them to cheer.

Mr. POST stated he has heard rumor of Mr. CAUSEY having made some statements of a derogatory nature concerning President Kennedy and his policies of advocating racial integration. He has known and worked with Mr. CAUSEY for over 14 years and knows that Mr. CAUSEY is against the integration policies of the Government. He noted that there were many other persons in this area who felt the same way as Mr. CAUSEY in this regard. He noted that Mr. CAUSEY is inclined to speak too quickly and says some things that POST is certain he does not really mean. He described him as basically a good man who is interested in the Government of the U. S. but who is definitely not the violent type. He was certain that Mr. CAUSEY had nothing to do with the planning or carrying out of the assassination of the President and certainly would not advocate any such action to improve or change policies of the Government.

279

On 12/31/63 at Marion, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
 by SA WILLIAM E. DENT, JR. /mh Date dictated 1/2/64

1Date 1/7/64

1107X 10610

Dr. GRADY A. DUGAS, Marion Clinic Hospital, advised that he has known Mr. C. W. CAUSEY, Principal of Marion, Louisiana High School, for 8 or 10 years. He considers Mr. CAUSEY a man of very strong feelings, particularly in regards to racial integration, and has made strong statements voicing his opposition to integration. Dr. DUGAS stated he has no knowledge of any group or movement to which Mr. CAUSEY belongs and feels that Mr. CAUSEY was not a spokesman for any such group but was merely expressing his personal convictions. He has never personally heard Mr. CAUSEY make any threatening statements concerning the President or anyone else, although he has heard Mr. CAUSEY voice severe criticisms of the Kennedy Administration, indicating his strong disapproval of policies advocated by President Kennedy.

Dr. DUGAS stated that he has no personal knowledge of any statements made by Mr. CAUSEY before the school assembly on November 22, 1963, the day the President was shot, nor has he heard CAUSEY comment about the assassination at any other time. Dr. DUGAS' six year old child was upset by the news of the death of the President and had indicated that Mr. CAUSEY had made some statement to the students when announcing the event to the students but nothing specific. Dr. DUGAS has heard from general conversation among other parents at the school that Mr. CAUSEY may have made some statements indicating he was happy about the death of President Kennedy, however, this was in the form of rumor. He and several other parents had talked of contacting CAUSEY in this regard but never did. His main source of information was Glen Post, Jr., a coach at the school. Dr. DUGAS stated he did not believe Mr. CAUSEY was of a violent nature and certainly did not believe he had anything to do with the assassination of the President.

On 12/30/63 at Marion, Louisiana 280 File # NO 89-69
 by SA WILLIAM E. DENT, JR. /mh Date dictated 1/2/64

DL 89-43

RE: REVEREND JAMES MALCOM CAVE

281

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DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On March 3, 1964, the following quoted anonymous letter was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked at McKinney, Texas, March 2, 1964; addressed to "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas":

"Mc KINNEY: TEX. ' 2_ 28_ _64.

"FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION .DALLAS.TEX.

"JUST THINKING . maby the talk i heard BILL FOWLER SAY HE LOCATED A CATCH OF around \$ %5.000.worth of loot big porten being gun,s in OKLA.and barded for it to be delivered to MCKINNEY and FOWLERwas expecting # one GRAND for his part as go be twen man .deputy sherif KINKLE. FOWLED IT UP and he was un happy about it and talking out of school about it to e.t.c. FOWLER HAS A FALL Mr READ.they look for easy dollars.

"i hear another deputy got caught keeping loot taken from people

"also a baptist preacher on wilcox st.was an out spoken critic of KENNEDY and attended ralleys in dallas and latter GEN.WALKER made an appearance at his church so much of this was taking place prior to NOV.22nd.

"thought uou might take a peep into it.,hopeing the assination riddle can be thoughtly solved. looks like a moffa jcb to me ,"

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RPB:vm
DL 89-43

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT P.
BUTLER:

At McKinney, Texas

On March 5, 1964, O. J. NITCHOLAS, Chief of Police, McKinney, Texas, was shown an anonymous letter dated February 28, 1964, and postmarked March 2, 1964, at McKinney, Texas. Chief NITCHOLAS stated he cannot think of anyone who might have written the letter and made the following comments regarding statements contained in it:

BILL FOWLER is a local promoter and cattle trader living in Collin County near McKinney, Texas. FOWLER is a white male approximately forty years of age and has no local police record. NITCHOLAS stated that the reference to a Baptist preacher on Wilcox Street in the letter is obviously one MALCOM CAVE, 506 S. Wilcox, who has a Baptist congregation on this same street. CAVE, a white male, 35-40 years of age, is a native of McKinney, Texas. He has been known to preach "politically flavored" sermons in which he advocates discontinuance of all foreign trade in order to combat communism. He stated CAVE stopped him on the street one day to tell him that General WALKER would appear at his church during the fall of 1963 but that WALKER never appeared to his (NITCHOLAS') knowledge. In reference to the gun incident, NITCHOLAS advised that some \$5,000 worth of guns were stolen from Ledbetter's Sporting Goods, McKinney, Texas, in December, 1962, and that the investigation was "botched" by Deputy Sheriff JERRY KUNKLE, Collin County, who made open inquiries in bars in Oklahoma concerning the theft which alerted thieves who were in Oklahoma waiting to fence the guns in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

In regard to Mr. READ, an alleged friend of BILL FOWLER, Chief NITCHOLAS advised this name is unfamiliar to him and not identifiable by McKinney Police Department files.

Chief NITCHOLAS further stated all information contained in the anonymous letter is "courthouse talk" and that Mr. CAVE broadcasts his sermons by radio each Sunday. He further stated he has no idea

2
DL 89-43

who might have typed this letter since he has not received similar letters and has had none brought to his attention in the past. He stated he will make an effort to learn more of the activities of BILL FOWLER in view of the allegations concerning FOWLER's involvement in the referenced theft of guns. He stated he will notify the Dallas FBI Office immediately if he obtains any additional information of value.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/641

MALCOLM CAVE

McKinney, Tex

Reverend JAMES MALCOLM CAVE, 506 S. Wilcox Street, advised he is the pastor of the Victory Baptist Church located in front of his residence at 506 S. Wilcox Street. Reverend CAVE said he is an avowed anti-communist and stated he believes he is well known in the McKinney, Texas area as an anti-communist. Reverend CAVE advised he has a radio program, Voice for Christ, over radio station KMAE, McKinney, Texas, each Sunday morning from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. He said this program gives him an opportunity to preach the word of Christ and also to expound his anti-communist convictions. B. F. 1924-19

Reverend CAVE related that although he was not a supporter of President KENNEDY he considered his assassination a great tragedy. He said he had no information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY other than what he had learned from public source media. He stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY.

On 4/6/64 at McKinney, Texas 285 File # DL 100-10461
 by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and
EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/8/64

IA 89-75

JCA:mjg

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CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC;
DENVER LEE CHEEK

At 10:00 a.m. on November 23, 1963, ~~ARTHUR~~
~~TAYLOR~~, Operating Vice President, Interstate Telephone
Company, Victorville, California, telephonically advised
that Mrs. PATRICIA INGALLS, a telephone operator, placed a
call from Victorville, California to New Orleans, Louisiana
in which the caller stated, "I see you decided not to do it
yourself and got someone else to do it for you".

On November 23, 1963, Mrs. PATRICIA ~~INGALLS~~,
Telephone Operator, Interstate Telephone Company, Victorville,
California, advised SAs JACK E. DE VANE and CARL G. MURANO,
JR. as follows:

At 11:51 a.m., November 22, 1963, she received a
call from a pay station in Victorville, California, the
number of which was not recorded, by a male with a heavy
southern accent, possibly Negro, who placed a collect
call to New Orleans for Telephone No. JA 5-0281. He said
that his name was DENVER CHEEK and repeated the name,
although he did not spell it. He requested a person to
person collect call to CLARENCE CAVINEK (phonetic).

Mrs. INGALLS placed the call and a female answered
which gave her the impression that it was a switchboard
at a business firm. She announced that she had a collect
call for Mr. CAVINEK and a man came to the phone. Mrs.
INGALLS said, "I have a collect call for Mr. CAVINEK from
DENVER CHEEK". The man replied, "I'll accept the charge
from the comedian". Mrs. INGALLS was surprised at the
comment and again inquired, "Is this Mr. CAVINEK", and he
replied, "Yes, it is".

Mrs. INGALLS told the calling party to go ahead
and while she would normally close the switch, she became
busy with other calls and heard the man who identified
himself as CHEEK talk first and say, "I told you I wouldn't

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
2

do the job, so you must have got someone else". CHEEK was laughing when he made this statement and CAVINEK in reply chuckled and said, "We got someone else to do the job instead" or "We got someone else to do the job for you". Mrs. INGALLS said that the words, "the President" and "the killing" were in the conversation and this is her basis for believing they were talking about the assassination. She said that she was stunned that they were laughing about such a serious matter. She said that another long distance telephone call prevented her from listening further, but that she marked the ticket.

Mrs. INGALLS stated that the long distance conversation lasted approximately two minutes and forty-nine seconds. She said that she was under the impression that these men were joking in a grisly sort of way, but continued to worry about it and subsequently reported the incident to her supervisor on this date.

On November 23, 1963, the New Orleans Office advised as follows:

CLARENCE ANTHONY ~~CAVIGNAC~~ ^{CLARENCE X CAVINEK} was located and interviewed at which time he denied any knowledge regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY; that he desired harm to the President or had any information connected with his death. He said that he received a telephone call from DENVER CHEEK in California about 2:00 p.m., November 22, 1963. He said that CHEEK is an independent trucker and had been hired to truck "from California to New Orleans".

CAVIGNAC admitted that during the above-mentioned telephone call with CHEEK, they had discussed the death of President KENNEDY as it had just become known.

CAVIGNAC advised that CHEEK was instructed to load his truck at Mendleson Zeller Company, Fresno, California and he should arrive in New Orleans, November 25 or 26, 1963.

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
3

On November 27, 1963, the New Orleans Office advised as follows:

DENVER LEE ~~CHEEK~~ *CHEEK* *LA* *CA/II*
Louisiana on November 26, 1963 before having had an opportunity to consult with CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC.

CHEEK denied any wordage in conversation with CAVIGNAC to the effect that someone had done the job on President KENNEDY; that someone else had done the job or any wordage which could be interpreted to mean that either he or CAVIGNAC had been involved with the death of President KENNEDY or wished any harm to the President.

CHEEK recalled that the long distance telephone call with CAVIGNAC was short, lasting less than three minutes. He also mentioned that during the telephone conversation the death of President KENNEDY was mentioned in view of the fact that he had just been shot in Dallas, Texas. He said that the conversation having to do with "getting the job done" all related to installation of a recording thermometer in the refrigerator trailer of his trucking equipment. CHEEK further stated that this conversation had contained wordage to the effect of getting the job done and also he recalled one instance where he had referred to having to get someone else to do the job, all of this definitely related to the installation of the thermometer.

On November 27, 1963, CLARENCE ANTHONY CAVIGNAC was reinterviewed and again denied any reference in his conversation with DENVER LEE CHEEK which would indicate implication of himself or CHEEK in the assassination of President KENNEDY. CAVIGNAC was asked if he recalled any conversation with CHEEK as to the installation of a recording thermometer in CHEEK's refrigerator trailer. CAVIGNAC then recalled the conversation with reference to the installation of the thermometer and furnished essentially the same wordage as previously furnished by CHEEK.

IA 89-75
JCA:mjg

4

CAVIGNAC advised he had been nervous at the time of the previous interview. He also said he had been somewhat shaken by the news of the President's assassination and had simply forgotten the conversation about the thermometer when previously contacted.

DL 89-43

Re: HOWARD GOODNER CHILTON, JR.,
ALSO KNOWN AS "SKIP"

380

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DL 89-43
AEC/les;ds

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:41 P.M., Mr. BEN HERBERT PHELPER, 716 Dumont, Richardson, Texas, telephone AD 5-6224, telephonically advised SA THOMAS M. O'MALEY of the Dallas Office of the FBI that about one month before November 22, 1963, HOWARD CHILTON, JR., also known as "Skip", told him that he (CHILTON), was disgusted with our form of government in that he considered it rotten and that if he had the opportunity, he would shoot the President. Mr. PHELPER stated CHILTON is very ultraconservative and an expert rifleman. He stated that HOWARD CHILTON, JR. resides at 6820 Briar Cove, Dallas, Texas, and is employed at Merchants Retail Credit Association Building, phone RI 2-4868, with unlisted number AD 9-1192.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/2/64

HOWARD GOODNER ~~CHILTON~~, JR., advised he is also known as "Skip", and he resides at 6820 Briar Cove Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone AD 9-1192. He said his business address is 2112 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, where he is Area Director of the Credit Bureau Management Company, telephone Riverside 7-8104. He said he is also active as a director in the Merchants Retail Credit Association of Dallas.

H.G. ~~CHILTON~~, JR.HOWARD ~~CHILTON~~

Mr. ~~CHILTON~~ stated he was born at Dallas, Texas, on May 17, 1937, and advised he is a former Air Force pilot. He said he entered the service by enlisting in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserves in 1954 at South Bend, Indiana, at which time he lied about his age. He said he received an honorable discharge as a Private First Class in April 1956. He then joined the Air National Guard and subsequently entered pilot training about September 1956. He graduated as a Second Lieutenant Jet Fighter Pilot and was a distinguished graduate of pilot training, but declined a commission. He said he returned to Johns Hopkins University where he received a BA degree in 1960.

Mr. ~~CHILTON~~ produced a telegram which he sent to the President of the United States on July 26, 1961. It is quoted as follows:

"July 26, 1961

"PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

"IN SPITE OF POLITICAL PARTY DIFFERENCES, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER MY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON THE FIRM STAND YOU HAVE TAKEN ON BERLIN. IT IS TIME THAT WE AS FREE AMERICANS PROTECT NOT ONLY OURSELVES, BUT THE OTHER FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. LET'S NOT MAKE OUR BERLIN STAND A MOCKERY AS WAS HUNGARY AND BEAR THE SEAM OF TALK WITHOUT ACTION. I ONLY HOPE, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT WE WILL CARRY THIS DETERMINED SPIRIT IN ALL OF OUR DEALINGS AT HOME, ABROAD, AND WITH THE

on 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas **292** File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/lm:ds Date dictated 3/31/64

DL 89-43

"COMMUNIST SATELLITE JUST OFF OUR SHORES.

"UNFORTUNATELY, SUCH A STATE OF DETERMINATION AND PREPAREDNESS COSTS MONEY. LIKE EVERYONE ELSE, I TOO WOULD DISLIKE AN INCREASE IN TAXES AND A LOSS IN PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME, BUT IT IS A SMALL PRICE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD.

"SIMILARLY, AS AN INACTIVE AIR FORCE RESERVE FIGHTER PILOT, AND A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE GROUPS YOU SPECIFICALLY CALLED FOR, I WILL REGRETFULLY BUT WILLINGLY INTERRUPT MY CIVILIAN CAREER AND FAMILY LIFE TO WARD OFF THE POSSIBILITY OF THE RUIN AND DEPRIVATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COMMUNISM.

"ONCE AGAIN, LET ME OFFER MY SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS.

"H. G. CHILTON, JR.
2112 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas"

Mr. CHILTON said he is an avowed GOLDWATER Republican and on occasion he would have a social drink or so and then he might "let off a little steam". He said he had spoken openly about his disgust with the way the Democratic Party handled certain foreign aid and foreign relations matters.

Mr. CHILTON said he would gladly bear arms again to defend this country against a foreign enemy or to continue the democratic system of government which the United States has long enjoyed. He said he was unable to recall making a statement to the effect that he was disgusted with our form of government in that he considered it rotten and that if he had the opportunity, he would shoot the President.

He said that after President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was assassinated at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, he remarked to many friends and acquaintances, "It was a hell of

2

DL 89-43

a way to get a man out of office." Mr. CHILTON emphatically stated he had no real personal problem with President KENNEDY at any time and certainly would never have attempted to physically harm him or any other public official and any statements he might have made were those of political disagreement concerning the Democratic Party's methods of handling certain phases of the government.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: ~~CHURCH OF THE FIRSTBORN OF THE~~ *CHURCH OF THE FIRSTBORN*
~~FULNESS OF TIMES,~~ *NEAR*
~~RALPH DORAN HIGBEE~~ *UTAH T. A. H.*

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SP 89-44

The following investigation relates to the Church
Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times:

On November 26, 1963, Mr. BOB ~~CONE~~, Clements
Motel, Salt Lake City, Utah, advised he is a stockman at
Auerbach Department Store in Salt Lake City, working during
The Christmas rush. He said he recently moved to Salt Lake
City from California, but he had previously lived in Salt
Lake City and had worked at Auerbach Company until 1962.

Mr. CONE stated during his previous residence in
Salt Lake City he lived with an individual named RALPH
HIGBEE at 576 Center Street. In July, 1963, while he, CONE,
was living in California, he was contacted by HIGBEE by
letter and by telephone, asking him to return to Salt Lake
City. CONE said he was told by HIGBEE that HIGBEE is a
member of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of
Times. CONE described this group as an apostate group, which
is separated from the Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-day
Saints (Mormon). The headquarters for this church allegedly
is El Paso, Texas, and the leaders are JOEL and ERVAL *SALT LAKE*
LE BARON, who supposedly reside in the El Paso area. *CITY, UTAH*

Mr. CONE stated HIGBEE has told him on several oc-
casions that one of the aims of this church is to assassi-
nate the top government officials, as well as the top offi-
cials of the Mormon Church. CONE believes this group was
responsible for President KENNEDY's death, and he was con-
cerned about other officials being killed by the organiza-
tion.

CONE stated no specific information concerning the
assassination of President KENNEDY or any other official was
given to him by HIGBEE. He said he has never heard of LEE
HARVEY OSWALD or the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. Mr. CONE
stated he was born November 10, 1928, at Spokane, Washington.

ALC. X. U.S. D.
The Salt Lake City Directory reflects RALPH D.
HIGBEE, wife GRACE, is a processor for Universal Microfilm-
ing and resides at 576 Center Street, Salt Lake City. *UTAH*

2
EJ 89-44

By communication dated November 26, 1963, the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that three brothers named JOEL, ERVAL, and ALMA LE BARON in 1944 went to Mexico to evade the draft. In 1948 JOEL LE BARON surrendered himself at El Paso, Texas, pled guilty to draft evasion, and was sentenced to one year imprisonment, which was suspended for three years. ERVAL and ALMA LE BARON are not known to have ever returned to the United States.

During October, 1960, Dr. E. L. KATCH, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), who resides at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, stated the LE BARON brothers were then living at Colonia Juarez, which is located about 175 miles southwest of El Paso, Texas.

Dr. CLARK S. KNOWLTON, Sociology Department, Texas Western College, El Paso, stated on November 26, 1963, the headquarters of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times is located at Galeana, Chihuahua, Mexico, which is near Colonia Juarez. The Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times practices polygamy, which makes living in the United States difficult. Dr. KNOWLTON said he had been told by a member of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times that most members of that church have left the El Paso area and that the LE BARON brothers are no longer leaders of that church. Dr. KNOWLTON said this church seems to be very unstable and that he did not know of any plotting by the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times against government officials and does not believe them to be that stupid.

On November 26, 1963, Bishop M. PRATT and an El Paso Stake President, LIONEL M. WEST, both of the LDS Church, Texas generally confirmed Dr. KNOWLTON's statements.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. BOB CONE advised he had a conversation with RALPH HIGEE the previous night. He said while the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times is an apostate group, which has separated from the LDS Church, their beliefs are based on their interpretation of LDS Church documents. For example, he cited the following:

1. The Church of the Firstborn of the Fulness of Times believes one man should own all property of all kinds. This is based on the LDS Church Doctrine and Covenants, Section 119.
2. The Church Of The Firstborn believes that anyone not obedient to the above law is not fit to live in Zion (World). This is based on the Doctrine and Covenants, Section 85, verses 3 to 5.
3. The Church Of The Firstborn believes the head of the church should control everything. This is based on Doctrine and Covenants, Section 42, verses 31 to 37 and verse 55.
4. Another belief of the Church Of The Firstborn concerns the slaughter of church authorities. This is based on the Book of Ezekiel, Section 8, verses 16 to 18, and Section 9, verses 1 to 7.

Mr. CONE said the main leaders of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times are VERLAN M. LE BARON, JOEL LE BARON, DAVID SHORE, and BRUCE WAYCUM, all of whom operate out of Mexico and El Paso, Texas.

Salt Lake City
The leaders in the Salt Lake City, Utah, area, in order of their importance, are Mr. NORMAN B. REBER, 1050 North 14th West, Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER, RALPH HIGBEE, and ERNEST GABLER. In addition, a man named BUNDY is also a member of this organization.

The Salt Lake City Directory reflects NORMAN R. REBER, wife BONNIE J., is an employee of the Kennecott Copper Company. The Directory also shows that ERNEST F. GABLER is a salesman for Grand Central Drugs and lives at 732 East 8th South in Salt Lake City, Utah.

4
SU 89-44

Mr. CONE said he was converted to the LDS Church in 1960 and that in about July, 1963, he joined the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times. He said he is not sympathetic to this group, but he joined because he felt they were "up to something," and he wanted to find out what it was.

He said VERLAN M. LE BARON is referred to as the "avenging angel," and that in the Spring of 1964 he supposedly will direct operations of the group, whose aims will be as follows:

1. Disrupt all civil authority.
2. Destroy all communications, public utilities, and power plants.
3. Engage in secret undercover operations.

Mr. CONE said the Salt Lake City group of this church meets every Saturday night, usually rotating from one member's home to another. He does not know the names of any of the members other than those listed above, and he does not believe most of the members are aware of the plans of the leaders as detailed above. Mr. CONE said that at no time has he had the feeling that HIGBEE is "pulling his leg" but, on the contrary, feels HIGBEE is sincere in statements made to him concerning the plans of this organization. He feels that HIGBEE would do anything JOEL LE BARON told him to do. Mr. CONE said he is very concerned over the attitude of this group, and that he now desires to disassociate himself from it.

By letter dated August 31, 1961, Mr. CECIL G. TRUMBO, 520 Oakley Street, Salt Lake City, enclosed literature being circulated by the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times. Mr. TRUMBO in his letter said the group advocated plural marriage and that they do not uphold the laws of the United States and even advocate overthrow of the Government, if necessary, to gain their ends. He stated he could testify to these facts from personal contacts he has had

5
DU 89-44

with some of the members. The literature furnished by Mr. TRUMBO reflected meetings of this church are held every Sunday at 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and that the local address for the church at that time was 2040 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

On February 2, 1964, Special Agent in Charge ROBERT F. GRUBE, U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, advised he had conducted an investigation concerning the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times. He furnished a copy of his investigative report, which reflected the following:

GENERAL INQUIRIES

At the offices of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, on January 16, 1964, SPENCER W. KIMBALL, member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, was interviewed relative to the history of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times, which is an apostate group of the LDS Church.

Mr. KIMBALL advised that the LDS Church considers the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times to be a "cult organization," and that any members brought to their attention are excommunicated from the LDS Church. He continued that one of the doctrines of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times is plural marriage, which was formerly sanctioned by the LDS Church. He explained that after 1890 the Prophet of the Church closed the door on plural marriages, even in localities where it was not prohibited by law.

Mr. KIMBALL stated he estimates there are approximately 500 to 1,000 associates or members of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times located in the northern section of Salt Lake City and in Bountiful, Utah. Mr. KIMBALL was very familiar with the prior activities of the LE BARON family as mentioned in prior correspondence received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and related that the group still practices plural marriages in the community in Mexico.

Mr. KIMBALL advised it has never been brought to his attention or indicated in any manner that the Church Of The

6
ET 89-44

Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times included in their doctrine or policies the assassination of top government officials or officials of the LDS Church.

Approximately one year ago the doors of the LDS Temple in Salt Lake City were bombed. This resulted in some damage to the heavy massive doors, as well as the force of the blast being deflected inward and causing minor damage inside the Temple. Although this has never been proven or established, it is the thought of some officers of the Salt Lake City Police Department that members of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times were responsible for the bombing.

On January 17, 1964, at the smelter for the Kennecott Copper Corporation at Magna, Utah, Mr. STAN MARIGER was interviewed. Mr. MARIGER produced the personnel file on RALPH D. HIGBEE, and it indicated he was originally employed by Kennecott Copper Corporation in September, 1960, through February, 1962. During that period of time there were several occasions when Mr. HIGBEE was not employed by the Copper Corporation due to reductions in force, etc. The file further indicated that RALPH HIGBEE has been assigned Social Security Number 528-46-8578. His wife is GRACE LUND, and he had two dependents--MARGARET, born August 26, 1959, and JULIA MICHELLE, born October 16, 1961.

~~HIGBEE~~ HIGBEE's prior employment consisted of working for the U. S. Forest Service at Kooskia, Idaho, from June, 1960, to September, 1960; University of Utah from September, 1959, to June, 1960, and the Highland Dairy from May, 1959, to 1960. Some of the above jobs were only part-time employment.

The personnel file further indicated RALPH HIGBEE was born in Panguitch, Utah, on January 27, 1939. He formerly resided at 1412 California Avenue in Salt Lake City, and then moved to his present address, 576 Center Street in Salt Lake City. LIT/LLH

Mr. MARIGER asserted there is nothing in the file to indicate that RALPH HIGBEE became involved in any difficulty while employed by the company, and from the information available he would be considered for rehiring.

7
SU/89-44

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

RALPH D. HIGBEE

RALPH DORAN HIGBEE, 576 Center Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, was interviewed January 17, 1964, at his place of employment, Universal Microfilming Corporation, 141 Pierpont Avenue, Salt Lake City, where he is employed as a processor. Mr. HIGBEE is married, is of Scotch-Irish descent, an American citizen, white, born in Panguitch, Utah, January 27, 1939, 157 pounds, six feet, of medium build, medium complexion, has hazel eyes, brown receding hair, and dressed in sport shirt and slacks. I.D.A. 10

RALPH D. HIGBEE

Mr. HIGBEE acknowledged he was interested in the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times, and occasionally he and other members would get together for discussions. He stated at this time they do not have any regular meeting place, and he is still maintaining his association with the LDS Church. Mr. HIGBEE stated that one of the doctrines of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times is to consecrate their property; i.e., to give all their property to the Church and every member would share and share alike. He was quick to explain this was not a Communistic organization. He denied it was the policy of the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times or that he had made any statement to indicate it was their policy to eliminate top government officials and top officials of the LDS Church. He said if he made any remark to convey that impression, he wished to have it rectified.

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION

During the interview HIGBEE appeared to be mentally stable, but advised he had not found a religion that satisfied his needs and that is why he is "experimenting with the Church Of The Firstborn Of The Fulness Of Times." RALPH HIGBEE indicated he was opposed to being drafted for the armed forces, and he was going to do everything within his power to avoid being called to the service. During conversation about his life there was no indication of any hospitalization in a mental institution.

8
SU/89-44

FAMILY AND BACKGROUND

HIGBEE's father is deceased, and his mother, *Julia Higbee* JULIA HALL, resides in Cedar City, Utah, where the family was raised. During the discussion there was no indication there were any mentally ill relatives in his family.

PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES OR HISTORY

RALPH HIGBEE has completed five quarters at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City and is presently attending the Salt Lake City Trade Technical Institute and pursuing a course in electronics.

He has been employed by the Universal Microfilming Corporation since February, 1962, and prior to that time he worked for Kennecott Copper Corporation, as indicated above.

HIGBEE has not completed any military service, and he does not have any known police record in the State of Utah.

Since 1957 RALPH HIGBEE has been residing in Salt Lake City, and prior to that time he lived in Cedar City, Utah. There is no indication he might do any traveling.

PROTECTIVE INFORMATION:

Mr. HIGBEE has a mild interest in hunting and fishing, but the only type of weapon he owns is a K-22 target gun. During his employment with Kennecott Copper Corporation his type of work did not involve the use of any explosives, and he is not familiar with the handling of dynamite, etc.

RALPH HIGBEE indicated he had a very high regard for President JOHNSON and thought he was doing an extremely capable job.

DISPOSITION

In view of the circumstances in this case, there was no justification for presenting the matter to the United States Attorney for criminal prosecution or for a sanity hearing for RALPH D. HIGBEE.

CG 62-6115

RE JACK MITCHELL CLAY

304-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 9, 19641

JACK MITCHELL ~~CLAY~~, 1214 Highland Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, telephonically advised that if LEE OSWALD had not killed President KENNEDY, he would have done so. CLAY further advised that he would shoot any police officer or Negro who set foot on his porch. During this conversation, CLAY used obscene and profane language.

On 12/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA BILLY R. MORGAN/rms Date dictated 4/6/64

1
CG 62-6115
JFN:jmn

The following investigation was conducted by SA JEROME F. NOLAN at Rockford, Illinois, on April 28, 1964:

The current Rockford City Telephone Directory failed to reflect the name JACK MITCHELL CLAY. The City Directory reflects that Highland Avenue north ends with the 800 block and the South Highland Avenue ends with the 400 block; therefore, the residence 1214 Highland Avenue is non-existent.

Captain GEORGE WEIR (NA), Rockford Police Department, advised his records do not contain any information concerning JACK MITCHELL CLAY nor was this name familiar to him. He added he was not contacted by Secret Service concerning the name JACK MITCHELL CLAY and had no knowledge of this individual.

Miss VIOLET NOID, Rockford Credit Bureau, advised her records do not contain any information concerning JACK MITCHELL CLAY.

DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM THERESA COLLINS

307

PH 157-916

JHW:pck

(1)

By letter dated December 13, 1963, PAUL D'ORTONA, President, City Council of Philadelphia, forwarded a letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia Office identifying THERESA COLLINS who had come into the councilman's office on November 29, 1963, to furnish information regarding the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

She set out some background about the Reverend CARL MC INTYRE, a minister from Collingswood, N. J. She stated he preaches bigotry and hate over 560 radio stations throughout the country. She also said he puts out a great deal of hate literature. She felt that the Reverend MC INTYRE was dangerous and could cause much destruction, overthrow of the Government, etc.

She also related to the councilman's staff that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had some connection with someone in New York who had given him "information on how to do a good job inside the country."

Date April 9, 19641

THERESA COLLINS, 1440 Kerper Street, advised that she had personally appeared at the office of the President of the Philadelphia City Council, PAUL D'ORTONA on November 29, 1963, pointing out to members of Councilman D'ORTONA's staff that a suspect who might have had something to do with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY was the Reverend CARL MC INTYRE, a minister from Collingswood, N. J. She said she told them that when former President KENNEDY was scheduled to speak in Philadelphia, December 3, 1963, the Reverend MC INTYRE had asked his supporters to bring five persons with them to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in protest against Mr. KENNEDY speaking to the National Council of Churches.

She advised the interviewing Agents that she had no specific information that the Reverend MC INTYRE was in any way involved in the assassination of the former President nor that he was in any way associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

She said she had extremely strong feelings against the Reverend MC INTYRE and his "hate mongering" and just wanted to be sure that he was being considered as a person to be investigated with regard to the death of the President.

She said that she had no information that OSWALD had a connection in New York who gave him "information on how to do a good job inside the country," and she said actually when she gave this information regarding OSWALD to Councilman D'ORTONA's staff, she was speaking of the Reverend MC INTYRE.

309

On 12/17/63 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916
 by SAs CHARLES J. WYLAND and
OTIS L. BURTON:dk Date dictated 4/9/64

BA 89-30

JSR:el

1

RE: ROBERT CONNALLY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

3201 N. CALVERT ST.

On November 27, 1963, Mr. WILBUR PENDER, Police Reporter, "Baltimore Afro-American", Baltimore newspaper, 628 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agent ROBERT C. BLOUNT that he had been contacted by telephone by ROBERT CONNALLY, who claimed he was the cousin of Texas Governor JOHN CONNALLY and that he had inside information on the assassination of President KENNEDY, which he was willing to sell to the "Baltimore Afro-American". CONNALLY had furnished his employment as RETS, (Radio Electronics Television Schools) 107 Market Place, Baltimore, Maryland and his home phone as BE. 5-2197.

On November 27, 1963, Special Agents GERALD N. SMITH and MYRON C. METCALF contacted Mr. H. V. LESLIE, President and owner of RETS, 107 Market Place. Mr. LESLIE advised that ROBERT CONNALLY had been employed by him from 1957 through 1959 and from 1961 to the present time as a student recruiter for the school. LESLIE commented that during the previous few weeks, CONNALLY had undergone a complete change of personality and had become very aggressive, nervous and argumentative. According to LESLIE, CONNALLY could not hold a coherent conversation but "talks in circles". LESLIE expressed the opinion that CONNALLY is "off his rocker" and that since November 22, 1963, he had refused to let CONNALLY go out on company business and does not let CONNALLY represent him due to CONNALLY's erratic behavior. On November 22, 1963, CONNALLY had come into the office of LESLIE and while "ranting and raving", had claimed some type of relationship to Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas. CONNALLY made the statement that Governor CONNALLY was "the one they were trying to get" rather than President KENNEDY when the assassination took place.

Mr. LESLIE advised that he had been informed by his wife, who is also employed at the school, that CONNALLY had been drinking and had exhibited to her some type of nerve pill which he claimed to be taking. LESLIE had suggested to CONNALLY that he attempt to obtain psychiatric aid inasmuch as it appeared to LESLIE that CONNALLY was not in a sane state of mind. LESLIE stated that CONNALLY was currently residing at 3201 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

On November 27, 1963, PETER CONNALLY, 3201 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agents

BA 89-30

JSR:el

2

SMITH and METCALF that his father, ROBERT CONNALLY, had been acting in a strange and peculiar manner during the past few weeks and that his father was "not himself". He stated that his father has had considerable trouble with restaurant and bar owners in the area and has "been barred out" of several taverns. He added that his father was not at home at that time; had not been at home at all on the preceding night and he did not know where he could be located.

An attempt was made by Special Agents SMITH and METCALF to locate ROBERT CONNALLY at several taverns in the Greenmount Avenue area and inquiry at these taverns reflected CONNALLY was well known to the personnel of these taverns. CONNALLY was described by the personnel as an erratic and peculiar individual who had been barred from several of these taverns due to his strange behavior.

On November 27, 1963, PETER CONNALLY, 3201 N. Calvert Street, was recontacted by Special Agents SMITH and METCALF. During this contact, his father, ROBERT CONNALLY, contacted PETER CONNALLY by telephone. Special Agent SMITH spoke over the telephone to ROBERT CONNALLY, who refused to divulge his whereabouts. ROBERT CONNALLY spoke in a highly emotional, disorganized and irrational manner. When he refused to be interviewed personally, he was asked if he had telephonically contacted the "Baltimore Afro-American" newspaper and told the paper that he had information concerning President KENNEDY's assassination. CONNALLY emphatically denied doing this, but stated that he was "related to Texas Governor JOHN CONNALLY". ROBERT CONNALLY refused to discuss this relationship or to furnish any further information. He abruptly hung up the telephone, but a few minutes later called back and again spoke to Special Agent SMITH. At this time he claimed to be very friendly with several important government officials and again hung up the phone.

On November 28, 1963, ROBERT CONNALLY telephoned the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on three occasions and apologized for his rude behavior on the preceding night, but continued to talk in a highly irrational manner. No further information was received from CONNALLY or any other source giving any indication that CONNALLY had any information actually pertaining to the assassination.

DE 62-3550
DL 89-43
LMC/ck - 1

Re: Photographs allegedly observed by JAMES CONNORS

On December 2, 1963, Mr. BILL ROGERS, 20448 Brockwood, Detroit, Michigan, owner of the Golden Twenties tavern, Livernois near Six Mile Road, Detroit, advised SA ROBERT P. KEEHAN that a customer of his, JIM CONNORS, a salesman for International Business Machines Corporation, was in his bar about 3 p.m. on November 22, 1963, when the news had been received that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been assassinated. Mr. ROGERS advised that shortly thereafter CONNORS left the bar and returned about 5:30 p.m. and informed ROGERS of the full details of the assassination, stating he had just seen the pictures on television. ROGERS advised that CONNORS stated that he had observed President KENNEDY being hit in the head with the first shot, stated that the second shot had hit Governor CONNALLY and the third shot had hit the President. ROGERS stated that CONNORS claimed he had seen these pictures on television at the International Business Machine Building on Second Boulevard, Detroit.

ROGERS advised SA KEEHAN that he had been surprised to hear this from CONNORS inasmuch as he had been watching television that day since the news of the death of President KENNEDY and had seen no such pictures. ROGERS advised it was not until he saw photographs in the "Detroit News" of November 29, 1963, which were taken by an amateur photographer, that he became aware that pictures were in existence of the actual shooting. ROGERS advised that he wanted to bring this to the attention of the Detroit Federal Bureau of Investigation Office inasmuch as there may possibly be a second set of photographs concerning the shooting of President KENNEDY in existence.

JIM CONNORS

On December 3, 1963, Mr. JAMES CONNORS, 31767 Wellston, Warren, Michigan, advised SA JOHN E. KING that he is a salesman for International Business Machines. Mr. CONNORS advised that on November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he had been in numerous bars. He stated that after he left work on that date he had visited bars in the area of his place of employment and during the course of his tours of these bars, he became involved in conversation regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DE 62-5330
DL 89-43
LMC/ck - 2

Mr. CONNORS stated he recalled discussing the assassination with some individual, whom he was unable to identify, during which time he had made some kind of a bet with this individual that he could furnish accurate information regarding the sequence of the shots fired by President KENNEDY's assassin.

Mr. CONNORS stated, however, the only information he had or pictures which he had seen were the same ones which had appeared on television and which were available for viewing by the general public. He said he did not observe any of the details of the assassination nor had he seen any photographs of the President's assassination other than those available to the general public.

Mr. CONNORS stated that on the day of the assassination and during the evening hours, he was drinking heavily and commented that some of the details concerning the day of the assassination were now a bit hazy to him.

1
SA 89-67

The following investigation was conducted by
SAs JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM and THOMAS W. BERGE:

LESLIE CORNELIUS COOPER
Jourdanton, Texas

On December 27, 1963, Texas Highway Patrolman
GEORGE E. POWELL, Pleasanton, Texas, informed the Office
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Antonio,
Texas, that about 3:00 p.m., on that date he and Texas
Highway Patrol Sergeant JIMMY NAIL, of Karnes City, Texas,
observed COOPER walking north on U.S. Highway 281 about
15 miles south of Pleasanton carrying a sign exhorting
people to repent and follow Christ and stating, "I'm
hungry! Got any food?". Patrolman POWELL advised
COOPER also had in his possession literature critical
of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He advised that COOPER
was being held at the Atascosa County Jail in Jourdanton,
Texas, on a local charge.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 28, 1963

Texas Highway Patrolman GEORGE E. POWELL, Pleasanton, Texas, informed that about 3:00 p.m., on that date he and Texas Highway Patrol Sergeant JIMMY NAIL of Karnes City, Texas, observed COOPER walking north on U.S. Highway 281 about 15 miles south of Pleasanton carrying a sign exhorting people to repent and follow Christ and stating "I'm hungry! Got any food?"

Patrolman POWELL said he and Sergeant NAIL stopped COOPER, theretofore unknown to them. Sergeant NAIL wrote out a warning ticket cautioning COOPER he was walking on the wrong side of the road, that repetition thereof would result in his arrest and requested COOPER to sign the ticket. COOPER refused, whereupon he was arrested, taken before STANLEY COUGHRAN, Justice of the Peace, Pleasanton, Texas, and charged with walking on the wrong side of the road. POWELL said COOPER acknowledged to Judge COUGHRAN that he had been walking as charged and the judge on December 27, 1963, fined COOPER \$5 plus \$17.50 costs and COOPER was committed to the Atascosa County Jail, Jourdanton, Texas, in lieu of payment and can be expected to be held there until about January 3, 1964, until the fine and costs are satisfied by incarceration.

Patrolman POWELL said COOPER had in his possession considerable literature including literature critical of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and other dignitaries and had stated to POWELL and Sergeant NAIL that he believed it was good for the country that President KENNEDY had been assassinated.

315

On 12/27/63 at Jourdanton, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SAE JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM & THOMAS W. BERGE/cbl Date dictated 12/28/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 28, 1963

LESLIE CORNELIUS COOPER was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS W. BERGE and JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM at the Atascosa County Jail, Jourdanton, Texas, on December 27, 1963, in the presence of Sheriff H. H. COWARD, Deputy Sheriff ROBERT HURLEY and MURRAY POTTS, Inspector for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and the following information regarding him was obtained through interview and observation:

~~LES~~X~~COOPER~~

TEXAS
S.C.
D.C.
MEXICO
N.Y.
P.K.
TEXAS
ALABAMA
KANSAS
CAL.

Name	LESLIE CORNELIUS X COOPER
Residence	None. Stated he "Follows Christ" and has no regular residence.
Race	White
Birth	May 24, 1923 <u>"Elvation," near Baltimore, Maryland Cal.</u>
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Bald except for very dark hair on sides and back of head.
Complexion	Medium
Height	5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Slender
Remarks	Wears full beard, partly graying. Also wears small cap similar to U.S. Army "Fatigue"
Education	Last attended school in about 1948 or 1949 at <u>Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.</u>
Mother	VIRGINIA COOPER, now living with COOPER's sister, GENEVIEVE, wife of CYRUS PUMPHREY, an employee of Maryland Drydock Company
Residence	Rickey Highway, Pasadena, Maryland
Social Security Number	<u>215-12-7874</u>

On 12/27/63 at Jourdanton, Texas 216 File # SA 89-67
 by SAs JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM & THOMAS W. BERGE/cbl Date dictated 12/28/63

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SA 89-67

COOPER advised he has not worked for pay since employment in 1957 by Ford Motor Company, Anchorage, Alaska.

Military Service	1942 to 1944, U.S. Marine Corps
Serial Number	486880
Occupation	Medically discharged "Preacher"

COOPER said he is not affiliated with any organized religion, but is only an "individual follower of Christ" and has no formal followings. Also advised he is "operator" of "a project known as Christian Socialist Administration, of whom only he and God are members and, as such, has distributed material "of a Christian-Socialist nature."

COOPER said he has been arrested in various places for vagrancy, "wearing a beard" or for refusing to "move on" naming such arrests as having occurred at Allendale, South Carolina, New York, New York while picketing the United Nations, Washington, D.C., July 27, 1963, across from the White House, San Diego, California, and Houston, Texas.

COOPER identified as his property a one page all hand printed sheet dated October 3, 1962, San Juan, Puerto Rico, addressed to U. S. Administrator, "Veterans Administration" and said he had mailed this document to the Veterans Administration in Topeka, Kansas, on October 3, 1962. This document is as follows:

"San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 3, 1962

"U.S. Administrator,
'Veterans Administration' --

"My wherewithal needs amount to about 400.00 a month. And it is reasonable that Americans serve to provide such needs -- For such reasons as are too numerous to itemize in this message.

SA 69-67

"But in consideration of 'V.A.' red-tape, I would limit my requests now to the maximum payments made to persons injured and afflicted 'in service,' said to be about \$250.00 a month.

"Although I am primarily asking that my wherewithal needs be adequately met, it is also with a view of the injuries to my vocal cords and other offenses against me by 'V.A.' employees and other 'public' workers.

"Your evasions in this entire matter - from KENNEDY to BRIDSON, probably shall be increasingly unpleasant for those involved.

"As I say this, my mind's eye glances in God's direction and although he determines what shall be given and what shall be taken away, I am not optimistic about the United States and numerous persons in that environment.

"I would say that one of the best works Americans could do now -- next to following Christ yourselves - is to facilitate my ship travel to another country of my selection.

"But although God and I are of disposition to forgive debt even so, Americans may not freely offend me.

"I am a servant of God.

"I inform you of this now not so much with a view toward reasoning with you. But that it may be known - now and later, that I told you."

COOPER identified as his property a four page "Free International News Sheet" purporting to have been published at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1962. He said he published that paper while in San Juan, Puerto Rico, for about 1 1/2 years. He said he left Puerto Rico in May, 1963, and returned to New York, New York. He also identified as his all of various hand printed notations on this publication which are referred to hereinafter.

S. 1000

The above mentioned four page newspaper-type publication entitled "Free International News Sheet" consists entirely of article entitled "U. S. Government Workers of Iniquity All But Crucify Follower of Christ" by LES COOPER."

This article reflects COOPER "faked his way out" of the U.S. Marine Corps in 1944 through the "psychiatric department" thereby disassociating himself "from one of the most outstanding manifestations of human irresponsibility and childishness." Thereafter the article reflects he consulted with a psychiatrist but faked him to be "Anti-Christ." The article reflects COOPER in 1949 or 1950 was in the Veterans Hospital at Topeka, Kansas, for more than six months, thereafter going to Maryland and working for a couple of years as a mechanic but states he was "not pleased...with being a wage slave in the machinery of the American exploitation system and, having long ago recognized Christian-Socialism, I decided to free myself from that exploitation."

The article then relates he visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and was referred to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., where in 1956 he "made formal application for Soviet citizenship" after which he was interrogated about this by the police in Washington, D.C., with whom he would not cooperate, resulting in his being "kicked in the back side, compelled to board a police wagon and taken to D. C. General Hospital and subsequently to St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C."

The article related subsequent treatment in State Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland and after his release stated "having cleared up the Maryland episode, I was entirely fed up with the United States den of iniquity, which constitutes the nucleus of the satanic capitalist exploitation system." He related that he then worked and hitchhiked throughout the United States teaching Christianity.

5.

SA 89-67

The article relates being arrested at Allendale, South Carolina, where his own mother, when contacted by telephone by officers, allegedly requested he be put in a hospital. The article described his mother as "a betrayer" of him and related he was compelled to enter the Veteran facility at Augusta, Georgia, where under the guise of "treatment" he was "roasted" in a "box-like structure lined with electric light bulbs," was "beaten frequently, strangled four times to unconsciousness until my vocal cords were so injured that even now, three years later, my voice is afflicted and I can scarcely talk."

The article continues that while in this Augusta, Georgia, Veteran facility he was compelled to stand naked in a pool of water all of every day for nearly ten months.

The article relates that after his release from the latter institution, COOPER went to Mexico and then to Havana, Cuba, where he requested of Fidel Castro permission to stay in Cuba which was courteously declined. He then returned to the United States via Mexico.

The above mentioned four page article contains many hand printed notations, mostly concerned with well known restaurants and hotels in Washington, D.C., Trenton, New Jersey, and Delaware, which had refused free meals or lodging to the "follower of Christ" and on page four of the article there are the following notations:

"Police at Washington, D.C., June 27, 1963, compelled follower of Christ to leave the public park across the street from the 'White house', forbidding the display of my Christian sign in any 'federal' parks. By way of terror tactics and threats and assorted witnesses, the irresponsible and sick police were completely dependent upon my ability to deal with them. Police, KENNEDYS and other irresponsible parasites shall give account for their irresponsibilities. Many of Satan's servants are now desperately seeking to refine their irresponsibilities. They know that they have but a short time left. Put straight jackets on KENNEDYS, ROBERT WAGNER, ROCKEFELLER, KHRUSHCHEV, on all police, on all psychiatrists, psychologists, and co-workers thereof now.

S. 89-67

"If such irresponsible ones will not follow Christ, there is no place for them in God's environment."

COOPER denied membership in the Communist Party, Socialist Party or any organization except in God's "Christian Socialist Administration" and he noted this latter organization has no formal address and exists only in his mind and wherever he may be.

COOPER said people should not claim anything as their own, that God is the owner of everything and that all property should be used reasonably for the benefit of all, rather than greedily and selfishly and that his only activities consist of traveling and talking to whomever he meets, encouraging them to join him as a follower of Christ.

He stated he most recently has been to McAllen, Texas, and had planned to go to San Antonio, Texas, and then to El Paso, Texas.

COOPER stated he does not approve of violence under any circumstances, that he has never resorted to it, and that his opposition to violence was one reason he wanted out of the U. S. Marine Corps. He emphatically stated he was opposed to the violence involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

COOPER stated he had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., in 1956, seeking to go to Russia to become a Russian citizen.

SA 89-67

MISS ELIZABETH CATHERINE CRONIN
1457 EXCHANGE STREET
ASTORIA, OREGON

Elizabeth Cronin

B. APPROX. 1901

On December 30, 1963, Mr. RICHARD S. McCULLY Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, LBJ White House, Johnson City, Texas, contacted SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON in Austin, Texas, and advised that a Miss ELIZABETH CATHERINE CRONIN, 1457 Exchange Street, Astoria, Oregon, was at the Eureka Motel, Johnson City, Texas. He stated that Miss CRONIN arrived in Johnson City on December 30, 1963, by bus from Austin, Texas. He advised that she had stopped at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in Austin, prior to her travel to Johnson City. He advised that Miss CRONIN traveled by plane from Portland, Oregon, to Austin, Texas, with intention of warning President JOHNSON concerning information that she had received "television messages relating to assassination of President KENNEDY." He stated that Miss CRONIN named RUSSELL R. YATES, also known as RADOVICH, a former employer of Miss CRONIN, as being "behind" the assassination of KENNEDY.

According to McCULLY, Miss CRONIN worked for YATES at Portland, Oregon, from 1927 to 1929, at which time YATES was operating the National Professional Bureau, a secretarial service in the Selling Building, Portland, Oregon. McCULLY said that Miss CRONIN claims to have a twelfth grade education and her only living relative is her brother, EDWARD C. CRONIN, who resides at an unknown address in Sacramento, California, and is a retired cook.

Mr. McCULLY stated that Miss CRONIN was to leave Johnson City by bus at 10:30 p.m., December 30, 1963, or 10:35 a.m., December 31, 1963, to return to Astoria, Oregon, via Austin, Texas.

McCULLY described Miss CRONIN as date of birth - August 29, 1898, Black Bear, Idaho; Height - 5'4"; Weight - 125; hair - grey; eyes - blue; dress - well dressed and unemployed.

Mr. McCULLY described Miss CRONIN as a "mild mental case" and that apparently she was having hallucinations. He stated he was successful in convincing Miss CRONIN that the

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SA 89-67

Information that she had in her possession would be passed on to proper authorities, and she made no further effort to go to the LBJ White House.

On December 30, 1963, Lieutenant GEORGE PHIFER, Criminal Investigative Division, Austin Police Department, Austin, Texas, advised that he would make appropriate arrangements to cover Miss CRONIN'S activities, if she stopped in Austin, Texas, for any length of time.

PD 89-21
WSB/gst/vm

1

RE: INFORMATION FROM ELIZABETH
CATHERINE CRONIN

At Portland, Oregon

^{DRE}
The current city and telephone directories for the City of Portland do not contain the names RUSSELL R. YATES, RUSSELL R. RADOVICH, or the National Professional Bureau.

Mrs. DONNA CRANDALL, Clerk, Retail Credit Association of Portland, Inc., advised on January 6, 1964, that the files of that agency also contained no information concerning a RUSSELL R. YATES or RUSSELL R. RADOVICH. The following persons also informed that the records of their departments contained no information on this individual: CLARA SEXTON, Records Section, DON WILLIAMS, Identification Division, and ORVILLE KELLERMAN, Intelligence Division, all Portland Police Department, and RUBY GUENGERICH, Identification Division, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

A check of the Portland city directory covering the years 1927 to 1929 disclosed no mention of YATES, RADOVICH, or the National Professional Bureau. However, the Polk's City Directory for the year 1930 listed a RUSSELL R. YATES as manager of the National Professional Service, with residence

PD 89-21
WSB:gst
2

in the University Club in Portland. The same directory listed the National Professional Bureau, RUSSELL R. YATES, manager, as auditors and counsellors to the medical and dental professions, 553 Medical Arts Building, Portland. Similar information was carried in subsequent issues of the city directory through the year 1934. This 1934 edition showed YATES as president of the National Professional Bureau with residence at 911 SW 21st Avenue, Apartment 22. City directories thereafter did not carry YATES' name or indicate his connection with the National Professional Bureau. The National Professional Bureau itself was last carried in the 1950 issue of the city directory.

At Astoria, Oregon

On January 3, 1964, Chief of Police GERALD T. ARRINGTON, Astoria Police Department, advised that he had caused a discreet inquiry to be made in Astoria in an effort to locate any record of a RUSSELL R. YATES, also known as RADOVICH, with negative results. Chief ARRINGTON said that since 1961, Miss CRONIN had made numerous complaints to his department, all of which related to men following Miss CRONIN around with obvious intent to attack her sexually. In her various complaints, she claimed that men came at her out of the walls of her home and from under her front porch. On one occasion, she complained that one RUSSELL R. YATES, alias RADOVICH, had, by some inexplicable means, attacked her with a "sex machine." Chief ARRINGTON stated that inquiry into Miss CRONIN's complaints determined that all were groundless and that his department has long listed Miss CRONIN as a chronic complainant and mental case.

Chief ARRINGTON said that records of his department show that Miss CRONIN first complained of YATES on January 30, 1962. Efforts were made at that time to identify such a person as YATES without success. Neither could sufficient specific information be obtained from Miss CRONIN at that time to conduct any kind of logical investigation. A similar incident occurred on February 14, 1963, when Miss CRONIN again complained concerning YATES, but again efforts to identify and locate him proved fruitless.

PP 89-21
WB:gst

Chief ARRINGTON further said that the Commercial Hotel in Astoria is no longer in operation and records of that hotel are now maintained by the John Jacob Astor Hotel in Astoria. A check of the Commercial Hotel records through this latter hotel produced no information concerning RUSSELL R. YATES or RUSSELL R. RADOVICH.

Chief ARRINGTON stated that inquiries at the following places in Astoria had failed to develop any information concerning YATES, also known as RADOVICH:

- Astoria city and telephone directories
- Astoria Police Department records
- Clatsop County Sheriff's Office records
- Pacific Power and Light Company
- Columbia Hospital
- St. Marys Hospital
- Two old age homes
- Clatsop County Health Agency
- Clatsop County Welfare Agency
- Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company
- United States National Bank
- First National Bank
- Astoria Water Department
- Both Astoria credit bureaus (Lower Columbia Rating Bureau and Commercial Adjustment Company)
- Bumble Bee Seafood Company, a large commercial fish canning concern in Astoria.

PD 89-21
W&B:gst
41

Miscellaneous

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. NICK LAFRENZ, 602 East 18th Street, The Dalles, Oregon, advised that she had noted a news story that date regarding information reportedly provided by Miss ELIZABETH CRONIN to the U.S. Secret Service in Texas, concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. LAFRENZ stated that Miss CRONIN is a sister-in-law of PATRICK HANEY, who is an uncle of Mrs. LAFRENZ. In the summer of 1963, PATRICK HANEY died and Miss CRONIN was appointed executrix of the HANEY estate. In August, 1963, Mrs. LAFRENZ and her brother, A. BERNARD BRUNELLE, 2418 Pendleton Drive, Boise, Idaho, (an employee of the Bureau of Land Management in Boise) were in Astoria, Oregon, in connection with handling the estate of PATRICK HANEY. At that time, Mrs. LAFRENZ and Mr. BRUNELLE both observed ELIZABETH CRONIN remove a small automatic pistol from her safety deposit box and place it in her purse. Mr. BRUNELLE asked Miss CRONIN what she hoped to do with the weapon, but Miss CRONIN declined to say. Mrs. LAFRENZ stated that she is convinced that Miss CRONIN is mentally unstable and has hallucinations, believing that people are constantly following her around.

OLIVER J. GROCE, Chief Tax Deputy, Multnomah County Sheriff and Tax Collector's Office, Multnomah County Court House, Portland, Oregon, furnished the following information on December 31, 1963:

GROCE recognized the photograph of ELIZABETH CRONIN, carried on the front page of The Oregonian, Portland daily newspaper, December 31, 1963 issue, as a photograph of the ELIZABETH CRONIN who was an employee of the Tax Collector's Office, Portland, Oregon, from May 4, 1934, to October 31, 1945.

Miss CRONIN was aged 33 in 1934. She exhibited evidence of delusions of persecution prior to her discharge from the Collector's Office on October, 31, 1945, by Sheriff MARTIN PRATT (now deceased). GROCE stated that Sheriff PRATT discharged her for insubordination after she called the sheriff a "big fat politician."

PD 89-21

W&B:gst

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Mr. GROCE said he has had no contact with Miss CRONIN since 1945 and knows nothing about her activities or condition since that time.

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NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:nan

RE R. L. CULBERSON, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS - SECRET SERVICE INTEREST

On December 5, 1963, Mrs. EVELYN AXELROD, TFH Publications, Incorporated, 245-247 Cornelison Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, advised SA ROBERT G. OSBORNE that the Sales Manager of that company, one HANS PETERS, a German national who has been in the United States approximately one year, ~~TEXAS~~ *G.F.* furnished the following information in a report to the company:

On November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, PETERS contacted one R. L. CULBERSON, Broadway Pet Shop, 4010 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas, to inventory his stock of tropical fish and pet literature. CULBERSON refused to permit this inventory and began to lecture PETERS on American international policy and attack President KENNEDY and Vice President JOHNSON in an ugly manner. According to PETERS, he refused to discuss this matter with CULBERSON, and he departed.

Mrs. AXELROD stated that PETERS resides at 26 Citadel Drive, Jackson, New Jersey, and was expected to return on December 15, 16 or 17, 1963. She added that PETERS telephones the TFH Company each Wednesday and Thursday to advise them of his whereabouts.

The above information was furnished to FRANK B. WOOD, Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey, on December 5, 1963.

DE 89-3550
DL 89-43
LMC/ck - 1

Re: KENNETH L. CUMMINGS

On February 19, 1964, Patrolman GUY WHITE and Patrolman FRED GOINGS, Vice Squad, Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department, *Pontiac* advised SA E.J. ROTHFUSS that a tape recording had been delivered *AIT* to the Pontiac Police Department. They advised this recording contained information concerning various vice matters in the Pontiac area. The dictator of the recording stated that he was KENNETH L. CUMMINGS, 2191 Greer, Keego Harbor, Michigan, an employee of the Pontiac Motor Corporation. According to Patrolmen WHITE and GOINGS, the dictator indicated he would furnish additional information on various matters if he would be employed as an investigator by the Pontiac Police Department. Patrolman WHITE and Patrolman GOINGS also advised that the above reel also contained the following statement:

"I have information on the assassination of President KENNEDY. If you want it, you will have to set me up in an office here in Pontiac, as a special investigator. I will then turn information over to you and you can find the real assassin."

Patrolmen WHITE and GOINGS informed that on the basis of hearing the tape recording, it would appear that the dictator possibly suffered from a "mental problem". *KENNETH L. CUMMINGS*

HERMAN SCHWARZE, Chief, Plant Protection, Pontiac Motors, Pontiac, Michigan, advised SA ROTHFUSS on February 19, 1964, that according to files of that company, KENNETH L. CUMMINGS, born May 17, 1922, Pine Run, Michigan, was employed there on January 6, 1948; CUMMINGS was placed on military leave on May 29, 1948, and returned to his employment on November 20, 1956. He advised CUMMINGS is presently employed on the motor assembly line. He advised the file further indicates that CUMMINGS served honorably in the United States Army on two occasions, from 1942 to 1946, and from 1948 to 1956.

2191 GREER ST. SYLVAN: APT. 104

DE 62-3550
DL 89-4
LMC/ck - 2

Pontiac, Mich.
On February 20, 1964, Captain J. CASE, Plant Protection, Pontiac Motor Company, advised SA ROTHFUSS that he had learned from the supervisor of KENNETH L. CUMMINGS that CUMMINGS "thinks he is a private eye." CUMMINGS constantly boasts about doing outside detective work and is a braggart concerning his so-called investigations. The supervisor of CUMMINGS indicated that the latter was a "good worker"; however, he was in his estimation "peculiar."

Pontiac, Mich.
Patrolman WILLIAM HALLOWAY, Keego Harbor Police Department, advised SA ROTHFUSS on February 24, 1964, that CUMMINGS actually resides in the Sylvan Lake, Michigan, area. He said he has met CUMMINGS on several occasions and described him as a "self styled detective." Patrolman HALLOWAY advised it is his impression that KENNETH CUMMINGS has probably taken detective courses by mail order means. Patrolman HALLOWAY advised it was his impression that CUMMINGS was an individual who existed in "cloud nine."

On February 24, 1964, GARY HOOPER, Sylvan Lake Police Department, advised SA ROTHFUSS that CUMMINGS resides on Greer Street, Sylvan Lake, Michigan. HOOPER advised that CUMMINGS has apparently taken courses either in law or investigations through mail order means. He advised he had encountered CUMMINGS in various locales during all hours of the night. Patrolman HOOPER advised that it is his impression that KENNETH CUMMINGS was a "nut."

KENNETH L. CUMMINGS, 2191 Greer, Sylvan Lake, advised SA ROTHFUSS on February 24, 1964, that he has absolutely no knowledge of a tape recording which had been transmitted to the Pontiac Police Department. CUMMINGS advised that he had never prepared such a recording and had absolutely no information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that if he had such information, he would have immediately contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation. CUMMINGS advised that he is a member of the International Association of Investigators and Special Police and conducts part time investigations if specifically requested. He stated that he served honorably in the United States Army from October 16, 1942 through February 22, 1946, and from July, 1948, through November 13, 1956. He advised he attained the rank of Sergeant and while in the Army had worked part time with CID.

DE 62-3550
DL - 43
LMC/ck - 3

CUMMINGS further advised that over the past few years, he has been "harassed by his neighbors" and it is possible that a neighbor may have transmitted such a recording to the police department in order to cause him some difficulty.

ROSCOE ASTBURY, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. CUMMINGS and is the holder of a Citizen's band transmitter and receiver (call number KHJ-7353), advised SA ROTHFUSS that he possessed no information concerning this matter.

2111 CUMMINGS ST.

SYLVIA WILSON

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DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: SAMUEL J. CURTIS

The following information supplements investigation set forth on pages 67-73 in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mab

RE SAMUEL J. CURTIS

The San Antonio Office by communication dated November 28, 1963, requested the Newark Office to check the reputation of SAMUEL J. CURTIS with local police at Long Branch, New Jersey.

On November 29, 1963, Captain JOSEPH D. PURCELL, Long Branch, New Jersey, Police Department, advised SA DARIUS L. JENKINS that SAMUEL J. CURTIS has no record with that department. He added that he has known CURTIS for many years and that he considers him to be an upright citizen. He married EDNA CURTIS, nee DALTON, of Long Branch, New Jersey. They have a married daughter and twin daughters who attend Asbury Park, New Jersey, High School. He said that CURTIS has been employed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company for 40 years and that he formerly resided at Oberton Place, Long Branch, New Jersey.

Chief of Police FRANK BILOTTA, West Long Branch, New Jersey, advised SA JENKINS that CURTIS has no record with that department. He added that CURTIS has resided at 17 Lakeview Avenue, West Long Branch, for approximately 18 years and has built a home for his daughter and another for his brother-in-law at West Long Branch. He added that he has known CURTIS for 20 years and he considers him an upright individual of good character. He added that CURTIS has made two pleasure trips to Mexico, to his knowledge, one of which was about two years ago and the other five or six years ago.

CAROL OLSEN, Credit Bureau of Central New Jersey, Inc., 27 Broad Street, Red Bank, New Jersey, and PATRICIA CRANMER, Credit Bureau of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, Asbury Park, New Jersey, advised SA JENKINS on November 29, 1963, that their records reflect that SAMUEL and EDNA CURTIS reside at 17 Lakeview Avenue, West Long Branch, New Jersey. They both stated that the credit records of their respective bureaus contain no unfavorable credit information concerning the CURTISES.

SA RAYMOND J. GORHAM was advised on November 29, 1963, that records of the Division of Motor Vehicles, Trenton, New Jersey, indicate that New Jersey License BCV 819 was

2

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mab

issued to SAMUEL J. ~~CURTIS~~, 17 Lakeview Avenue, West Long
Branch, New Jersey, for a 1961 white Chevrolet station wagon,
Serial Number 54362.

CI 62-2758

RHB; TBE:amt

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Re: Mrs. MARIE DAIKER, Employee,
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. MARIE DAIKER, 201 East Xenia Drive, Fairborn, Ohio, telephonically advised the Cincinnati FBI Office that she had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, and requested that an agent contact her as soon as possible in person.

Mrs. DAIKER was contacted at her residence by SAS ROBERT H. BERTKE and BERNARD D. MALONEY on November 22, 1963, at which time she stated she was going to travel to Washington, D.C. to give her information directly to Director HOOVER of the FBI. After it was explained to her that she should furnish to the agents immediately any such information in her possession, she stated she would do so.

Mrs. DAIKER advised that she has been employed since March, 1962, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. She related that about two years ago she was employed in Columbus, Ohio, by the National Detective Bureau, and while there met a PAUL LANCASTER, whom she referred to as a "cool character" and a "crack pot", but sharp and smart. He was originally from North Carolina, and an unemployed construction worker. She began seeing him regularly. About the time of the last Presidential election, he made the comment to her, "How would you like to be in the White House?" On another occasion he said, "If you want to associate with Niggers, go ahead." These are the only comments she recalled that he ever made which might relate to the assassination, and she stated she had no other information to indicate that he might be involved in the assassination of the President. To her recollection, LANCASTER had never mentioned, nor was she aware of his feelings concerning the President. She had not seen LANCASTER in the past two years, and had no idea as to his current whereabouts. She described LANCASTER as 47 years of age, 5'9", 170 pounds, black curly hair, blue eyes, and very handsome. He had resided at an unknown address in the north end of Columbus, Ohio, where she said she had been employed at one time by the Doctors' Hospital. At this point Mrs. DAIKER refused to discuss LANCASTER any further, stating that this part of her life was very painful to her.

B. APPARE
1917

DL 89-43/eah

Re: Information from JAMES A. DANVER

337

Date April 7, 1964

James X DANVER
JAMES X DANVER, 91 Holmes Avenue, Darien, Connecticut, advised that he was currently Connecticut Sales Representative for the Peabody Engineering Corporation, Glenbrook, Stamford, Connecticut, and had been a Commander, U. S. Navy Reserve. DANVER stated that during World War II President KENNEDY had been a member of his Navy squadron.

DANVER stated that during the period November 19-21, 1963, he attended a meeting of the Council of State Government, State Voting Administrators, held at Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and that he had attended this affair as a member of the Connecticut Unit of the U. S. Power Squadron. DANVER stated that on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, the individuals attending this convention, which meeting was represented by persons from various states, held a cocktail party at the hotel. DANVER stated that during the early part of the evening, he happened to pass a table, at which were seated several men, and in a casual way mentioned that the late President KENNEDY was to visit Texas. At this point, one of the men, recalled only by him as a white male, no further description possible, made a casual remark, "He's going to get killed in Texas". DANVER stated that he scoffed at this remark, at which point the unknown male stated, "You don't believe me, do you?"

DANVER stated that at the time, recalling the hostile reception afforded to U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, ADLAI STEVENSON, in Dallas, Texas, he paid very little attention to the man's remarks and felt that this individual was basing the remark upon STEVENSON's reception in Dallas. He stated, however, that since the assassination, while he had no reason to feel this incident necessarily had any significance, he desired to bring it to the attention of the FBI.

As a possible means of identifying the male who made the remark, DANVER stated that also attending this meeting from Connecticut was one GEORGE MADDEN (phonetic) of North Stonington, Connecticut. DANVER recalled that at one point

On 1/24/63 at Darien, Connecticut **338** DL 89-43
 File # NH 100-18158
 by SA WILLIAM E. NEEDHAM/acg Date dictated 4/7/64

DL 63-43
NR 100-18158

2.

GEORGE MADDEN picked up a pencil which an individual at the party on November 20, 1963, had dropped and the individual advised MADDEN that he could keep this pencil. It was DANVER's recollection that the pencil bore the written inscription reflecting that it had been manufactured for the U. S. Steel Company. DANVER had the impression that possibly this individual whom he could identify only as having a pencil so marked, might have known the person who made the remark concerning President KENNEDY and that MADDEN might recall additional details which would tend to identify the unknown male who indicated the late President KENNEDY would be killed in Texas.

DANVER stated that he personally had no additional information to furnish in this matter and that he could not recall anyone else attending the convention who might be in a position to furnish additional information.

Date April 5, 1964**GEORGE X MADDEN**

GEORGE F. ~~X~~MADDEN, Salesman, South Windsor Construction Company, North Stonington, Connecticut, advised that he attended the National Boat Convention held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this past week, on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday, November 20, 1963, he stopped in at the Sunsweet Club at the Skirvin Hotel, and was with a party which included JAMES DANVER. While here, he struck up a conversation with a group at the next table and during the conversation regarding the President's tour in Texas, someone in the party mentioned that the President was going to be shot before leaving Texas. He did not recall who made this statement and added that he considered the statement only an insignificant remark. He added that he did not know anyone in the party and it was just a passing hello with a group at the next table.

He stated he was sure that there is no connection with this remark and the actual incident of the President's death. He explained that it was one of those remarks that you might hear on any tour that the President might make in the south. He stated that even after the assassination of the President, he did not recall the remark. He added that he definitely recalls the statement being made but dismissed it from his mind until JAMES DANVER called him last night and informed him that he had called this matter to the attention of the police and the FBI.

340

On 11/25/63 at North Stonington, Connecticut File # DL 89-43
NH 100-18158
 by SA THOMAS M. MURPHY/acg Date dictated 4/7/64

DL 89-43

Re: KENNETH LARUE DAVIS

341

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Date 4/7/64

MRS. EVELYN BOWEN, 8019 Aspen Drive, NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, furnished the following information:

Over the Christmas Holidays she visited with her friend, ALICE IRENE HENSLEY, a stock control supervisor, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. On either December 26, or 27, 1963, at Miss HENSLEY's home, they were discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY. At this time Miss HENSLEY told Mrs. BOWEN that on the day that President KENNEDY was killed, she was listening to her radio and other employees were listening. One, KEN DAVIS, who works in the same supply office as Miss HENSLEY was quoted by Miss HENSLEY as remarking that he was glad he, President KENNEDY, was dead, that he wished he could have been the one who did it, or words to that effect. He was quoted as having made other remarks, but Mrs. BOWEN does not recall them.

Mrs. BOWEN has no objection if Miss HENSLEY is questioned about this matter, but does not want the other employees at Holloman Air Force Base to know that the information came from Miss HENSLEY. Mrs. BOWEN does not know whether Miss HENSLEY has previously reported this information.

342

On 1/6/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 89-27

by SA GORDON JACKSON/gcp Date dictated 4/7/64

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.

AQ 89-27

DL 89-43

SJC/gcp

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RE: KENNETH LARUE DAVIS

KEN DAVIS

In view of alleged statements by ~~KENNETH LARUE DAVIS~~ to the effect that he was glad President KENNEDY was dead and that he wished that he could have been the one who did it, the records at Holloman Air Force Base were checked and show that ALICE IRENE HENSLEY is employed as Stock Control Supervisor, DCS Material, Base Accountable Supply Office, Property Account Branch, Stock Management Unit #2. ~~KENNETH LARUE DAVIS~~ is employed as a stock control clerk in the same unit. The records show that DAVIS was born August 24, 1930, at Frederick, Oklahoma.

In January 1954, and February 1954, an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation was conducted by the FEI relative to ALICE IRENE HENSLEY. At that time, former supervisors and former fellow employees described HENSLEY as one of questionable moral character in that she tells lewd and obscene jokes and has on occasions exhibited nude and obscene photographs. She was further described as one who possessed unladylike characteristics, one who complains frequently and one whose comments and actions regarding her co-workers are not conducive to good office morale. She was also described by former fellow employees as undependable, unreliable and a person whose main interest was malicious gossip. She was described as a troublemaker, one who gossips freely about other employees; was discontented and fomented difficulties with other employees. She was described as one who was prone to repeat malicious gossip and would greatly enlarge upon such information. She was not eligible for rehire at the Veterans Administration or the Base Supply, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Because of this information concerning HENSLEY's unreliability and character and due to the fact that there was no threat against the President prior to his assassination, no additional investigation is being conducted.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

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~~JANET DEANE~~ *COPIE*

On November 22, 1963, the Sanford Goodkin Research Corporation, 15366 Dickins Street, Sherman Oaks, California, advised the FBI, Los Angeles, that they have an employee that told them a friend had informed her three days ago that the President would be shot. Mr. LOUIS GOODKIN, Head of the above company, was contacted, and advised that LICHEN CASTLETON, his secretary, had told him of a telephone conversation she had just had with JANET DEANE, an employee of this concern at their Huntington Park, California office. According to what Miss CASTLETON related, Miss DEANE mentioned that she had a friend in Newport Beach who told her three days ago that the President would be killed, and for this reason, GOODKIN immediately contacted the FBI.

Miss CASTLETON was interviewed and advised that JANET DEANE had advised her that she, DEANE, had heard three days ago from a fellow she knows in Newport Beach that the President would be killed today. CASTLETON advised that she is not completely clear on other remarks made by DEANE. Miss CASTLETON was visibly upset emotionally over the news of the President's death, and described Miss DEANE as an intelligent, outstanding young woman, whom she respects as a loyal citizen. CASTLETON advised that DEANE was staying at the residence of HAROLD and EDWINA WILLIAMS in Encino, California.

16645 BOSQUE AVE

JANET DEANE was contacted on November 22, 1963 by FBI Agents. DEANE advised that she had heard of the death of the President at the home of the WILLIAMS', above. She mentioned to a member of the WILLIAMS family it seemed to her within the past three days someone had told her that the President would or should be killed before the next election. DEANE said she was unable to recall who had made the comment to her concerning the death of the President, other than some individual from the beach area. JANET DEANE specifically denied that she had made any comment concerning Dallas or Texas, or that she had told anyone she had information that

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

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the President would be killed in Dallas on this date, or any other date. DEANE advised that she does recall that sometime in the past, she overheard or was told that the President would be or should be killed before the next election, however, at the time of hearing this remark, she did not place any significance in it, and felt that the remark was not made in a serious vein. DEANE reviewed her activities and associates for the past week, and was unable to isolate anyone who may have made the statement. JANET DEANE expressed her complete willingness to assist the Government in any way, and clearing up what she feels is a misunderstanding.

Miss CASTLETON was recontacted on this date, and advised that she feels that she possibly misinterpreted Miss DEANE's statements, but feels she related them as best she could recall.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS, 16645 Bosque Avenue in Encino was interviewed on November 22, 1963. He advised that JANET DEANE had stayed with his daughter, and was at his residence when the announcement concerning the President's assassination was given on television. At no time did he hear DEANE make any statement regarding having previously heard anyone say that the President was to be killed.

Miss EDWINA WILLIAMS, daughter of HAROLD WILLIAMS, above, was interviewed on November 23, 1963. She advised that she could not recall DEANE making any statement in her presence that she had heard within the past few days that the President is to be shot in Texas on Friday.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: GERALD DESMARAIS

346

Date April 7, 1964

THOMAS MARKS, 161 Madison Street, Hartford, Connecticut, stated that he had met one GERALD DESMARAIS of Hartford, Connecticut, at a restaurant in that city on the afternoon of December 14, 1963, and that DESMARAIS had made the statement to him that he knew President KENNEDY was to have been assassinated. He remarked further, according to MARKS, that he, DESMARAIS had recently been in Dallas, Texas.

On 12/14/63 at Hartford, Connecticut File # DL 89-43
347
NH 100-18158
by SA FRED A. COOTS/acg Date dictated 4/7/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date

OFFICIAL DESMARAIS, 110 Ward Street, Hartford, Connecticut, advised that he had not made the statement that he knew President JOHN F. KENNEDY was to be assassinated and that he had not stated he had recently been in Dallas. He said, however, that he had made the statement on various occasions that he predicted that something would happen to President KENNEDY and that the President had been assassinated in accordance with his predictions.

DESMARAIS stated that his statements and predictions were based upon his analysis of President KENNEDY's political position, explaining that President KENNEDY was "sandwiched between the conservatives and the liberals". DESMARAIS stated he has no knowledge of anyone ever having threatened or planned to kill President KENNEDY.

DESMARAIS stated that in April 1962, the year General WALKER was a candidate for Governor of Texas, DESMARAIS, went to Dallas with the object of selling a pamphlet to the political backers of General WALKER. This pamphlet was entitled, "Why America Needs General Walker". DESMARAIS said that he stapled a few pamphlets together but was not able to sell any. He said that while in Dallas, he lived in a rooming house, address not recalled by him, and that he had not worked while he was in Dallas. He said that while in Dallas he had received money from his two brothers who remained in Hartford, Connecticut. DESMARAIS said he had no friends in Dallas. DESMARAIS said that while he was in Dallas for the above purpose, he was told by local police upon inquiry at a police department, that he was not to solicit without a license and therefore, he did not attempt to sell the above described pamphlet on the streets. DESMARAIS said he left Dallas in August 1962, after receiving funds for travel from his brothers in Hartford, Connecticut.

DESMARAIS, who claimed that he has expressed intentions of running in the New Hampshire primaries as presidential candidate in 1964, stated that his stepmother recently told some newspaper reporters that he, DESMARAIS, is "nuts" and that

248

Hartford, Connecticut

File #

NY 100-18158

COOTS/acg

Date dictated 4/7/63

DL 65-42
100-18158

2.

is a "screwball". DESMARAIS stated that he is an unemployed painter with a grade school education. He is single and resides at 110 Ward Street, Hartford, Connecticut. He stated that he had been arrested on numerous occasions in the past, including an arrest in Hartford, Connecticut, for Breach of Peace and Contempt of Court on February 19, 1963. He stated that the judge, who found him and his two brothers guilty of the above charges, committed a "kidnaping" offense since neither he nor his brothers were guilty of any crime.

DESMARAIS also remarked during this interview that he believed he was being interviewed on this occasion by an FBI Agent as a result of complaints from politicians who fear him as a prospective candidate for President of the United States.

DESMARAIS also remarked that he is capable of making political forecasts and his capabilities along this line had created feelings of jealousy among politicians whose name he does not know.

MM 89-35

FPG:mn

1.

RE: HORTENCIA PIARD DIAZ

On December 2, 1963, the Bureau advised that another Government Agency which conducts intelligence investigations had advised that the following information had been received from JOAQUIN MODESTO ELIZONDO and his wife, BELEN CAMPOS de ELIZONDO.

JOAQUIN and BELEN ELIZONDO departed their home in Costa Rica on September 1, 1963, for a visit to Miami, Florida, where JOAQUIN ELIZONDO was to enter a hospital for surgery.

His wife registered at the Hotel Belfort, Miami, Florida, where she became engaged in a conversation in the Spanish language with a cleaning woman at the hotel; that the conversation consisted of the Cuban woman asking Mrs. ELIZONDO of what nationality she was and after learning that she was Costa Rican there was some conversation about President KENNEDY's recent visit to Costa Rica. At the conclusion of the conversation the cleaning woman allegedly made a remark in the Spanish language to Mrs. ELIZONDO which translates to the effect:

"What a pity that they soon will kill
President KENNEDY."

- or -

"It appears to me that soon they kill
President KENNEDY."

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

The source commented that although the ELIZONDOS appeared sincere in their story, all information concerning times, dates and places was unusually vague.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WELTON F. MERRY:

On December 4, 1963, Mrs. THERESA RUIZ, Assistant Manager, Belfort Hotel, 252 N. E. 2nd Street, Miami, Florida, advised that Mrs. BELEN CAMPOS de ELIZONDO registered at the Belfort Hotel on September 1, 1963. She occupied Room 415 until September 8, 1963.

Date 4/8/641.

HORTENCIA PIARD DIAZ, 921 N. W. 20th Street, Miami, advised that she was employed as a maid at the Belfort Hotel. She denied making any statements to the effect that President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated. She denied specifically any prior knowledge of the assassination.

DIAZ stated she is not involved in any political or anti-CASTRO activities. She stated her knowledge of these matters comes from listening to radio broadcasts and from friends. DIAZ stated, therefore, she could not have known of the assassination and most certainly could not have made any remark as that which was attributed to her.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, the above interview was conducted in the Spanish language.

352

On 12/4/64 at Miami, Florida File # MM 89-35
SA WELTON F. MERRY:mm
by _____ Date dictated 4/3/64

DL 89-43

RE: EUGENE B. DINKIN

353

1
CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

Information was previously received from a BETH COX, who had a boy friend named HOWARD COHEN stationed in Metz, France, with the United States Army. According to this information, one of COHEN's friends "translated or decoded the G.I. paper's headlines to read, 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. ADAMS, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

Captain HOWARD C. COWEN, assigned to the United States Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 18, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963, he conversed with an acquaintance named DENNIS DE WITT. During the conversation, DE WITT said that a friend of his, EUGENE DINKIN, had predicted President KENNEDY's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to DE WITT, DINKIN had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 28, 1963, but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963. *U.S. FRANCE L.*

According to Colonel ADAMS, Captain COWEN reported the above conversation to officials of the 766th Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later, Captain COWEN also related his conversation to a girl friend named BETH COX. Her present address, according to Colonel ADAMS, is LISA BETH COX, 616 West 116th Street, New York 27, New York.

Colonel ADAMS stated that EUGENE B. DINKIN was the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Communications Zone, Europe. He advised further that according to

2

CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

local Army records at Metz, France, on February 18, 1964, PFC EUGENE B. DINKIN, RA 16710292, was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., as a patient on December 3, 1963, and was ordered to proceed to that destination on or about December 4, 1963.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN J. WARD, Registrar's Office, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., made available medical files pertaining to EUGENE B. DINKIN on March 23, 1964. A review of the narrative summary in this file reflects the following diagnosis made of DINKIN's condition by Captain AVROM C. SEGAL, subsequent to DINKIN's admission to Walter Reed Army Hospital on December 5, 1963:

"Schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type, chronic, moderate, manifested by inappropriate behavior and ideation, intellectualization, grandiosity, social isolation, and delusions of persecution, primarily by the Army; stress, minimal, routine overseas military duty; predisposition, mild lifelong history of somewhat withdrawn behavior, with poor social interaction; impairment for further military service, marked, extremely poor motivation for continuing service; impairment for social and industrial adjustment, slight, some residual aloofness, presently in remission."

Date April 3, 1964

1

EUGENE B. DINKIN
D.C. SWITZ
LUX
C.F.F.
 Mr. EUGENE B. DINKIN, 534 West Oakdale, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he had been recently discharged from the United States Army after having been in detention for four months while undergoing psychiatric tests. *ERBA*

H.N. KA 16710, 292
 DINKIN advised that while stationed in Europe with the United States Army in 1963, he had begun a review of several newspapers including the "Stars and Stripes" as an exercise in "psychological sets." He explained that he had taken courses in psychology at college and was extremely interested in this subject matter. He advised that "psychological sets" was a term referring to a series of events, articles, et cetera which, when coupled together, set up or induce a certain frame of mind on the part of a person being exposed to this series. He stated that this method of implanting an idea was much in use by the "Madison Avenue" advertising people who attempted to influence one who was exposed to these "psychological sets" to "buy" the product being advertised, whether this product was physical or an idea.

DINKIN stated that while so reviewing the newspapers for "psychological sets," he discovered that "Stars and Stripes," as well as certain unidentified Hearst newspapers, were carrying a series of "psychological sets" which he believed were deliberately maneuvered to set up a subconscious belief on the part of one reading these papers to the effect that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was "soft on communism" or "perhaps a communist sympathizer." Further study of these newspapers and the "psychological sets" contained therein made it evident to Mr. DINKIN that a conspiracy was in the making by the "military" of the United States, perhaps combined with an "ultra-right economic group," to make the people of the United States believe that President KENNEDY was, in fact, a communist sympathizer and further, that this same group planned to

356

On 4/1/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
 by SAs JOHN W. ROBERTS, Jr.
and DENNIS W. SHANAHAN/rms Date dictated 4/2/64

CG 62-6115

assassinate the President and thus was preparing these "psychological sets" to pave the way for this assassination to the point where the average citizen might well feel that "President KENNEDY was sympathetic to communism and should have been killed." In addition, DINKIN believed the "psychological sets" were adjusted to present a subliminal pre-disposition to the effect that a "communist" would assassinate President KENNEDY.

DINKIN advised that he discussed his theories with certain individuals stationed with him in the Army, but had declined to furnish this information to persons of authority in the United States Army since he believed that the plot against President KENNEDY was being set in motion by high ranking members of the military. He said that in October, 1963, his research into the "psychological sets" appearing in "Stars and Stripes" had led him to the conclusion that the assassination of President KENNEDY would occur on or about November 28, 1963. He stated that his research had not, in fact, reflected a certain date, but that he believed the assassination would take place on or about a religious or semi-religious occasion which he felt would be picked by the group behind this plot in order that the murder itself would become even more reprehensible to the average citizen because of the religious connotations. Since he believed that the plot consisted in part of throwing blame for the assassination onto "radical left-wing" or "communist" suspects, he stated that the religious tie-in would lead the average citizen to accept more readily the theory that a "communist" committed the crime since "they were an atheistic group anyway."

DINKIN advised that he had been in trouble with the officers of his military group, the 599th Ordnance Group stationed in Germany, due to his refusal to purchase United States savings bonds. He stated that he was against the enforced purchase of these bonds because of his political convictions which made him believe that the United States

3
CG 62-6115

should not spend 52 per cent of its income for materials of war, part of which would be financed by any enforced purchases made by him. He stated that he had been outspoken in his views concerning these bond purchases, and that he and others who felt that the compulsory purchase of bonds was an infringement on their civil rights, had been denied "passes" as a result of their stand.

As a result of his opposition to the bond purchases, according to DINKIN, he was removed from his position in the code section and transferred to an Army Depot at Metz, France. On October 25, 1963, DINKIN went to the United States Embassy at Luxembourg where, he stated, he attempted for several hours to see a Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Charge d'Affairs at the Embassy. He stated that he sent word to Mr. CUNNINGHAM that he had information concerning a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY, and at one point spoke to Mr. CUNNINGHAM by phone. He said that CUNNINGHAM refused to see him in person or to review the newspapers and research papers which DINKIN said were evidence proving his theory of the impending assassination. DINKIN advised that he spent approximately two hours with the United States Marine Corps guard at the Luxembourg Embassy and had generally set forth his theories to this individual, whose name he did not know.

Following this incident, DINKIN was notified by his superiors that he was to undergo psychiatric evaluation on November 5, 1963. Due to this pending development, DINKIN said he went absent without leave to Geneva, Switzerland, where he attempted to present his theory to the editor of the "Geneva Diplomat," a newspaper published in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to this editor, DINKIN spoke to a Mr. DEWHIRST (phonetic), a "Newsweek" reporter based at Geneva. DEWHIRST would not listen to DINKIN's theories. While in Switzerland, DINKIN attempted to contact officials of "Time-Life" publications and succeeded in speaking to the secretary, name unknown, of this organization in Zurich. According to

4
CG 62-6115

DINKIN, all of his efforts in Luxembourg and Switzerland were made to present to appropriate officials his warning of the impending assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that he did not attempt to see these people in connection with his personal dissatisfaction with the program of the United States Army as regards to bond purchases.

When he was unable to accomplish his purpose in Switzerland, DINKIN advised that he then returned to Germany where he gave himself up to the custody of the military authorities.

DINKIN advised that he first became aware of this "plot" to assassinate President KENNEDY in September, 1963. At first, he did not have enough facts, as taken from the newspapers, to support his theory, but as of October 16, 1963, he felt that his research into the "psychological sets" had substantiated this theory. As of October 16, 1963, he wrote a registered letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY in which letter he set forth his theory that President KENNEDY would be assassinated, adding that he believed that this assassination would occur on or about November 28, 1963. He stated that he signed this letter with his own name and requested that he be interviewed by a representative of the Justice Department. He said that on the envelope, he placed the return address name of PFC DENNIS DE WITT, an Army friend. He said he did this to preclude anyone from intercepting this letter since he felt that Army authorities might well be censoring his mail. He stated that he never received any answer to this letter, nor was he ever contacted by any representative of the Justice Department prior to this interview with Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DINKIN advised that the following individuals would have knowledge of his theory and predictions, having been informed of these predictions by DINKIN prior to November 22, 1963:

CG 62-6115

PFC DENNIS DE WITT
United States Army
Address unknown;

PFC LARRY PULLEN *14.5*
United States Army Headquarters Company
Metz, France;

Sergeant WALTER REYNOLDS *14.5*
Headquarters Company, USAGD
Metz, France;

Dr. AFAR (phonetic), a civilian
psychology teacher employed by the
United States Army at Metz, France;

R. THOMAS *INDIA*
13 Rue du Jura
Fribourg, Switzerland. THOMAS is an
Indian student attending the University
at Fribourg with whom DINKIN discussed
his theories immediately prior to his
return from Switzerland to France.

DINKIN advised that on his return to the custody of the United States Army in November, 1963, he was held in detention. While in detention, he stated he was contacted by a white male who identified himself verbally as a representative of the Defense Department. This individual asked DINKIN for the location of the newspapers which DINKIN had compiled as his proof of the theory of the assassination of President KENNEDY. This individual stated that he desired to obtain these proofs and would furnish DINKIN a receipt for the papers. DINKIN advised that he instructed this individual as to where the papers were located at the base, at which point this man left. DINKIN advised that on his release from detention, he discovered that all of his papers

CG 62-6115

and notes were missing and presumed that the individual mentioned above had taken them. He never received any receipt for his papers.

Mr. DINKIN advised that he had undergone numerous psychiatric tests at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He stated that he was aware that the Army psychiatrist had declared him to be "psychotic" and a "paranotic." He said that several of the tests given him were familiar to him from his studies in psychology at the University of Chicago. Because of his familiarity with these tests, and his background knowledge as to what the test answers should be, he believed it impossible that the results of these tests could have shown him to be "psychotic" and "paranotic." He stated that if he had desired, he could have "faked" the answers to prove he was sane even if he were, in fact, mentally disturbed. Mr. DINKIN stated he believed that the psychiatric evaluation given him by the Army psychiatrist was, in fact, an attempt on their part to cover up the military plot which he had attempted to expose.

DINKIN advised that during his detention at Walter Reed Army Hospital, arrangements had been made through his family for him to be given a psychiatric test by a private psychiatrist chosen by his family. He stated when these arrangements were finally made, he had declined the services of this private physician. DINKIN explained that he had reached a point where his only desire was to be released from custody and discharged from the Army. He stated that in order to do this, he had felt it necessary to "go along" with the examining Army psychiatrist and pretend that he had, in fact, been suffering from delusions but was now cured. He was afraid that should an outside psychiatrist examine him and be told by DINKIN the facts as set forth herein, that this psychiatrist would probably believe DINKIN to be mentally disturbed, and this would result in further detention for DINKIN. Mr. DINKIN stated that

7

CG 62-6115

he was well aware that his theory and the facts surrounding his attempts to bring this theory to the proper authorities was extremely "wild" and could be construed by a person untrained in psychology to be "crazy." Despite this, Mr. DINKIN advised he was still of the belief that there had been, in fact, a plot perpetrated by a "military group" in the United States and aided and abetted by newspaper personnel working with this military group, which plot had to do with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

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HO 62-2115

RE: MARIE DONNELLY

The following letter dated December 3, 1963, was received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., on December 9, 1963:

"Dear Sir,

"You're doing just what I knew you'd do - blame it on a dead man that can't defend himself. Whoever got the President was a hired killer that I do know for a fact. The one that ordered it done will go scot free as usual. You'r men were probably sent on wild goose chases and came up with no evidence. After reading books on criminology for 15 years I came to the conclusion there is no perfect crime.

"Were Oswald's fingerprints on the gun?

"Don't you think the one that ordered it done is more than guilty?

"I have conclusive evidence and all clues lead to shall we say 'a higher up?'

"But if you think I'm going to give you the proof while I'm still living in this town, why, you're out of your mind. Amen.

"And when I leave, me and my trailer leave together and I give you my word I won't be back in this town. Ever. Period.

"Yours truly -

"/s/ Marie Donnelly
4535 Telephone Road;
Houston, Texas."

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JOHN E. SHIMOTA:

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HO 62-2115

On December 12, 1963, ~~MARIE~~ DONNELLY, who was born April 1, 1907, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and who resides alone in a house trailer at 4535 Telephone Road, Houston, Texas, upon interview advised as follows:

She has no concrete proof who hired LEE OSWALD to kill President KENNEDY. She stated President KENNEDY and ARTHUR GODFREY, prominent television figure, have been sending individuals from Washington, D.C., to assist her in getting out of Houston, Texas. However, representatives of the Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, according to Mrs. DONNELLY, have prevented these individuals from helping her. She further advised she spends every penny she can on postage stamps in order to write various organizations in Washington, D.C., requesting help which will enable her to get out of Houston, Texas.

364

BA 89-30

JBR:rc

1

RE: LESTER FREDERICK DOTERRER
SEAT PLEASANT, MARYLAND

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. ~~NELLIE DRUMMOND, 7004 Greig Street, Apartment 27E, Seat Pleasant, Maryland,~~ telephoned the Hyattsville resident agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to advise that she had information concerning an individual who claimed to be a nazi and who had expressed great satisfaction in the death of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. DRUMMOND was interviewed on November 22, 1963, at Seat Pleasant Maryland, by Special Agents JOHN S. MULHOLLAND and RICHARD D. WANGER.

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Date 11/29/63

Mrs. NELLIE DRUMMOND, 7004 Greig Street, Apt. 27E, Seat Pleasant, Maryland was advised of the identity of RICHARD D. WANGER and JOHN S. MULHOLLAND as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She was further advised of the official nature of this inquiry.

Mrs. DRUMMOND stated that at about 3 PM on this date she and a friend, Miss JULIA DWYER were at one of the phone booths located at the Texaco Service Station on George Palmer Highway and 71st Avenue in Seat Pleasant. She was calling her mother-in-law concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. As she was placing the call a man in a small blue foreign-made car about the size of a Volkswagen drove right up to the telephone booths. He had a newspaper with a picture of Kennedy on the front page and was looking at the paper and laughing very loudly. He sat in his car and shouted to Miss DWYER who was standing outside the telephone booth "Have you heard the news?" DWYER replied that she had and wasn't it a shame. The man said "Yeah, isn't it a shame", and then burst out laughing. He then said "I wish I had been the one to do it."

At this time DRUMMOND was able to get her call through to her mother-in-law and she began talking to her. The man got out of his car and entered another of the phone booths. He was jumping up and down laughing and shouting. He took a piece of paper from his billfold and dialed a number apparently written on the paper. He was shouting over the phone and said "Have you heard the news?" Then she heard him say "Don't you have your television on or anything?" Then following some conversation she did not hear, she heard him say "Isn't that great?" Following some further conversation she could not hear he said "We'll just have to kill him too."

After some further conversation he left the phone booth and leaned against the booth, laughing and talking in a foreign tongue, which she did not understand.

366

On 11/22/63 at Seat Pleasant, Md. File # BA 89-30
 by SA JOHN S. MULHOLLAND
SA RICHARD D. WANGER: nlp Date dictated 11/27/63

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BA 89-30

RDW:nlp

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He then returned to his car and shouted to both of them "You must be nuts or something to be upset, its a big weight off my shoulders."

Mrs. DRUMMOND then asked him "What are you, a communist?" The man got very red faced and appeared to be very angry. He said "No, I'm not a communist, I'm a Nazi. Haven't you ever seen one?" He then got into his car and drove off. She noted the license plate to be a Maryland license # DL 6072.

She described this individual as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Hair:	Gray
Age:	Late 50's
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	185 lbs.
Characteristics:	Small gray goatee and wearing rimmed glasses, tweed coat, shirt, tie and slacks.

She advised she felt she would recognize this individual if she were to see him again.

Date 11/29/63*Julia X Dwyer*

JULIA J. DWYER, 7004 Greig Street, Apartment 27H, Seat Pleasant, Maryland was advised of the identity of RICHARD D. WANGER and JOHN S. MULHOLLAND as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She was further advised of the official nature of this inquiry.

She advised she is 18 years of age and attends Central High School. *B. APPROX 1944*

On this same date, Miss DWYER stated about 3 PM, she and a neighbor, Mrs. NELLIE DRUMMOND went to the phone booth at the Texaco Service Station on George Palmer Highway across the street from their residence. She was standing outside of the phone booth waiting for DRUMMOND to make her call when a small blue foreign car drove up to the phone booth with a white male driving the car.

He said to her "Did you hear the news?" She replied "Yes, wasn't that awful?" The man said "Yeah, that was a shame" and started laughing. He said "I wish I'd have been the one to do it".

As she became frightened by his manner and speech, she got into the phone booth with DRUMMOND. She saw the man looking at a newspaper with a picture of President KENNEDY on the front page and he was laughing loudly.

He then entered another of the phone booths and took a piece of paper from his wallet. He put two nickels in the phone and dialed a number which was apparently written on the piece of paper.

DWYER heard him say "Did you hear the good news?" He then said "You mean you haven't been watching the television or listening to the radio?" The president's dead." He was talking very loudly and was laughing heartily.

368

On 11/22/63 at Seat Pleasant, Maryland File # BA 89-30by SA JOHN S. MULHOLLAND
SA RICHARD D. WANGER: nlpDate dictated 11/27/63

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BA 89-30

RDW:nlp

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He said something which she could not hear and then said "We'll just have to kill him too." Following some further conversation he then said "Goodbye" and then something in a foreign language which she did not understand, and he then hung up. He left the booth and while walking toward his car said to both her and NELLIE DRUMMOND, "You all must be some sort of nuts to let this worry you. That was a great weight off (either our or my) shoulders."

DRUMMOND then said "What are you some kind of a communist or something?" He then shook his fist and got very angry and very red in the face. He said "No I'm a Nazi, haven't you ever seen one before?" He then got into his car and left. She noted the license plate of the car was Maryland #DL 6072.

She described this individual as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	Late 40's
Height:	6'
Hair:	Gray
Characteristics:	Gray goatee and possibly a gray mustache

She recalls seeing him in the shopping center area located at George Palmer Highway and Addison Road, Seat Pleasant, Maryland in the past. She advised she would recognize this individual if she were to see him again.

**

11/4/63

Date

LESTER FREDERICK DOTERRER, 506 72nd Street, Seat Pleasant, Maryland was advised of the identity of RICHARD D. WANGER and ROBERT L. LANPHEAR as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was further advised that he need make no statement, that any statement made could be used against him in a court of law and of his right to consult an attorney.

D.D.B. 91711 Lawrenceville, Pa. D.C.
DOTERRER advised that he is the owner of a 1960 blue Fiat, which bears Maryland license plates DL 6072. He advised he resided at 5824 St. Clair Drive, Marlow Heights until he moved to Seat Pleasant in January 1963.

DOTERRER advised that he "in spirit is a Nazi". He advised he is unhappy in the United States and feels he should live in a country which is friendly to white gentiles. DOTERRER stated that "The Jews run the country," and he is on their black list and unable to obtain and maintain adequate employment to support his family. He advised that he agrees with 98% of the beliefs of George Lincoln Rockwell and considers that one of the great tragedies of history will be that he and Rockwell have been unable to get together. Their area of disagreement is that ROCKWELL feels the American citizens should be pampered in their beliefs of a Divine Creator, while he (DOTERRER) feels that we should depart from these beliefs and should have a government strong enough to take away these beliefs.

DOTERRER advised that he is anti-Jewish, but is not anti-Semitic. Anti-semitism is a creation of the Jewish people who are in reality oriental and not Semite, Arabs being Semite, he stated.

Concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, DOTERRER stated that he was elated at the news, not necessarily because of the death of KENNEDY, but rather because of the end of the KENNEDY administration. He has no animosity towards KENNEDY as a person, he stated, but felt because of the "Jews and other incompetent persons" with whom KENNEDY surrounded himself he should have been impeached.

On 11/23/63 at Seat Pleasant, Md. File # BA 89-30
by SA RICHARD D. WANGER & ROBERT L. LANPHEAR: rlp Date dictated 11/27/63

BA 89-30

FDW:nlp

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DOTTERRER stated he had attempted to obtain a hearing with the PRESIDENT or someone in the administration who would be able to explain to him how his name had gotten on the employment "black list". DOTTERRER explained that following his release from employment at the Naval Gun Factory in 1956, which was due to a reduction in force, he has been unable to gain steady employment of any nature. It is this fact which has caused him to write to governmental agencies concerning his status and in an effort to obtain other employment for the government but he has been unable to gain satisfaction from individuals he has contacted. He has picketed the White House as a matter of personal grievance in connection with this but he has never participated in picketing as part of any group.

DOTTERRER advised that at about 3 PM on Friday, November 22, 1963 he placed a telephone call from one of the phone booths at a Texaco station on George Palmer Highway, Seat Pleasant, Maryland. He stated that he called SETH RYAN, a Captain of the American Nazi Party. DOTTERRER took a paper from his wallet and said he called the number 532-9508 which is the number of a pay phone located in the Nazi Party Barracks in Arlington, Virginia. The call was "a spur of the moment" one and was primarily to advise RYAN that he, (DOTTERRER), was available to be ROCKWELL's Campaign Manager, should ROCKWELL now choose to run for the Presidency. His conversation as near as he could now recall was "Have you heard the news?" To which RYAN replied he had not. "You mean you haven't heard" and when RYAN said he had not, he said "You mean you haven't heard that the PRESIDENT's dead."

RYAN then said "The President probably was not dead but had been shot to the moon." This caused him to laugh even louder than he had been. They then briefly discussed DOTTERRER's offer to manage ROCKWELL's presidential campaign and RYAN said "Sieg Heil" and DOTTERRER responded "Sieg Heil".

DOTTERRER stated he recalls seeing no one in the vicinity of the phone booth while he was making his call and recalled speaking with no one at the booth. He denied making any statement either at that time or at any time that he would have to kill anyone or that he wished he was

BA 89-30

RDW:nlp

the one who had killed PRESIDENT KENNEDY. He stated he could not recall exactly the conversation that he had with RYAN as he was very excited and very elated at the time that he made his call. He expressed the feeling that LYNDON JOHNSON should be given an opportunity to prove himself as President before being subjected to any excessive criticism.

While he is acquainted with GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, DOTERRER stated he is not a member of the American Nazi Party nor is he a member of any other organization. He does not believe in force or violence. He has owned a .38 caliber revolver for the past year because of the numerous crimes of violence in the Washington, D.C. area. He has never fired the gun and keeps it locked in a desk in his home. The only occasion when he has carried the gun was when he was briefly employed as a night watchman on construction sites of Circumferential Highway being built around Washington, D.C.

DOTERRER declined to furnish a signed statement.

The following background and descriptive information was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	LESTER FREDERICK DOTERRER
Birth:	9/7/11, Lawrenceville, Pa. (according to his mother), 9/8/11, Lawrenceville, Pa. (according to birth certificate)
Height:	5'11 1/2"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Hair:	Gray, thinning
Eyes:	Blue
Other identifying characteristics:	gray goatee, thin line mustache
Employment:	unemployed
Military service:	U. S. Army 9/27/45, honorable discharge

1

DL 89-43

RJD/ds

Re: DR. STANLEY L. DRENNAN

The following information reflects the basis for investigation reported on page 3 in the report of SA CHARLES S. HARDING dated December 4, 1963, at Atlanta, Georgia, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA."

AT 89-45
DL 89-43
CSH/jkw

1

JERRY RUSSELL CRADDOCK, graduate student, University of California, Berkeley, California, advised SA MARVIN C. BUCHANAN on November 27, 1963, he contacted one ROBERT BROWN the last week of August, 1963, at Boulder, Colorado. BROWN was described as being anti-Castro, formerly a free-lance correspondent in Cuba and believed to belong to some anti-Castro organization. BROWN stated that, while in California raising funds for anti-Castro activities, a physician or dentist contacted him and told BROWN he was in the process of attempting to recruit an assassin for President KENNEDY. LUCE

On November 28, 1963, Special Agent KENNETH BRIDENSTINE determined that ROBERT KENNETH BROWN, a Captain in the U. S. Army Reserves, was at that time attending Infantry Officers Advanced Associate Course, Fort Benning, Georgia

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

L. E. ~~DUNNING~~
Installation Foreman
Grinnell Company
Glendale, California

The following information was made available by Mr. DUNNING for any value it might be in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY:

Mr. DUNNING advised that his home address is 630 Raleigh, Glendale, California, telephone CI 2-2526. He telephonically advised this Office on November 22, 1963 that he was working for this company at the intersection of 38th and Santa Fe Streets in Vernon, California on November 21, 1963. He said his work necessitated the use of walkie talkies tuned to Channel 10, and while he was using this channel between 2:30 and 3:00 p.m., a Citizen's Band (CB) broke in and two individuals who used call letters which he cannot now recall, talked about celebrating the President's death on the next date. DUNNING stated he recalled no names or call letters. He advised that he was utilizing this set on 227.075 megacycles on Channel 10, and that the above was heard by his assistant, JEROME ~~RUZICKA~~. *CALLIE*

On November 23, 1963, Mr. LAWRENCE ~~GUY~~, Engineer, Federal Communications Commission (FCC), telephonically advised that persons using the CB had to register their transmitters, that if the transmitter runs over 100 milliwatts and operates on the CB, the operator must license the transmitter with the FCC. GUY stated if the transmitter is a "Part 15 Device" which operates on less than 100 milliwatts, this would not necessarily operate on the CB, and no license would be required. This latter type would need a sticker or identification tag stating the transmitter had complied with FCC regulations. *U.S.*

Mr. GUY advised that the normal range for a 5 watt transmitter on the CB would be from five to ten miles, but that the distance varies with the type of set, height of the antenna, and with ionosphere conditions.

DL 89-43/sah

Re: Information from EMILY DUVAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/8/64

1

Miss EMILY DUVAL was interviewed in Room W733, Statler Hotel, 16th and K Street, N. W. Miss DUVAL advised that she presently resides at 247 West 76th Street, New York, New York, where she lives alone. She stated that she was born on May 24, 1907, in the Central Part of France. She came to the United States in 1930 and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1938 through the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York. Miss DUVAL stated that her parents are dead; that she had a brother whose name she would not divulge, who worked with the Nazis in France during World War II. She does not know his present whereabouts and because of his participation with the Nazis, does not desire to hear from him now. Miss DUVAL stated that she had one sister who has been to the United States on several occasions but whom she has not seen since 1947. Miss DUVAL would not furnish the name of this sister, stating that the sister had studied Marxism in France and, therefore, she had disowned her sister. She recalled that on one occasion, when her sister attempted to visit Miss DUVAL in New York, it was necessary to call the police to keep her sister away from Miss DUVAL's home

Miss DUVAL stated that she had come to Washington, D. C. to furnish information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), regarding an underground plot by individuals in New York, who participated in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Miss DUVAL stated that she was unable to report this information to the New York Office of the FBI as one of the Agents in this office was involved in this plot. She stated that she has never contacted the New York Office of the FBI, as she was unable to trust the employees of this office.

Miss DUVAL stated that since the Fall of 1963, she has been conducting investigation in this matter and

On 4/7/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75

by SAs CARL W. BUCHHOLZ & MALVIN LEE WESSEL Date dictated 4/8/64
CWB:mbb

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WFO 89-75

2

that it was necessary to leave New York as the individuals involved were making attempts on her life due to her knowledge of this affair. DUVAL stated that she had been employed as a Practical Nurse for approximately two years by the Peter Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark's Place, New York City, but found it necessary to quit this job approximately a week ago, as individuals employed in the nursing home were involved in the plot to assassinate President KENNEDY.

Miss DUVAL stated that information came to her attention during the Fall of 1963 while she was going to the shopping district on 34th Street, in New York City. She stated that something funny happened to her which she was unable to explain. She stated that she had gathered information from sources which she could not identify that a plot was being formed in the Longchamp (phonetic) Restaurant on 34th Street. About three weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY she had entered the restaurant and selected one of three vacant tables in the cocktail lounge, as she felt that this particular table would "give her something". She stated that she was drinking her second cocktail when three men entered the lounge from the building side, not entering from the street. This group of men sat at an adjoining table to her. She indicated that one of the men was a policeman who had been suspended from the New York Police Force. When questioned as to the identity of the suspended policeman, she did not know his name, but knew that this was true as she had been told by an unknown police officer on the street in New York, to be on the lookout for a suspended police officer. While sitting near these men she overheard statements that they had hired OSWALD to assassinate President KENNEDY and had also hired JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD. Miss DUVAL was unable to identify these three men and does not recall that she has seen them again after the meeting in the restaurant.

Miss DUVAL stated that one ALTA GARCIA FLORES had rented an apartment next to Miss DUVAL at 247 West 76th Street,

N.Y. P. H. A. N. Y.

WFO 89-75

3

New York City, residing there since 1962. She stated that Miss FLORES was involved in the plot to assassinate President KENNEDY as an undercover agent. She stated that Miss FLORES has forged a number of checks drawn on the Central Savings Bank of New York City, 73rd Street and Broadway Branch. She stated that Miss FLORES uses Miss DUVAL's name on these checks and that the checks are used to pay the members of the underground group involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated that Miss FLORES was also involved in the forging of checks to pay the underground people in the espionage case involving MORTON SOBELL. Miss DUVAL stated that about two weeks ago a check in the amount of \$5,000, bearing Miss DUVAL's name had been drawn in the SOBELL case.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
Miss DUVAL stated that an Agent of the FBI Office in New York was stealing material from the files and was sending this material to Puerto Rico. She stated that Mr. GERALD PETERSON, Assistant Superintendent, Peter Cooper Nursing Home, had received a letter from this FBI Agent which had been sent to Mr. PETERSON in Puerto Rico. She stated that the material taken from the files by the FBI Agent was delivered to Puerto Rico by an underground agent RALPH REINER, who is employed in the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital in New York. She stated that REINER is known to her since he is also a part-time employee at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home. When asked to describe the FBI Agent she exhibited a pen sketch which she stated she had made of this individual. The sketch was simply the head of a person with marks for the eyes, nose and mouth and no detail as to features. She stated this FBI Agent was ten feet tall and was well built. She was unable to further describe the agent.

Miss DUVAL stated that on October 14, 1963, she suffered an accident while working at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home. She stated that the accident was caused by agents of the underground who had placed some water on the floor so that she would fall and hit her head on a radiator.

She stated that she fell on this water but was able to twist her body in such a way that her head did not strike the radiator, but in the fall suffered a broken left arm. She stated that this was not a true accident and it was the work of the underground in an effort to dispose of her as she knew too much concerning their activities.

In connection with her broken arm, she was first treated by Dr. SIMON SCHWARZ, who takes care of the employees at the nursing home. She was later referred to a Dr. HORWCH, Telephone GR 3-0334, who referred her to a third doctor whose name she did not know, but who placed her broken arm in a cast. She stated that Dr. SCHWARZ had taken care of her as he was mixed up in the OSWALD Case. She knew that Dr. SCHWARZ was involved in this case as she had heard him speak of Agent JACK being a stupid man who "got himself framed".

Miss DUVAL stated that on December 8, 1963, a Mr. STANDBERG came to see her at the nursing home. She stated that STANDBERG was an undercover agent who worked for "201". Miss DUVAL explained that "201" was the FBI Office in New York. Mr. STANDBERG asked Miss DUVAL about ex-Agent JACK and indicated that Miss DUVAL had been on the payroll of the underground since 1960.

Miss DUVAL also stated that a Mr. KURDY, 18 St. Mark's Place, was an undercover agent. She stated that KURDY came to see her on Thursday and wanted information regarding the underground. When Miss DUVAL was asked as to which Thursday, she did not reply but started talking about another matter. She stated that at the time KURDY came to see her she did not know that he was an undercover agent but found this out later. When asked as to how she found out about KURDY, she stated that sometimes people riding on the bus with her let these names out. She stated that on one occasion while riding on the bus, she overheard two undercover agents stating that they would ask GREEN and KELLY to participate in the plot. She stated that the other individual replied "Kelly green would be good, then we would not have to add a dash of red".

WFO 89-75

5

Miss DUVAL also stated that in 1962 the underground group were planning to take care of former President KENNEDY, while he stayed at the Carlisle Hotel in New York. She stated these people did not like President KENNEDY as he was always riding with JACKIE KENNEDY and did not do anything for the country. Miss DUVAL stated that she thought that Mr. KENNEDY was a nice President.

Miss DUVAL stated that she has conducted this investigation on her own; that she has never been employed in any capacity by the FBI and has never received any payment from the FBI for her services. She stated that in 1961, she had furnished information to the FBI and was supposed to receive two checks, totaling \$1,500 from the FBI, but these checks were stolen and she never received them. Miss DUVAL stated that she has never been examined by a psychiatrist and has never been in a mental hospital as a patient.

WFO 89-75

CWB:mbb

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On June 25, and June 27, 1956, one EMILY DUVAL, 247 West 76th Street, New York, New York, appeared at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) stating that she was employed as a nurse at Doctor's Hospital, New York City.

Miss DUVAL indicated that she had solved the VICTOR RIESEL Acid - Throwing Case. According to Miss DUVAL, the New York Anti-Crime Committee had been putting pressure on RIESEL for quite some time and when he balked, they persuaded RIESEL's girl friend, who resided in Miss DUVAL's apartment building, to purchase some acid which was eventually thrown in RIESEL's face by a tall blond man and another unidentified man, hired by the Anti-Crime Commission. These two unidentified men later attempted to steal Miss DUVAL's brief case and the Anti-Crime Commission has tried to intercept information from Miss DUVAL through tapping her telephone. Miss DUVAL stated that her source of information was a stout individual named LUSTININI (phonetic).

On December 18, 1956, a letter was received by the New York Office, FBI from one EMILY DUVAL. This letter states that on December 6, she followed Mrs. MIRANTI BRANDO and Attorney KLEINMAN into the elevator. Mr. KLEINMAN told Mrs. BRANDO that he was very sorry but had been unable to get in contact with that special person in question even though he had the \$750 ready. He stated that it was too late as the jury had gone and would deliberate before returning to the court. The letter states that after Mr. KLEINMAN had mentioned that EMILY DUVAL was present, Mrs. BRANDO said, "Let me at her". Mr. KLEINMAN had told her to control and restrain herself.

The letter further states that when the defendant came in, as they were stepping out of the elevator, LEO TELVI said in a low voice "I'll get you for that like I did my brother". EMILY DUVAL stated that she was standing in the vestibule next to the-door leading into the court.

WFO 89-75

CWB:mbb

2

By letter dated February 6, 1961, the Office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, forwarded to the New York Office, FBI, an anonymous letter received by the Office of the United States Attorney.

This letter dated February 1, 1961, states that on February 2, 1960, a Miss E. DUVAL, went to the FCC, 641 Washington Avenue, to report on some short wave broadcastings. The man who interviewed her told one of the investigators to put over the wave that he was ordering her deportation. The letter stated that words came over 860 kc, "Stop that woman from leaving the city".

The letter further states that on December 15, 1959, a check for \$500 was sent from Washington, D. C., to Miss E. DUVAL, 247 West 76th Street, and was stolen by an ELY GOTTSCHALK on order of Dr. HAROLD LAWRENCE, who at the time did some office work for the FBI.

On May 16, 1961, Miss EMILY DUVAL, 247 West 76th Street, New York 23, New York, contacted the FBI in Washington, D. C. On this occasion, Miss DUVAL stated that she was born in France and furnished a long rambling dissertation about her previous contact with the FBI both in Washington, D. C., and in New York City. She advised that she had reported information to the FBI, and was informed that she would receive a check for \$500 but had never received the check.

On May 16, 1961, Miss DUVAL stated that she had heard that a Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE HAROLD had received the check for \$500 intended for her. She stated that Dr. HAROLD works for the Medical Center for Cancer at New York City where Miss DUVAL works. She indicated that Dr. HAROLD was guilty of sabotaging a ship which she referred to as the "Constitution" or at least he had it done. She said

WFO 89-75

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the ship burning she referred to occurred on December 19, 1960, in the harbor in New York City. Miss DUVAL further stated she feels that Dr. HAROLD will never let this ship be completed as she heard him make the statement that "It would never sail". He allegedly said this in the Research Lab of the Sloan Kettering Institute. She also accused Dr. HAROLD of plotting the kidnaping of President KENNEDY's daughter but could give no details as to why she felt he plotted the kidnaping.

Miss DUVAL also indicated on this occasion that the memorial hospital where she was employed should be investigated by the FBI as she did not know what they did with excess money.

On October 5 and 9, 1961, one EMILY DUVAL, 247 West 76th Street, New York, New York, contacted the FBI. On these occasions, EMILY DUVAL stated that she had made available to the FBI, information about a sabotage that had taken place on a ship in New York, and that the FBI had promised to pay her \$500 by check. She had never received the check and believed that it was stolen from the United States mail. EMILY DUVAL also indicated that on February 29, 1961, she had furnished information to the FBI and had been promised a \$1,000 check for this information. She indicated that she had been on the FBI Payroll from December, 1959, to May, 1961.

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

DOUGLAS EASON

On November 22, 1963, a Mrs. CHARLES RACOOSIN, 3745 North Valencia Street, San Bernardino, California, related that she had received a telephone call at approximately 4:00 p.m. from an individual who was extremely intoxicated. This person said that he was an FBI Agent, and that Mrs. RACOOSIN's husband, CHARLES, owner of Jeanette's Sportswear, 1199 North E Street, San Bernardino, California, is not involved in the President's death, but that two buyers who came to this store last week end may be involved. This individual stated he was attempting to obtain a description of one of these individuals. His speech was very incoherent, and he stated he would attempt to contact CHARLES RACOOSIN via telephone at 7:00 p.m., November 22, 1963. Mrs. RACOOSIN stated the individual made no threats, appeared to be extremely sorry for the assassination of the President. She informed she had advised the San Bernardino, California Police Department of the above.

Mrs. RACOOSIN and her husband, CHARLES, were interviewed by Agents of the FBI Office, at San Bernardino, California, and it was subsequently determined that the unknown individual making the call was DOUGLAS EASON, husband of a saleslady employed by RACOOSIN.

DOUGLAS EASON, upon interview, advised he was a former Riverside, California Police Department officer, and admitted being an alcoholic and being overwhelmed by personal problems concerning his wife and the President's assassination. He stated he had no knowledge of persons involved in the assassination, and does not recall stating he was an FBI Agent. *CALL?*

DL 89-43

Re: MRS. LORENA E. EDWARDS

The following information supplements investigation set forth on pages 1-5 in the report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER dated December 9, 1963, at Charlotte, North Carolina, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963; KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER;" and, on pages 77 and 78 in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

DL 89-43

RE: MRS. LORENA E. EDWARDS

MRS. MILTON EDWARDS

Mrs. LORENA E. EDWARDS, residing in Apartment Number 3, 2038 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was interviewed by SA F. B. GARVEY on April 3, 1942, for the purpose of obtaining additional details relative to a communication sent by her to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT under date of January 26, 1942, which was referred to the Bureau and is set out as follows:

"2038 18th Street, N. W., Apt. #3
Washington, D. C.
Jan. 26, 1942

"Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
The White House
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Madam:

"I am a resident of the State of South Carolina and have been a government worker for fourteen years.

"I have an urgent matter that perhaps should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I dare not try to reach the bosses or heads of my division because I will be ask__ too many questions by the employees in general of your race and mine. I would not like to have my job jeopardized as I had hoped to reach associate Justice BYRNES in the near future and secure his aid in being transferred to do this type of work without suspicion. The information might be of vital importance to the Defense Program there for I would like the right authorities to have the facts without delay. I have noticed the incident twice and I of all persons would be the least to notice things. I am an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"I will contact whom ever you say. I will be free to call or be called upon from 9 A. M. - 2 P. M. any day.

"Respectfully yours,

"(Mrs.) LORENA E. EDWARDS"

Upon interview, Mrs. EDWARDS stated that she is employed as an Examiner in the Surface Department, Flat Bed Section of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U.S. Treasury Department; that her husband, MILTON EDWARDS, is employed in the War Department. She advised that, sometime before Thanksgiving when she was a passenger in an elevator in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, two men entered the elevator and spoke of a new elevator being constructed in the Bureau building. Mrs. EDWARDS stated that the conversation of the men aroused her suspicions, particularly when one of the men said, "I have seen this guy talking to the man working on the building behind the Monument. We have had trouble on almost every job we go on, and I don't want anything to happen to this job. That man will bear watching."

Mrs. EDWARDS advised that she believed the building that was referred to was the War Department building. The reason for her placing this interpretation being that, a short time after hearing the above-quoted conversation, a fire occurred in the War Department Building, and she surmised that there might be some connection between the two.

Another incident which this informant believed significant with regard to the War Department fire was the fact that a Mrs. TRUSHEIN (phonetic), who works in the vault of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and whose husband is a German, appeared to be very interested in the new elevator being constructed in the Bureau. On one occasion, she asked one of the pressmen in the building, an Italian named VINCIPROVA (phonetic) - commonly referred to as VINCINI, when he thought the elevator would be completed. To this, according to Mrs. EDWARDS, VINCIPROVA replied, "I don't know, but I hope it will be a good job." Mrs. EDWARDS indicated that it was her opinion that this might be construed as, possibly, an effort to sabotage the United States war effort.

Mrs. EDWARDS was then asked to what she referred in her letter to Mrs. ROOSEVELT by hoping "to reach Associate Justice BYRNES in the near future and secure his aid in being transferred to do this type of work without suspicion," etc. She stated that she wanted to be transferred to the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department where she would be of more assistance in getting National Defense information among the white workers, and that she could do this more easily than in a section composed of Negroes, because of her ability to get along well with those in the better classes, as well as those in the lower classes.

Further interrogation as to the specific type of information she hoped to obtain and of the value of this information to the war effort failed to elicit answers indicating grounds for further inquiry.

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OM 89-20
DL 89-43
GDW:sac:eah

Re: Information from Mrs. H. F. ELLIOTT

On November 24, 1963, the FBI, Washington, D. C., advised that by telegram dated 2:36 PM, November 24, 1963, Mrs. H. F. ELLIOTT, 318 North Kenyon, Ottumwa, Iowa, advised, "I am available at all times and have information about or near the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Contact me by wire or call me at Murray 4-8454."

*3. APPROX
1890*
Mrs. H. F. ELLIOTT, also known as LUCILLE ELLIOTT, 318 North Kenyon, Ottumwa, Iowa, identified herself to SA ROSSITER C. MULLANEY, on November 24, 1963, as "MADAME LUCILLE," a seventy-three-year-old former circus and carnival spiritualist. She said her sources of information in regard to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY were visions which had come to her.

She stated her communication with the dead has revealed a gang of men, operating from "a little hut in the woods" in an unknown place, were responsible for the assassination.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: Mrs. JOHN ERICKSON

391

JEF:vmc

DA 89-43

NY 89-75

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Thomas P. Lynch and John E. Foley at Rye, New York:

EDWARD ROZMUS, 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, was interviewed on April 12, 1964, at his home and advised that he telephoned the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C. on April 12, 1964, to report a conversation he overheard at 5:25 p.m. on April 12, 1964, between an individual who owns a bait shop at 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, whose name he does not know, and the wife of the family who moved into the apartment upstairs over his a month ago, whose name he also did not know.

ROZMUS said that he had overheard the woman mention to the owner of the bait shop that she was from Texas and that she saw everything concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. ROZMUS stated that the individuals who moved into the apartment over his were unsociable and acted suspicious. ROZMUS said that he had no reason for this observation and stated, "I hate those people from Texas". ROZMUS said that he was an admirer of President KENNEDY and would vote for him.

ROZMUS pointed out a station wagon which was parked outside 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, and said that this car was owned by the people from Texas and that the car had a Texas license.

During the course of the interview, ROZMUS rambled and at times was incoherent. ROZMUS admitted that he was a heavy drinker and said that on April 12, 1964, he had several drinks. ROZMUS stated that he was prompted to report the conversation he overheard since he was a veteran of World War II and had great respect and admiration for President KENNEDY.

ROZMUS advised that he is a plumber employed by M. C. BERG, 109 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, New York, and that he formerly owned a bait shop located at 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, five years ago.

DA 89-43
NY 89-75

Observation of the station wagon referred to by ROZMUS revealed it to be a Studebaker station wagon, color blue, bearing California license 1QB879, and was parked outside 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York.

Mrs. JOHN ERICKSON, 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, advised on April 12, 1964, that her maiden name was NATALIE RICCI and that she is a native New Yorker. She stated that her husband, who is an itinerant house painter, and three children formerly resided at 9209 Manchester Street, Houston, Texas, until early December, 1963, when they moved to 1012 Temple Avenue, Long Beach, California. She said that because of illness in the family she and her family moved back to New York on February 4, 1964, and rented the upstairs apartment at 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York.

Mrs. ERICKSON advised that she and her family were in Houston, Texas on November 22, 1963, at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and did not witness the assassination. Mrs. ERICKSON said that she has undoubtedly mentioned to several people that she was in Texas at the time of the assassination, but that she has never made the statement that she had actually witnessed the assassination.

She stated that she had no information relative to the assassination of the late President and does not know any of the individuals mentioned in the newspapers, specifically, LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. She said that her only knowledge of the assassination was from reading the accounts in the newspapers and viewing television broadcasts.

Mrs. ERICKSON stated that her husband is the owner of the blue Studebaker station wagon bearing California license 1QB 879, which was parked outside their apartment house.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: RALPH EDMUND ERNSTSEN, JR.

The following information sets forth basis for investigation reported on pages 51-56 of report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated December 2, 1963, at Minneapolis, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

On November 26, 1963, CLEVE~~X~~COLE, 830 West Anderson,
Knoxville, Tennessee, telephonically contacted the Knoxville
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. COLE stated he
wished to furnish information which might have some bearing on
the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 6, 1964

CLEVE COLE was interviewed at his residence, 830 West Anderson. COLE advised he was arrested July 10, 1963 at Knoxville, Tennessee and placed in the same cell with RALPH EDMUND ERNSTSEN. COLE stated that he spent three days in the same cell with ERNSTSEN and during this period ERNSTSEN made a number of statements concerning his alleged connections with gangsters and hoodlums throughout the United States.

COLE stated that on one occasion ERNSTSEN claimed he was employed as an accountant for "Investors Diversified" and said that at a board meeting of this concern an official of the concern stated he wanted President KENNEDY killed. ERNSTSEN further alleged that JAMES HOFFA, a board member of "Investors Diversified" and president of the Teamsters Union, vetoed this idea. COLE stated ERNSTSEN did not identify this individual who allegedly stated he wanted President KENNEDY killed. U.S.

COLE further advised that ERNSTSEN stated this sort of thing happened frequently on orders of the unnamed official of "Investors Diversified" whom ERNSTSEN said lives in New York City. COLE advised ERNSTSEN told him the executioners were selected from ten or twelve men throughout the United States who had undergone a special type of brain surgery.

COLE advised that ERNSTSEN claimed to be a businessman with extensive holdings in the Chicago, Illinois area. COLE advised that because of wild statements and claims made by ERNSTSEN he, COLE, formed the opinion ERNSTSEN is a pathological liar and is possibly mentally disturbed.

On 11/26/63 at Knoxville, Tennessee File # 396 DL 89-43 KX 89-27
by Special Agent JOE H. ROBERTS /paw Date dictated 4/3/64

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.

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

Files of the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that on November 15, 1963, RALPH EDMUND ERNSTSEN entered a plea of guilty in United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, to a charge of interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

RICARDO ESCANDON

On November 22, 1963, JERRY PEER, Police Officer, Hawthorne, California, telephonically advised SA JAMES H. MC DANIEL that on November 22, 1963 he was at 8930 Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 109, talking to a Dr. JOHN FRALEIGH, a radiologist. He advised that Dr. FRALEIGH informed him that he had been at the Mission Hospital four or five days ago when a delivery man, whom he knows to be a Cuban refugee, made the statement that a \$1,000,000 reward had been offered to the person who would assassinate President KENNEDY.

On November 23, 1963, Dr. JOHN FRALEIGH, 7004 Arizona, Los Angeles, California, Telephone No. 645-1509, who has offices at Suite 109, 8930 Sepulveda, Los Angeles, advised SA L. HOYT MC GUIRE that on November 22, 1963 he was at the Mission Hospital, 3111 East Florence, Huntington Park, California. Dr. FRALEIGH stated that he is a radiologist and that he was at work at about 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Mission Hospital, when an individual came into the laboratory and asked to see CARLOS COSTA, a technician.

Dr. FRALEIGH stated that he told this individual, whom he knew to be a Cuban refugee, that COSTA was not available. He said the Cuban refugee has the nickname "RICKIE". Dr. FRALEIGH said that RICKIE then wanted to know if ERNESTO was in. Dr. FRALEIGH said that apparently ERNESTO GUTIERREZ was not available and then RICKIE said, "Did you hear they caught the guy"? Dr. FRALEIGH said he indicated to RICKIE that he hadn't heard this and he inquired of RICKIE who he was. He said that RICKIE then said that he was a White Russian.

Dr. FRALEIGH said that RICKIE went on to state to the effect, "They had offered a million dollars to whoever would shoot the President". Dr. FRALEIGH said he inquired of RICKIE as to who had made this offer and RICKIE replied, "the communists". Dr. FRALEIGH said that he then asked RICKIE if he meant the Russians to which

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

2

RICKIE said, "No, the Cuban Communists - CASTRO". Dr. FRALEIGH said that RICKIE indicated that he was going to talk to CARLOS and see how he felt.

Dr. FRALEIGH advised that when RICKIE came into the laboratory he seemed quite excited and although he speaks little English appears to be very intelligent and well read. He stated that RICKIE delivers biologicals to the Mission Hospital and that he has seen him off and on at the hospital for about the past year. He said that RICKIE works for a company known as Bio-Tech, which company has Telephone No. WE 3-5941.

Dr. FRALEIGH said that he was certain RICKIE was anti-Castro and it was his opinion that RICKIE was making the comment about the million dollar reward as the result of something he had probably read in the newspaper. He stated that he seemed to recall that a couple of months ago he read something to the effect that CASTRO or the Cuban communists had offered a million dollars for the assassination of the President.

SAs ROBERT H. KARL and WILLIAM J. MC CAULEY ascertained at Bio-Technics Labs., Inc., 1133 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, that "RICKIE" is RICARDO ESCANDON, 172 South Commonwealth Avenue, Los Angeles, Telephone No. 387-0150.

On November 23, 1963, Mr. RICARDO ESCANDON was interviewed at his residence address by SAs KARL and MC CAULEY and furnished the following information:

ESCANDON came to the United States in 1956 from Cuba. He initially regarded FIDEL CASTRO as a "Liberator" and heroic figure, but rapidly became disillusioned and finally disgusted with CASTRO's words and deeds. ESCANDON has no sympathy for the communist's cause and has suffered many hardships since CASTRO's communistic rule. This included the death of his mother in Cuba and the loss of properties and possessions there.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

3

ESCANDON, in the course of his normal duties at work, entered the Mission Hospital, Huntington Park, California about 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., yesterday. ESCANDON talked to a doctor there in an attempt to locate CARLOS COSTA, a technician. Since CARLOS was not available, he asked if ERNESTO GUTIERREZ was available, to which he received the same reply.

According to ESCANDON, he was thoroughly shocked and saddened to learn of the President's death earlier in the day and he merely wanted to discuss the tragedy with his friends. He had no personal knowledge of the assassination and was aware of the incident only through the media of television and newspapers. He had inferred from what he observed that any person performing such a deed must be strongly motivated. ESCANDON noting that the suspect was a young man who had associated with communists and had membership in some Cuban organization, concluded that possibly the man had been offered or promised "a million dollars" by CASTRO's communists.

ESCANDON, who expresses himself poorly in English, made some comment regarding his own opinion only to the doctor and apparently was misunderstood by the doctor. ESCANDON's explanation was rendered in Spanish primarily and interpreted by SA KARL.

DL 89-43

RE: ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO

401

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/6/64

1

DOUGLAS W. ALEXANDER, Detachment Commander, Office of Special Investigations, Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation with an envelope and letter received at that base. The envelope is directed to "Dallas Texas Muder City, U. S. - ? Dyess AFB.," postmarked December 15, 1963, at Paramus, New Jersey. The letter is quoted, as follows:

"I have evidence

"We, as parents of Robert A. Fazio are ashamed that he is in the 'Air Force' Lackland - Abilene_ Where are you going to send him next.

"Home

"for 'Christmas'

"And may I add Not Dead - 'Please alive.'

"No More Blood "

Mr. ALEXANDER advised that the foregoing letter was delivered to the Dyess Air Force Base on December 17, 1963, and directed to the office of Colonel WALTER C. STEWART, JR., Base Commander, Dyess Air Force Base, who referred it to the Office of Special Investigations.

Mr. ALEXANDER advised that ROBERT A. FAZIO, mentioned in the above letter, is identical with ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO, AF 12 683-465, Airman 3/C, assigned to the 96th Combat Defense Squadron as of September 11, 1963. His duty assignment at the base is Air Patrolman, Combat Defense Force.

ROBERT FAZIO

HERBERT PLACE

The following description of FAZIO was made available:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	12/27/45, New York City <i>N.Y.</i>
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	154 lbs.
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown

TEXAS

On 12/18/63 at Abilene, Texas 402 File # 89-43
 by SA COLEMAN MABRAY Date dictated 3/5/64

DL 89-43

2

Residence address: 303 Herbert Place, Paramus,
N. J.
Marital status: Single
Father: ~~MRS. FRANK ALBERT FAZIO~~, 303
Herbert Place, Paramus, N. J.
Mother: ~~GLADYS ANNA FAZIO nee Mularz~~
~~303 Herbert Place, Paramus, N.Y.~~
Military service: ~~N. J.~~ Entered U. S. Air Force, ~~R. APPENDIX 1917~~
7/1/63; assigned Lackland
Air Force Base for short time,
then sent to Dyess Air Force
Base, 9/11/63

Mr. ALEXANDER advised that FAZIO's military personnel file at Dyess Air Force Base contains no derogatory information concerning him and the file reflects his parents were born in the United States. He stated that FAZIO did not see the above letter and has no knowledge concerning it.

1
NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

HOYLE: | The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND F.

On December 30, 1963, JOHN DE MAURO, Records Officer, Paramus, New Jersey, Police Department, advised records of that department reflect that on July 31, 1956, GLADYS FAZIO, age 39, 303 Herbert Place, Paramus, New Jersey, attempted suicide by self-administered overdose of sleeping pills. She was committed to Bergen Pines Hospital. Investigation at this time indicated Mrs. FAZIO had suicidal tendencies.

Records of the Paramus, New Jersey, Police Department further reflect that on July 21, 1963, Mrs. GLADYS FAZIO, 303 Herbert Place, Paramus, New Jersey, notified the police that she had killed her son. Subsequent investigation indicated there was no basis, in fact, for this statement. Investigation further reflected that a Mrs. JOHN A. HURLEY, 15 Elbert Court, Ramsey, New Jersey, was Mrs. FAZIO's sponsor in Alcoholics Anonymous, and she had also received a phone call from Mrs. FAZIO on that date reflecting Mrs. FAZIO had killed her son.

Dr. F. J. SCHBERG, 263 Anderson Street, Hackensack, New Jersey, who examined Mrs. FAZIO, advised she had been a patient in the Psychiatric Division at Bergen Pines Hospital on at least one occasion and was a patient at the New Jersey State Mental Hospital, Greystone Park, New Jersey.

It was ascertained at this time that Mrs. FAZIO was separated from her husband, FRANK FAZIO, who is presently residing at an unknown address in New York, New York, and that her son, FRANK, Jr., age 21, had left home and was residing in Saddle Brook, New Jersey. ROBERT FAZIO, an older son, was serving in the United States Air Force.

Mrs. JOHN A. HURLEY, 15 Elbert Court, Ramsey, New Jersey, advised on December 30, 1963, she was Mrs. GLADYS FAZIO's sponsor in Alcoholics Anonymous. She commented that Mrs. FAZIO's problem is mental as well as alcoholic and that she was "most erratic." She stated she has never been able to determine where Mrs. FAZIO's husband, FRANK, lives, and she has no idea of his current whereabouts, in view of the fact he and Mrs. FAZIO are separated. She suggested their daughter, Mrs. SUSAN LO PICCOLO, 111 Ridgewood Road, Washington Township, New Jersey, be contacted concerning the whereabouts of her father, FRANK FAZIO.

WEEK 44270
Mrs. SUSAN LO PICCOLO advised on December 30, 1963, that her mother, GLADYS FAZIO, 303 Herbert Place, Paramus, New

2

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

Jersey, is an alcoholic and that she is not responsible for anything she may do. She added that her father, FRANK FAZIO, is not living at home but that he could be contacted at his place of employment in New York City by telephoning Underhill 3-9651 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

On December 31, 1963, FRANK ALBERT FAZIO was contacted telephonically at his place of employment. He stated that he is separated from his wife, GLADYS ANNA FAZIO, 303 Herbert Place, Paramus, New Jersey, and that he currently resides at 1658 Castle Hill Road, Bronx, New York. He commented that his son, ROBERT ALBERT FAZIO, is an airman stationed at Dyess Air Force Base in Texas. Mr. FAZIO further advised that he did not send any letters to Texas during December, 1963, from Paramus, New Jersey, and that it was probably his wife. He said that she is an alcoholic and that "with her anything is possible." He commented that no matter what happens that comes to her attention, she is quick to attach the blame to the first person who comes to mind. He added that it was ludicrous to assume that she had evidence of any kind in view of the fact that she is a veritable recluse. He added that in view of her mental condition which he did not explain, that she was not responsible for her actions.

BA 89-30

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Re: Federal Liquidators, Incorporated,
Allegations of Richard George Bair,
Baltimore, Maryland

1701 REINOLD GREEN

J.W.D.
P.A.
C.H.L.F.
D.C.

On January 7, 1964 Mr. JOHN C. NEELY, Chief Investigator, Fraud Section, Violations Branch, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland, made available a copy of a letter which he had received from R. G. BAIR who gave his return address as YMCA, Washington, D.C. The letter was dated December 23, 1963, and postmarked at 11:00 P.M. on December 25, 1963, Washington, D.C. It included the statement "The late President was killed by the same organization, Federal Liquidators, Inc., 307 account Bank of America, Los Angeles, California". Mr. NEELY stated he was also furnishing a copy of this letter to Secret Service.

Mr. NEELY stated that BAIR had first come to his attention in May, 1963, when he had visited his office at the Social Security Administration and protested against a claim which he said his wife had filed for Social Security Benefits on the basis of BAIR's mental handicap. At that time he had displayed two pocketsful of pills in bottles which he claimed his wife was using to poison him or to put him asleep while she went out and sold her services to men on the street as a prostitute. He also claimed in illogical ravings that the AMA doctors were involved in the conspiracy to kill him. He did not mention the full name of the organization indicated by the initials AMA. BAIR mentioned that his wife thought him to be crazy and had him committed to a mental institution, that he had left the institution but she had brought him back.

On the occasion in May he did not mention anything about an organization allegedly called Federal Liquidators, Incorporated.

Mr. NEELY stated that it was apparent that BAIR was mentally incompetent and had no basis for his wild claims. BAIR had stopped at the Social Security Administration on one occasion since, when Mr. NEELY was not there. He had followed this visit with the letter addressed to Mr. NEELY in which he again made non-specific references to alleged acts against him by his wife and doctors.

BS 89-30

JSR:mer

2

On November 7, 1962, a letter was addressed to the Baltimore Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, by one R. G. BAIR, 4706 Belwood Green, Baltimore 27, Maryland. BAIR referred to a previous letter of his dated November 26, 1961, alleging income tax violation which had been referred to Internal Revenue Service, Baltimore, Maryland. He mentioned that he had been drugged by his wife and received into the University Hospital on January 21, 1962. He also mentioned correspondence with Social Security Administration concerning accounts 233-20-1580-HC and 233-20-1589-HA. He stated that he also had sent information to Secret Service. He enclosed carbon copies of twenty-four letters dated from October 22, 1962 to November 7, 1962. The letters were addressed to Internal Revenue Service, Parkersburg, West Virginia, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, Editor of Washington Post, various doctors, a minister and others. These letters contained allegations that BAIR's wife in conspiracy with doctors and lawyers had drugged BAIR inducing him to have a heart attack in June, 1960. They contained no indication of any violations within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On May 24, 1963, RICHARD G. BAIR, 4706 Belwood Green, Baltimore, Maryland, appeared at the Baltimore Office and claimed that his wife MARGERY C. BAIR, who worked at the Women's Reformatory, Jessup, Maryland, was in conspiracy with doctors of University Hospital in drugging him. He stated he had been in two mental institutions.

In a letter postmarked at Rainelle, West Virginia, on June 22, 1963, R. G. BAIR again referred to having taken drugs which he felt were injuring his health. He mentioned having been committed to Spring Grove and to having left an institution at Sykesville, Maryland, on May 31, 1963. He referred to this latter instance as a flight to avoid prosecution on two counts.

Miss A. LEE WRIGHT, Librarian, Spring Grove State Hospital, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland, advised SA ROTZ on January 7, 1964 that RICHARD G. BAIR, 4706 Belwood Green, Baltimore 27, Maryland, had been admitted to Spring Grove State Hospital on March 22, 1962 on certificates of two physicians of University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland,

BA 89-30

JSR:mer

3

where he had been a patient since January 21, 1962, in the Psychiatric Institute. He was accompanied to Spring Grove by Baltimore City Police. He was not too willing to come but felt he should be transferred to the Veterans Administration Hospital.

BAIR had been born June 24, 1918, in Rainelle, West Virginia, had received one year of college education, a course in accounting and part of a course in engineering. He had served in the United States Army from August 4, 1944 to May 4, 1946, and had serial numbers 35781770 and C-21696937. He was married on November 24, 1943, to MARGIE JONES who was twenty years old at the time. He had three children, a daughter age seventeen and sons aged ten and seven. His occupation was that of auditor, accountant and civil engineer. In June, 1960, he had spent twenty-one days in St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland with a heart attack which he now claimed had been caused by his wife MARGIE putting Doriden in his coffee.

At the time of his admission BAIR was diagnosed as being preoccupied with paranoid delusional ideas, schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type.

On April 13, 1962 BAIR told his wife he would cut his throat if she did not take him out of Spring Grove Hospital. On May 23, 1962, BAIR's wife visited the hospital, and both he and she requested that he be released. It was explained to them that he needed continued psychiatric treatment but they both were insistent on his release. Since the patient was not overtly psychotic at that time and not considered a danger to himself or others, he was released. Final diagnosis of BAIR was that of schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type.

BAIR was described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	June 24, 1918
Place of Birth:	Rainelle, West Virginia
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	171 pounds
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Brown

BA 89-30
JSR: mer
4

Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Ruddy
Teeth: Partial plate
Glasses: Worn for reading only
Wife: Mrs. MARGIE BAIR
4706 Belwood Green
Baltimore 27, Maryland
Brother: LOUIS BAIR
3912 Velma Avenue
El Monte, California

On January 4, 1964, Miss LOUISE PRUETT, Statistical Division, Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, advised SA ROTZ that RICHARD GEORGE BAIR, 4706 Bellwood Green, Baltimore 27, Maryland, had been committed to that hospital on November 9, 1962 on order of Magistrate ALBERT W. STYLES, Baltimore County, Towson, Maryland. BAIR had been brought before Magistrate STYLES on a charge of assault on October 20, 1962 on MARGIE BAIR. Upon his admission his condition was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type. BAIR had made the statement that he beat up his wife because she wanted to make it appear he had a heart attack. BAIR said he had a gun pointed against his wife for several hours to make her tell the truth and that he would have killed her and himself. He claimed that drugs had been given to him by his wife who had received these from four doctors who had in turn been paid to do this by his employer. BAIR said the object was to destroy his memory because they wanted all the detailed figures he knew in accounting and engineering out of his head. He added that they had succeeded in part because he felt like there were thousands of red hot needles in his head. Twice in February, 1963, BAIR ran away from the hospital but on February 18, 1963, he had called his wife from the Trailways Bus Station in Washington, D.C. saying that he was going to take pills to commit suicide. On February 21, BAIR's wife went to the Salvation Army Home for Men, Washington, D.C., picked up BAIR and brought him back to Springfield State Hospital. On March 6, 1963, BAIR was diagnosed to have uncontrolled diabetes.

On May 31, 1963, BAIR eloped from Springfield State Hospital. On October 22, 1963, BAIR's wife advised the hospital that she had not seen BAIR since he left the hospital but that he had called her many times from Pennsylvania.

BA 89-30

JSR:mer

5

West Virginia, California, Indiana and other places telling her that people were threatening him. Since BAIR had not returned within the specified ninety-day period, he was placed on discharge status by Springfield State Hospital. His diagnosis was that he is not mentally competent.

The following is the text of the letter mailed by BAIR to JOHN C. NEELY on December 25, 1963:

"Searching for piece of Mine
December 23, 1963

"Mr. JOHN M. NEELEY
Chief of Investigation of Fraud
Whores Benevolent Fund
Social Security Blvd.
Baltimore, Maryland

"Dear Sir:

"I was in your office early in May trying to give you a clean cut fraud case. After talking to me for a few minutes you left the room to see or make a call to find out if I was under the AMA murder route or planned parenthoods grip.

"Since that time I secured employment and have earned nearly \$3,000.00 as the social reports are going to support. But I doubt if the Gov't does anything about it so I have to upon the basis that the Gov't and I went into agreement in 1937 about setting money up in trust for my old age. Yes the laws are so written that it covers a mans wife and children which is a good thing. But it wasn't intended to cover a bunch of whores. As a certain group in our society has turned it into. Now man has a right to change his marriage status and lay claim to his sons because he does not wish to live with a big time whore who is a play thing for a group of wealthy people and their sons, and in spite of a group of murdering doctors who tried to kill me off. I have now been a cornary case, a dibetic case, maybe a veneral disease case and maybe a leprosy case according to the A.M.A. and I have proved every dam one a liar. I know one thing I was drugged and my emotions were destroyed which has caused a hell of a lot of headaches for some people. What happens to a lawyer where he misshandles a trust. He is convicted,

BA 89-30

JSR:mer

6

"so the whores benevolent fund or releif can be accused of doing the same thing. I don't think any other man realized or tried to test this before the supreme court. But it should be made a example for the future because the pimps, whores and whore mongers are becoming to theck accross the country. What a system this country as developed. Murder excused by a doctor signature an a death certificate. Heart failure, over dosage of insulin, nicotinic acid, philicarpate, paretrate, sugrell. Gee medical science is brilliant. It has done some wonderful things in saving lives and it has done some evil things in putting men into mental institutions and prisons. Medical science is supposed to save lives, instead of taking them and performing abortions and dispensing of drugs to wives to use on the husband and sons to put them to sleep so they can sneak out at 1:30 at night to whore all night. Mr. NEELY have you ever been up driving in a city at 4:30 to 6:00 AM and watch the whores return to their homes by the two's, I have in different cities across this country. I went further than that I got their names and the client they were servicing. Boy is a lot of husbands and wives in for a jolt.

"Where does it stop, who stops it as the city police are in on it up to their ears. The state of Maryland is running a call girl service and abortion racket out of its womans reformatory at Jessup, Maryland. I was handed a rough time because I wouldn't change my mind and accept such a thing. Yes I know its been going on since the beginning of time but it isn't what God wanted. A system that is contrary to the ten comandments breaking each and every one. Planned Parenthood It is called. The catholics don't like it yet their men demand the service as well as bther types of religion. The Late President was killed by the same organization, Federal Liquidators, Inc. 307 account Bank of America, Los Angles, California. This account is in every one of their Banks, all syndicated crime. Maybe all of it can be brought out into the open, what a scandal, the worse this country has had in fifty years.

"I remain yours sincerely,

"R. G. BAIR"

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NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
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RE FURMAN MICHAEL FINNEY; JAMES MARTINDALE

On January 18, 1964, FURMAN MICHAEL FINNEY, 229 Academy Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, advised SA JOHN A. DE AMICIS that he was in Bordentown Reformatory, Bordentown, New Jersey, from November 8, 1962, to January 10, 1964, having number 25592, and while there was friendly with JAMES MARTINDALE.

He furnished the following information which he received from MARTINDALE:

MARTINDALE told FINNEY one week before President KENNEDY was assassinated that President KENNEDY was going to be shot and subsequently that there have been five attempts on President JOHNSON's life and there would be more.

MARTINDALE is a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) and obtains his information from VIRGINIA HILL, 325 Braey Street, East Haven, Connecticut, who writes to him as his sister.

During May, 1964 or May, 1965, the CP is going to blow up Bordentown Reformatory to cause a disturbance while they attack Fort Dix and Mc Guire Air Force Base, New Jersey, to obtain weapons. MARTINDALE will lead this attack. Prior to this move, however, MARTINDALE, FINNEY and others are to stage three phony holdups to obtain money for the CP. The victims of the holdups want to use this method to pass funds to the CP.

After the holdups and attack on the above-mentioned installations, those involved will escape to Israel or Switzerland on a boat MARTINDALE has in Connecticut. There are bunkers on property owned by MARTINDALE's family in Connecticut which already contain weapons and ammunition.

On October 21, 1963, MARTINDALE was interviewed along with fellow inmates of the Bordentown Reformatory, GLEN E. BRUCE and JOHN W. GOUDSWARD, by SA NORMAN A. HENDRICKS. These individuals allegedly had information vital to the safety of the United States Government. At this time MARTINDALE

2

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:man

told of a cache of weapons and ammunition located in old decayed Revolutionary bunkers which he had discovered when he was a boy during 1955 in East Haven, Connecticut. He also told about his father, now deceased, and uncle being members of a group in East Haven referred to as "Socialist Workers."

The bunkers were subsequently searched and no truth was found in MARTINDALE's allegations.

On October 30, 1963, GRACE MC SHERRY, 1974 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut, the grandmother of MARTINDALE; Mrs. THOMAS WALSH, Lone Pine Trail, Guilford, Connecticut, the aunt of MARTINDALE, and THOMAS J. WALSH, the uncle of MARTINDALE by marriage, advised SAs ROBERT A. MOFFATT and W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., that members of the family consider MARTINDALE completely unreliable and untrustworthy in every respect. They added that members of the family will not allow him to visit them in view of his bad reputation and because he is considered to be more or less a kleptomaniac. *C. R. L.*

Mr. WALSH said in addition, that although MARTINDALE grew up in the New Haven, Connecticut, area, no information had ever come to his attention indicating that MARTINDALE had ever located a cache of guns during the mid or late 1950s. He described MARTINDALE as psychotic, and one who had caused a great deal of embarrassment to the family in the past due to the fact that he had been frequently involved in trouble with law enforcement agencies. He added that personally he would not be inclined to take anything MARTINDALE said seriously.

On January 21, 1964, Doctor SAMUEL B. HESSELMAN, Neuro-Psychiatrist, New Jersey Reformatory, Bordentown, New Jersey, advised SA DANIEL E. BRANDT that he had examined FURMAN MICHAEL FINNEY on a number of occasions while FINNEY was confined in the reformatory. He said FINNEY was discharged from the U.S. Navy on February 23, 1956, as being "unfit for service" and his condition was diagnosed as "schizophrenic reaction simple type." HESSELMAN said FINNEY was received at Bordentown on March 24, 1961, and through tests it was determined that he was of average mentality but had a convulsive disorder which he described as "chronic brain

3

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RHH:man
1

syndrome associated with convulsive disorder epilepsy grand mal" and described his personality trait disturbance as a "passive aggressive personality."

He states JAMES MARTINDALE has a superior mental level and was a "sophisticated manipulator" who was emotionally disturbed but was not psychotic. He said MARTINDALE used his superior mental level to tell fanciful stories to impress his fellow inmates who were of a lower mental level.

JAMES MARTINDALE advised SA BRANDT on January 21, 1964, that he and FINNEY were in close daily contact for a six-month period prior to FINNEY's release. He denied all knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY other than what he saw on television after the assassination took place and denied telling anyone that the assassination was going to take place. MARTINDALE said there were many rumors in the reformatory after the assassination to the effect that there would be future attempts on President JOHNSON's life and recalled talking to FINNEY about the elaborate security precaution taken when President JOHNSON visited the United Nations in New York.

MARTINDALE admitted telling FINNEY about the alleged discovery of a cache of weapons in East Haven, Connecticut, but denied being a member of the CP and denied the rest of the story.

LA 89-75
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LILLIAN FISHER

2-11-1963

On November 27, 1963, the Dallas Office of the FBI advised that that office had received a telegram on that date from Redondo Beach, California, signed LILLIAN FISHER, 713 North Lucia. The telegram stated, "I am convinced the murderer of our President is still at large. My hope is that you will continue the search for him".

LILLIAN FISHER, age about 70 years, was contacted at 713½ North Lucia Avenue, Redondo Beach, California on November 28, 1963. She advised that she was an unemployed widow and had watched the complete television coverage of the assassination of President KENNEDY. From the television observation by her, she is of the opinion that actions of the Dallas Police Department were unsatisfactory and the possibility existed that the assassin was still at large. She had no other specific information or details and no personal knowledge of the crime or the individuals involved.

No other communications were sent by FISHER, according to her.

FISHER has no record at the Redondo Beach Police Department.

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DL 89-43
SA 89-67

RE: ROBERT EVERARD FORSYTH

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On April 21, 1964, ROBERT EVERARD FORSYTH, 1910 Farwell Drive, San Antonio, telephonically contacted the San Antonio office of the FBI, stating he had some information regarding the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date April 27, 1964

SFC CLAYTON L. DOTY, Registrar's Office, Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, advised his records reflect that ROBERT E. FORSYTH, Serial Number RA 18260661, retired from the U. S. Army on July 11, 1963, and on July 18, 1963, his complete clinical record was transferred to the Veterans Administration Regional Office, San Antonio, Texas.

417

On 4/21/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SAs TOM E. NEAL and BRUNO F. DREYER/dnb Date dictated 4/22/64

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date April 27, 1964

CHARLES E. HAIR, Chief Administrative Management Division, Veterans Administration, San Antonio, produced the file of ROBERT E. FORSYTH, C-14-169-561, which reflected his final Summary of Clinical Record submitted April 7, 1964, by Dr. M. C. JACKSON, in charge of case, and R. B. McELROY, M.D., Chief, Acute, Intensive Treatment Service, Veterans Hospital, Waco, Texas. Their report stated that FORSYTH, a thirty-six year old white male, married, was admitted to the Veterans Hospital for the first time December 24, 1963, at which time he was confused and manifested a great deal of paranoid ideation. Their diagnosis, which was made on April 7, 1964, was as follows:

Schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type, service-connected, active, greatly improved

- a. External precipitating stress, mild, adjustment difficulties.
- b. Predisposition moderate, paranoid personality. Degree of incapacitation moderate.

The report indicated that prior to discharge and beginning in August, 1962, the nature of the disease was paranoid schizophrenic. The report indicated that the last hospitalization was from December 24, 1963, to April 2, 1964, which was the date of discharge from the Veterans Hospital, Waco, Texas. The report indicated that FORSYTH retired on 30 per cent disability.

418

On 4/21/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL:ddb Date dictated 4/22/64

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Date April 27, 1964

Texas
 ROBERT EVERARD FORSYTH, 1910 Farwell Drive, San Antonio, was interviewed on April 21, 1964, at his residence. He stated he received a medical discharge from the U. S. Army on July 11, 1963. His rating was Staff Sergeant, Serial Number RA-18260561. He had completed thirteen years and seven months in the U. S. Army.

E. APPROX. 1925

While in the Army he attended a security briefing in special warfare at Bad Tolz, Germany. Sgt. CARTER, during the security briefing, made the statement that many of the men attending the briefing would be given phony discharges and fake automobile accidents, and many of them would be thrown into mental hospitals, and that one day they may be walking across the parade grounds and they would be given a mission.

After attending the security school in special warfare FORSYTH joined the team Special Forces whose mission would be to parachute into Russia in the event of war with that country. He joined this team in January, 1962.

He stated he was sent on a special mission to Kano, Nigeria, Africa. At that time SCOTT CARPENTER made his space flight and the Special Forces team were to recover the capsule in the event it had to be brought down.

FORSYTH stated that he returned to Bad Tolz, Germany, about May of 1962 and then was sent to Greece in June of that year with an entire company of Special Forces troops.

While in Greece, their team leader, Lt. EDWARD JASAITIS, informed FORSYTH that the team would be infiltrated upon their return to Germany. FORSYTH stated he did not know what Lt. JASAITIS meant by this statement.

When they returned to Germany, a new team leader whose name FORSYTH could not recall and a new team Sergeant took

419

On 4/21/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM Z. NEAL and SA BRUNO F. DREYER/ Date dictated 4/22/64
 dnb

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.

SA 89-67

over the Special Forces Warfare team. FORSYTH was told he would go to the 7th Army NCO Academy. A few days before he was scheduled to go to the academy he was approached on the quadrangle at Bad Tolz, Germany, by a man whom he presumed to be a member of the Special Forces Intelligence group. He informed FORSYTH that he was going on a mission; that he was to go to the NCO Academy and "tell the people off," to which FORSYTH replied that would be fun."

FORSYTH stated that he was then informed that he would be evacuated from Munich, Germany, to Landstuhl, Germany, and then would be evacuated to the U. S. and discharged. He would then be recalled by the Secretary of the Army after President KENNEDY's assassination. He was further informed by the new team leader, name not recalled, that he was to see the movie, "The Manchurian Candidate," which would be playing in the San Antonio area, and FORSYTH was told to listen to KONO Radio in San Antonio from 12:00 midnight to 6:00 a.m. the following morning. KONO radio would play a stylish version of "You Are My Sunshine."

FORSYTH was also told that he would meet a corps man named "MAC" who would take his place on the Special Forces team and that he would also meet a Sergeant DUGAN at Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio whom he had known as a former member of the Special Forces team. He stated that he had met Sgt. DUGAN at Brooke General Hospital.

FORSYTH further said that he received a medical retirement from the U. S. Army in July, 1963, and had been hospitalized at Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio.

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

RE: CHARLES ANDREW FRENCH
230 West 18th Street
New York, New York

On November 22, 1963, SAC EDWIN R. TULLY, Baltimore Division, telephonically furnished the following information to the New York Office:

FRED WESTON, Hyattsville, Maryland, telephonically contacted the Baltimore Division advising that approximately a year and a half ago he had heard one CHARLES A. FRENCH, operator of a printing machine shop located on West 18th Street, New York City, make a statement that the President should be killed. According to WESTON, FRENCH is a Texan, and has connections with people in Texas who might have firearms.

General sources identified CHARLES A. FRENCH and Co. as being located at 230 West 18th Street, New York City.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/64

~~CHARLES ANDREW FRENCH~~, 640 Riverside Drive, ~~CHICKLESTON FRENCH~~
operator of a printing press repair shop located at 230
West 18th Street, furnished the following information.

He is a member of the Greenwich Village Conservative Club and has strong political feelings. He has not been pleased with the present administration and has spoken out against it. He has not, however, threatened any member of the administration.

He is from Beeville, Texas, which is about 500 miles from Dallas and although he has been to Dallas in the past, has no connections there and has never been acquainted with anyone by the name of OSWALD.

In the course of the interview, the following description of FRENCH was obtained:

Name	CHARLES ANDREW FRENCH
Sex	Male
Race	White
Citizenship	United States
Born	May 6, 1907, Beeville, Texas.
Height	5'7"
Weight	180 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Sandy, wavy
Eyes	Blue
Color	Light
Marital Status	Married, wife FLORA FARENGTHON FRENCH
Residence	640 Riverside Drive, New York, City

On 11/22/63 at New York City

DALLAS 89-43
File # New York 89-75

by SAS EDWARD J. MC GOEY and

WILLIAM M. JAMES, JR./mms

Date dictated 11/29/63

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NO 89-69/mh

Re: HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER

423

NO 89-69/mh

This investigation is predicated upon information received to the effect that HUBERT GARDNER had made a statement to the effect that either "I'm going to take a crack at the President" or "Someone was going to take a crack at the President."

NO 89-69/mh

On December 16, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be disclosed and with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine his reliability, furnished the following information:

One Hubert Gardner, last known to be residing at Houston, Texas, with his wife and two children, was employed as an electrician at the Phillips 66 plant, Baytown, Texas, during October, 1963. Sometime during that month, he made a statement, something to the effect "I'm going to take a crack at the President," or "Someone is going to take a crack at the President."

Gardner was described as a very obnoxious person who repeatedly spoke out against President Kennedy and his brothers. GARDNER was said to have also made the statement he carried ammunition in his car. The source indicated, however, he had never seen GARDNER with a firearm or ammunition. He said that GARDNER likewise had never identified the type of ammunition about which he spoke. GARDNER was said to drive an old model car, the make and model being unrecalled.

Gardner was said to be a member of the Galveston-Houston, Texas, Local Electricians' Union; however, Local 861, Electricians' Union of Lake Charles, Louisiana, was instrumental in securing a job for Gardner at Baytown. Mr. E. T. BROWNING was identified as vice president of Local 861, Lake Charles, and was reported to be the brother-in-law of GARDNER.

The source furnishing this information reported that he knows of no other persons in whose presence the above statements by GARDNER were made.

GARDNER is described as a white male, 55 years of age, 167 pounds, and standing six feet tall.

NO 89-69/mh

The following investigation was conducted by SA
MCINNIS L. WARD:

AT LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA:

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. MILDRED WALTON, Supervisor, Credit Bureau of Lake Charles, Ryan Street, Lake Charles, Louisiana, advised that a file has been maintained in that office on HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER, since May, 1943. She stated the file reflects that he is the husband of ORA MAE GARDNER and they have two children. She said his employment is that of Electrician with construction crews and works out of the local Electrical Workers Union in Lake Charles, Louisiana. She said his last known address, which was verified in July, 1963, was Post Office Box 925, Sulphur, Louisiana. Mrs. WALTON stated that GARDNER has had numerous collection accounts referred to that office; was sued on an obligation in 1957 and in that same year had one repossession suit filed against him. She stated he has an unsatisfactory credit rating.

Mrs. WALTON stated GARDNER has resided at 724 Kirby Street, Lake Charles, in 1961; in Longville, Louisiana, in 1963; in Sturgis, South Dakota in 1962 and at 1002 McNeese Street, Lake Charles, Louisiana, in October, 1962.

Mrs. WALTON stated that GARDNER, whose age is shown to be 60, was formerly employed at Briggs Plumbing Company, Lake Charles, in 1958; at the C. C. Electric Company, Lake Charles, no date shown and at Continental Oil Company, Lake Charles, no date shown.

She stated that on September 17, 1960; GARDNER filed a non-responsibility notice for debts incurred by anyone other than himself, but that there is no indication that he ever obtained a divorce, even though a legal separation was filed by him against his wife in February, 1959.

NO 89-69/mh

On December 31, 1963, RICHARD ROBERTS, Superintendent, Identification Bureau, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office, Lake Charles, Louisiana, advised that HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office #126257, was arrested on a warrant issued in this parish on January 31, 1961, charging him with simple kidnaping. He said this warrant was procured by GARDNER's wife, ORA MAE GARDNER, 1317 Perriwinkle, Dallas, Texas, and charged that on or about January 28, 1961, he did commit the charge of simple kidnaping of their children, GENIE GARDNER, age 8, and KATHY GARDNER, age 6, from Lake Charles. He said that based on this charge GARDNER was arrested on February 11, 1961, by the Sheriff's Office, Mobile, Alabama, that department number 52-20612. He said GARDNER made a fugitive bond at Mobile and returned to Lake Charles, where he voluntarily turned himself in to the Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office on this charge on February 16, 1961, without the necessity of extradition proceedings. He said he was released from the Calcasieu Parish Jail on \$2500 bond posted by ARNETH LARD, an electrical union representative, on January 31, 1961. He said the case was nolle prossed after the complainant, GARDNER's wife, withdrew the charge. He further said that the files of that office reveal that GARDNER was fingerprinted as an applicant by the M. W. Kellogg Company, Lake Charles, Louisiana, on September 25, 1942, and again on August 18, 1943.

Mr. ROBERTS said that GARDNER is a white male, 60 years of age, birth date not reflected, 5'11", 165 pounds, gray hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, electrician by trade and has FBI number 751-665-D. He stated he has fingerprint classification 17 9 U OOI 5. He said the
2 U III 8
file reflects GARDNER has a brother, WILLIAM DAY GARDNER, Mobile, Alabama.

On December 31, 1963, Mrs. RUBY STRATTON, Identification Clerk, Lake Charles Police Department, advised

NO 89-69/mh

that files of that office reflected no record of GARDNER.

On January 2, 1964, Mrs. J. F. CAMALLE, Secretary, Electrical Workers Local #861, 611 Broad Street, advised that HUBERT J. GARDNER works out of that local and at the present time is working on a job at the Continental Oil Company, Westlake, Louisiana. She said he is employed as an electrician by Vincent Electrical Company, Sulphur, Louisiana, which company is a sub-contractor of Continental Oil Company.

1

Date 1/10/64

HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER, was located and interviewed at the Continental Oil Company, Westlake, Louisiana, at which time he advised that during approximately October, 1963, he was employed as an electrician at the Phillips 66 Plant, Baytown, Texas. GARDNER stated he, like many others in his profession, has not been satisfied with the present availability of jobs and that frequently they discussed the poor situation in which they found themselves. He said he travels on jobs almost constantly, and is never on a given job more than a week or so. He said he has protested this situation and has made the statement that he felt that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was responsible for this situation. He said he has never made the statement "I'm going to take a crack at the President" or "Someone is going to take a crack at the President," in the sense that someone was going to cause bodily harm to the President. He said someone might have misinterpreted any such statement, but that if he said anything similar to that statement, he only meant he was going to make some nasty comments about the President.

GARDNER said he is a loyal American citizen and deplores the death of the President. He said he has no knowledge of the President's death other than what he has heard through news media.

GARDNER said he formerly had a 1956 Oldsmobile which he left in Baytown, Texas, a total wreck. He said he has carried .22 caliber ammunition and .410 gauge shotgun shells in his vehicle, because he likes to hunt. He said his daughter, GENA, owns a pump action .22 caliber rifle and a pump action .410 shotgun, but that he owns no guns of any description. He said that any ammunition that might have been in this car at Baytown was for hunting purposes and nothing more.

GARDNER stated he does not recall where he was when the President was killed but believes he was in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on a job. He said that to the best of his recollection, he left Baytown, Texas, about the middle of November, 1963, and went on a job out of Local #1141, Inter-

429

On 1/2/64 at Westlake, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA MCINNIS L. WARD /mh Date dictated 1/7/64

NO 89-69/mh
2

national Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Oklahoma City. He said that job was on a motel, name not recalled, located on the outskirts of the city and that he was on the job for about one week. He said he then went to New Orleans, where he worked out of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local #130, as a journeyman wireman for about four or five days.

Mr. GARDNER said that if he was not in Oklahoma City when the President was killed, then he must have been in New Orleans. He said he has not been in Dallas, Texas, for several years.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	60
Date of birth	January 10, 1903
Place of birth	Vervina, Alabama
Height	5'11½
Weight	154
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown, graying
Eyes	Gray
Complexion	Ruddy
Education	8th grade
Military service	None
Marital status	Divorced
Occupation	Electrician
Social security #	408-26-4019
Relatives	ORA MAE REED, ex-wife, 202 Stratford Street, Houston, Texas

HUBERT JUSTICE GARDNER

L.A.

S.D.A.E.

OKLA.

TEXAS

NO 89-69/mh

3

Relatives (cont'd)

GENA GARDNER, age 13,
daughter, same address
as mother

KATHY GARDNER, age 10,
daughter, same address
as mother

Residence address

States he is transient
electrician and never has a
permanent address. He said
he can be located through
the Electrical Workers Local #861
611 Borad Street, Lake Charles,
Louisiana

Arrests

States that in 1961 his ex-wife
had him charged with taking
their children with him from
Louisiana to Mobile, Alabama,
to visit relatives. Stated
this charge was simple kid-
naping and that he was arrested
for same, but the charge later
was Nole Prossed. Admits no
other arrests.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: JOSEPH A. GAVALYA

1
SU 89-44

The following investigation pertains to JOSEPH
GAVALYA, 6045 South State Street, Murray, Utah:

At 12:35 p.m., November 23, 1963, SYLVAN D.
~~OLSEN~~, 6517 South Hickory Lane, Holladay, Utah, employed as
a house painter by Halsen Homes, 6200 South 9th East, tele-
phonically furnished the following information to the Salt
Lake City Office:

About October 23, 1963, he was talking with JOE,
who operates Joe's Stand, 6045 South State Street, Murray,
Utah, whose last name is similar to KAVIHIA. The conversa-
tion took place in Joe's Store. JOE had a printed list of
the Presidents of the United States with the dates of their
deaths. JOE read off the Presidents' names and had OLSEN
look at the dates of their deaths. JOE then mentioned that
Presidents MCKINLEY and LINCOLN had been assassinated and
that President KENNEDY would also be assassinated, that he
would not live to have a second term, and that he would not
give a dime for his life right now. He said he knew Presi-
dent KENNEDY would be assassinated. He did not say when
this might occur.

OLSEN has talked to JOE in his store on three or
four other occasions during the past year. During these
conversations JOE has spoken in favor of CASTRO and his form
of dictatorship. He has said that the United States is
pushing other countries around, that the United States
Government is not worth a damn, and that countries like Cuba
would go on to see the United States become a dark country
and to see the United States buried.

OLSEN described JOE as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	50 to 55
Height	5'8"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Swarthy
National origin	Possibly Syrian

2

SP 89-44

The 1963 Murray City Directory lists JOSEPH GAVALYA as operator of Joe's Stand, 6045 South State Street, Murray, Utah.

On November 25, 1963, JOSEPH A. GAVALYA was interviewed at his home. He admitted that he had predicted the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said this prediction was based on an extensive study he has made of the World Almanac. He said this study has revealed to him that the previous four presidents who were elected in years ending in zero have been either assassinated or have died in office. Mr. GAVALYA stated that even before the 1960 Presidential Election he predicted that JOHN F. KENNEDY would be elected and that he would die in office. He said he further predicts that the president elected in 1980 will also die in office. Mr. GAVALYA does not believe in astrology but believes that when a pattern such as this is set, it will not be changed. He said he has told numerous people of his prediction that President KENNEDY would be assassinated.

Mr. GAVALYA denied he had any connection whatsoever with the death of the President and had no previous knowledge as to when or how it would occur. He said he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

With regard to alleged pro-Cuban statements, Mr. GAVALYA stated he is not "pro anything", but he believes each country should be permitted to determine what type of government it desires without interference. He said if the Cubans want Communism, they should be allowed to have it without interference from the United States. Mr. GAVALYA stated he believes that the Government of the United States, as set up under the Constitution, is the best possible type of government; however, he believes this country is slipping badly because the politicians are going from bad to worse and because of the greed of the people. He said it is his opinion that politicians should be public servants but that the average person does not take enough interest in the activities of the politicians and, therefore, he thinks the people are serving the politicians. In addition, Mr. GAVALYA said he sympathizes with the South and does not believe the government should interfere with the southern states' treatment of the Negroes.

3
SU 89-44
1

Following is a description of JOSEPH A. XGAVALYA
as obtained through interview and observation:

Race	White	<u>6045 South State St</u>
Sex	Male	
Nationality	American	<u>Murray, Utah</u>
Place of birth	Cleveland, Ohio	
Date of birth	March 27, 1912	Joseph X Gaval
Hair	Dark brown, graying	Joseph X Gaval
Eyes	Blue	
Height	5'9"	
Weight	180 pounds	
Military service	None	
Education	Eighth grade	
Occupation	Farmer and grocery store operator	
Marital status	Married; wife, ETHEL; five children.	
Arrest record	None claimed.	

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
1

AL MAXWELL GEER

At approximately 12:18 p.m., November 27, 1963, an individual identifying himself as AL MAXWELL GEER, 4776 Riverside, Rialto, California, telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office to advise as follows:

GEER advised that approximately November 2, 1963 he sent a handwritten letter to President KENNEDY in which he told the President to beware as his safety was in danger by a group. GEER stated that he has received a letter from one MARY SIMON from the office of PIERRE SALINGER in which GEER was advised that his letter had been forwarded to the Military Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEER further stated that he is in receipt of a letter from an A. CARBON, Military Records Center, St. Louis, acknowledging receipt of GEER's letter to the President indicating that it would be filed at the Military Records Center under reference 6N-MRNC.

Efforts were made to have GEER elaborate on the contents of his letter to the President, but he refused to do so stating the letter was available at St. Louis if the FBI wanted to read it.

GEER was asked if he would object to being contacted by an FBI Agent concerning this matter at which time he said he would have no objections. GEER furnished his home telephone number as 823-1980, and stated if he is not at his Rialto address, persons would be there who could inform Agents of the contents of his letter.

LA 89-75

JQA:mjg

21

On November 27, 1963, Mrs. MARY PEVESTORFF, *Rialto, Cal.*
mother-in-law of AL GEER, 4776 Riverside Drive, advised that
GEER is her son-in-law and that he has had nervous breakdowns
in the past and that these breakdowns have caused him to be
very irrational and to make statements to various individuals
that are completely false. She exhibited a letter from the
General Services Administration, Military Personnel Record
Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri dated
November 12, 1963 in which they refer to their No. 61MRNC,
AL MAXWELL GEERS, 5638015, U. S. Navy Reserve. This letter
refers to a letter written by GEER October 23, 1963 addressed
to the President of the United States which was referred
to the General Services Administration Office. This letter
states that a review of GEER's Naval records shows that the
file is intact. They advised that copies of this service
record are furnished only in instances of court action.
They requested that GEER advise them the reason for his
request for his military file and that if this reason is
furnished, they would comply with his request. No mention
in this letter made of alleged warning that GEER stated
he had given to the President.

Mrs. PEVESTORFF advised that her son-in-law had
left Rialto for several hours and would not return until
the evening of November 27, 1963. She stated, however, she
knows that her son-in-law had absolutely no information of
value concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY,
but is seeking to inject himself into this incident for some
psychological reasons which she cannot agree with nor
understand.

LS 89-63
GWH/rhp - 1

Mrs. THOMAS J. GEORGE,
600 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky,
anonymously reported to have
information regarding the assassination
of President JOHN F. KENNEDY

On December 20, 1963, Lieutenant SHOWER,
the Assistant Chief of Detectives, Louisville Police Department,
Louisville, Kentucky, advised SA WILLIAM F. BOWMAN as follows:

Officer PARK, who directs traffic at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Louisville, told Lieutenant SHOWER that an unidentified lady came up to him while he was on duty and told him that a man named LARRY, who works for a Mrs. (first name unknown) GEORGE, at the Standiford Trailer Court, 60 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky, is supposed to have known about the assassination of President KENNEDY approximately six weeks before it happened. This unknown lady told Officer PARK that LARRY had indicated that President KENNEDY would be assassinated on November 22, 1963.

On December 20, 1963, Mrs. THOMAS J. GEORGE, Standiford Trailer Park, 600 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky, advised SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON that she knew no one by the name of LARRY, that she had never heard of the situation described above, and that no one by the name of LARRY is employed by her. She was at a loss to explain why anyone would tell such a story involving her.

CI 62-2758
TBE:BJC/mjf
1

RE: JAMES LEE GILLESPIE
Army Service Number RA-15663530

At 6:10 PM, December 16, 1963, Mr. JAMES E. DORSEY telephonically advised SA THOMAS B. ESTEP, Cincinnati FBI Office, as follows:

Employed

He lives in Goshen, Ohio, and works at George Easter's Carry-Out, 2136 State Route 28, one mile north of Goshen, his residence being in back of the Carry-Out owned by GEORGE EASTER, his father-in-law. DORSEY has a wallet found earlier that day by HOLT GREWE, Western & Southern Insurance Company man, on the Carry-Out property. In the wallet, he said, are leave papers; a purchase slip covering a .22 pump rifle from Sam's Army Store, Killeen, Texas, dated November 22, 1963, made out to JAMES L. GILLESPIE; an Army meal ticket in GILLESPIE's name; a Social Security card in the name of JAMES LEE GILLESPIE, Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, Number 283-40-0271; a number of children's pictures; an immunization record for GILLESPIE; a number of weapon signout cards for Company A, 17th Engineering Battalion for various weapons; a small scrap of paper on which in ink is written, "Today, the 22nd of November, 1963, President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated in Texas. JAMES L. GILLESPIE"; but no money. Mr. DORSEY advised that he would hold the material until contacted by an FBI Agent.

Goshen, Ohio
FSN RA-15663530
ADDP, Cincinnati
17th Engineering Bn.
12/16/63
TBE

The following investigation was conducted by SA BENNY J. CANNY on December 17, 1963, at Goshen, Ohio:

Mrs. JAMES E. DORSEY advised that her husband was not available. She confirmed the above information furnished over the telephone by her husband to the FBI, explaining that she and her husband, the previous day around noon, were in the Carry-Out chatting with the insurance man who then left to go to his car in the parking lot, but shortly thereafter returned

CI 62-2758

2

with the wallet stating he had found it in the parking lot driveway and presumed it had been lost. Mrs. DORSEY advised that she could furnish no information on GILLESPIE, the name meaning nothing to her or her husband. She turned the wallet and its contents over to SA CANNY.

Examination of leave papers in the wallet by SA CANNY showed that GILLESPIE's leave address was 4807 Ash Street, Norwood, Ohio. At this address, Miss JANICE GILLESPIE advised SA CANNY that JAMES is her brother, had been home on leave from the Army, and had departed for Fort Hood, Texas, by plane on December 16, 1963. She stated that while on leave, JAMES had gone hunting with an unknown friend near Goshen, Ohio, and had told her and her family that his wallet had been either lost or stolen. She advised that JAMES' leave had been up on December 15, 1963, but that he had had a "day of grace", and had, to her knowledge, boarded the plane at Greater Cincinnati Airport on December 16, 1963, enroute to Fort Hood.

At the American Airlines Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, through Mr. BERNARD KUES, it was determined that the records reflect that GILLESPIE had departed Greater Cincinnati Airport on Flight 267 for Dallas, Texas, at 10:20 AM, December 16, 1963.

1

Date April 1, 1964

Private First Class JAMES L. GILLESPIE, No. 5663530, Company "A," 17th Engineering Battalion, Second Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, advised that he had departed Fort Hood, Texas, on December 1, 1963, on military leave near midnight and traveled by bus to Dallas, Texas, and thereafter by American Airlines from Dallas to Cincinnati, Ohio, arriving at his home at 4807 Ash Street, Norwood, Ohio, at approximately 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1963.

GILLESPIE continued that on December 15, 1963, his last day of leave at home, he went quail hunting on the outskirts of Amelia, Ohio, with friends, BILL TALLENT, EDDIE HENGES, a former boy friend of his sister, JANET GILLESPIE, and two other individuals known only to him as DANNY (last name unknown) and BOB (last name unknown). GILLESPIE stated they returned from quail hunting about 7:00 P.M. to Norwood, Ohio, and went to the Old Engine House Inn in Norwood, a tavern which caters to the young school crowd, to purchase beer. GILLESPIE stated that in order to purchase the beer he had to exhibit his identification and that he definitely recalls that at that time he had his wallet and all related papers.

GILLESPIE then stated that he and EDDIE HENGES returned to his home and had been driven there by BOB (last name unknown). GILLESPIE related that when he arrived home, it was then that he discovered that his wallet was missing and he made a search of his house and the family automobile to no avail to locate the missing wallet. GILLESPIE stated he then drove over to BOB's home on Ivanhoe Avenue in Norwood where they searched his automobile but did not find his wallet. He stated that he then asked BOB that if he or his friend DANNY (last name unknown) located the wallet, they return it to him.

GILLESPIE advised that at no time during his leave status was he near Goshen, Ohio, and could furnish no explanation as to how his wallet was located in the driveway of DORSEY's father-in-law's store near Goshen,

On 12/23/63 at Fort Hood, Texas File # SA 89-67
 by SA CHARLES E. SMITH/dte Date dictated 4/1/64

2.

S: 89-67

Unless it was possibly lost in BOB's automobile and accidentally, or intentionally, thrown from the automobile in Goshen. GILLESPIE stated it was his understanding that BOB was well known in Goshen and previously lived in that city.

GILLESPIE continued that with regard to the note found in his wallet pertaining to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, he had made the note for his personal record and future edification at the time he first heard the news while on duty shortly after 12:20 P.M. formation on November 22, 1963. GILLESPIE explained that he has at the present time no political affiliation with any political party and that he personally believed that President KENNEDY was an excellent President and held him in high regard. GILLESPIE stated he considered the assassination of President KENNEDY as a national tragedy and had merely noted the date and place of assassination for his personal reference of the historic incident.

DL 89-43
RJP/ds

Re: MRS. GORMAN, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. DORMAN

B. APPROX. 1908-1913

March 17, 1964

Date

Mr. PAT ~~CARDER~~, Manager, Cuboid Department, Womens Shoes, first floor, Joske's Department Store, San Antonio, Texas, advised that at about 8:00 p.m., November 21, 1963, he was demonstrating his product at Volks Department Store, Dallas, Texas, and sold a set of Burns Cuboid's Arch Supports to a Mrs. GORMAN.

Mrs. GORMAN, a woman age 50-55, stated that she knew all of the political factions in Dallas and made the statement that the people engaged in Dallas city politics were a bunch of left-wings. She stated that she could tell things that would "curl your hair". From her conversation she inferred that Communists were in the city government of Dallas. Mr. CARDER stated she made the statement "all hell is going to break loose here tomorrow". She did not mention President KENNEDY or the parade that was to be held at Dallas on November 22, the next day. She indicated that her husband was in the brokerage business but did not indicate what type.

On 3/16/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA TOM E. NEAL/cjn;cbl Date dictated 3/17/64

1
DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Mr. G. W. O'REAR, distributor for Burns Cuboid Company and manager of this department, Volks Department Store, 1806 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1964, advised SA ROBERT J. DENEEN, after reviewing his files, that he could find no record of a cash or charge sale to a Mrs. GORMAN on November 21, 1963. Mr. O'REAR's check included the entire year of 1963. He advised that if a sale had been made, either cash or charge, he should have a record of it. Mr. O'REAR recalled talking to PAT CARDER about the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and remembers that CARDER made some comment about the way people talk in this (Dallas) town.

A review by SA DENEEN of Polk's 1963 City Directory for Greater Dallas under all of the GORMAN names failed to indicate anyone who is a broker.

Under date of April 2, 1964, the San Antonio Office advised the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that PAT CARDER was interviewed that day by SA TOM E. NEEL and stated he thought the woman whom he reported was named GORMAN but it could have been DORMAN. He stated he was sure that the name ended "MAN". He could offer no additional information to identify her.

On April 9, 1964, Mr. O'REAR rechecked his files and advised SA DENEEN that he could find no record of a sale on November 21, 1963, to anyone named DORMAN or anyone with a name ending in "MAN".

DL 89-43
SA 89-67

OPINIONS OF AMBROSE W. GOSCH
SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS

1

DL 89-43
SA 89-67

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

At approximately 8:15 p.m. on April 17, 1964, an individual identifying himself as AMBROSE W. GOSCH telephoned the San Antonio FBI office and advised Security Clerk ERNEST G. LOCKER, JR., as follows:

He resides at 316 Nacogdoches Street, San Antonio, Texas. He stated that none of his opinions concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY were definite but that he wanted to pass them on for whatever they were worth. He stated that in his opinion the assassination could be tied up with the "Chicago hoodlums." He stated that it is a well known fact that the hoodlums are taking over the main cities and that the assassination might be an outgrowth of this. GOSCH then stated that there was an article in the Parade magazine (the Sunday supplement of the San Antonio Light, a San Antonio newspaper) last week about a ROBERT ALLEN NYE of Chicago who was allegedly found guilty of attempting to assassinate FIDEL CASTRO. The Cubans according to GOSCH, probably made him promise to assassinate either President KENNEDY or President JOHNSON and that this was the reason that the Cubans let NYE leave Cuba.

I.I.I.

DL 89-43

RE: SIDNEY B. GREEN

7/8

1

CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

On December 9, 1963, Colonel BENJAMIN CHOPLA, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, advised SA FRANK J. FORD that he had received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as a Major General. This individual appeared to Colonel CHOPLA to be incoherent and made comments about writing letters to President JOHN F. KENNEDY stating "CASTRO was the man and not KENNEDY," "somebody is going to be bumped off." During the course of this conversation, Colonel CHOPLA stated the unknown individual advised that he knew of two soldiers who were involved in the killing of President KENNEDY. This person, at one time during his conversation with Colonel CHOPLA, used the name VICTOR LORBER.

Colonel CHOPLA advised that he had been able to ascertain that the person calling had used a telephone listed to SIDNEY B. GREEN, 4512 North Malden, Apartment 224, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 9, 1963, SIDNEY B. GREEN, 4512 North Malden, Chicago, was interviewed by SAs JOHN L. HOGAN and JOHN B. TARPEY. During the course of this interview, GREEN indicated that he was the "supreme being." He stated, among other things, that he knew that Mrs. KENNEDY, President JOHNSON and General EDWIN WALKER had "set up" the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that he knew of no other persons involved in this assassination. Throughout the interview, GREEN was incoherent much of the time and displayed behavior which could be considered irrational and abnormal. The interview was terminated when GREEN entered into an argument with his wife.

Mrs. SIDNEY GREEN advised at the time of this interview that her husband has made numerous telephone calls to various governmental agencies concerning the

2

CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

President's assassination. She stated that her husband has been committed to the State Mental Institution at Elgin, Illinois, on three previous occasions, and she is considering having him committed once again because of his irrational behavior.

Mr. KARL LAUER, Janitor, and Mrs. MARY SHERRARD, Building Manager, 4512 North Malden, Chicago, advised the above Agents that Mr. SIDNEY GREEN had, in fact, been committed to the State Mental Institution at Elgin, Illinois, on three occasions.

BA 89-30

PDE:sd

1

Re: FREDERICK CHARLES GRIERSON;
JAMES JOSEPH CANTER
Annapolis, Maryland

On November 23, 1963, J. WALTER MUSTERMAN (NA), Captain, Annapolis Police Department, advised that FREDERICK CHARLES GRIERSON and JAMES JOSEPH CANTER were taken into custody by officers of the Annapolis Police Department at approximately 10:00 AM, November 23, 1963. Captain MUSTERMAN stated that these persons were riding in a 1949 black Chevrolet, two-door Sedan, Maryland license AN 41-59, which was operated by GRIERSON. At the time of the arrests on West Street, Annapolis, Maryland, the above mentioned vehicle had painted in large letters on each side, "Fairwell to the President. We Are Happy."

Captain MUSTERMAN stated that these subjects had told the arresting officers that they had printed the letters on their car with white shoe polish during the night of November 22, 1963. He stated that he was holding GRIERSON for driving with revoked driver's license, reckless driving, operating under the influence of alcohol, inadequate muffler, and operating unsafe vehicle. CANTER was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

**

1

Date 11/27/63

Sergeant JOSEPH A. FARRELL, Annapolis Police Department, advised that at about 10:00 AM, November 23, 1963, he took into custody FREDERICK CHARLES GRIERSON, age 24, on West Street, Annapolis, Maryland, driving a 1949 black Chevrolet sedan, Maryland license AN 41-59. Sergeant FARRELL advised that one JAMES JOSEPH CANTER, age 30, was a passenger in the car.

Sergeant FARRELL advised that on the right side of the car was the following inscription which had been put on the car with white shoe polish, "Fairwell to the President. We Are Happy." On the left side of the car was also printed in white shoe polish, "Fairwell To The President. We Are Happy." On the back of the car was printed, "Fairwell To The President."

Sergeant FARRELL advised that photographs were made of the car with the above inscriptions by Corporal CHARLES LEWIS, Annapolis, Maryland Police Department.

Sergeant FARRELL advised that GRIERSON was charged by the Annapolis Police Department with reckless driving, operating under the influence of alcohol, operating with a revoked license, inadequate muffler, and operating unsafe vehicle. Sergeant FARRELL advised that CANTER was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Sergeant FARRELL advised that he has known GRIERSON and CANTER for over 15 years and although they both have records at the police department he has never associated either of them with the Communist Party, or any group advocating the overthrow of the United States Government, or of any group whose purpose is to deprive persons of their rights under the constitution.

Sergeant FARRELL advised that JAMES JOSEPH CANTER was fingerprinted and photographed under Annapolis Police Department #3255; that CANTER has been assigned FBI # 128194C. He advised that CANTER has the following record at the Annapolis Police Department:

452

On 11/23/63 at Annapolis, Maryland File # BA 89-30
 by SA EDWARD L. TIMMERMAN:sd Date dictated 11/26/63

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BA 89-30
ELT:sd
2

Charge	Officer	Disposition	Date
Dist. the Peace		30 days susp.	12/26/55
Tampering		not guilty	12/26/55
Auto Larceny		TOT Pr. Geo. Co.	1/4/56
Disorderly		P.D. \$6.75 jail	3/19/58
Dist. the Peace		\$21.75 jail	6/10/58
A and B Warrant		TOT A.A. Co. P.D.	3/30/60
Loitering-Trespassing MEYER		\$6.75 susp. - 20 days Co. Jail	4/13/60
Sodomy.	Sgt. KALMOSKE- HIRSTIUS	3 yrs. Md. House of Corr.	4/15/60
Drunk & Disorderly	Sgt. FARRELL- GILLESPIE, SR.	\$36.75 Coll. Forf.	10/12/62
Disorderly conduct	Trooper SIMPSON		1/23/63
Drunk & Disorderly Sec. 112	ROLLINS LEVERETT	\$36.75 C.F. \$101.45 C.F.	8/23/63 8/26/63

Sergeant FARRELL advised that GRIERSON was photographed and fingerprinted by the Annapolis Police Department on November 23, 1963 under Annapolis Police Department #3950. He advised that GRIERSON, who has been assigned FBI # 541153C, has the following arrest record at the Annapolis Police Department:

Charge	Officer	Disposition	Date
Sec. 85	R. C. MORELAND		6/10/56
Sec. 174	R. C. MORELAND		6/10/56
Sec. 111	WILKERSON	Collateral \$26.45 Forfeited	7/9/56
State Witness	GILLESPIE	Released to Step-father	8/31/56

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EA 89-30
ELT:sd
3

Charge	Officer	Disposition	Date
Investigation	MULLIGAN	Released	12/20/55
Sec. 110	Trooper HECKNER		1/11/57
Investigation	Sgt. MORELAND	Released	4/1/57
Disorderly (Warrant)	Corp. JOHNSON	10-Days Co. Jail	4/1/57
A & B. (Warrant)	" "	Dismissed	4/1/57
Assault	LEWIS	5-Mos. Md. H.C.	8/10/57
Inv. Auto Larceny	TROTT	Released	8/12/57
Sec. 172	TROTT	Not Over 18-Mos. Md. Reformatory	8/15/57
Sec. 110	TROTT	Fined \$100.75	8/15/57
Disorderly -	CYRUS (Warrants)	\$51.75 Collateral forfeited	4/18/61
Dist. of property	CYRUS (Warrants)	\$51.75 Collateral forfeited	4/18/61
Resisting Arrest	GODDARD		7/22/61
A&B on Francis Wife	GYRUS - MATTHEWS		7/22/61
Red Light	R. MORELAND	\$11.75 jail in Def.	8/14/61
Sec. 209	"	\$16.45 jail in Def.	"
Sec. 294	LEVERETT	\$16.45 Coll.Forf.	3/31/61
Red Light	R. MORELAND	\$11.75 jail in Defense	9/9/61

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EA 89-30
ELT:sd
4

Charge	Officer	Disposition	Date
Stop Sign	FROMBACH	\$6.45 Coll. Forf.	10/27/61
Sec. 215	"	\$26.45 Coll. Forf.	"
Sec. 211	"	\$26.45 Coll. Forf.	"
Sec. 209	"	\$26.45 Coll. Forf.	"
Dist the Peace	FROMBACH		9/14/62
A&B Warrant	"		9/14/62
Disorderly Warrant	GRIERSON- MATULEWSKE		11/15/62
Dist. the Peace	MEYER		3/14/63

Sergeant FARRELL advised that both GRIERSON and CANTER were both intoxicated at the time they were taken into custody.

1

**

Date 11/29/63

JAMES JOSEPH CANTER, 47 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland, was interviewed at the Annapolis Police Department on November 23, 1963 in the presence of JOSEPH A. FARRELL, Annapolis Police Department.

JAMES J. CANTER was advised of the identity of SA PAUL D. EARNEST and was also advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any information furnished was on a voluntary basis. CANTER stated that he was presently employed as a board hanger for Kidwell and Kidwell Company, College Park, Maryland, who was engaged in the drywall construction and plastering business.

CANTER stated that he joined GRIERSON at approximately 1:00 AM on November 23, 1963 and he and GRIERSON were riding around and drinking beer in GRIERSON's 1949 Chevrolet sedan. He stated that they were accompanied most of the night by GRIERSON's uncle, TOMMY GRIERSON, and that they were in and out of bars and various all night spots in and around Annapolis.

CANTER stated that ^{Md.} approximately 8:30 AM, they had taken GRIERSON's uncle home who resides on Forest Drive near Tyler Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland and they decided to "have some fun" and print the words, "Fairwell to the President. We are happy." CANTER stated that he wrote the word farewell on the car inasmuch as GRIERSON did not know how to spell that word and that GRIERSON wrote the other words, using white shoe polish. He stated that they had purchased this shoe polish at a grocery store located at the intersection of Forest Drive and Tyler Avenue. He continued that they did this as a joke and did not have any feeling one way or the other concerning President KENNEDY's assassination.

CANTER stated that he was a veteran of the United States Army, having enlisted in the U. S. Airborne Division (Paratroopers) in 1953, and was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, until he went overseas with the 7th Infantry Division, in June, 1954. He stated that he was stationed in Korea and later in the Inchon Valley, Korea, where he remained for approximately 16 months. He said that he was then shipped back home and was released from service on May 13, 1955 with a

On 11/23/63 at Annapolis, Maryland File # BA 89-30
 by SA PAUL D. EARNEST:sd Date dictated 11/26/63

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.

BA 89-30
PDE:sd:rch
2

dishonorable discharge, inasmuch as he had gone AWOL on three occasions. He stated that he returned to Annapolis and had resided at different addresses in Annapolis, also in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, with his aunt and also with numerous girl friends whose names he does not recall. He further stated that he has served three different sentences at the Maryland House of Correction and he has been arrested on various occasions for being drunk and disorderly and on minor traffic charges.

CANTER stated that he had never been a member of any club or any organization in Annapolis or any where else and had no interest in politics, had never voted and was not now or ever had been a member of any group or organization which advocated the overthrow of the government, and never belonged to any group or any organization which was sympathetic toward, affiliated with or a member of any communist or facist group.

CANTER reiterated that he had gone along with GRIERSON in painting the aforementioned sign on his car strictly "as a joke and due to the fact that he was about half drunk."

The following is a description of CANTER as obtained by observation and interview:

Name:	JAMES JOSEPH CANTER
Address:	47 Maryland Avenue Annapolis, Maryland
Telephone Number:	CO 8-1751
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	28
Date of Birth:	10/27/35 Landover, Maryland
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	175 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown
Build:	Stocky
Complexion:	Fair
Scars and Marks:	Tattoo mark - left arm - leopard head - two cherries ! on two stems, and above is

James Cant
NIC.
KOMCA
Sec. Ser. # 218-30-100

BA 89-30
PDE:sd:rch

3
1

the following words:
"Here is Mine" and under the
cherries "Where is Yours".
A winged heart with the
word May across the heart,
a woman's profile, unfinished
eagle, and a dagger piercing
a rose with the word "Olympic".
On the lower left arm is a
skull with a hat on and above
the skull it says death or
glory. On the back of his hand
is the picture of a spade and
on the four fingers are the
letters, index finger has H,
the middle finger has A, the
ring finger has R and the
little finger has D, spelling
HARD. A crescent between the
thumb and index finger. On
the right arm, upper arm,
has a double heart - pierced
by dagger - picture of a
leopard and an unfinished
picture of an hour glass
symbol. Also a steer head
and a poker hand which is
above a skull and cross bones.
The above tattoo marks are
reflected on subject's upper
right arm and upper forearm.

Social Security
Number:
Marital Status:
Occupation:
Employer:

218-30-6067
Single
Board hanger
Kidwell and Kidwell Company,
College Park, Maryland

**

1

Date 11/27/63

FREDERICK CHARLES GRIERSON, 403 President Street, Annapolis, Maryland, was interviewed by SA EDWARD L. TIMMERMAN in the presence of Corporal CHARLES LEWIS, Annapolis Police Department at the Annapolis Police Department. He was advised of the official identities of SA TIMMERMAN and Corporal LEWIS. He was advised that anything he said would be voluntary, and could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised of his right to an attorney.

GRIERSON advised that on November 23, 1963 from about 8:00 AM to about 9:45 AM he was with JAMES CANTER drinking at Wally's Bar, West Street, Annapolis, Maryland. GRIERSON advised that a patron of the bar whom he did not know asked him what he thought of President KENNEDY's death. GRIERSON replied, "It don't matter to me one way or the other." This patron then made some disparaging remarks concerning GRIERSON's patriotism. GRIERSON started to reply to the patron when he, GRIERSON was told to, "shut up" by the bartender.

GRIERSON advised that, "just to be funny" he purchased a can of white shoe polish from a nearby store and with the assistance of CANTER printed on his, GRIERSON's car, "Fairwell To The President. We Are Happy". GRIERSON advised that he had no motive for placing the above on his car, other than he "was having fun" and "being smart".

GRIERSON advised that he did not belong to or ever attend any meetings of any organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government, or of any group or organization whose purpose is to deprive persons of their rights under the constitution of the United States.

GRIERSON added that he and CANTER were drinking at the time they decided to place these statements on his car; that they were intoxicated at the time they did paint these statements on the car. GRIERSON advised that he was sorry that he had placed these statements on the car. He stated, "I am not interested in politics, and do not even vote".

On 11/23/63 at Annapolis, Maryland File # BA 89-30
 by SA EDWARD L. TIMMERMAN:sd Date dictated 11/26/63

BA 89-30

ELT:sd

2

GRIERSON advised that he has lived in Annapolis his entire life, and has never been in the state of Texas or Louisiana.

The following description of GRIERSON was obtained by personal observation and questioning:

Name:	FREDERICK CHARLES X GRIERSON
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	March 23, 1939 Annapolis, Maryland
Age:	24
Height:	5'11" <i>Soc. Sec. #</i>
Weight:	185 pounds <i>217-3481</i>
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium to dark
Build:	Medium
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	FRANCES VIRGINIA GRIERSON 145 Prince George Street Annapolis, Maryland
Sep-father:	MARTIN ROSS 403 President Street Annapolis, Maryland
Mother:	ELEANOR ROSS 403 President Street Annapolis, Maryland
Sisters:	Mrs. WAYNE (EVELYN) ELDEN Mayo, Maryland Mrs. JAMES (MARGARET) WILBURN President Street Annapolis, Maryland Mrs. BERNARD (VIRGINIA) COSIGN (PH) Harundale, Glen Burnie, Maryland Mrs. DAVID (MARY) DANDLER (PH) Harundale, Glen Burnie, Maryland Mrs. CARL (CATHERINE) (LNU) New York, New York Mrs. TOY (HENNIE) (PH) (LNU) Richmond, Virginia

BA 89-30

ELT:sd

3

Half-sisters:

LOUIE ROSS, 403 President Street,
Annapolis, Maryland

WINNIS ROSS

403 President Street
Annapolis, Maryland

Education:

8th grade

Social Security No.:

217-34-8180

Selective Service No.:

18-31-39-59, registered Local
Board #31, Annapolis, Maryland

Military Service:

None

Occupation:

C. W. Wright Construction
Company, Incorporated,
Richmond, Virginia

Tattoos:

Left arm - Upper-Panther
Left forearm - outer-Eagle
Left forearm - inner-Naked
Woman
Right arm - upper "Born to
Loose" with Snake and Sword
Right forearm - inner-
Picture-of-Two Cherries -
"Here's Mine" "Where's Yours"
Picture of a dragon
Right forearm - outer -
Picture of a panther - girl
Chest - right side - picture
of naked girl in cocktail glass
Chest - left side - Name,
"FRAN"
Scar - One inch circular cut
scar - middle of forehead

DL 89-43/sah

Re: Mrs. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK

DL 89-43/eah

1

On January 29, 1964, the following quoted letter was received at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked 1:00 PM, January 27, 1964, at Roswell, New Mexico:

"Roswell N. M.
1-24-64

"Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas_Texas

"Dear Sirs:

"This note may not be worth the paper its written on. Sort of hope its not. I was visiting during the holidays in Llano_Texas. Was a woman told me a neighbor did a lot of 'spouting off' about if 'the Kennedys' went to Dallas they were in for trouble. Dont know the re act-
ions after the president was killed. She has in-laws in Dallas or Ft. Worth. Shes an endless talker-probably harmless only to her current dis_favor. Is Mrs. Bill (Adelaide) Hallmark-west out_skirts of south Llano. Please if theres any investigation don't use my name. My folks there would suffer from her, for what its worth.

"Sincerely

"Veda~~Bracken~~"

Indices of the Dallas Office contain no information concerning Mrs. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK or VEDA BRACKEN.

AQ 89-27

SJC/gcp

1

RE: MRS. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK

The following investigation was instituted after the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office at Dallas received a letter from Roswell, New Mexico, dated January 24, 1964, indicating that Mrs. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK at Llano, Texas, stated that the KENNEDYS were in for trouble if they went to Dallas.

On February 4, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM L. EDDY at Roswell, New Mexico, in an effort to locate VEDA BRACKEN.

A review of the 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963 Hudspeth's Roswell City Directories and the 1963 Roswell Telephone Directory failed to locate a listing of the name VEDA BRACKEN or any person with the last name of BRACKEN.

Records of the following were reviewed for the name VEDA BRACKEN and the last name BRACKEN; however, no record of this name could be located:

Roswell Police Department, reviewed through
Sgt. WILLIAM LACER

Chaves County Sheriff's Office, reviewed through
Deputy Sheriff MARVIN MOORE

Roswell Credit Bureau, reviewed through Clerk,
Mrs. JUANITA ZIMMERMAN

Chaves County Clerk's Office, Voter Registrations,
reviewed through County Clerk Mrs. DOROTHY D. HERRING

Southwestern Public Service, 415 North Richardson,
reviewed through Clerk Mrs. HELEN MITCHELL

Western Gas Service, 412 Richardson, reviewed
through General Clerk and Bookkeeper, Mrs. MARY WALKER

AO 89-27

SJC/gcp

2

Roswell City Clerk's Office, Water Department,
reviewed through MRS. RACHEL NEWMAN.

Walker Air Force Base Locator files concerning
military and civilian personnel at Walker Air Force
Base, reviewed through SA GENE WALKER, OSI.

The following persons, who are long time residents
of Roswell, New Mexico, were interviewed concerning VEDA BRACKEN,
and they advised that VEDA BRACKEN is not known to them and they
have no knowledge of any person with the last name BRACKEN
residing in Roswell, New Mexico:

Captain J. T. LANNON, Roswell Police Department
Sheriff W. E. SMITH, Chaves County Sheriff's Office
J. C. JONES, U.S. Commissioner and Justice of the Peace
MRS. LEONA RICHARDSON, office secretary for J. C. JONES,
Justice of the Peace

M. M. K.
Records of the 1963 Roswell City Directory list initials
A. E. and YVO BRACKEEN as residing at 612 Hobbs.

MRS. YVO BRACKEEN advised the name VEDA BRACKEN
is not familiar to her and she does not know of any family
with the name BRACKEN residing at Roswell, New Mexico. She
advised that the only other BRACKEEN known to reside in Roswell,
New Mexico, is her brother-in-law, KELVEY BRACKEEN, 1104 West
Tilton, and that he is not married.

In addition to the above, the telephone directories
concerning Dexter, Hondo, Hagerman, Artesia, and Carlsbad,
New Mexico, were reviewed; however, no listing was located con-
cerning the name VEDA BRACKEN or any person with the last name
BRACKEN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 27, 1964

LLANO, TEXAS

Mr. J. P. RAY, Postmaster, advised he is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. HALLMARK who reside at 504 College Street in Llano. He stated Mr. BILL HALLMARK has been self employed as carpenter and cabinet maker in Llano for many years. He stated Mrs. ADELAIDE HALLMARK, his wife, is a housewife.

NEWSPAPER

Mr. RAY stated the HALLMARKS enjoy an excellent reputation in the community. He stated they are considered to be honest, responsible, and loyal citizens. He stated it is his personal belief, if either one had information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, they would have immediately notified the proper authorities.

Mr. RAY stated that Mrs. HALLMARK, in particular, is rather a quiet, reserved and somewhat dignified lady, approximately 40 years old. He stated she is not known to be a talkative type person or to make irresponsible statements.

On 4/20/64 at Llano, Texas

486

SA 89-67
File # DL 89-43

by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./jmb

Date dictated 4/20/64

Date April 27, 1964

Mr. M. AUBREY MONTGOMERY, Principal, Llano High School, advised he is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. HALLMARK who reside at 504 College Street, in Llano, NEW. He stated he has been personally acquainted with these two individuals for many years and is also acquainted with their children who have been in attendance at the Llano Public Schools. Mr. MONTGOMERY informed he considers the HALLMARKS to be highly reputable, reliable and responsible citizens in Llano. He stated none of the HALLMARK family has ever been in trouble or accused of any wrong doing to his knowledge. He stated the parents and children have always been well behaved individuals.

Mr. MONTGOMERY stated that to his knowledge, Mrs. HALLMARK is not considered the talkative type individual. He stated that on the contrary, she is rather a quiet and reserved person, not given to making senseless or irresponsible statements or remarks.

Mr. MONTGOMERY informed it would be his personal opinion that any statement concerning the fact the KENNEDYS might be in for trouble in going to Dallas would be made in good judgement and after careful consideration of previous actions. He stated it is well known that considerable demonstrations were created in Dallas on prior visits of national political figures and the same could well have been expected for the presence of the KENNEDYS.

Mr. MONTGOMERY stated it is his opinion that if either Mr. or Mrs. HALLMARK had knowledge of any wrong-doing involving the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, they would have immediately notified the appropriate authorities of this information.

On 4/20/64 at Llano, Texas 467 File # SA 89-67
DL 89-43
by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./jmb Date dictated 4/20/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 27, 1964

INDEX
Mr. R. P. McWILLIAMS, County Judge, for Llano County, advised he is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. HALLMARK who reside in Llano. He stated Mr. BILL HALLMARK is employed as a carpenter and cabinet maker and Mrs. ADELAIDE HALLMARK is a housewife.

Judge McWilliams stated he has been personally acquainted with these two individuals for approximately 20 years and considers them to be responsible, reliable and reputable citizens in the community. He stated neither has ever been in trouble or charged with any type of law violation. He stated their honesty, integrity and loyalty are above reproach. He advised it is his personal observation that if either Mr. or Mrs. HALLMARK had any information regarding the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY or any other law violation that they would furnish this information to proper law enforcement officials.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated that neither Mr. nor Mrs. HALLMARK is considered an "endless talker" and neither is known for "spouting off". He stated to his knowledge, they are not the type people who make irresponsible statements. He informed that both are intelligent and mentally alert individuals.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated that he feels Mrs. HALLMARK made a responsible statement if she did say "The KENNEDYS were in for trouble if they went to Dallas". He stated in view of the demonstrations and disturbances previously occurring in Dallas created by visits of ADLAI STEVENSON, then Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and acts against General EDWIN A. WALKER, that such a statement would have been made in good judgement.

Judge McWILLIAMS stated VEDA BRACKEN is unknown to him. He stated inasmuch as the HALLMARKS reside in a residential area in the Southwestern section of Llano, it would be difficult to determine to whom Mr. or Mrs. HALLMARK would make any statement regarding the KENNEDYS' visit to Dallas.

TEXAS

On 4/20/64 at Llano, Texas 468 SA 89-67
File # DL 89-43
by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./jmb Date dictated 4/20/64

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DL 89-43/eah

Re: JAMES EARL RAYNES

The following information, in addition to supplementing information set forth on pages 96 and 97, of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMSERLING, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, also pertains to information set forth on pages 143-145, of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMSERLING, dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: HANK HANKINS

TEXAS

The following information supplements that appearing on pages 96 and 97 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. JOHN T. HARRINGTON, Investigations, Pratt-Whitney Aircraft, West Palm Beach, Florida, made available records pertaining to one JAMES TROY HANKINS to Special Agent ROBERT W. WISEMAN on February 6, 1964.

JAMES TROY HANKINS was employed from January 18, 1962, until March 16, 1962, resigned, and left a forwarding address of Highway 22, Box 614, Whitney, Texas. This person's last employment prior to working at Pratt-Whitney was "self-employed" doing business as Hank's Bait House and Fishing Supplies, Whitney, Texas.

HANKINS' exit interview reflects he was resigning to take an "off plant job" with the American Bosch Corporation, Garden City, Long Island, New York, on an Atlas Missile Launch Complex in the Dallas - Ft. Worth area.

Background available from HANKINS' personnel and investigative records with Pratt-Whitney Aircraft is as follows:

JAMES TROY HANKINS was born June 1, 1923, at Grandview, Texas, he is 5'8" tall, 130 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, is married, his wife's name is VASHTI HANKINS. He has three children, PEGGY, 14, JAMES T., 12, and NORMAN, age 4; all of Whitney, Texas. HANKINS was formerly employed by the Roberts Manufacturing Company, Cleburne, Texas, from March 11, 1959, to June 15, 1962.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

The files indicated that HANKINS had Military Service, Army Serial Number 38628992, and was attached to the 1305 Army Air Force Base Unit; separated March 22, 1946, as a PFC with qualification as a "carbine sharp shooter" as of April 5, 1944. His Military Occupation was shown as a radio operator mechanic.

A Credit Bureau report dated January 26, 1962, at Waco, Texas, reflects favorably and comments that HANKINS has a reputation as a talker and holds the floor in a group. HANKINS had no arrest record with the police departments at Whitney, Cleburne and Irving, Texas.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: GEORGE HARDING, JR.

The following information supplements investigation previously set out on pages 3 and 4 of report of SA CARL F. FREEMAN dated December 2, 1963, at Las Vegas, Nevada, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

1
LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
1

GEORGE HARDING, JR.;
DR. WESLEY SWIFT;
JAMES SHOUP

Investigation concerning the above captioned individuals was based on the following:

GEORGE HARDING, JR. was previously investigated during April and May, 1963 by the Los Angeles Division of the FBI and the Los Angeles Office of the U. S. Secret Service, at which time it was determined that HARDING had been associated with an organization in California. He indicated that the organization intended to assassinate 300 public officials in high positions of Government and industry. HARDING also stated that eight men were to be assigned to each of 300 victims and that no one of the eight would know the other seven. He also indicated that the mass assassination would take place as simultaneously as possible. HARDING claimed that the leaders in the group were Dr. WESLEY SWIFT, Minister, Hollywood, California; JAMES SHOUP, Lancaster, California, and others.

On November 23, 1963, the presence of SWIFT, SHOUP and associates were established in Los Angeles and Lancaster areas during the day of November 22, 1963.

Investigation on November 23, 1963 also determined that HARDING was residing at 2455 Nelson Way, Sparks, Nevada.

On November 26, 1963, GEORGE HARDING, JR., 2455 ~~Nelson Way, Sparks, Nevada,~~ advised SAs FORD E. HOLMES and ALF T. STOUSLAND that as he recalled, he was associated with the First Church of Christ Christian or Church of Christ Christian in Los Angeles. He said that if the name of the above organization is not quite correct, the FBI Office in Los Angeles should have the correct name.

HARDING said he first became interested in the organization through his cousin HARRY WILSON who operates

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

2

HARRY WILSON

Calif

the Wilson Early American Chair Company, Los Angeles. HARDING did not recall the names of all the individuals he met in this organization, but at the time he furnished all of the names in his possession to the Agents in Los Angeles. He did recall that the head of the organization was Dr. WESLEY SWIFT. The second in command was a Colonel WILLIAM GALE, an attorney, who was supposed to have been the youngest intelligence officer under MC ARTHUR. Calif

HARDING again furnished the same information concerning the assassination of the 300 officials in high public office and industry. HARDING claimed he never did formally join this organization, but was given to understand he was "in". He was also told by JAMES SHOUP that he, HARDING, might be tapped for one of the eight men. They led him to believe they were serious and that anything he did was at the risk of his neck and that if he did any talking, it would mean he would be taken care of and his children by a previous marriage would be harmed.

HARDING stated he had made up his mind to leave Los Angeles and after talking to FBI Agents in Los Angeles he did not attend any more public meetings and attended one private meeting at which time he informed the members he had a job and would have to leave Los Angeles. He did not tell anyone where he was going and the only person who has his address is his cousin, HARRY WILSON. He came to Reno, Nevada, and obtained a job as a milkman for Model Dairy. He begins work at 4:00 a.m.

HARDING said he could furnish no information which he had not furnished to Agents in Los Angeles.

On November 27, 1963, it was determined from an interview with MAX SHRIGLEY, Distributor, Model Dairy, Reno, Nevada, that HARDING worked on November 22, 1963.

NF 89-17
DL 89-43
HAW:jw
1

Re: HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS

On January 4, 1964, Sergeant HENRY J. MORIN, Detective Bureau, Portsmouth, Virginia, Police Department, made available a letter found by MILTON GREEN, at 307 Park Manor Road, Portsmouth. Sergeant MORIN stated that GREEN found this letter in an empty brick garage at approximately 5:00 p.m. on January 4, 1964, when he was locking the doors of this garage for the night.

The letter made available by Sergeant MORIN reads as follows:

"To whom this may concern

This is my confession

"I am Mr. Chester Lee Harris, of 212 Lenard Avenue, Hodges Manner, age 43, I was in Texas doing the shooting of the late President Kennedy. Yes I helped to shoot him I got away and am keeping in hiding from the Police, for no one is going to catch me as I will run if they try. I hated him like I hate my wife & hate her guts. I did what I had to to get even with her. The only person that may be able to help me is her brother, and I would have to go to Press box on a Friday night after lite to see him Mr. W.C. Mc Lean

"/s/ Mr. Chester Lee Harris

"to get me call H. U. 8-2795."

Written on the folded half of the letter is the following:

"who ever finds this if its 5 years from now please read this as it is very important."

NF 89-17
DL 89-43
HAW:jw
2

MILTON GREEN, 333 Park Manor Road, Portsmouth, Virginia, advised on January 4, 1964, that he found the above letter located on the cement floor of a garage owned by him at 307 Park Manor Road. He stated that he found this letter at approximately 5:00 p.m. on January 4, 1964, and immediately notified the Portsmouth Police Department. GREEN advised that he was not acquainted with CHESTER LEE HARRIS and did not know how the letter came to be placed in his garage unless it was slipped beneath the locked door of the garage. He stated that the garage at 307 Park Manor Road is not used by him and has been vacant for some time.

On January 4, 1964, CHESTER LEE HARRIS, 212 Leonard Drive, Portsmouth, was interviewed and denied any knowledge concerning the letter allegedly written by him confessing his part in the killing of President KENNEDY. He stated that he was not in Dallas, Texas, at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and he has only left the State of Virginia on one occasion in the past fifteen years. He advised that he left Portsmouth on December 9, 1963, to visit with some friends in North Carolina and returned on December 10, 1963. B. PIERCE 19

(HAW) CHESTER LEE HARRIS advised that the handwriting on the letter resembles that of his wife, HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, from whom he is separated. He stated that his wife, HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, is currently residing with her brothers, WILLIAM and JOHN MC LEAN, at 308 Pennington Boulevard, Portsmouth, and that his daughter, JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, is also residing at that address. R. P. 196

CHESTER LEE HARRIS stated that his wife is a mentally ill person from whom he has been separated since 1946. He stated that he married HELEN JEAN MC LEAN in 1942, and since 1946, he has not lived with her. He advised that his wife has written numerous letters to

NF 89-17
DL 89-43
HAW:jw
3

different people in the Portsmouth area and on one occasion left a box of letters addressed to him at the Portsmouth, Virginia, Post Office, to be delivered to him. He stated that her letters usually contained nothing of importance and rambled on for pages and pages. He advised that his wife, in the last three months, has telephonically contacted him and his mother and requested that he move back to her home and live with her as husband and wife.

CHESTER LEE HARRIS advised that his wife, on one occasion, was confined to the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Virginia, and has been a mental patient since their separation in 1946. He stated that he could not furnish any reason for her writing the letter implicating him in the assassination of the President, other than to say that she was mentally ill and did not know what she was doing.

On January 4, 1964, WILLIAM C. MC LEAN, brother of HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, 308 Pennington Boulevard, Portsmouth, Virginia, was displayed the handwriting found on the letter allegedly written by CHESTER LEE HARRIS, and stated this handwriting was identical with the handwriting of his sister, HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS. He advised his sister was born sometime in 1905 and has been mentally ill as long as he could remember. He stated that his sister has been writing letters for as long as he can remember, and on one occasion had delivered a box full of letters addressed to her husband, CHESTER LEE HARRIS, to the Postmaster at Portsmouth. He advised that his sister was a patient at the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Virginia, from 1958 to 1961. He stated that on many occasions she has written letters to different people in Portsmouth telling them of her difficulties with her husband, CHESTER LEE HARRIS.

WILLIAM C. MC LEAN advised that his sister married CHESTER LEE HARRIS in 1942, and at the time of her

NF 89-17
DL 89-43
HAW:JW
#

marriage she was approximately twenty years older than HARRIS. He advised that out of this marriage two children were born to his sister and CHESTER LEE HARRIS and that one is currently serving with the United States Coast Guard, and the other is currently residing with him and her mother. He stated that he could not explain why his sister had written the letter implicating her husband in the assassination of the late President KENNEDY, other than she wished to bring attention to him. He advised that his sister is not mentally capable of knowing what she is doing and that she should be in a mental institution. He stated that he could furnish no further information regarding the letters other than to say that the handwriting is definitely that of his sister, HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS.

On January 4, 1964, JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, *BAFFED 1941*
daughter of HELEN JEAN MC LEAN HARRIS, aged nineteen,
308 Pennington Boulevard, Portsmouth, was displayed the
letter implicating CHESTER LEE HARRIS in the assassination
of the late President KENNEDY. She stated that the
handwriting on this letter was, without question, the
handwriting of her mother. She advised that her mother
is a mentally ill person who does not have control of
her faculties and does not know what she is doing.

RH 89-34
DL 89-43
CFH/mbd

-1-

Re: DOUGLAS E. HARTSELLE
856 South Frederick Street
Arlington, Virginia

On November 25, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM M. BACKUS, Manager, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Arlington, Virginia, advised that his company had received information indicating that DOUGLAS E. HARTSELLE, 856 South Frederick Street, Arlington, Virginia, had made numerous extremely violent and threatening telephone calls to the Russian Embassy during the morning of November 25, 1963. As a result of this information, the telephone company temporarily suspended his telephone service.

On November 25, 1963, WILLIAM K. STOVER, Chief, Vice-Squad, Arlington County Police Department, Arlington, Virginia, was advised of the information relating to the activities of HARTSELLE.

Subsequently on the morning of November 25, 1963, Chief STOVER advised that HARTSELLE had been taken into custody. He advised that HARTSELLE was believed to be irrational and was being held for his own safety as well as that of the Russian Embassy. The exact disposition of HARTSELLE's case was not known at this time; however, it was believed he would be furnished a hearing to determine whether or not he should be committed for mental observation.

He added that the initial activities relating to HARTSELLE would be of a nature which would necessarily cause his detention until after the funeral ceremonies and other official activities being held in Washington, D.C. on November 25, 1963.

DL 89-43

RE: RALPH LEE HASSINGER

480

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 10, 1964

1

ELMER L. ZERPHY, Postmaster, Mount Joy, Pa., advised he had received information on that date from a RAY MYERS, 114 South Barbara Street, Mount Joy, Pa., an employee of Schock Independent Oil Company (SICO) of Mount Joy, who in turn had received the information from another SICO employee, CLARENCE AUKER, RD #2, Mount Joy, Pa., to the effect that on November 24, 1963, ROSCOE HASSINGER, 140 North Market Street, Mount Joy, Pa., had made a remark to a fellow employee at the company, approximately two weeks before, that HASSINGER's son RALPH had commented, "If KENNEDY goes to Texas, he's going to be killed."

ROScoe E. X HASSINGER

481

On 11/24/63 at Mount Joy, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916
 by SA PHILIP M. CULLEN :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 10, 19641

ROSCOE HASSINGER, 140 North Market Street, Mount Joy, Pa., stated his son RALPH LEE HASSINGER had left Mount Joy on November 16, 1963, for a visit to a friend, EDWARD LOTZ, 619 Front Street, Reading, Pa., to look for work.

482

On 11/23/63 at Mount Joy, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916
by SA PHILIP M. CUILEN :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 10, 1964

1
Telephone number 372-2939 is listed in the Reading Telephone Directory to Mrs. DOROTHY LOTZ, 623 North Front Street. This number was called and an unidentified female advised that RALPH HASSINGER had been at the LOTZ' residence for the past week as a guest but had left that evening to return to his home in Mount Joy, Pa., by bus. Pa.

On 11/24/63 at Reading, Pa. 483 File # Philadelphia 157-916
by SA WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

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Date April 10, 1964

1

RALPH HASSINGER

Ill
 RALPH LEE HASSINGER was interviewed during the late evening at his home, 140 North Market Street, Mount Joy, Pa. and he stated he had just returned from spending a week in Reading, Pennsylvania, at the home of EDWARD LOTZ, while he was job hunting.

*B. APPROX. 1928**RELEASE*

He said that he first heard of the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, while he was seeking employment in Reading, Pa. HASSINGER said he knows no one personally in Texas; however, he has been in correspondence with General EDWIN WALKER, Turtle Creek, Dallas, whom he admires, and he is aware that Dallas is a center of right wing thinking.

HASSINGER said he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from any of his friends in either New Orleans, Louisiana; nor the Dallas, Texas, area. He said he was unfamiliar with the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY.

He said he considers himself an astute student of political trends and his father, whom he described as non-political inasmuch as he knows nothing of politics except the Republican and Democratic Parties, has often been impressed as the result of the observations of his son. As a result, the father has often repeated political observations made by RALPH to other individuals.

HASSINGER said he recalls that during breakfast approximately a month ago, after having read in the morning newspaper the story and seen the pictures of ADLAI STEVENSON, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, being struck by a picket sign in Dallas, he remarked to his father and mother jokingly that the people in Dallas would kill KENNEDY if he goes to Dallas after what they had done to STEVENSON. HASSINGER stated, however, he had no specific advance knowledge of the killing of President KENNEDY. He said, however, that he has known for years that KENNEDY would either die or be killed in office because while he was employed in

On 11/24/63 at Mount Joy, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916
 by SA PHILIP M. CULLEN :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

PH 157-916

2

the Chicago, Illinois, Post Office in 1959, before KENNEDY had been nominated, a woman had pointed out to him that every President elected at 20 year intervals had either died or been killed in office and whoever took office in the election of 1960 was certain to die in the office.

HASSINGER stated he had no knowledge of any plots or plans of any individual, group, or organization, either left or right wing, to assassinate President KENNEDY or to cause any riots or disturbances in Dallas, Texas, or anywhere else the President was scheduled to travel.

HASSINGER volunteered it is his own theory that he is convinced that the assassination of President KENNEDY was a plot of the "International Jewish Communist conspiracy" to bring discredit to the patriotic right wing elements in Dallas, Texas, and elsewhere.

HASSINGER also volunteered that he had recently received an invitation to rejoin the American Nazi Party (ANP), which is headed by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL of Arlington, Virginia. HASSINGER said he declined to accept the offer to be readmitted to the ANP.

Date April 10, 19641

The "New Era" newspaper, published in Lancaster, Pa., on January 3, 1964, in the Obituary Section, carried an article stating that RALPH LEE HASSINGER, age 36, 140 North Market Street, Mount Joy, Pa., the son of ROSCOE E. and ELIZABETH HASSINGER of the same address, a United States Navy veteran of World War II, died at the Reading, Pa., Hospital after a short illness on January 2, 1964.

On 1/3/64 at Lancaster, Pa. 486 File # Philadelphia 157-916
by SA PHILIP M. CULLEN :lac Date dictated 4/10/64

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BA 89-30

JSR:rch

1

RE: JAMES A. HAWKINS

On July 24, 1963, at 10:43 P.M. Clerk RUTH FARRALL, Laurel Police Department, Laurel, Maryland, telephoned SA GERALD N. SMITH, Baltimore Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to furnish the following information:

Clerk FARRALL had been informed by Corporal WALTER HOLOWCHAK, Laurel Police Department, that at approximately 10:20 P.M. on July 24, 1963, he had been in the Laurel Texaco Service Station, Route 1, Laurel, Maryland. Corporal HOLOWCHAK, who was off duty, engaged in a conversation with an individual who was in the station and who claimed to be from South Carolina enroute to Washington, D. C. This individual, a white male, said he was on his way to Washington, D. C. "to blow the President's head off because the President gave jobs to Negroes and I don't have one."

This man, who was alone and on foot, then proceeded to walk south on Route 1 towards Washington, D. C. Corporal HOLOWCHAK informed that this man had some type of package under his arm (undescribed), and was described as follows: a white male, 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet tall, 150 to 165 pounds and dressed in dungarees, red striped shirt and had dark rim glasses.

Clerk FARRALL informed she had alerted the Maryland State Police regarding this incident and the Maryland State Police had cars patrolling Route 1 in an attempt to locate this individual.

On July 24, 1963, Trooper VINCE KNOX, Waterloo Barracks, Maryland State Police, advised he had located the above-mentioned and described individual on Route 1, Laurel, Maryland. Trooper KNOX commented this man identified himself as JAMES HAWKINS and admitted making statements against President JOHN F. KENNEDY. HAWKINS informed he is "anti-KENNEDY" and alleged that the President gives jobs to Negroes and not to white people. HAWKINS said he was "just talking" in the Laurel Texaco Service Station and he had no real intention of trying to harm the President.

BA 89-30

JSR:rch

2

Trooper KNOX advised he had searched HAWKINS and found no weapons on him. He further stated that HAWKINS had a box under his arm, but this box contained clothes and personal items. HAWKINS claimed he was enroute to his home in Richmond, Virginia, no address given, from California and that he was unemployed at the time, but is usually employed as a carnival worker.

HAWKINS stated he had been in some type of accident in California and had lost his baggage and at that time was going to the Trailways Bus Station, Washington, D. C. where, he had been told, he could either reclaim his bags or be reimbursed for them. He exhibited a Trailways claim check to Trooper KNOX, number not known by KNOX.

Trooper KNOX stated he was satisfied that HAWKINS had just been "blowing off steam" and he left HAWKINS at the Transit Truck Center, Laurel, Maryland, where HAWKINS was trying to hitchhike to Washington, D. C.

Trooper KNOX described HAWKINS as follows:
a white male, date of birth August, 1941, 5 feet 11 inches, sandy hair, slender build, and dressed in dungarees and a red and white striped shirt.

The foregoing information was furnished at that time to the United States Secret Service at Washington, D. C.

James X HAWKINS

On April 8, 1964, "The News American", a Baltimore newspaper, reported that on that date Judge R. DORSEY WATKINS had found JAMES A. HAWKINS guilty in Federal Court, Baltimore, Maryland, for making a threat on the life of the late President KENNEDY. Judge WATKINS had ordered HAWKINS sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for a 90 day pre-sentence medical examination.

S.C.
D.C.
Md
P.A.T.
K.R.
A.H.

HAWKINS was described as a 22 year old Richmond, Virginia man.

It was further stated that he had told a Laurel, Maryland filling station operator, July 24, 1963, that he was going to Washington, D. C. to kill the President. The article quoted HAWKINS as further saying "He gives all the

BA 89-30

JSR:rch

3

n... the jobs in South Carolina and the white people down there are starving." The article continued that the filling station operator who was also a Corporal in the Laurel Police Department reported the statement to State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. HAWKINS was arrested in Mobile, Alabama, about a week later. The news article reflected that HAWKINS was an escapee from the Lynchburg, Virginia Training School where he had been off and on since he was 13 years old.

1
RH 89-34
DL 89-43
CFH/mbd;ds

Re: JAMES A. HAWKINS

On November 23, 1963, the following investigation was conducted by SA PATRICK J. CONNOR at Richmond, Virginia:

Sergeant H. C. BIRCKHEAD, Virginia State Police Headquarters, advised a search of their records failed to reflect any record identifiable with HAWKINS.

Mrs. PEARL DURHAM, Records Room, Richmond Police Department, advised her files contained no record identifiable with JAMES HAWKINS.

FRANK BERGEN, 4401 South Willetta Avenue, Proprietor of the World of Mirth Shows, Inc., and JOEN H. MARKS, 203 Oak Road, former proprietor of the John H. Marks Shows, advised their records contain no information concerning a carnival worker by the name of JAMES HAWKINS and he was unknown to them.

On April 9, 1964, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, a daily newspaper, Richmond, Virginia, reported that JAMES A. HAWKINS, age 22, of Richmond, Virginia, was found guilty in U. S. District Court at Baltimore, Maryland, of threatening to assassinate President KENNEDY. The article continued that the sentencing was withheld pending medical evaluation.

HAWKINS was reported as making threatening remarks during July 1963 at Laurel, Maryland, and was a fugitive from the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital at Lynchburg, Virginia, at the time of the threat.

1
OM 89-20
DL 89-43
ACL:sac

RE: GARRIS W. HEATH

B. APPROX. 1898 IN IOWA

A woman telephonically contacted SA ARTHUR C. LARSON on the afternoon of November 28, 1963, and advised as follows:

She said the FBI should "check out a man named GARRIS W. HEATH of Dallas in connection with the assassination of the President." The woman said the only reason she had for this was that HEATH had lived in Russia several years and was a "right-winger". She stated HEATH had also lived in Carroll, Iowa; Michigan; and Caracas, Venezuela, and had "caused trouble wherever he lived."

She refused to elaborate and refused to give her name.

Mrs. FRANK J. (HELEN) STRNAD, 1122 Turner Boulevard, Omaha, Nebraska, telephonically contacted SA LARSON on November 29, 1963, and said she was the woman who had on November 28, 1963, advised regarding HEATH, refusing to give her name.

Mrs. STRNAD said she does not know HEATH's Dallas address, but that he is an engineer, about 65 years of age, married, no children and drives a large, late model Chrysler. He travels in his work as an engineer. HEATH was born and raised in Iowa, attended Iowa State University at Ames, Iowa, and traveled in Russia in the mid-1920's. Mrs. HEATH is Mrs. STRNAD's aunt.

Mrs. STRNAD said HEATH pretends to be "extreme right-wing" but she suspects he is instead a subversive of the "left-wing" type. She based her complaint regarding HEATH on his general attitude and remarks he had made, but could recall no specific illustrations. She said she had no real basis for her opinion of HEATH and knew of no activity on his part to substantiate her suspicion of him.

She said she had no information indicating HEATH had any connection with instant case, but still believed the FBI should "check him out" as a possible subversive.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: MRS. GERALDINE HEAVNER

On November 23, 1963, Mrs. GERALDINE HEAVNER, 245 East 42nd Street, Hialeah, Florida, who stated she is employed as a secretary to Dade County Commissioner JOE BOYD, telephonically advised Special Agent CHARLES D. GEORGE that on October 18, 1963, she attended a convention of the Legal Secretaries Association at the Sheraton - Tampa Hotel, Tampa, Florida.

Mrs. HEAVNER stated that while in Tampa, she had had lunch at a downtown Five and Ten Cent Store. Between the hours of 3:30 and 3:50 PM on October 18, 1963, while in the Five and Ten Cent Store, an unknown Cuban sat down beside her and began discussing politics. Mrs. HEAVNER stated that he talked about the President riding around in an open car and said, "He is going to be shot in an open car." Mrs. HEAVNER stated that she could furnish no additional details concerning this matter.

SA 89-67
DL 89-43

RE: CHESTER LEO HELMS, JR.

1.

Date April 4, 1964

CHESTER LEO HELMS, JR., who was in custody of the Laredo, Texas Police Department as a possible suspect in assault of a taxi driver, had attempted to enter Mexico on the morning of November 28, 1963, and was turned back by Mexican Immigration officials.

HELMS had in his possession letters containing derogatory statements concerning President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HELMS advised he has resided in San Francisco, California, at 955 A Oak Street, until approximately a week and a half ago. HELMS stated he was en route to his home in Fort Worth, Texas, 3512 Avenue D, with another couple from California whom he identified as LEONARD SOFORO and wife, MARY, age 22, from San Francisco, when their vehicle broke down in Deming, New Mexico.

HELMS advised he hitchhiked to his parents' home at Fort Worth, Texas, arriving November 21, 1963, and remained there until November 24, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, HELMS stated he went to Austin, Texas, where he remained until November 27, 1963, at which time he departed Austin, hitchhiking to Saltillo, Mexico, where he expected to reunite with the SOFOROs.

HELMS advised that he is a beatnik and he wears long hair and a goatee giving a beatnik appearance. HELMS advised, however, he has never been associated with Communists or with any Communist groups.

HELMS stated letters in his possession consisted of five letters; one was to a friend "ODIN" written in November, 1962; second letter was from ELAINE ELKIN, 56 Alpine Terrace, San Francisco and the other three letters consisted of two letters from his mother, Mrs. JOHN W. MOON and one from a friend.

On 11/28/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dte 494 Date dictated 4/3/64

2.

SA 89-67

The letter to ODIN written by HELMS was never mailed. One passage of the letter which consisted of five paragraphs bears statement: "Kennedy will go down as one of the blackest figures in history and never have I been so sympathetic with the Soviets." HELMS explained that he was in Florida at the time he wrote letter in November, 1962, during the Cuban crises and it appeared as though the military build-up was leading the United States into an atomic war.

The following is a description of CHESTER LEO

~~HELMS~~:

Birth	August 2, 1932, at Santa Maria, California.
Residence	Former - 955 A Oak Street, San Francisco, California Present - 3512 Avenue D, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blond - long <u>NEW MEXICO</u>
Height	6'2" <u>F.L.H.</u>
Weight	135
Parent	Mrs. JOHN W. MOON - mother; 3512 Avenue D, Fort Worth, Texas
Social Security No.	41-112-42575
Occupation	Writer and student

HELMS advised he had not been in Dallas recently and was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

1

SA 89-67

RE: JAMES RAY HENDRIX

The following investigation was conducted by SA
TOM E. NEAL:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mr. OSCAR WARNCKE, Chief Jailer, Bexar County Jail, advised on April 6, 1964, that JAMES HENDRIX who gave his address as 612 Tipton Street, Dallas, Texas, was placed in jail at 4:20 p.m., April 4, 1964, on a charge of drunkenness. Mr. WARNCKE stated he had been advised by jail guard CLAUDE TALLEY and JOE GEPHART that HENDRIX had made the statement to them that JACK RUBY actually killed President KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/7/64

Mr. JOE H. ^{Joe}GEPHART, ^{Guard} Bexar County Jail, residence address 1514 Stonewall Street, advised that he and C. A. TALLEY, a guard at the jail, overheard JAMES HENDRIX make the following statement at about 5:00 p.m. on April 4, 1964, while HENDRIX was being booked for drunk.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
HENDRIX stated "You don't know who you are booking. My name is JAMES HENDRIX from Dallas, Texas. I want to make a long distance call to my uncle LYNDON B. JOHNSON who is President of the United States."

Mr. GEPHART stated that he and the others kidded HENDRIX about this statement and then HENDRIX stated "Let me tell you something else. You don't know me but they got the wrong man when they knocked off OSWALD. The right man is RUBY. He is the man that killed the President and then he had to shut up OSWALD."

Mr. GEPHART stated HENDRIX stated that he knew RUBY and OSWALD and had been in RUBY's lounge in Dallas many times. He indicated he was in Dallas when the President was killed.

Mr. GEPHART further stated that on April 5, 1964, he heard HENDRIX again make the statement that RUBY was the man who killed the President and that they had the wrong man.

On 4/6/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA TOM E. NEAL/CSH 497 Date dictated 4/7/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/7/64SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

C. A. ~~TALLEY~~, guard at the Bexar County Jail, CLAUDE TALL
 residence address 130 Sheliz Drive, advised that at about
 5:00 p.m. on April 4, 1964, he and guard JOE H. GEPHART
 were working at the booking desk at the jail when JAMES
 HENDRIX was booked on a drunk charge. At that time HENDRIX
 made the statement that President JOHNSON of Washington,
 D.C., was his uncle and he wanted to use the telephone
 and call the President. He also made the statement that
 JACK RUBY was the man who actually killed President KENNEDY
 and that they had the wrong man, indicating that OSWALD
 was not the actual killer. He further stated he knew OSWALD
 and RUBY and had been in RUBY's place of business in Dallas
 a number of times.

Mr. TALLEY stated on April 6, 1964, HENDRIX
 retracted the statement that he was President JOHNSON's
 nephew. Mr. TALLEY asked him about the statements he
 had made concerning the assassination of President
 KENNEDY and HENDRIX stated that information he gave
 was "right."

On 4/6/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67
 by SA TOM E. NEAL/csh 498 Date dictated 4/7/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/7/64

Title

JAMES RAY HENDRIX, 32 years of age, was interviewed at the Bexar County Jail. He advised that he and his wife R. P. P. X. 195 and children, reside at 600 W. 5th Street, Apartment 42, Irving, Texas. HENDRIX stated he has been in San Antonio James Hendr. for the past two weeks working as an electrician for the Billington Construction Company who is building an addition to the Central Freight Lines on Coliseum Drive in San Antonio. He stated when he was booked at the County Jail on the afternoon of April 4, 1964, on a drunk charge he did make a statement that his uncle was L. B. JOHNSON. The guards at the jail began kidding him and he did tell them he was the President's nephew and that he wanted to call him. He stated this incident started as a joke. After he had made this statement, the guards asked him what he thought about the JACK RUBY trial and he answered them that they had "done convicted the man" and that he also stated there was some doubt as to whether OSWALD killed the President in view of the time element. He stated he was of the opinion OSWALD would not have had time to leave the scene of the assassination and get to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas and kill the Dallas policeman. HENDRIX stated he is well acquainted with Dallas, inasmuch as he lived in and near Dallas all of his life.

HENDRIX stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he had never been in RUBY's club in Dallas, Texas. He stated the only information he has concerning the killing of OSWALD and the assassination of President KENNEDY was what he had seen on television and had read in the newspapers.

HENDRIX stated he has been arrested in the past charged with drunkenness but had never been charged with any other violation of the law. He is an electrician by trade.

On 4/7/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # S A 89-67

by SA TOM F. NEAL/gz 499 Date dictated 4/7/64

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BA 89-30

JSR:dgr

1

RE: JOHN EDWARD HEROLD
Baltimore, Maryland

On November 27, 1963, Miss ~~CONNIE~~ PFISTER, 3412 Edgewood, Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information to SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT:

Miss PFISTER attends the Baltimore Junior College, Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. To the best of her recollection, on the morning of November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was shot, she was sitting in the lounge at the Baltimore Junior College at about 10:00 A.M. and JOHN HEROLD, another student, said "Did you hear the President has been shot and JOHNSON is now President?". Another student who heard HEROLD say this was a friend of Miss PFISTER, EMMA BENDER, telephone number HA 6-1683.

Miss PFISTER stated that about 10:30 A.M. in a class room HEROLD said "I'm in a good mood today, KENNEDY is dead and JOHNSON is now President.". Miss PFISTER felt certain of the times of these conversations since her classes start at certain hours and she left school for the day at 11:30 A.M. She described HEROLD as a white male, age 23 - 24 years, 5' 11" tall, 165 to 170 pounds.

Date 12/10/631

EMMA BENDER, 6227 Fairdel Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, telephone HA 6-1683, advised as follows:

She is a sophomore at Baltimore Junior College. On November 22, 1963, at approximately 10:30 A.M., she heard JOHN HEROLD, a student at this same school, make the remark in effect as follows: I'm in a happy mood today. After she replied "Why" he added in effect the President has been shot and JOHNSON is going to take over. She did not attach any significance to the remarks made by HEROLD until later on in the afternoon when she heard that President KENNEDY actually was shot. She has not, since that time, talked to HEROLD about this matter.

She fixed the time of HEROLD's remarks at approximately 10:30 A.M., November 22, 1963, since they are both members of the choir at the Baltimore Junior College and the conversation between them took place immediately prior to choir meeting which started at 10:30 A.M. She recalled that other students who are members of the choir were present at this time but could not identify any of them other than CONNIE PFISTER.

Miss BENDER further stated that HEROLD has impressed her as the type who is rather forward with the female co-students and that he possibly made the above remarks to gain attention from the group. She added that HEROLD to her recollection has never given any indication of his political leanings nor has she heard him make any similar remarks in the past.

On 12/3/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # 89-30
by SA JOHN F. HANSON/dgr 501 Date dictated 12/6/63

12/10/63

Date

1

Mrs. LEONA MORRIS, Dean of Student Personnel,
Baltimore Junior College, advised as follows:

JOHN EDWARD HEROLD, born March 21, 1943, at
Baltimore, Maryland, resides with his parents at 3203
Gulford Avenue, Baltimore 18, Maryland. His mother is
listed as SARAH HEROLD who is employed as a nurse. *John X. Herold*

HEROLD was graduated from Polytechnic High School
in Baltimore in June, 1952, and entered Baltimore Junior
College in September, 1962. He is an above average student
and is in the top percent of his class in all categories.

She stated that the records reflect HEROLD left
high school in March of 1959 due to a physical disability
and resumed his high school studies in September, 1960.
She added that the records include a statement from HEROLD's
physician, Dr. ALFRED G. OSSMAN, 1101 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland, that HEROLD was physically and emotionally
qualified to resume his studies. She added that there
was no indication that his absence from school was due to
other than a physical disability.

She further commented that HEROLD is personally
known to her and has impressed her as a conscientious,
well-adjusted young man. She could not furnish any
pertinent information concerning HEROLD's alleged remarks
regarding the late President KENNEDY and President JOHNSON.

On 12/3/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # 89-30
by SA JOHN F. HANSON and SA J. STANLEY Date dictated 12/6/63
ROTZ/dgr

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12/10/63

Date _____

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† Mrs. ~~BLANCHE~~ BOWLSBEY, who is employed as a music teacher at the Baltimore Junior College, advised as follows: †

BALTIMORE, Md.

JOHN HEROLD is known to her as a student at this school and is a member of the choir which she directs. He has also been interested in the school color guard at this school.

HEROLD is a very conscientious student and in her opinion definitely above average in his studies and demeanor. She stated that HEROLD seems to be well liked by all of his associates at the school and that he has impressed her as being a very stable and very discreet individual.

Mrs. BOWLSBEY added that she did not hear HEROLD's remarks concerning the late President on the day of his assassination. She did recall that he attended a choir meeting on the morning of November 22, 1963, but could not furnish any additional pertinent information other than to remark that another student, possibly envious of HEROLD, may have maliciously reported false information concerning him.

On 12/4/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # 89-30
 by SA JOHN E. HANSON and SA J. STANLEY Date dictated 12/6/63
 ROTZ/dgr

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Date 12/10/63

1

JOHN EDWARD HEROLD was advised upon interview at the Baltimore Junior College that he need not furnish any information, that any information he did furnish was strictly voluntary, that it could possibly be used against him in a court of law and that he was entitled to consult an attorney. HEROLD commented that he would willingly furnish any information to the FBI.

HEROLD remarked that on the morning of November 22, 1963, prior to his choir meeting, he engaged in conversation with a number of fellow students who were waiting for the meeting to commence. He recalled that the conversation at this time was concerning the current civil rights situation and President KENNEDY's interest in the cultural aspects of this country. He stated that various comments were made from different individuals concerning these matters however, no particular criticism seemed to have been made to his recollection. He further stated that since the conversation seemed to drag on with no particular point being resolved, he decided to end the conversation by making the remark in effect, "somebody ought to shoot the President."

HEROLD commented that he did not actually mean that he was critical of President KENNEDY and desired to see him shot. Further he did not believe that anyone who heard the remark paid any attention to it other than to interpret it as a facetious remark which was strictly unmotivated.

HEROLD further explained that sometime after President KENNEDY's assassination on November 22, 1963, an unrecalled student informed him that the President had actually been shot. Upon hearing this news, HEROLD stated that he did not believe it at first but upon ascertaining that it was true immediately recalled his remark that morning concerning President KENNEDY. HEROLD remarked that he then felt regret in making such a remark.

On 12/4/63 at Baltimore, Maryland File # 89-30
by SA JOHN F. HANSON and SA J. STANLEY ROTZ/dgr Date dictated 12/6/63

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BA 89-30

JFH:dgr

2

HEROLD commented that he has never been particularly interested in politics other than to follow them and has never belonged to any organization advocating any political philosophy. He added no one is known to him who could have possibly been implicated with President KENNEDY's assassination and that he could not furnish any additional pertinent information concerning this matter.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: RAYMOND W. HILL

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 100 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

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

Re: RAYMOND W. HILL
8928 East Newton
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Investigation in this matter, which resulted in the identification of RAYMOND W. HILL, was predicated on information received on November 25, 1963, by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in a telephone call from FRANK WILLIAMS, Don and Frank's Garage, 36 North Lewis Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The information reported by WILLIAMS concerned some "numerology" relating to President JOHN F. KENNEDY, found by WILLIAMS in a 1952 Dodge at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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OC 89-41
ARS:mwr

BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING CHARLES LEON DREADFULWATER

C. L. DREADFULWATER

On November 25, 1963, FRANK WILLIAMS, Don and Frank's Garage, 36 North Lewis Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma, telephone number Luther 7-7847, telephonically advised Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER that in September, 1963, they towed a 1952 Dodge to their garage. WILLIAMS said they just received the title to this car and it is registered to CHARLEY DREADFULWATER, 1517 Heyman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. WILLIAMS said this title was notarized in the state of Oregon and that apparently DREADFULWATER is not now in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CALIF.

CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER

WILLIAMS said on examining this car that they discovered along with some Army uniforms a card bearing the following notations:

"(St) John" F. Kennedy
(47) + (6) + 78 = 131
Crucifixion = 131
St. John 6p: '61-'64.'

See Sec #440-31-284:
Box 7, Culp Creek, Ore.
B. APPROX. 1935. TAHLEQUA!

WILLIAMS said he was furnishing the above information OKL since he thought it might have something to do with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The following investigation was conducted at Tulsa, Oklahoma, by Special Agent JOE M. PEARSON:

On November 27, 1963, FRANK WILLIAMS, Don and Frank's Garage, 36 North Lewis, Tulsa, Oklahoma, exhibited to Special Agent JOE M. PEARSON Oklahoma Original Title No. E637396-E, showing that 1952 Dodge four-door Coronet Sedan, VIN 3200066, was issued to CHARLEY DREADFULWATER, 1517 Heyman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on March 27, 1963. This title indicated that the automobile bore 1963 Oklahoma License XX 8580. The assignment on the reverse of the title

OC 89-41

indicates that it was signed November 2, 1963, by CHARLEY DREADFULWATER and the assignment was notarized November 2, 1963, by Notary Public GEORGE DYBDAL in the state of Oregon.

WILLIAMS advised that this automobile had been towed to the garage from 11th and Birmingham, Tulsa, Oklahoma, on September 27, 1963, on orders of the Tulsa Police Department after the automobile had been involved in an accident. He advised that there had been a small amount of damage to the right front fender of the car.

WILLIAMS continued that he had purchased the automobile and that the transaction had been handled through a Mr. GATES, associated with the Preferred Risk Insurance Company at Tulsa telephone LUther 4-6464.

WILLIAMS related the car was towed in during the night of Friday, and on approximately the following Monday following the date that the car was towed in, the owner came into the garage and took certain things from the automobile. He described the owner as Indian male, approximately 22-23 years of age, 5'9" tall, 140 pounds, black hair. He advised he recalled that the owner stated he had four children.

WILLIAMS made available different items which he stated had been recovered from this automobile and it was noted these items are as follow:

A withholding tax statement for CHARLEY L. DREADFULWATER, 2505 South Indiana, Oklahoma City, Social Security No. 440-30-2845, showing DREADFULWATER had been employed by the Boardman Company, 1401 Southwest 11th Street, Oklahoma City, and showing total wages as \$2,368.21.

A small cardboard box bearing a label number 51848, dated August 16, 1963, indicating the contents had been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U. S. Public Health Service, Indian Hospital, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, with instructions for the administration of the contents of the box. The physician was shown as Dr. MARSHALL.

3

DC 89-41

Two blank checks drawn on the Oklahoma National Bank, Oklahoma City.

A spelling tablet bearing the trade name "Stuart Hall" No. 4045. (On the first page the words "Tulsa, Oklahoma, 9126163M137700" are written.)

A Holy Bible indicating that it was presented to JOYCE FOUST by JEAN BARD for eighth grade graduation on May 23, 1952.

A small New Testament with the back torn off.

A cardboard box containing clothing and pamphlets, the latter of which are shown as having been obtained from the Peace Officers Training Service, Oakland, California, and an examination paper of A/Sgt. C. L. DREADFULWATER, showing he obtained a grade of 96 per cent.

An examination of the automobile disclosed that it was a dark green four door 1952 Dodge bearing 1963 Oklahoma License XX 2580. The mileage on the car was 87,773. It was noted that a book entitled "The Detection of Murder" by WILLIAM F. KESSLER and PAUL B. WESTON, publishers, Greenburg, New York, was laying on the front seat. Found on the back seat was a white metal ammunition box containing a bandage wrap and a flexible cover from a notebook. Also located in the back seat was an ammunition belt and a quart of Phillips 66 Motor Oil.

Under the front seat was located a pair of shoes.

In the trunk there was located men's clothing and a jack.

WILLIAMS made available a small piece of cardboard which bears the printing, as follows:

"(St) John" F. Kennedy
(47) + (6) + 78 = 131
Crucifixion = 131
St. John 6p: 51-64.

OC 89-41

WILLIAMS advised this card had been recovered from the glove compartment of this automobile.

On November 29, 1963, LOUIS GATES, Adjuster, Midland Service Agency, 924 South Main, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised that he had handled the sale of a 1952 Dodge automobile to the Don and Frank's Garage, Tulsa. He said he did not know the present location of the former owner, CHARLEY DREADFULWATER; however, this individual has a brother named J. B. DREADFULWATER, who lives in Oklahoma City. He advised that an adjuster in Oklahoma City, BILL PRUEGERT, who is connected with United Adjusters, 1029 North Walker, is the individual who handled the transaction at Oklahoma City.

GATES related that DREADFULWATER had insurance with Preferred Risk, Fayetteville, Arkansas, located at P. O. Bx 410 at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He advised the car had been financed through the Sanco Finance Company in Oklahoma City. He continued that the automobile had been involved in an accident.

GATES said that it is his understanding that DREADFULWATER is in Oregon; however, he does not know DREADFULWATER's present location.

GATES advised that he had seen the card bearing the name (St) John F. Kennedy with other numerals and words in the automobile; however, he did not know the significance of this printing.

The following investigation was conducted at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on December 4, 1963, by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:

Mrs. JAY B. DREADFULWATER, 1605 Johnston Drive, advised she is the divorced wife of JAY B. DREADFULWATER. She said that JAY B. DREADFULWATER presently resides at 2505 South Indiana, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and is employed on the graveyard shift by the Federal Aviation Agency, Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

5
DC 89-41

Mrs. DREADFULWATER said she is acquainted with CHARLEY DREADFULWATER, JAY B. DREADFULWATER's half brother. She said CHARLEY DREADFULWATER was in Oklahoma City for approximately nine months in 1963, departing Oklahoma City in September, 1963, for Oregon. She stated that CHARLEY DREADFULWATER's wife, JOYCE, is from the state of Oregon and has parents who live there. She stated that JOYCE and her children departed Oklahoma City for Oregon a number of weeks prior to CHARLEY DREADFULWATER leaving for Oregon.

Mrs. JAY B. DREADFULWATER stated she knows of nothing that would reflect on CHARLEY DREADFULWATER but suggested that JAY B. DREADFULWATER may be able to furnish more information regarding him. She said she did not know CHARLEY DREADFULWATER's address in Oregon. **J. B. DREADFULWATER**

JAY BERRY DREADFULWATER, 2505 South Indiana, advised he is the half brother of CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER. JAY BERRY DREADFULWATER said he is employed by the Federal Aviation Agency in the Special Tool Crib, Hangar 8, Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

2505 South Indiana
JAY BERRY DREADFULWATER stated the last letter he received from CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER was postmarked November 13, 1963, at Cottage Grove, Oregon. At this time DREADFULWATER stated that CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER was residing at Box 7, Culp Creek, Oregon, c/o RALPH GROAT. DREADFULWATER advised he believes CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER is still at this address. He stated that CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER previously had the mailing address of Sweet Home, Oregon. JAY BERRY DREADFULWATER stated CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER was employed at the time he received this letter operating a machine but did not know the name of his employer.

JAY BERRY DREADFULWATER advised that CHARLEY LEON DREADFULWATER served nine years in the U. S. Marine Corps and was honorably discharged in late 1962, at which time he was stationed somewhere in California.

While in the Marine Corps DREADFULWATER advised CHARLEY DREADFULWATER became interested in law enforcement and took a correspondence course, he believes, at the University

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OC 89-41

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CC 89-41

Age: 20
Place of Birth: Tahlequah, Oklahoma
Height: 5'9"
Weight: 170 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Marital Status: Married
Wife: JOYCE, nee FOUST
Children: Five
Father: ANDREW DAN FULMATER, Route 3, Tahlequah, Oklahoma

Date 12/20/63

RAYMOND W. HILL, 8928 East Newton, Tulsa, Oklahoma, an employee of V-B Products, Inc., 2010 North Memorial Drive, Tulsa, was shown a V-B Products work order bearing the following hand printed words and numbers:

"(St) John" F. Kennedy
 (47) + (6) + 78=131
 Crucifixion = 131
 St. John 6: '61-'64!

He said he had written the words and numbers on this card and furnished the following information relative thereto.

In 1959 he began a study of Numerology which is the study of the hidden significance of numbers. In this study, each letter is given a certain value. HILL is member of an "Independent" group of religion. He is a Bible student and went to Apostolic School, of which he is a graduate. During this time, he has been studying the alphabet in regards to "numbers and correlation."

In 1961, HILL began to make more "accurate observations of coincidental things" when President JOHN F. KENNEDY came to office. In 1961, he figured out the name JOHN F. KENNEDY numerically, and according to these calculations, the name JOHN was equal to 47, the letter "F" was equal to 6, and the name KENNEDY was equal to 78.

HILL then made reference to the New Testament, particularly to Chapter 6, verses 61 to 64 of the Book of St. John. He used the 6th chapter since the letter "F" had a value of 6. The verses from 61 to 64 correspond to the years of the President's administration. He said he may have talked to someone at work about these computations and may have read these verses from the Book of St. John to this person. He read these verses of the Bible to SA PEARSON.

HILL said he "mused on the extent of correlation and eventuality" on how President KENNEDY would run his office; if he would be a man who would "strengthen this country"; and if he would maintain "our standard of world leadership."

516

On 12/18/63 at Tulsa, OklahomaDL 89-43
File # OC 89-41by SA JOE M. PEARSON:jjDate dictated 12/19/63

OC 89-41
DL 89-43

HILL stated that the number 61 "correlates" the 61st chapter of Isaiah. When questioned about these matters, he said "this is foolishness." He also commented that he was "not aware of intrinsic observations." He also referred to Jesus as being known as the "Lamb of God."

HILL said in 1961 he determined the value of the name JOHN F. KENNEDY to be 131 and determined that the value of the letters in crucifixion was 131. He stated "upon this, I speculated whether it would be true whether this great man would face some sort of crisis in his administration"; and that "it would be complementary that he was Roman Catholic" in his faith. He said further than this, he could not determine anything.

Regarding the death of President KENNEDY, he said "it broke me up", and stated "I wept - that anything like this would happen in America."

HILL said he had read different literature regarding Numerology and produced a booklet with the following captions on the cover: "God Proved by Words and Figures," and "20th Century Divine Revelations," and "ABC Arithmetic-Gematria." This booklet indicates it relates to "Factual Numeric Data" and states it is compiled by JOHN P. L. HUGHES. HILL said this is a British book.

HILL said Numerology is just a hobby with him. He said he had not predicted anything about the death of President KENNEDY, and knew nothing about the assassination of the President until hearing about it through news media.

HILL said he did not know what had happened to the card after he talked to someone at work about it; however he thought he had thrown the card into the trash can. He thought it might have been blown away by the wind and later picked up by someone.

DE 62-3550

DI. 89-43

LSJ/ck-1

Re: EDWARD A. HIPWELL, Instructor at Center Line, Michigan
High School *M.J.C.H.*

On November 27, 1963, Mrs. GOLDIE COOKS, 15045 Fairmont Drive, Detroit, Michigan, advised SA LEO C. SHIRLEY that she is employed at the Laura Osborn High School, at Hoover and Seven Mile Road, Detroit. She advised that while at work on November 23, 1963, the engineer of this school, whose name she only knew as BARNEY (LNU), told her that his son, who is a student at Center Line, Michigan, High School, mentioned to BARNEY that after the news of the President's assassination that his teacher at Center Line High School had on November 20, 1963, made a statement in class that the President would be killed in a week or so. Mrs. COOKS advised she had no further information regarding this statement or the purpose of it.

On November 27, 1963, Mr. BENNEART BUERKSEN, 25766 Loretta, Warren, Michigan, advised SA JOHN E. KING that he is an engineer at the Laura Osborn High School, Hoover and Seven Mile Road, Detroit. *M.J.C.H.* BUERKSEN advised that the previous information furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not accurate. He stated that his son, MICHAEL BUERKSEN, is a student at the Center Line High School. Mr. BUERKSEN said that his son, MICHAEL, had told him that a teacher named J. *M.J.C.H.* HIPWELL, one of the instructors at Center Line High School, was commenting a few days before the assassination of President KENNEDY that there seems to be a "psycho" every twenty years and the President in office either dies or is assassinated.

Mr. BUERKSEN advised that following the assassination of President KENNEDY, his son, MICHAEL, informed him that the teacher who had made these comments was "all shook up." Mr. BUERKSEN stated that according to his son, MICHAEL, the statement made by Mr. HIPWELL obviously had no significance and it was apparent that Mr. HIPWELL had no previous knowledge that the President would be assassinated.

Date April 28, 1964

Mr. EDWARD A. HIPWELL, 8595 McKinley, Center Line, Michigan, advised that he is a history teacher at Center Line High School and teaches five classes a day there in American History.

Mr. HIPWELL advised that on November 20, 1963, one of his classes was studying the assassination of President JAMES A. GARFIELD in 1881, and Mr. HIPWELL told the class that every President of the United States elected for office in a year which ends with the number "0" since 1840; that is, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920 and 1940, had died in office. Mr. HIPWELL said that this coincidence of history has been well known to him for a number of years, and he has called it to the attention of all his history classes, not only during the current school year but also in previous school years.

Mr. HIPWELL said that during the class on November 20, 1963, he had made some trite remark, the exact nature unrecalled, to the effect that perhaps President KENNEDY would trip over one of CAROLINE's roller skates and keep the "jinx" going. He said he was referring to President KENNEDY's young daughter, CAROLINE KENNEDY, when he made this remark.

Mr. HIPWELL advised that he was well able to recall the exact date on which this incident had happened in his history class because it had been only two days before the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. HIPWELL advised that that historical oddity, the death in office of the President elected every twenty years since 1840, was the subject of several articles and news items following the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he had also heard one radio commentator mention this fact between the time President KENNEDY had been shot and the time of the announcement of his death.

Mr. HIPWELL said that he had no advance information concerning the assassination and was completely shocked when he had heard the news about it. He said it was merely coincidence that he had mentioned the assassination and death in office of other Presidents two days prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 4/27/64 at Center Line, Michigan File # DE 62-3550; Dallas 89-43

by SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.:JEP Date dictated 4/27/64

MM 89-35

FPG:mn

1.

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RE TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO ROBERT KENNEDY
SIGNED ROBERT HOCKMUTH

On November 23, 1964, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Special Agent LEMAN L. STAFFORD, JR., that the following quoted telegram addressed to ROBERT KENNEDY, White House, Washington, D. C., and signed "Florida Democratic Association of Life Underwriters" had been sent on November 22, 1963. FLA. The source stated that the sender was identified as ROBERT HOCKMUTH, 530 East Drive, North Miami Beach, Florida:

"If you had not endeavored to create Negro state JACK would be alive today. Please consider the white people and the Niggers secondary or your family may be in the same situation. Americans feel that white is first and colored is second. Your consideration for Niggers is short sighted with regard to the death of the President of the United States of America and will never forget."

The source advised that the telegram had been telephoned to the Western Union Office.

The source advised that the telegram had been charged to telephone number Wilson 7-6281.

1Date 4/3/64

ROBERT G. ~~HOCKMUTH~~, 530 East Drive, North Miami Beach, Florida, advised that he definitely did not send a telegram to Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY. HOCKMUTH stated that he was at a complete loss to understand how his name could have been shown as a sender of any such telegram.

~~ROBERT G. HOCKMUTH~~

HOCKMUTH stated that the afternoon of November 22, 1963, between the hours of 3:00 and 5:00 PM he lost his wallet some place between Coral Gables, Florida, where he had lunch at the Hasta Manana Restaurant and Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida.

HOCKMUTH stated that in addition to cash contained in his wallet, it contained personal identification and various credit cards, including a Southern Bell Telephone Company Credit Card, and a membership card of the Miami Chapter of the National Association of Life Underwriters. HOCKMUTH stated that his Bell Telephone Credit Card contained his telephone number, Wilson 7-6281, and may be used to send telegrams by charging them to this telephone number.

HOCKMUTH advised that the language in the telegram is completely unfamiliar to language used by anyone in his acquaintance, that he knows of no one who might have sufficient animosity towards him personally to send such a telegram, and sign his name to it. He advised that he had had some business disagreements with one BYRON ROWLAND, Miami, Florida, with whom he was associated as a partner in Arrow Enterprises. HOCKMUTH stated, however, that his differences with ROWLAND were of a business nature and were not of a personal nature.

HOCKMUTH advised that he is an Agent for the New York Life Insurance Company.

on 11/26/63 at North Miami Beach, Florida File # MM 89-35

by Special Agent FRANK P. GRIFFEE and GAY R. SHAHAN:smj:ds Date dictated 4/2/64

1.

Date 4/6/64

BYRON N. ROWLAND specifically denied sending any telegram whatsoever to Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. ROWLAND advised that the language contained in the telegram was completely foreign to him, and that he knew of no one who might be motivated to send such a message.

F/a.

Byron N. Rowland

On 11/27/63 at Miami, Florida File # MM 89-35

by SAS FRANK P. GRIFFEE & ALEX G. B. RADCLIFFE:mn Date dictated 4/2/64

Date 4/3/641.

DONALD WRIGHT, Salesman, New York Life Insurance Company, Miami, Florida, advised that ROBERT HOCKMUTH is a fellow employee; that he has known him for some time; and that HOCKMUTH appears to be a man of integrity and bears a good reputation with the New York Life Insurance Company.

On 11/26/63 at Miami, Florida File # MM 89-35

by SAS FRANK P. GRIFFEE & GAY R. SHAHAN:mn Date dictated 4/2/64

DL 89-43

RE: JACK LEE HODGE

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 103 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963 at Dallas, Texas.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE JACK LEE HODGE

The investigation concerning JACK LEE HODGE was instituted following the receipt of information from the Tampa Office, that on November 16, 1963, an individual believed to be JACK L. HODGE had telephoned his wife in Florida. During the conversation HODGE allegedly mentioned that someone would be killed; the State of Texas was mentioned, and he allegedly stated she would read about it in the newspapers.

BA 89-30

JSR:rc

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RE: JACK LEE HODGE

On November 27, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged and who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability, advised that he had accidentally overheard a man who had called from Silver Spring, Maryland to someone, possibly his wife. The informant stated that he could not understand all that was being said, but the man making the call had commented that someone was going to be killed. Apparently, a woman on the other end of the line was in Florida, and had stated that this was terrible. The man, whose name appeared to be JACK, replied "What's so terrible about it? It's got to be. You will read about it." The man appeared to be very arrogant, and continued with a comment such as "If you don't believe me, I have a brother in Texas, you can contact him."

The man making the call used some sort of reference such as "R 5S" when he was mentioning his brother in Texas. He also stated that if anybody made inquiry about him, to say he was working for National Airlines.

The man told the woman that the twenty cents refund from the phone company, which she had received should have been more.

Informant stated that the caller did not mention the President at any time, and gave no actual indication as to who was to be killed.

Another individual who requested that his identity not be divulged and who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability, advised on November 27, 1963, that on November 11, 1963, a refund of twenty cents was made to Mr. JACK LEE HODGE, 877 Sunset Drive, Eau Gallie, Florida. This refund was on a telephone call which had been made from telephone 946-9782, a pay telephone at the 7-11 Store at 115-60 Rockville Pike, Wheaton, Silver Spring, Maryland.

BA 89-30 .

JSR:rc

2

This source also advised that the telephone at 877 Sunset Drive Eau Gallie, Florida, is in the name of F. S. HARDENBROOK, and that the number is 305-254-7321. Informant had no record of a listing for JACK LEE HODGE at that address, but there was a listing for JOSEPH B. HODGE, at 794 Sunset Drive Eau Gallie, Florida.

Date December 24, 1963

JACK LEE HODGE was interviewed at the residence of his mother, CORA ETHEL HODGE, 730 N. W. 43rd Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. HODGE was advised that he did not have to make any statement and any statements made by him could be used against him in court.

HODGE indicated that he is an unemployed electronics engineer and was last employed by Comprehensive Designers, Inc., which was doing subcontracting work for Radiation, Inc. at Palm Bay, Florida. He said that on or about November 8, 1963, he was discharged from his job in Palm Bay because of a misunderstanding over his handling of a telephone call with a customer. He said while working there he had a security clearance of "Secret" issued him by the United States Government.

HODGE stated that he and his wife, PATRICIA, left Palm Bay on November 8, 1963 in their 1958 Ford Thunderbird and traveled to Melbourne, Florida, where they spent one night in the Holiday Inn in that city. They then traveled via automobile to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where they stayed with his mother.

On or about November 9, 1963, HODGE left Fort Lauderdale, leaving his wife at his mother's home. He traveled by train to Washington, D. C., where he intended to seek employment with Defense Electronics Company in Rockville, Maryland. He stated that he stayed the first night of November 11, 1963 at the Marriott Motel, Twin Bridges, US 1, Arlington, Virginia, and then moved to the Rainbow Motor Lodge, Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, where he stayed until November 19, 1963.

HODGE stated that his contemplated employment with Defense Electronics Company did not materialize and on November 19, 1963, he returned to Fort Lauderdale driving an automobile which he obtained from Auto Delivery Company of America, 500 8th Street, Washington, D. C.

HODGE advised that while in Rockville he made several long distance calls to his wife in Fort Lauderdale and to other persons. He said he made most of these calls

529

On 12/20/63 at Fort Lauderdale, Florida File # Miami 89-35-

by SAs RICHARD B. STULL & WILLIAM B. PULLEN:mgw Date dictated 12/24/63

MM 89-35

from a telephone booth located at a "7 - 11" Food Store near his motel because he had no telephone available at the motel. HODGE stated he made one or more telephone calls from bars in Rockville but he does not recall details of this.

HODGE stated he has a brother, CHARLES A. HODGE, 2218 27th Street, Lubbock, Texas, and a close friend, BRUCE STANBAUGH, who formerly resided in Grand Prairie, Texas, but is now working in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In early November, 1963, STANBAUGH was involved in an automobile accident in Texas. Prior to leaving Fort Lauderdale, HODGE received a letter telling of this accident and when in Maryland he telephonically contacted STANBAUGH's wife whom he believes was then at their new home located on Lake Dallas in Denton, Texas. He talked with her concerning the accident and determined that STANBAUGH would recover but had been injured seriously. He said that subsequently in talking with his wife in Florida he discussed STANBAUGH's accident and mentioned that STANBAUGH could have been killed in Texas. He recalls making no reference to his wife's reading about this in the newspaper but does not recall exactly what he said.

HODGE categorically denied any knowledge of a killing in Texas or that he had discussed any such thing on a telephone or by any other means with his wife or any other person. HODGE denied membership in or association with any organization other than the American Legion. He denied acquaintanceship or association in any manner with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone else in Dallas, Texas. He denied any knowledge of or connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY and indicated he knew nothing of this assassination until it was announced publicly on November 22, 1963.

HODGE indicated that he had been to Texas in about August, 1963, when he visited with his wife and friends and believes that he did drive through Dallas on that trip. He said, however, that he did not stop there as he knows no one in that city.

The following descriptive information was obtained through interview:

MM 89-35

Race White
Sex Male
Nationality American
Height 5' 11"
Weight 167 lbs.
Hair Black
Eyes Blue
Complexion Light
Build Slender
Scars and Marks None known
Date of Birth 3/2/29
Place of Birth Huntington, West Virginia
Education Huntington High School,
Huntington, West Virginia - Graduated
in 1946;
University of Wichita, Wichita,
Kansas, September, 1951 - October, 1956-
majoring in Electrical Engineering;
Spartan School of Aeronautics,
Tulsa, Oklahoma, September, 1950 -
January, 1951
Military Service U. S. Navy, 5/20/46 - 2/3/50
Honorable Discharge
Navy Serial No. 7909509
Marital Status Married
Ex-Wife WANDA O. HODGE
10491 Brotman,
Arlington, California
Occupation Electronics engineer
Last Employment Comprehensive Designers, Inc. MD.
Headquarters-1518 Walnut Street VA
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
Relatives
Father CHARLES ALEXANDER HODGE, deceased
Mother CORA ETHEL HODGE, nee LINKOUS
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Wife PATRICIA HODGE, nee LONG
Son CHRISTOPHER LEE HODGE,
Harding Military Academy
Glendora, California
Brother CHARLES A. HODGE
2218 27th Street
Lubbock, Texas
Arrest Record Admits arrest in 1960 at Calexico,
California, for disturbing the peace-
Paid fine and was released

JACK LEE HODGE
JACK L. HODGE

TEXAS
FLA.
D.C.
MD.
VA

Date December 24, 1963

PATRICIA HODGE, nee LONG, was interviewed at 780 N. W. 43rd Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. At the outset of the interview Mrs. HODGE was advised that she did not have to make any statement and any statements made by her could be used against her in court.

W. X. H. - (NA)
D. O. E. 2/8/27

Mrs. HODGE advised that prior to November 8, 1963, she was living with her husband, JACK LEE HODGE, in Palm Bay, Florida. She said on that date after her husband was discharged from his work they left there and after spending one night in Melbourne, Florida, returned to Fort Lauderdale where she has resided ever since with her mother-in-law, CORA ETHEL HODGE. She said that on or about November 9, 1963, her husband traveled by train to Washington, D. C. to seek employment. While there he stayed in Rockville, Maryland, and on several occasions contacted her telephonically concerning the status of his job seeking.

She said that she recalled that during one of these calls he discussed with her an accident in Texas which concerned a friend, BRUCE STANBAUGH. Her husband did tell her that STANBAUGH could have been killed in this accident in Texas and there was considerable discussion concerning this. She does not recall him saying anything about her reading about this or anything else in the newspaper but it is possible that he could have mentioned some newspaper article concerning it.

Mrs. HODGE went on to state that she is certain that HODGE never mentioned anything about anyone being killed in Texas and she feels certain he would know nothing about any such thing. She stated that her husband was very fond of President KENNEDY and was very upset over his assassination. She said that her husband has never been a "joiner" and, to the best of her knowledge, he does not belong to or take an active part in any organization.

She said she is certain that her husband does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone else in Dallas, Texas. She is certain that he knew nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY until after it was announced publicly. She denied that either she or her husband were in any way

532

On 12/20/63 at Fort Lauderdale, Florida File # Miami 89-35-

by SAs RICHARD B. STULL & WILLIAM B. PULLEN:mgw Date dictated 12/24/63

MM 89-35

connected with the assassination.

The following descriptive data was obtained during interview:

Sex	Female
Race	White
Nationality	American
Date of Birth	2/8/27
Place of Birth	Springfield, Illinois
Height	5' 4"
Weight	108 lbs.
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Build	Slender
Education	Graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois
Social Security No.	353-24-9851
Relatives	
Former Husband	OLIVER W. HENRY, Wichita, Texas
Father	VIRGIL C. LONG Middletown, Illinois
Mother	PHYLLIS LONG, nee SHEWELL Middletown, Illinois

533

DL 89-43

RE: GENERAL HERBERT C. HOLDRIDGE

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 109 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963 at Dallas, Texas.

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
1

CANADE

GENERAL HERBERT C. HOLDRIDGE

On November 22, 1963 at 9:01 p.m., ASAC PAUL YOUNG, Butte Office, FBI, telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office and advised as follows:

At 6:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, WILLIAM A. GROFF, Farmers State Bank, Victor, Montana, Majority Leader in the Montana State Senate, advised Special Agents at Missoula, Montana, that he had received the following information from RALPH N. HOWTON of Florence, Montana.

He said that HOWTON, who had been at the Farmers State Bank, Victor, Montana on this date, told him that he had been in Pasadena, California on September 8, 1963 where he visited General HERBERT C. HOLDRIDGE in a motel. HOLDRIDGE indicated to HOWTON that he was the head of the Constitutional Provisional Government of the U. S. and that his mailing address is Post Office Box 566, Laguna Beach, California.

According to Mr. GROFF, HOLDRIDGE indicated to HOWTON that President KENNEDY would be shot in November.

HOWTON was subsequently interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at which time he stated that on September 8, 1963 at an unknown motel in Arcadia, California, General HOLDRIDGE told him in the presence of Mrs. HOWTON, "My people tell me that President KENNEDY will be shot in November and I will be put in the White House in Washington to straighten things out".

General HOLDRIDGE was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at his residence, 1031 Glen Eyree Street, Laguna Beach, California, on the morning of November 23, 1963.

General HOLDRIDGE opened the interview by stating

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
2

he had no use for the FBI and felt that the FBI had helped to make this country a police state. He said he feels that his telephone is tapped, and that his every activity is watched by the FBI. He said, however, he feels that this is a good thing because he has always been completely honest and open with the FBI, and wants that organization to be aware of his activities. Concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, he advised as follows:

He does not recall having told anyone at the convention of the Jehovah's Witnesses in September, 1963 that KENNEDY would be assassinated in November of this year. He may have done so, however, but does not recall so specifically. He has been predicting the death of KENNEDY ever since the latter took office.

He has been receiving information for several years from his friends who are psychic and from the vibrations he, himself, has received that KENNEDY would be assassinated. Specifically, he was told by a female psychic at the time KENNEDY took office as President that KENNEDY would be assassinated, that thereafter LYNDON JOHNSON would assume the Presidency, and that he, too, would be assassinated. JOHNSON is to be assassinated by a Negro in a non-political murder, and thereafter General HOLDRIDGE will be called to Washington to assume the Presidency.

On July 4, 1961, HOLDRIDGE was attending a Mohawk Indian convention at Onandoga, Canada. He has been one of the few white men to fight in behalf of the Indians, and is held in high regard by them. At this convention, he was approached by a medicine man from Syracuse, who told him that President KENNEDY would die while in office. This medicine man begged him as a friend of the Indians to take over the Presidency of the United States when this happened.

HOLDRIDGE said that he has absolutely no information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, other than

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

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that which he has received from psychics and from his own extrasensory perception. He believes that the Government will deteriorate to such an extent in the near future that it will be necessary for him, HOLDRIDGE, as one of the few defenders of the Constitution, to take over the reins of Government.

HOLDRIDGE said he has completely divorced himself from all political groups, and has also divorced himself from his family to save them embarrassment, and works completely alone in political activities, using the name "Constitutional Provisional Government of the United States".

On the night of November 22, 1963, he had completed a release concerning the death of KENNEDY, in which he stated he had bitterly opposed KENNEDY's election, but deplored his death. He said as shocking as the assassination was, he believes KENNEDY was over-ambitious, a perjurer, an illegally elected politician, a conspirator, an economic bungler, and a diplomatic bungler. He said he hopes that United States never again has a Roman Catholic as President, as KENNEDY was merely a tool of the Vatican.

BA 89-30
JSR:mer
1

Re: SIDNEY HOLLANDER ASSOCIATES
Baltimore, Maryland

At approximately 7:30 PM, on November 30, 1963, a man who identified himself as HERBERT MONTGOMERY, 1618 Westwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and an employee of the Army Chemical Center, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. MONTGOMERY stated that he had just received a telephone call from an unknown woman who said she was with the Sidney Hollander Associates and was taking a poll. The woman had asked Mr. MONTGOMERY some questions which he recalled as the following:

1. Who would you rather see assassinated, TRUMAN, EISENHOWER, ROOSEVELT or KENNEDY?
2. How long did you watch the events on TV?
3. Do you think OSWALD was justified?

Mr. MONTGOMERY stated that the woman had also asked one other question but he was unable to recall this question.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company directory for Baltimore, Maryland, for 1963 lists SIDNEY HOLLANDER Associates as engaged in Marketing Research at 2500 Maryland Avenue. The 1961 R. L. Polk Directory for the City of Baltimore lists the Sidney Hollander Associates, 315 East 25th Street, as engaged in Marketing and Opinion Research, Consumers Studies, Attitude Surveys, Product and Package Research. It lists the persons affiliated with this firm as SIDNEY HOLLANDER, JR., SIDNEY COHEN and ROBERT PASTERNAK.

No prior information received by the Baltimore Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, could be identified with SIDNEY COHEN or ROBERT PASTERNAK. The following information has been received concerning one SIDNEY HOLLANDER, JR., who has resided at 2501 Talbot Road, Baltimore, Maryland. *Rec'd NOV. 5, 1964*

In 1942 the United States War Department furnished the following background information concerning SIDNEY HOLLANDER, JR., 2501 Talbot Road, Baltimore, Maryland, who was applying *Rec'd T. J. ...*

BA 89-30
JSR:mer
2

for a government position. HOLLANDER was born November 5, 1914 at Baltimore, Maryland, the son of SIDNEY HOLLANDER, SR. SIDNEY HOLLANDER, SR., was president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Company, manufacturers of drug products which had a national distribution. HOLLANDER, JR. had received a degree from Haverford College in 1935 after specializing in Sociology. He also reportedly attended the University of Chicago and specialized in marketing at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1942 he was employed as a Junior Executive in charge of Marketing Research and Administrative work at the Maryland Pharmaceutical Company. Md
B. APPKX 185-

"The Evening Sun", Baltimore newspaper for May 13, 1957 carried an article reflecting that SIDNEY HOLLANDER, age 75, had been selected by the American Civil Liberties Union to receive its 1957 Civil Liberties Award. Mr. HOLLANDER was being honored for his contribution to the defense of civil liberties, recent leadership in the successful effort to pass a Baltimore Fair Employment Ordinance and for his current efforts to eliminate racial discrimination advocating equal rights and opportunities for all. The article continued that Mr. HOLLANDER had been President of the National Social Welfare Assembly, Vice President of the Council on Social Work Education and was a member of the Executive Committee of the United Service Organization. He served as first president of the Americans for Democratic Action, as president for the Jewish Children's Society, the Baltimore Jewish Congress, Baltimore Jewish Council and the Baltimore Urban League. He was further identified as the founder of the Sidney Hollander Award for advancing equal rights and opportunities for Negroes in Maryland.

In 1949 Mr. HENRY TURK, Editor of the "Jewish Daily Forward" advised that when the Americans for Democratic Action was reorganized, Sidney Hollander, Sr. was responsible for the adoption by the organization of a policy of fighting Communists and that HOLLANDER had contributed large sums of money to this group to assist in its anti-Communist stand.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: Information from LYNDON LOUIS HOLTZCIAW

The following information sets forth the basis for investigation reported on pages 279-282, of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA."

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

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RE LYNDON LOUIS HOLTZCLAW F/2.

The Dallas Office advised as follows:

On November 26, 1963, Miss LORENE C. HOLTZCLAW, Ft. Worth, Texas, age 18, made available a letter, which she stated she received from her father on November 26, 1963. The letter is dated November 23, 1963, and is addressed to LORENE C. HOLTZCLAW and signed "Dad". The letter states in part that Mr. HOLTZCLAW had read in a small publication a prediction of President KENNEDY's death on November 22, 1963. The letter also stated that HOLTZCLAW observed this prediction on the front page of an "off beat" publication in a Hialeah, Florida drugstore at the time KENNEDY was in Miami, Florida.

Miss HOLTZCLAW stated that she is positive that her father was being truthful in the letter, and that he had not imagined what he had written.

CI 62-2758

TBE:amt

Re: ~~D. RAYMOND HOOD,~~
9788 Prechtel Road,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. HOOD, by carbon-copy cover letter of November 29, 1963, addressed in original type to the Agent in Charge of the Cincinnati FBI Office, furnished a carbon-copy letter addressed, "To the Official Powers Concerned (See list at end for copies sent)." At the end is typed, "Copies to: President Lyndon B. Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, Chiefs of the C.I.A. and U.S. Secret Service, and Mr. Ed Mason, Agent in Charge, F.B.I., Cincinnati." Mr. HOOD signed both the cover letter and the enclosure letter.

The gist of Mr. HOOD's letters is his extreme grief and bewilderment over the death of the President, and the suggestion that "truth serum" be used in interrogations.

His letter was acknowledged with expression of thanks for his interest.

Copies of Mr. HOOD's cover letter and enclosure are attached.

6788 Prechtel Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45239
November 29, 1963

Mr. Ed Mason
Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Building
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is the result of a week's careful consideration and I most humbly prefer it in the hope that it may be of some interest and perhaps assistance in suggesting what I believe to be the only way to achieve a complete solution to the mystery of the foul deeds of the past week. Indeed, my conscience would not give me peace unless I did so.

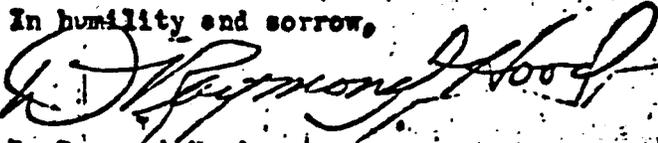
As I reread my efforts I cannot help but note an overtone of apparent conceit, for which I sincerely apologize. I have the utmost respect for our form of government, our democratic principles, and the majority of those we have elected and appointed to manage our affairs. But I hold in utter contempt bigots, corruption and bungling which occasionally appear in spite of our best efforts. These are human weaknesses which will be with us until judgement day. I also sympathize with law enforcement agencies, which are often hamstrung by reasonable and entirely just conventions designed to protect our liberty and rights. Yet unusual circumstances sometimes require unusual means to achieve the ends of which, I am sure, a just God could not but approve.

I humbly ask your understanding, but not forgiveness, for what may be in truth a flaw in character suggested above. Perhaps you will attribute it to the following. For years I have striven to instruct immature and sometimes reluctant minds; as a result I later later the obvious. I wish to convey the whole of my thinking without being verbose; this is not easy for me. I have carefully edited and re-edited my efforts to remove emotional outbursts, rancor and contempt, and the righteous anger we all feel at this time.

Perhaps you may find my ideas objectionable though I trust not immature. There is no desire herein for vengeance, but rather a profound love for my country and a burning desire for truth. I have not been able to do much for my country, and that hurts me deeply, particularly now.

If you find any merit in my thoughts, pass them along to whatever agency can put them to the best use. I seek no reward other than to serve my country in the best way I know how in the hope that "the new star low on the horizon" may be more than a symbol of a great loss. God grant it may be so.

In humility and sorrow,


D. Raymond Hood

543

9788 Prechtel Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45239
November 29, 1963

To the Official Powers Concerned
(See list at end for copies sent)

To begin, let us concede that I am not an irresponsible crank. I sign my name, give my address, and welcome an investigation. I am a citizen who has asked what I can do for my country. Like you, I am a seeker after TRUTH. I share a common interest with most of the people of the world, for good and proper reasons, in the TRUTH now shrouded in mystery relative to our recent national tragedy. I also profess to know how to discover, with absolute certainty, all of the presently available facets of that TRUTH. That it was not thought of and done before is more than greatly to be regretted.

In the interest of national security, continued amicable international relations, and the peace of mind of all concerned, it is imperative that we discover that TRUTH. I seek only to suggest to you the one and only certain and infallible means to that end, a means which will cause no harm or embarrassment if properly handled, and to present the irrefutable logic (prayerfully and carefully considered) which leads to that conclusion.

First of all, by what authority can the Federal Government intervene? (This is so obvious it is ridiculous.) There is now under consideration a bill to make any assault on a President, Vice President, or official of Cabinet rank a felony under Federal Statute. Poppycock! We have it. Lee Harvey Oswald, if he did indeed assassinate the late President, (to fulfill his constitutional guarantee of civil rights) was guilty of the most heinous form of TREASON. He purchased the weapon through the United States Postal Department, across state boundaries. He fired upon a vehicle which was U. S. Government property. He not only advocated violent overthrow of the government, he encompassed and achieved that end, saving only the orderly succession of officials originally prescribed by the constitution and later revised. Morally speaking, he murdered not just a citizen of a state, but the Citizen of the Fifty States and several Territories and protectorates of this Nation. With that as a beginning, continue in the same vein if you like.

Jack Ruby (nee Leon Rubenstein), a police character of nebulous background and dubious credentials, is equally guilty of TREASON, having (intentionally or not) concealed and destroyed evidence of TREASON by the thoughtless (or perhaps well considered) assassination of comrade Oswald. At the time, the latter was in the custody of Federal as well as local authorities, which should be sufficient to bring Ruby under Federal jurisdiction.

The ramifications and consequences of these incidents, both domestic and international, make it essential that the issues be clarified. You are doing this by the traditional, ~~and~~ usually ~~successful~~ successful and concomitantly slow methods. You are in a position and have the authority to accomplish it simply and effectively before the trail goes cold and the opportunity for a complete solution is lost. It requires taking a slightly liberal view of some of our principles but

does not in the slightest way deprive anyone of his rights to due process, will do no harm to any innocent individual, and the circumstances and exigencies of the situation demand it. Furthermore, there are ample precedents for far less ethical actions by official powers, both on the record and beneath the table, so to speak, to justify this course.

Due to the untimely taking off of comrade Oswald, it's too late to seek the truth from him; this loss is irremedial. It may soon be too late for others of the Ungodly; they will have departed the scene in one way or another. Our rarely, still occasionally, assinine, judicial system, good as it is, will probably present Ruby with a reward and a medal.

There seems to be, from published though unofficial reports and pure deductive reasoning, sufficient cause to suspect a real and thinly disguised relationship between Oswald and Ruby. The truth, absolute and complete, can be obtained only from Ruby, and unless it is; this is a spectre that will haunt the world and us in particular for so long as our civilization endures. This, notwithstanding the ultimate cause for the greater crime which can also be uncovered regardless of Ruby's possible connection.

It is constitutionally impossible for anyone to contemplate a deed like that of the late, unlamented Oswald without communicating his ideas to others. No one could plan and execute such a crime without at least dropping a few suitably melodramatic innuendos, if nothing more concrete (which is another moral certainty, since being a "loner" does not patently brand a man as insane--indeed his conduct in everything else indicated quite the contrary.) You need merely to consider the psychology of the Ungodly, and the Saints as well, to comprehend this basic fact.

(Incidentally, as a harebrained afterthought, do the fingerprints of Oswald's body correspond with those in the Marine Corps files? It's wildly far-fetched, but no possibility, no matter how remote, is out of the question.)

The solution to all of this lies in a thorough interrogation of Ruby, his New Orleans associates (Curious coincidences!), Oswald's family, his associates and acquaintances in Ballas and Fort Worth, and his former (?) colleagues in "The Fair Play For Cuba Committee in New Orleans (!) and any other likely candidates, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE IT IS PHYSICALLY AND CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO LIE OR CONCEAL ANY PART OF THE TRUTH. This is possible and practical through the judicious use of an item common to any standard pharmacopoeia. It's called "twilight sleep" and is, or was, administered as a normal procedure to women in labor in maternity hospitals. Under its "cloak and dagger" nom de plume it has been called "truth serum". It consists of equal parts of sodium pentathol and scopolamine. It is used in psychiatric wards in the treatment of disordered psyches. It is also used in espionage. It was used recently in Ohio by former Governor DiSalle on one Edyth Klump. All more or less legal, of course.

Naturally we are all aware that evidence obtained from a subject under sedation or hypnosis, with or without their consent, is no more admissible in court than polygraph records ditto. And what suspect will submit willingly to either unless entirely above reproach? But we're not seeking evidence per se. We seek only the truth; the evidence will then literally fall into our pockets. The end is the same--the innocent are exonerated, the guilty have their day in court (still wondering what tripped them up), and a great deal of money, precious time and so forth have been saved. In addition, at the very least, we have saved our country much embarrassment and inconvenience--possibly other consequences far worse. After all, it is much easier to assemble a jigsaw puzzle when we have a copy of the finished picture before us. It is the utmost in simplicity to find a needle in a haystack if you've been briefed in advance by the chap who hid it. Any bloody fool can dig chuckholes round about the landscape, but a prospector who knows where to look for gold strikes a bonanza. Q. E. I

Those interrogated need never be aware they've sampled "truth serum". As an intellectual exercise during the Four Black Days, I devised no fewer than eleven ways of accomplishing this (some a bit beyond the law, I must confess), but being a respectable, law-abiding citizen I've no real intention of trying any of them myself. I feel it wiser, and more sane, to give the thought to those with better facilities, skill, experiences and financial ^{resources} ~~resources~~. After all, 'narcosynthesis is best left to trained professionals. Surely, to do this, officially or unofficially, would not, under the circumstances, be too great a strain in light of acts w've disavowed, a few of which have reached public ken.

I am morally certain (this is opinion, if you please, not alleged fact) that such techniques have been used before by our agents, as well as by those of other countries. Scopolamine hasn't gotten its melodramatic cognomen from pure prune pits and banana oil! Had it been available a century ago one of the classic miscarriages in the annals of American Justice would have been prevented in the similar situation of that era, Ditto for quite a few other incidents in which the innocent could have been spared and the guilty would not have gone unrequited, including some so recent that we can blame only overadherence to some principles which, while fundamentally valid and worthy, nevertheless have on occasion been overemphasized to the point of virtual criminal negligence.

Actually this technique does not deprive anyone of his constitutional rights in the final analysis. (Superficially it strains and bends the daylights out of that bit on illegal search and seizure, and invasion of privacy. Yet a person is searched physically on his arrest, and his home and all his possessions are minutely scrutinized under cover of a search warrant. All quite legal. But in a case like this, or any capital crime, for that matter, why not his mind also in matters related to the crime? There is as much chance of tampering with or manufacturing evidence in a conventional investigation by an official so inclined.)

In consideration of the colossal gaff pulled, with all due respect but not one whit more, by the Dallas Police Force, I think it's high time the Federal Government took over, on the grounds aforementioned. I'm glad to hear that this has been done. But let us be quit of halfway measures and procrastination. Time is of the essence, and too much has been irrevocably lost. Any police force expecting trouble (and they obviously were) could have prevented the untimely exodus of the departed Oswald under the very circumstances in which it happened.

Finally, for the sake of our nation, "...to...establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity...", it's high time, and past, that we did an effective job! In view of the circumstances, the magnitude of the crime, the international criticism, the worldwide suspicion, and a multitude of other valid causes, the moral scruples ^{involve} pale to insignificance. The skilled and adequately equipped surgeon who does not operate to save a life when he could certainly do so, who does not exorcise a curable malignancy, is criminally negligent. If we do not determine the whole truth, some of the responsibility for the death of the late John F. Kennedy is equally upon us all--that death may remain forever unredeemed. The consequences of our defection from duty will be precisely what we deserve, and "God help us for shrinking from our responsibilities."

Sincerely and respectfully submitted,

D. Raymond Hood
D. Raymond Hood

546

Copies to: President Lyndon B. Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover, Chiefs of the C. I. A. and U. S. Secret Service, and Mr. Ed Mason, Agent in Charge, F. B. I., Cincinnati

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: INFORMATION FROM ARTHUR HOWARD

547

1
SU 89-44

The following information pertains to ARTHUR HOWARD, Upland Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah:

The following quoted letter was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Salt Lake City:

"2/12/64

"Office of the F.B.I.

Salt Lake City, Ut_;

"Mr, Blaylock .

"Dear Sir, Whats all this fuss in the papers, About who killed Mr Kennedy. ? Every one knows Oswald was hired to kill him. And then Jack Ruby was hired to kill Oswald, so he could not talk; (Sure, thats right,) and I was in Texas when it happened too; But Mr Blaylock, I suppose you will call this a Goofy Crank Letter. All Right. Call on me and and get some more Informati on. you know where I live; and I dont talk much unless I know things;

"Yours Truly.

"Art Howard
Upland Hotel
Room 222
Salt Lake City

"Please Excuse Typewriter.

"Is No good. A Rental."
Blaylock

On February 19, 1964, Mr. HOWARD was contacted in Room 222 of the Upland Hotel. He stated he is 85 years old and was born in Kentucky. He claimed to have resided at Salt Lake City most of the time during the past seven years. Mr. HOWARD stated that during his residence in Utah he has become aware of the activities of the Church of Jesus Christ

12
SU 89-44

of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church) and is convinced that they are trying to take over the country. He stated they will resort to anything to accomplish this end. For example, he stated that the Mormon Church has in the recent past had difficulty with England, in that England has told the church it would have to pay certain taxes or get out of the country. The church on three occasions sent President HENRY D. MOYLE to England to discuss this matter with authorities, but on each occasion he was not successful. According to Mr. HOWARD, after the last trip to England, President MOYLE insisted on being paid attorney fees, as a result of which "they" fed him barbiturates, which resulted in his death. Mr. HOWARD indicated "they" were officials of the church, but declined to further elaborate.

Mr. HOWARD said that "unquestionably" the Mormon Church hired LEE HARVEY OSWALD to assassinate President KENNEDY, and then hired JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD. When pressed for the basis of this statement, Mr. HOWARD was most evasive and refused to divulge the source of his information. He stated when he is called to testify in the RUBY trial and is on the witness stand, he will furnish complete information, but that until then he had nothing further to say in this matter.

It should be noted that in the past Mr. HOWARD has contacted the Salt Lake City Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and claimed to be Secretary for the Western Division of the United Christian World, which he claims is the "largest group in the United States." Mr. HOWARD has not clarified the purpose and activities of the United Christian World. In addition, Mr. HOWARD has been most critical in his attitude toward the Mormon Church.