

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: RALPH DELANEY HUGHES

350

62-109060-3083 PART 2

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

On November 26, 1963, a representative of the Sherwin Williams Company, Hubbard, Ohio, advised that RALPH DELANEY HUGHES, a Sherwin Williams employee, had mysteriously disappeared on the night of November 15, 1963. HUGHES had not reported for work since that date and was due pay of \$92.34. The representative advised HUGHES had reportedly mentioned moving to an unknown city in Texas sometime in the future. The representative also advised that local police had checked HUGHES' home and found his personal belongings appeared to have been left in the house, including an encyclopedia containing a pamphlet entitled "History and Life of John F. Kennedy".

On November 27, 1963, RALPH DELANEY HUGHES was interviewed by Special Agent STANNARD E. WIDENER at the home of HUGHES' parents, Route 1, Roan Mountain, Tennessee. HUGHES advised he had been driven from Ohio to his parents' home on November 16, 1963 by neighbors.

On November 27, 1963, Mrs. TOM HUGHES, Route 1, Roan Mountain, Tennessee, advised Special Agent STANNARD E. WIDENER she is the mother of RALPH DELANEY HUGHES. Mrs. HUGHES advised her son had been brought to her home on November 16, 1963 and has remained there since. Mrs. HUGHES stated her son has had periodic mental disturbances since the age of 12 which have necessitated prolonged treatment.

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

1

MRS. ROBERT HUMPHREY
THREAT TO ASSASSINATE
CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN

On November 26, 1963, Officer TOM HUNT, California Highway Patrol, telephonically advised he had received a telephone call from the manager of the Anchor Hotel, Venice, California.

Officer HUNT stated the manager told him that one Mrs. ROBERT HUMPHREY, who apparently resided in Smithfield, Utah, was registered at the Anchor Hotel on November 11, 1963. The manager of the Anchor Hotel advised Officer HUNT that Mrs. HUMPHREY told him on November 25, 1963, that, "Chief Justice WARREN will get it next".

Mrs. ROBERT HUMPHREY, Apartment 21, 26 Avenue Twenty-nine, Venice, California, advised Agents of the FBI that her remark that, "Chief Justice WARREN will get it next", was not a threat, but was prompted by her fear that extreme right-wing elements, such as the John Birch Society, would use the current situation involving the death of President KENNEDY to carry out their avowed purpose of getting rid of Justice WARREN.

Mrs. HUMPHREY claimed the highest regard for Justice WARREN and stated she was gratified by the fact that such remarks are promptly investigated.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
DHB:bnm
1.

Re: ~~JOHN GLEN~~ ~~INGMIRE~~
1101 East Rio Grande
El Paso, Texas

DKLA

The following information was furnished to SA HENRY B. LOWREY at Poteau, Oklahoma, on November 22, 1963, by ~~EARLENE~~ PITMAN and ~~VELMA~~ ROBINSON, employees of the Black Angus Motel at Poteau, Oklahoma:

PITMAN and ROBINSON advised they observed a television photograph of the individual in custody at Dallas, Texas, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and believe he is identical with an individual who stayed several nights at the Black Angus Motel in Poteau, and who registered under the name JOHN GLEN INGMIRE, 1101 East Rio Grande, El Paso, Texas, with employment shown as Natural Gas Company, El Paso. They said INGMIRE was paid up through November 22, 1963, but left the morning of November 21, 1963.

DL 89-43

Re: DR. RICHARD IRELAND

554

Date April 9, 1964

Captain RICHARD HARRINGTON, Special Investigations, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information as being of possible pertinence if it conforms to a pattern of similar reported occurrences at other places:

Dr. RICHARD IRELAND, Pastor, University Life Church, and one of his associates, ELIZABETH FRAZIER, have been holding closed meeting seances at FRAZIER's home, 724 East Willetta, Phoenix. Apparently through communication with the spirits of the dead and other powers, including extra-sensory perception, a reputation to forecast the future has been established by the IRELAND group.

Allegedly on the night before the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, IRELAND saw the United States flag and freshly turned dirt as though about a grave during a seance. IRELAND stated that something "very drastic" was going to happen to the President.

The attention of the Phoenix Police Department has been drawn to this group because six to ten elderly widows and widowers have become convinced of IRELAND's supernatural powers, especially in light of the assassination. At least one widow is trying to sell her home, automobile and other possessions, and convert the proceeds to silver currency which is to be turned over to IRELAND. It seems that IRELAND is forecasting earthquakes, atomic blasts, and other disasters which he will have foreknowledge of and will be able to lead his close followers to safety.

The Phoenix Police Department regards this as a confidence scheme and is conducting an investigation. An informant of the Phoenix Police Department on the fringe of the group and an associate of IRELAND's, states that IRELAND is homosexual. The Phoenix Police Department advised that this informant is also a homosexual.

555

On 12/5/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42
 by SA SIDNEY E. HOWE :btg Date dictated 4/8/64

DL 89-43

Re: JOSEPH DAVIS JEFFERS

556

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
1

B. APPROX. 1886

EARL HARVEY

On November 26, 1963, the Las Vegas Office of the FBI advised that on that date, Mr. and Mrs. MONROE N. WEST, Box 373, Needles, California, personally contacted the Las Vegas Office to advise that during a conversation on November 26, 1963 with a Mr. EARL HARVEY, Proprietor of a service station at Arrowhead Junction, California, the following was related:

Mr. HARVEY told Mr. and Mrs. WEST that he had received a letter about three weeks ago from a Dr. JOSEPH JEFFERY (phonetic) of Phoenix, Arizona stating the President would be assassinated. Mr. WEST said that HARVEY offered to show him this letter, but that he, WEST, was so astounded by this statement, he did not see the letter. WEST states HARVEY is about 78 years old, very religious and considered eccentric. However, WEST has known him for more than five years and HARVEY is not considered the type of individual to make up this kind of story.

On November 27, 1963, EARL HARVEY was contacted at Arrowhead Junction, which is 16 miles north of Needles, California on Route 95. HARVEY appeared to be about 80 years old, somewhat senile and eccentric. HARVEY made available a letter postmarked Phoenix, Arizona, November 7, 1963. This letter is a Mimeographed four page request for funds for the "Kingdom of Yahweh, Inc., Post Office Box 249, Phoenix, Arizona, in care of Dr. JOSEPH JEFFERS, Director".

Paragraphs one, two and four of this letter set out information concerning expenses and reason for request for donations.

Paragraph three of this letter reads as follows:

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg
12

"Here is an interesting dream I thought you would be interested in. This is the second dream of KENNEDY's death in two weeks that we have received. One of our best and loyal friends sent us this dream that he had a few days ago. He dreamed that President KENNEDY dropped dead in the White House and a big crisis in Washington followed. He saw the leaders sitting at a table and they were very sad and worried trying to make important decisions. We believe that this can come. Remember, we predicted this summer the passing or resignation of Prime Minister MC MILLAN. This has come to pass."

HARVEY stated that the Kingdom of Yahweh, is a religious-spiritual organization and that this letter was probably mailed to thousands of people.

1
PX 89-42
CWE:btg

The files of the Phoenix Division disclose the following information:

Joseph X Jeffery

In connection with an official investigation conducted by the FBI, JOSEPH DAVIS JEFFERS was convicted of violating Title 18, Section 408, U. S. Code (National Motor Vehicle Theft Act), and was sentenced on February 3, 1945 to four years imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and was fined \$1,000.00. On July 22, 1946, H. C. MEADOR, Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, Southern District of California, Los Angeles, California, advised that JEFFERS had been released from the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, July 18, 1946 on parole. On October 10, 1947, he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal, Los Angeles, for violation of his parole to serve the remainder of his four-year term. On August 4, 1949, JEFFERS filed a petition for executive clemency.

On November 8, 1958, Lieutenant MARTIN PINTZ, *B. Apprx 1900* Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Phoenix, Arizona, advised "DR." JOSEPH JEFFERS is presently headquartering at 333 East Carter, Phoenix, under the name of "The Kingdom of Yahweh", and has Post Office Box 249.

On May 22, 1962, ARNOLD SEYFARTH, Security Officer, Desert Greyhound Park and Greyhound Park, Phoenix, advised that JOSEPH DAVIS JEFFERS has been gambling heavily at the above tracks and at times has owed the tracks as much as \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The January 17, 1964 issue of the Phoenix Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, reported that JOSEPH D. JEFFERS, age 64, of 1439 North First Street, Phoenix, had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Phoenix, on mail fraud charges in that funds solicited for spiritual benefits went for bets on horse and dog races. The newspaper reported that Federal Authorities who investigated this matter, claim that his solicitations brought in more than \$113,000 in 15 months and was seen almost nightly betting at the dog tracks. Besides JEFFERS, his wife CONNIE JEFFERS, age 24, and the Kingdom of Yahweh were also indicted on mail fraud charges. This article contained the following about the organization:

2
PX 89-42
CWE:btg

"Throughout the nation went the appeals for funds to support Yahweh, with touching emergency requests to take care of such things as pressing utility bills and other needs, investigators said.

"Letters pleaded with contributors to build up their credits on the ledgers of Yahweh on the Constellation of Orion, where Jeffers claimed assets of 'millions,' it is further charged.

"Contributors--for \$25--could receive an all-time record of their spirit with that of the bodies it had occupied before reincarnation, it is alleged, and for \$5, \$25 or \$50, a picture of their earthly 'guiding spirit.'

"Prophecies and revelations were a main forte of Jeffers when he was an evangelist in bizarre spiritual meetings at various cities in the nation, investigators said. He formerly conducted a Kingdom Temple of Yahweh in Los Angeles. Houston newspapers carried stories of his 'love cult' activities when he maintained Houston headquarters."

DL 89/43

Re: JOACHIM JOESTEN

561

1
DL 89-43
RPG/bs

The following is a translation of an article from the January 9-16, 1964, issue of "Le Nouveau Candide" by JOACHIM JOESTEN, which was made available by the Bureau under date of March 23, 1964:

"TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

"From 'Le Nouveau Candide,' number 141, January 9-January 16, 1964, issue.

"Why I Say: Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy

"The Dallas Police Have A Man in Jail
Whose Name They Refuse to Disclose

"By Joachim Joesten

"Joachim Joesten is an American journalist who has written a book about Kennedy and several works on the intelligence services. In Dallas, he conducted his personal inquiry into the death of the President. He had no claims to having discovered the truth. However, he found a number of discrepancies, contradictions and absurdities which give the lie to the official version of the Dallas Police and of the FBI. He simply cannot believe in this 'antiseptic' version of a crime committed by a maniac superimposed on another crime committed by another maniac. Naturally we let him have full responsibility for his hypotheses. However, in Washington, the Warren Commission does not seem to lend credence to the FBI version and, in the various embassies, not a single diplomat seriously believes that Kennedy was the victim of a solitary assassin. Slowly, America is being seized by doubt.

2
DL 89-43

"Oswald is not the man who killed policeman Tippit. It is very unlikely that Oswald was the assassin of Kennedy. These are the two conclusions of the personal inquiry which I have conducted in Dallas.

"I am not the only person who today entertain doubts about the official version of the Kennedy assassination. The Warren Commission, which was asked by President Johnson to shed full light on the Dallas affair, has let it be known that it is skeptical. It has just publicized that it does not accept any of the premises and any of the conclusions of the official FBI report which, as is known, places the blame on Oswald.

"The Warren Commission is determined to start the inquiry all over by interrogating all witnesses once again, particularly those already questioned by the police. When the Commission was created, word went out that it expected to complete its report within two months. Today, the Commission members admit that it will take them at least one year of work. This period of time gives an idea of the doubts which are entertained even in official circles about the inquiry of the FBI and the Texas police.

"A White Cotton Jacket

"In all likelihood, one of the first witnesses called by the Commission will be Mrs. Helen Markham from Dallas. She was one of the eyewitnesses to the assassination of Tippit committed on November 22 at 1:15 P.M., 45 minutes after Kennedy was shot.

"Upon being questioned on that very same afternoon by the reporters of the 'Morning News' of Dallas,

3
DL 89-43

"Mrs. Markham gave the following description of the assassin of Tippit: '... a man who must have been about 30 years old, with a crew cut, wearing a white cotton sports jacket.'

"According to the reporters of the above newspaper, this description was confirmed by the other eyewitnesses to the Tippit murder. Mrs. Markham furnished it without the least hesitation. The journalists say: 'She had no trouble in recalling what the assassin looked like,' and go on to quote one of Mrs. Markham's phrases: 'I thought he was going to kill me too and at such a moment one looks with the full power of one's eyes.'

"Now then, Lee Oswald was not 30 years old, but only 24 and, if anything, looked younger. His hair was not cut in a crew cut, but he wore it flat and combed straight back. In particular he was wearing a dark olive-brown coat with a zipper and not a white cotton sports jacket.

"Oswald's pictures taken shortly after his arrest show him wearing this dark coat with a zipper and, concerning this detail of his attire of a capital importance, I have had the confirmation of Oswald's landlady. This landlady is Mrs. Gladys Johnson whom I have questioned for three quarters of an hour. She told me that Oswald, the last time he left the house, shortly before Kennedy was shot, was wearing a brown coat. She told me: 'he even went like this as he was leaving the house,' and imitated the gesture of one who is closing the zipper of a jacket. 'He zipped it up.'

"To Get A Conversation Going

"The description of the assassin of Tippit does not correspond, therefore, to Oswald's description. Now then, the Dallas Police have not let it be known whether Oswald and Mrs. Markham had confronted each other and the latter recognized the suspect as the assassin of the policeman.

"Mrs. Markham's testimony, as recorded by the 'Morning News' journalists on the same occasion, contains another troublesome piece of information: the description that she furnished of the scene of the crime. 'He (the assassin) walked toward the police car, bent over to speak through the window and started a conversation with the policeman. Then the policeman got out of the car, walked around the back of the car as though he wanted to say something to the man. Suddenly, they both stopped, looked at each other, and the man pulled out his gun and killed the policeman.'

"This description makes the official version of the assassination of Tippit doubly unlikely. It is unlikely, in the first place, from the standpoint of Oswald as the assassin. Can we imagine Oswald, if he truly was the assassin of the President, placing his elbows on the window of a police car to start a conversation?

"It is unlikely also from the standpoint of police agent Tippit. According to the official statements of the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry: 'Shortly after the description of the assassin of the President was put on the air, patrolman Tippit saw a man who seemed to answer this description.'

"A Section of Town Full of Little Streets

"How can we possibly imagine that Tippit accosted this man without being on his guard and allowed him to pull out a gun first?

"On the other hand, an inexplicable circumstance is for Oswald to be in the part of town where policeman Tippit was killed. Very probably, Oswald was trying to leave Dallas for Fort Worth which is at a distance of about 50 kilometers. Very probably, he wanted to travel by bus or hitchhike as he did quite often. His mother was living at Fort Worth and as was also his brother from whom he had already borrowed money in the past.

"The logical thing for Oswald to do was to go down Beckley Avenue, where he lived, and turn right on West Jefferson Boulevard where he could catch the bus traveling National Route 80 in the direction of Fort Worth. It is on this section of Jefferson Avenue that the theater is located where Oswald was arrested.

"However, Tippit's car was standing on the left of Beckley Avenue, on the east section of Jefferson Boulevard. Why would Oswald walk in a direction opposite to Fort Worth and why would he make his way into a section of town which is a maze of narrow streets without any important thoroughfares and a veritable mouse trap? The investigation did not say anything in this connection.

"On the other hand, we can very well visualize how Oswald, walking toward the west along Jefferson Boulevard, was frightened when he saw police cars, with their shrieking sirens, rush past to get to the site where Tippit was assassinated, and how then he looked for a refuge in a movie theater where he was apprehended.

"As to Oswald's arrest in the movie theater, we find new contradictions between the official police

"report and accounts of witnesses gathered by journalists on the same day.

"It was established that Tippit was assassinated at 1:15 and that the alarm was given at 1:18. At 1:33, a cashier of the 'Texas Theater' informed police that a strangely behaving individual was in the movie theater. She gave his description which corresponded to that of Oswald.

"According to the official report of the Dallas police, policemen hurried into the movie auditorium two minutes later; at 1:35. Such a speed would not be surprising, since the area was swarming with policemen.

"The Firing Pin Was Bent

"But this information was false. On the day of the assassination of Kennedy, the 'Dallas Morning News' indicated that Oswald was arrested at the 'Texas Theater' at 2:00 o'clock. This time was confirmed indirectly a little later, by the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry. In a press conference, he stated that Oswald was arrested 90 minutes after the assassination of Kennedy. The crime took place at 12:30; so Oswald could very well be arrested at 2:00 o'clock, 27 minutes after a cashier alerted the police.

"Such are the facts. Although each one of them, taken separately, is not decisive, their accumulation takes all the plausibility away from the version, according to which Oswald killed policeman Tippit. What did actually occur? The Warren Commission will let us know perhaps a year from now. Among all hypotheses one can possibly form, the following appears to me the most plausible.

"At a moment when the heads of the Dallas police were informed of Oswald's presence in a movie theater,

7
DL 89-43

"they felt that the combined evidence against him in Kennedy's murder was weak. The assassination of Tippit came most opportunely. It was easy to make Oswald responsible for it and thus mix up the cards.

"It is to be noted that Oswald was legally charged only with the assassination of Tippit and not with that of Kennedy.

"To make Oswald bear the responsibility for the murder of a policeman, it was enough to put in his hand the weapon of crime found in the vicinity of the place. Hence, the delay; hence, the scuffle in a movie theater.

"A curious detail gives a certain weight to this hypothesis. A special FBI team sent to Dallas from Washington examined this famous revolver and established that the firing pin was bent. Such a disorder could not result from a simple shock, in the course of the scuffle, for instance, but would have to be made wilfully. Why would Oswald change his revolver? On the other hand, we can understand that policemen, entrusted with 'restoring' of this weapon to Oswald, apparently took the precaution of making it useless.

"Personally, I am convinced that Oswald did not carry a revolver when he entered the 'Texas Theater.'

"Elm Street Bus

"According to the official version, Oswald took this weapon from his room at the same time as his jacket. When I asked the question of his landlady, Mrs. Gladys Johnson, the latter replied indignantly: 'Sir, Oswald has never had a revolver here.' Indeed, in examining his small room, his drawer, his modest closet, I realized that it would be very difficult

"for Oswald to conceal a revolver from indiscreet vigilance of Mrs. Johnson and the housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts.

"Provided Oswald was innocent of the murder of Tippit, was he still guilty of the assassination of Kennedy? Journalists, who had the time to ask him several questions at the police headquarters in Dallas, were the first to feel doubt.

"'Did you kill the President?' asked a reporter. Oswald looked at him in surprise. 'But they did not talk to me about this. It is not about this that they questioned me,' he replied, like a man who was asked this question for the first time in his life.

"That which is still most puzzling, is the conduct of Oswald after the assassination of Kennedy. A policeman who was the first to enter the book depository, accompanied by the superintendent of the establishment, Mr. Truly, found Oswald drinking a Coca-Cola, in front of an automatic dispenser. A policeman pointed his revolver at his stomach. 'This man is one of my employess,' said the superintendent. A policeman then abandoned Oswald, to proceed with the search of the building. 'Oswald did not seem to be more excited than you or I would be after such a scene,' Mr. Truly stated later.

"What did Oswald do afterwards? He left the book depository by the back door, went up Pacific Avenue, turned to the right at Lamar Street and turned to the right again on Elm Street, where, undoubtedly in order to get to his residence, he boarded a bus which went in the direction of the railway viaduct, i.e., which passed by the place where Kennedy had just been assassinated. The congestion produced by the crowds

"and the arrival of police cars naturally blocked Elm Street. The bus could not advance any farther and Oswald got off to get to his lodging by some other means.

"But had Oswald been the assassin of Kennedy, would he take a bus travelling in the direction of the scene of the assassination? Would he not foresee that a congestion would block the traffic? Would he not flee in another direction, knowing that his rifle remained in evidence near the window of the sixth floor?

"The Plan of the 'Morning News'

"There was another reason to doubt the official version of the assassination. Oswald would not be able to foresee that Kennedy's car would pass under the windows of the book depository. They wrote in the newspapers after the assassination that it was a 'logical route' for the presidential motorcade. On the contrary, this itinerary appeared to me completely illogical.

"And I am not the only one to think this, for, a few hours before the assassination, the 'Dallas Morning News' published a plan of the official route, different from that which Kennedy was to take.

"According to this plan, the only one which was published before the assassination, the presidential motorcade would continue to follow Main Street up to the railway viaduct, subsequently turn to the right and take the Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart where Kennedy was to deliver his address (see our plan).

"It would be extremely difficult for a rifleman, stationed at the book depository, to reach Kennedy, if his car followed Main Street.

"But the presidential motorcade turned to the right at Houston Street, then to the left on Elm Street, to proceed along this road toward the viaduct. It was this detour which made Kennedy's car pass under the windows of the book depository. Oswald would be unable to foresee this detour.

"No imperative traffic rule, no street sign ordered automobile drivers emerging from Main Street and going toward the right branch of the Stemmons Freeway to make this double turn for reaching the viaduct from the right.

"How to explain the fact that the motorcade was made to follow such a tortuous route? This is one of many mysteries in the Dallas affair. I have below my own hypothesis which should be quite as good as the official version with its gaps and improbabilities.

"If the Kennedy car would follow Main Street up to the viaduct, it would take on speed. This double turn, to the right, then to the left, resulted in slowing up the motorcade and making it reduce its speed to 20 kilometers an hour. This slowing down could not but facilitate the execution of the crime. Apparently, we have to suppose that Kennedy was a victim, not of an isolated killer, but of a real conspiracy, in which Oswald was to be a scapegoat.

"Unexplainable Wound

"The report of the Dallas police, countersigned by the FBI, categorically rejected a conspiracy hypothesis. But the Warren Commission refuses to accept the official version on this point, since it specifically undertook the task of answering these questions:

"1. Did the assassin act alone or with accomplices?

"2. Is there any indication of a plot?

"Oswald, with his unstable character, his restless life, his fits of violence, would present an ideal 'screen' for the conspirators. The fact that Oswald tried to flee Dallas does not prove that he was the assassin of Kennedy. No doubt, he had in his cloudy past other reasons for fearing the police. After having seen a policeman with a revolver confronting him in the book depository, he could have thought that it would be better for him to clear out.

"It has not even been absolutely proved that Kennedy was killed by bullets shot from the sixth story of the Texas Book Depository. The wound which Kennedy had on the level with his Adam's apple, will always remain unexplained. It is unexplainable if the rifleman struck from the back. It would explain itself if the bullet was shot from the front, by a killer stationed on the railway bridge, for example.

"Was it not at this point that a mysterious suspect was arrested whom the Dallas police keeps in prison? For there is still in a cell in the city a man arrested near the scene of the crime. True, he is no longer implicated in the investigation of the assassination of Kennedy, but simply retained on charges of a 'public disturbance.' Why is his name being withheld?

"America waits for someone to get the truth on the assassination of Kennedy, but, at the same time, it fears this truth. This is perhaps the deep-seated explanation of this confusion and these mysteries.

Captions of illustrations contained in the article:

- (1) A small photo in the upper left:

"Joachim Joesten."

- (2) A large photo in the upper right:

"Oswald wore a brown jacket on the day of the crime. The assassin of Tippit wore a white coat."

- (3) Photos of a policeman with a revolver, buildings, and a movie marquee:

"A Mystery of 27 Minutes"

"According to the official version, Oswald was apprehended at the Texas Theater (opposite) by officer McDonald (above) at 1:35. Actually, the arrest took place at 2:00 o'clock, twenty-seven minutes after the movie cashier gave the alert. Why was such a long delay necessary when the area was swarming with policemen? Is this one of the mysteries of the Dallas affair?"

- (4) A drawing representing a street plan:

"Upon this plan we can find two anomalies in the Dallas affair. Why did the Kennedy car not continue along Main Street up to the bridge, a logical itinerary which was published in a Dallas newspaper? Why did Oswald come back in the direction of the scene of the assassination?"

13

DL 89-43

The drawing includes the following designations:

(top, opposite an arrow pointing to the left): "Railway station."

(next line): "Railway right of way."

(next line, center): "Bridge."

(designations of points on the right of the drawing):

- (1) The route followed by Kennedy.
- (2) A logical route to follow.
- (3) The site of the assassination.
- (4) Texas Book Depository.
- (5) Oswald's itinerary after the assassination.
- (6) Here Oswald takes the bus.

574-

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On February 20, 1964, HENRY J. MILLER, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice, made available to the FBI a copy of a letter received from JOACHIM JOESTEN:

"JOACHIM ~~JOESTEN~~ ^{TEXAS} ^{Born 1907}
"87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City, U.S.A.
Temporary Address: Chez Morin, 7 Ave. F. Roosevelt, La
Ciotat (R.d.R.) France

FRANZ VON Nesselrod

"Memo to the Publisher concerning the book IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN

H.F. MILLIKIN

"Early in December 1963, Germany's biggest publication, the illustrated weekly Der Stern (Hamburg), sent me to Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conducting a thorough private investigation of the many suspicious circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy.

"On the strength of exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced me that Oswald was innocent and also provided me with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives, I wrote a book of around 100,000 words in German ('Die Verschwörung von Dallas'), which is nearly completed. Excerpts from this book will shortly be published by Der Stern. Copies of the complete typescript will be available for reading around March 1, 1964.

"In addition, I have also written a condensed version in English in the form of an eight-part series entitled IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN ('Why Lee H. Oswald Surely Was Innocent'). A copy of this typescript of about 15,000 words is also immediately available. This represents, in skeleton form, the first part of the book I am now engaged in writing in English.

"Part II of the book will deal with the subject: OSWALD, SECRET AGENT. (Oswald was an intelligence agent who sorely botched his assignments in Russia as well as in Cuba. His stupid blunders sealed his own fate. On account of these secret service aspects, the Warren Commission will never bare the whole truth).

"I have not yet made up my mind as to whether there should be a Part III on the background and the motives for the Kennedy assassination, or else a second volume devoted wholly to these matters. This question will have to be discussed with the publisher because of the libel angle. While the first two parts of the book can be written, and are being written, in such a manner that only Oswald's complete innocence is brought out, while no accusing finger is pointed as yet at any individual, Part III will call for some plain speaking and explicit accusations that my involve libel risks. (An alternative solution of this problem might be to condense the vast material I have on hand about the background and the motives for the assassination into one or two final chapters, without being too specific.)

"About myself: I am an American citizen of German birth and a resident of New York City. Born at Cologne, Germany, in 1907, I came to the U.S. in 1940 and was naturalized in 1948. I have written (in German and in English) a total of 25 books, mostly on world affairs. Among the most recent are the following:

President Kennedy (Deutsch Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart, November 1960)

Nasser: The Rise to Power (Odham Press Ltd., London, 1960)

The Red Hand (Robt. Hale Ltd., London, and Abelard-Schuman, New York, 1962)

3
DL 89-43

"They Call It Intelligence (Abelard-Schuman, New York and London, 1963)

Olmachte im Wettstreit (August Lutzeyer Verlag, Baden-Baden, 1963)

Qnassis (Abelard-Schuman, New York, March 1964)

The New Algeria (Follett Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, April 1964)

Im Dienste des Misstrauens (Rutten & Loening Verlag, Munich, March 1964)

"Notice to French publishers: You will find the gist of IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN in the January 9, 1964 issue of CANDIDE. A copy will be sent to you upon request."

EWO:cjg;ds

NY 89-75

On March 5, 1964, Mrs. JOACHIM JOESTEN, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica, New York, advised that her husband had been in Dallas, Texas, for approximately five days and had returned home on December 10, 1963. She stated that when he returned home on this date he kept telling her that he had information which proved that OSWALD did not kill the President. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he kept rambling on all day about this fact and also kept it up through the evening and that his statements did not make any sense to her. She stated on one occasion she told him that he should contact the Justice Department but that he did not even seem to hear her. Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she definitely feels that her husband is on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she and her husband had a dinner engagement for Wednesday evening, December 11, 1963, which she had reminded him of on this morning prior to her going to work. She stated that when she returned home on Wednesday evening she found a note from her husband advising her that he had left for Europe. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he had never done a thing like this before and that she definitely feels that he is suffering from a nervous breakdown and that the statements about the assassination of the President are mere figments of his imagination.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that the last letter she received from her husband was dated February 23, 1964, from Chez Morin, 7 Avenue F, Roosevelt La Ciotat (B.d.R.), France, in which he stated that he would be in Europe for several months. She advised that he also told her that he was going to Europe to Zurich, Switzerland, and that she should write him in care of GPO Poste Zurich, Switzerland. Mrs. JOESTEN also advised that her husband has a sister, Professor LERSCH at Dreschtresse Number 5, Munich 23, Germany, which is close by and he probably would be visiting her.

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On March 21, 1964, a confidential source abroad advised that JOACHIM JOESTEN had been interviewed on that date at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, at which time he, JOESTEN, furnished the following information:

He arrived in Dallas, Texas, on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

OSWALD could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and, according to testimony of Mrs. PAINE, OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 P.M. on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAINE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 A.M. on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have arisen about 6:30 A.M. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in "The Dallas Morning News" showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass". However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules

DL 89-43

required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subsequently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the route would change even had he been aware of the intended route and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the President from the book depository had the President's car continued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsman MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to newspaper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck just below his Adam's apple, according to "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back of his head. According to "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he would have taken his bullet in the heart..." This proves conclusively that the shots were fired from in front of the President's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPIT. It is apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963, edition of "The Dallas Morning News" headlined "President's Murder Charged

to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer TIPPIT) described a bushy-haired man about 30...wearing a white cotton jacket..." OSWALD was 24 and looked younger. From photographs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photographs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he could not have had time to put one on or to change from one. OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion. She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the November 23, 1963, "The Dallas Morning News", section 1-5, pictures OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON. According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at 1:08 P.M. and officer TIPPIT was killed at 1:15 P.M.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPIT looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me, too, and you really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person who shot officer TIPPIT, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the actions of officer TIPPIT indicate that they knew each other. Newspapers reported that officer TIPPIT stopped his patrol car and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The pedestrian said something to officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT got out of his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot officer TIPPIT. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this fact proves that this was the case.

"The Dallas Morning News" of November 26, 1963, reported that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the 400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press

DL 89-43

conference on Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes, he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and Officer TIPPIT. Officer TIPPIT was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPIT was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPIT was killed, going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPIT was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPIT but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPIT was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time

5

DL 89-3

element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT was shot at 1:15 P.M. From the previously-described circumstances it is apparent that he must have hailed his assailant not later than 1:14 P.M. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPIT was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "...rammed his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet".

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPIT was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took

DL 89-43

his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963, that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world-famed J. PAUL GETTY, by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MADREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society. Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEISSMAN, according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas. Although WEISSMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement. WEISSMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there. WEISSMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEISSMAN and officer TIPPIT were present.

7
DL 89-43

Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEISSMAN, and WEISSMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEISSMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of "The Dallas Morning News" on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "...most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard..." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Streets which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTER said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provocateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans against the advice of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee showing that he was acting entirely

8

DL 89-43

alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans, according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover, probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist, much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble developed between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LEE in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

9
DL 89-13

When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen". This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 P.M. the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area, supposedly to apprehend the killer, that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the President's Commission but stated that Mrs. PAINE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAINE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

She has testified to this, according to Mr. JOESTEN, but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately.

10

DL 89-43

The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.

DL 89-43/eah

A confidential source abroad advised that the Zurich, Switzerland, police informed that JOACHIM JOESTEN sent a post card to General Delivery at the Zurich Post Office as follows:

"Munich, 3/14/64

"Dear Sirs,

"From now on please forward my mail to General Delivery Hamburg. Many thanks in advance.

"Yours truly
"JOACHIM JOESTEN

Personnel at the General Post Office in Zurich vaguely remember that JOESTEN appeared there on one occasion in December, 1963. Police investigation could discover no evidence of his having stayed in a hotel at Zurich.

CI 62-2758/bac

RE: JOACHIM JOESTEN, Aka.,
Franz von Nesselrode,
H. F. Millikin
87-70 173rd Street
Jamaica 32, New York City

On April 13, 1964, EDWARD DANIELS, Librarian, Columbus Public Library, Columbus, Ohio, telephonically advised SA ROBERT F. MAHLER at Columbus, Ohio, that he had received through the U.S. Mail literature advising of the forthcoming publication of a book concerning "The Truth About the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" which he thought should be brought to the attention of the FBI. Mr. DANIELS made this material available on April 13, 1964 to SA MAHLER. Mr. DANIELS advised that the Columbus Public Library does not intend to order any of the material.

The envelope Mr. DANIELS received is postmarked "Great Barrington, Mass., April 8, 1964", and is addressed to:

"Chief Librarian
Columbus Public Library
Columbus 15, Ohio".

The material contained in the envelope consisted of four mimeographed sheets which are reproduced as follows:

The Joesten Report

The Truth About the Assassination
of President John F. Kennedy

Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. He did not kill Patrolman Tippit either. Oswald was wrongfully accused and "convicted" on both counts in the worst judicial frameup in history. All the charges against him were trumped up. Material evidence was doctored, faked, or insofar as it would have favored the accused, suppressed. Witnesses were intimidated or hushed up. In some cases, statements which they had never made were put into their mouths by the police. And then the defenceless accused was railroaded to death.

These are the basic findings of a painstaking private investigation which I undertook early in December 1963, on the spot in Dallas, on behalf of a leading German magazine. Since then, I have written a book of about 100,000 words on the case which sets forth in detail why Oswald could not possibly have murdered President Kennedy or the policeman. The book will first be published in Paris (probably in May or June of this year), later also in Germany and Britain, among other countries.

My investigation also brought out, beyond a shadow of doubt, that Oswald never was a genuine Communist. His "marxism" was nothing but a pose, his propaganda for Castro a sham, his "defection" to Russia a flimsy cover for an intelligence assignment, which he bungled. Oswald went to the Soviet Union as an agent for the C.I.A., was found out and neutralized at Minsk where he worked practically as a slave laborer. Upon his return to this country, he became a stool-pigeon and agent provocateur for the F.B.I. on whose instructions he set up his phony "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New Orleans. At the same time, he was being trained for another intelligence mission, this time to Cuba, which he botched again.

This double failure as a secret agent made Oswald "expensible" in the eyes of his employers. And when some of the intelligence figures who had manipulated Oswald joined the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, they arranged for him to be sacrificed as the most convenient scapegoat.

Oswald, demonstrably innocent of both the killings that have been attributed to him, was not a victim of judicial error. The way his case was handled by the Dallas police and district attorney excludes any possibility of an innocent mistake having been made by overzealous or inept prosecutors. The Dallas police chiefs and District Attorney Henry M. Wade knowingly and deliberately framed this innocent man because they themselves were in league with the real assassins of President Kennedy. They callously sacrificed Oswald in order to shield the real perpetrators of "the crime of the century."

These are not "wild charges." The shocking fact that Oswald's accusers were themselves implicated in the plot to assassinate the President of the United States is brought out in my book and in the present report in minute, carefully documented detail.

Expect no solid grains of truth from the Warren Commission. Its performance to date clearly shows that the mandate it has received from President Johnson is not to uncover, but to hush up the true facts about the assassination.

From all present indications, the Warren Report will be nothing but a glorified coverup heaped on top of the F.B.I.'s shoddy coverup for the crimes committed by the Dallas police.

Why, it may be asked, should President Johnson wish to keep the lid on the true circumstances of his predecessor's death? Legitimate as this question may sound, it is in fact a bit naive. Who put Lyndon Johnson in the White House? Not the ballots of the American people. The bullets of a powerful gang of fellow-Texans did.

I do not suggest that Johnson personally instigated the plot or that he actively took part in it. At this stage of my inquiry, I do not think that he was in any way directly involved. But he is the beneficiary of a crime conceived and executed by the power elite of his home state, Texas.

Thanks to the Bobby Baker scandal, Johnson was on his way out of the White House, when the Texas gang forcefully put him back with a few well-placed shots. Other factors that contributed to the decision to kill Kennedy were the resentment of the big oil interests of Texas at the late President's tax reform proposals; the wrath of the Cuban adventurers inside and outside the C.I.A. at Kennedy's moderation in the matter; the hate of fanatical segregationists of the Beckwith and General Walker stripe. The John Birch Society, rehearsing a factual version of "Seven Days in May."

The assassination of President Kennedy was more than "the crime of the century." The way it has been presented to the American people - the most gullible on earth - constitutes the most monstrous fraud ever perpetrated by officialdom and connived at by a supine, cowardly press. It was the most blatant attempt to fool all the people all the time this country has ever witnessed. So far it has achieved complete success. Historically, the perfect crime was committed on November 22, 1963.

The present report, which for the first time spells out the whole, awesome truth about the assassination, will not make glaring headlines. It is not likely ever to see the light - in this country - as a printed book. But it will make its way, I am sure, onto some library shelves where scholars of the future, endeavoring to shed some light on 20th century obscurantism, then will find the source material which the powers-that-be and the controlled news media of 1963-64 strove desperately to withhold from the public.

I am not writing this for the general public which has been securely lulled into uncritical acceptance of the preposterous Oswald Hoax. My report is destined for the few discerning and independent minds who have sensed all along that something was terribly wrong in the official version but who had no way of getting at the facts. More power to these earnest truth-seekers!

Notice to the Assassins: You can kill me, too, but you can no longer stop the truth. Every fact that will be brought out in the present report, every name that will figure in it, every hidden aspect uncovered therein, is already contained in my 320-page book manuscript due to be published in Paris soon. Numerous copies of it have been placed in safe hands throughout Europe. Anything that may happen to me will only enhance the worldwide repercussions of my expose.

P.S. Libel suits will be particularly welcome.

The Joesten Report

The Truth About the Assassination
of President John F. Kennedy

As publication of this report in book form appears unlikely in the United States in the foreseeable future (at any rate during the Johnson regime), it will be made available to a select group of American readers in the form of a limited mimeographed edition. It is to be published in successive instalments in the spring and summer of 1964, with some possible additions later.

This 100,000 to 150,000-word report will be divided into three main parts as follows:

- Part I - The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald (in three volumes)
- Part II - Oswald, Secret Agent (two volumes)
- Part III - Why Kennedy Had to Die (two or three volumes)

In view of the tremendous amount of work involved in the preparation, writing and mimeographing of this report and the comparatively small number of copies that can be produced and sold in this non-commercial operation - I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to rely on any outside help - I am compelled to charge a fairly high price. Each volume will be priced at \$10 a copy. Accordingly, Part I will cost \$30 a copy, Part II \$20 a copy and so forth.

However, in order to make acquisition of this documentary possible to as many public and college libraries as may care to give their clientele an opportunity to scan the uncensored facts about the assassination, a special library rate amounting to a 40% discount will be available to them. This discount will not be available to any government agency.

All orders should be addressed directly to the author and publisher, at his legal residence, as follows: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City (Phone: OL 8-3105).

Publication of "The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald" is expected to take place in late April or early May, 1964. The three volumes of this part of the work will aggregate about 50,000 words. Tentative chapter headings: (1) That Self-Betraying Detour; (2) "Ambush Building Chosen with Care"; (3) Image of Texas Justice: Prosecutor H.M. Wade; (4) Trial by Television; (5) Presumption of Guilt; (6) The Sacred Cows; (7) Mr. Wade's Fourteen Points; (8) A Matter of Curtain Rods; (9) Could Oswald Shoot Around the Corner? (10) Unworried Killer; (11) Laughing Hyena on a Bus; (12) Police Alert Before the Crime; (13) "Secret Service Checks in Vain"; (14 and 15) Who Killed the "Good Cop?" (16) The Quarry at Bay; (17) That Monstruous Rifle Fraud.

Contents of Parts II and III will be announced later. French-reading students of the matter can save themselves a lot of money by ordering instead the trade book "Oswald, L'Impossible Assassin" which will be published in May by Editions de Trévise, Paris. Copies of this book may also be ordered from the author at the price of \$4.00, plus postage.

Current New Books by JOACHIM JOESTEN

A. - In English

- THE NEW ALGERIA - approx. 300 pages, nine maps - Price: \$6.95
To be published in May, 1964, by Follett Publishing Co., Chicago
- ONASSIS: A Biography - 192 pp., cloth. Price: \$3.95
Just published (March 1964), by Abelard-Schuman, New York
- THEY CALL IT INTELLIGENCE (Spies and Spy Techniques Since World War II) - 314 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963. Price: \$5.00
- GERMANY'S OTHER HALF (A Journalist's Appraisal of East Germany) 207 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$5.00
(Published under the pen name of Franz von Nesselrode)
- THE PRUDENT MAN (Tax Dodging as an Art) - 157 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$2.95 (Pen-Name: H.F. Millikin)
- THE RED HAND - 200 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman and Robert Hale (London), 1962. Price: \$3.95

B. - In German

- IM DIENSTE DES MISSTRAUENS (Das Geschäft mit Spionage und Abwehr) 204 pp., paperback - Rütten und Loening Verlag, Munich, 1964
Price: \$2.75
- Ölmächte im Wettstreit - 150 pp., cloth - Verlag August Lutzeyer, Baden-Baden, 1963 - Price: \$3.25
- GOLD, DOLLAR, RUBEL - 155 pp., paperback - Signum-Verlag, Gütersloh, 1963 - Price: \$1.25

C. - In French:

- OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN - about 300 pp., paperback - Price: \$4.00 - Scheduled for publication in May 1964 by Editions de Trévise, Paris.

Older books by Joachim Joesten of which copies are still available:
In English: NASSER: THE RISE TO POWER (Odham's Press, London, 1960) 224 pp., cloth, \$3.50. -

In German: Präsident Kennedy (Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart, 1960) - 246 pp., cloth - Price: \$3.75. - Öl regiert die Welt (Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf, 1958) - 544 pp., cloth - Price: \$15.00.

These books may also be ordered direct from the author: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 123rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City, Phone: OL 8-3105.

1
DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Identical information to that provided by Mr. EDWARD DANIELS, Columbus, Ohio, was forwarded to the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Mr. HAROLD L. HAMILL, City Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library. Mr. HAMILL also forwarded the letter in which he received this material and it is addressed to the Chief Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles 17, California. The envelope bore a postmark of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, dated April 8, 1964.

This information was also received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., in a communication sent to the Director from an anonymous source in an envelope postmarked at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on April 8, 1964.

DL 89-43

RE: FRED JOHNSON

596

Date November 29, 1963

On November 27, 1963, Mr. JULES BERNARD, President, Bernard Food Industries, 217 North Jefferson, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA LEWIS E. ROSS the following information:

During the prior week, an annual seminar of the Institutional Manufacturers Association was held at the Drake Hotel, Oakbrook, Illinois. This association is made up of executives from various companies such as Heinz, Campbell and Proctor and Gamble, and so forth. On Thursday evening, November 21, 1963, FRED JOHNSON, employed by Armour and Company, 401 North Wabash, stated that he had been working for Armour and Company in Dallas, Texas. JOHNSON allegedly stated he would pay \$1,000.00 to anyone who would kill KENNEDY and there are others that feel that way in Dallas. *CHICAGO, IL*

JACK EAGEN, Manager, Sales Promotion and Merchandising, Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, who was seated at the table with JOHNSON, took exception to JOHNSON's remark and ordered him to leave. JOHNSON then apologized, said he had not meant his remarks seriously and remained quiet during the remainder of the evening. JOHNSON works under VERNE OLMSTEAD, General Manager, Food Service Division, Armour and Company, 401 North Wabash, Chicago.

On 11/27/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
 by SA LEWIS E. ROSS/rms 597 Date dictated 11/29/63

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: INFORMATION FROM JAMES JOHNSON

Date April 6, 1964

On December 26, 1963, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON telephonically contacted the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicated he desired to speak to Agents concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. JOHNSON was located at Vera's Coffee Shop, 16 East 127th Street, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that he had worked on a rifle scope in Arizona in 1960. He could furnish no information to substantiate his statement that this scope was used on the rifle that killed President KENNEDY.

During the course of this interview, JOHNSON appeared incoherent and possibly was emotionally disturbed.

The following description of JOHNSON was obtained during the course of this interview:

Name	JAMES JOHNSON	<u>ILL.</u>
Race	White	
Sex	Male	
Date of Birth	11/7/02	
Residence	24535 Brent Road Taylor, Michigan	
Height	5'8"	
Weight	175 pounds	
Eyes	Blue	
Michigan Drivers License Number	J525-367-000-856	
Relatives	Mrs. DUKE (MARGE) WARNER 14611 Jefferson Street Harvey, Illinois.	

On 12/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
 by SAs JOHN C. NOONAN, Jr.
and ROBERT J. BATES/rms 599 Date dictated 4/3/64

SD 62-1529
DL B9-43
RSB:jmh:qah
1

WALLACE REED JOHNSON
9840 Shadow Road
Grossmont, California

The following investigation was conducted by SA DARYL
R. HARRELL:

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. BONNIE C. PECKHAM, 9644 Sierra Vista, on November
24, 1963, advised she wished to report JOHNSON to the FBI because
of statements he made to her in 1960 regarding former President
JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mrs. PECKHAM stated JOHNSON, in or about October, 1960,
told her, "If JOHN F. KENNEDY is elected President of the United
States, plans are already made by a Chicago organization and a
Los Angeles organization, composed primarily of Negro people, to
get rid of Mr. KENNEDY."

WALLACE REED JOHNSON, 9840 Shadow Road, Grossmont (a
suburb of San Diego, California), advised he had never made any
statement that he knew of an organization planning to "get rid
of Mr. KENNEDY." JOHNSON said that if he did make a remark con-
cerning an organization in Chicago, Illinois, and Los Angeles,
California, composed primarily of Negroes, he was referring to
the Nation of Islam. He advised he had no specific information
concerning the Nation of Islam organization, except what he ob-
tained through news media. JOHNSON said he knew of no person or
organization that had any plans to assassinate former President
JOHN F. KENNEDY.

JOHNSON stated that, during the 1960 Presidential
election campaign, he participated actively as a member of
one of the two major United States political parties. He
admitted that he was strongly opposed to JOHN F. KENNEDY and
the political party he represented. JOHNSON said that even
after the election of JOHN F. KENNEDY to the Presidency of the
United States he has continued to voice his opinion on policies
of the KENNEDY Administration, many policies with which he dis-
agrees.

SD 62-1529
DL B9-437
RSB:jmh:eah
2

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temples of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid 1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

SD 62-1529
DL 89-43
RSB:jmh:shh
2

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised Muhammad had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE J. W. JOHNSON, HOUSTON, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD B. KELLOGG on November 26, 1963:

JACK NUGENT, Clarke Oldsmobile, West Palm Beach, Florida, advised that during the early evening of November 21, 1963, he was at the bar at the Heart of Palm Beach Motel, Palm Beach, Florida.

In the bar, at the time of his arrival, was a very attractive white female, who identified herself as LAURA JOHNSON (ph) from Texas. This person appeared to be wealthy. She was very intoxicated, was buying drinks for everyone, and was pushing herself off on any man whom she could corner. She rambled in her speech, but NUGENT recalled she kept saying that she had just arrived in Palm Beach the previous night and her husband had "gotten rid of her." She referred quite often to her husband sending her "where KENNEDY lives" or sent her to "walk where KENNEDY walks," and seemed to have KENNEDY on her mind or to think of Palm Beach only in terms of KENNEDY. She said that her husband thought he was clever getting her out, but she knew what her husband did on all of his trips, and while she was gone.

NUGENT also recalled this woman saying she was under a doctor's care. He said he thought nothing of it until the assassination of the President, and then thought there might be some connection between this woman's use of the KENNEDY name and the fact that her

MM 89-35

FPG:MN;ds

2

husband had wanted her out of Texas for some particular reason. HUGENT said this woman ultimately became so intoxicated that a local woman, LOIS HUTCHENS, took her to her room and put her to bed.

Records of the Heart of Palm Beach Motel, Palm Beach, Florida, reveal that Mrs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 2902 Del Monte, Houston, Texas, who was recalled by P. A. ANTHONY, Clerk at the motel, as a very attractive and very drunk woman, checked into the motel late November 20, 1963, and left about noon on November 22, 1963. She was alone, according to the records, and the only charges against her room were miscellaneous bar bills.

LOIS HUTCHENS, Sea Spray Avenue, Palm Beach, advised that she recalled the woman at the above bar, whom she ultimately had to put to bed due to her intoxicated condition. HUTCHENS said she did not know the woman's name, but the woman claimed to be married; from Texas, and to have been in town with her brother-in-law, a veterinarian. HUTCHENS stated that the woman not only drank to excess, but was also taking pills.

HUTCHENS described the woman as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	Mid 20's
Hair	Red

HUTCHENS said she had no reason whatsoever to connect the woman with President KENNEDY or to associate the woman's being in Palm Beach with the KENNEDYS.

1
SA 89-67

Re: ~~JIM C. JONES~~
RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SA HAROLD
LEO FABRIZ:

AT RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

S/Sgt. ROBERT PETSCHULT, Air Police Investigator, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, advised on November 22, 1963, that JIM C. JONES, Civilian Employee, 3510th M & S Group, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, was reported by a co-worker to have apparently thought that it was humorous that the President had been shot. PETSCHULT advised that he interviewed JONES, who explained that he was told that the President had been shot, but he did not believe it because he had not heard the official announcement or news broadcast on the radio. He recalled that he made some statement to the effect that he did not care and that he returned to work, whereupon he heard the news officially. He stated that upon hearing the announcement on the radio that the President had been shot, he was as upset and bereaved as anyone else.

PETSCHULT described JONES as a white male, 6'11", 150 pounds, blue eyes, blonde hair, born September 30, 1913.

ALLEGATION TO THE EFFECT THAT
DEWEY JORDAN OF DALLAS, TEXAS,
MADE COMMENT IN SUMMER OF 1963
THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE
KILLED IF HE EVER CAME TO DALLAS

Date December 18, 19631

BILL CARLIN, Deputy Sheriff, Logan County, Paris, Arkansas, advised as follows:

He had received information that two young men employed by the Soil Conservation Service, Paris, Arkansas, had heard one DEWEY JORDAN of Dallas, Texas, make some remarks during the past summer to the effect that President KENNEDY would be killed if he ever came to Dallas. JORDAN described by CARLIN as a wealthy individual who resides off University Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, and owns a farm near Barber, Arkansas. Remarks made by JORDAN were supposedly made to the two young men on the farm at Barber, Arkansas.

507

On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas File # LR 89-21
by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR./jew Date dictated 12/18/63

Date December 18, 19631

JAMES WILLIAM HATCHER, ~~427 South Elm Street, Paris, Arkansas~~, furnished the following information:

During the summer of 1963 he was employed by the Soil Conservation Service, Paris, Arkansas, and in connection with this employment he was on the farm of DEWEY JORDAN during the latter part of August, 1963. This farm is located near Barber, Arkansas, and is operated by a man by the name of F. F. NICHOLS.

While HATCHER and a fellow employee named COY RUSH had a break in their work, DEWEY JORDAN, who was present on the farm at that time, began talking to them about politics. He told them that Dallas was a "straight Republican town." He also told them several political jokes. He stated that President KENNEDY was hated in Dallas, Texas, and remarked that if KENNEDY ever came to Dallas he would never leave alive.

HATCHER stated he could not recall if the remarks made by JORDAN were in a joking or serious tone. He stated that the names of any individuals who might perpetrate harm to the President or any organizations which may have been involved in actions against the President were not mentioned by JORDAN.

JORDAN apparently was against the United Nations activities and United States participation in this group. JORDAN also remarked that when he was a kid he had been against the Ku Klux Klan, but that he believed now, under the present circumstances, he would join this organization.

HATCHER stated that he could not remember exactly what JORDAN's words were concerning President KENNEDY being killed in Dallas, but that JORDAN definitely left him with the impression that harm would befall the President in the event the President visited Dallas, Texas.

On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas File # LR 89-21
by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR./jew S08 Date dictated 12/18/63

Date December 18, 19631

COY JOE RUSH, JR., 1105 Hickory Street, Paris, Arkansas, furnished the following information:

During the past summer of 1963, he had been employed by the Soil Conservation Service at Paris, Arkansas. He recalled that during the summer he had been employed on the farm owned by one DEWEY JORDAN of Dallas, Texas, located near Barber, Arkansas. One day, while he and a fellow employee, JAMES HATCHER, had a break in their work, they began talking to JORDAN.

RUSH stated he could not recall the specific conversation which had been passed between them and JORDAN; however, he did know that JORDAN had expressed anti-President KENNEDY feelings, anti-United Nations feelings, and anti-ROBERT KENNEDY feelings. He recalled that JORDAN made some remarks to the effect that if President KENNEDY ever came to Dallas he would not get away alive.

RUSH stated that he could not recall the specific words which JORDAN used to express this sentiment, but to the best of his recollection during the conversation JORDAN had also remarked, "See what happens when the President comes to Dallas."

RUSH stated that this conversation was held on the spur of the moment and that neither he nor HATCHER had placed any significance on the remarks of JORDAN until subsequently they heard of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He and HATCHER then discussed the remarks which had been made by JORDAN on the farm during the summer and both agreed in their conversation that JORDAN had indicated harm would befall the President in the event that he visited Dallas, Texas.

On 12/17/63 at Paris, Arkansas - File # LR 89-21
 by SA CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.,/jew 609 Date dictated 12/18/63

DL 89-43/eah

RE: DEWEY A. JORDAN

On January 2, 1964, Miss BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Supervisor, Merchants Retail Credit, 2112 Jackson, Dallas, Texas, advised SA'S WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY that the records of her office indicate that DEWEY A. JORDAN, wife, LENA H. JORDAN, reside at 4006 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. Miss BELCHER advised that all information available would be as of 1958. JORDAN was described as age 58 and employed by Edwin D. Cox Company, Dallas, Texas, since 1951, in charge of production and as general superintendent. He was formerly employed by the Atlantic Refining Company from 1927 to 1951, and had previously resided at Midland, Texas, where he had been transferred from Great Bend, Kansas, in 1939.

Date 5/13/64

1

Mr. DEWEY A. JORDAN, 4006 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his residence. He was advised that he did not have to say anything, that any statement which he did make would be voluntary, that he had a right to consult an attorney, and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law.

Mr. JORDAN advised he had no reason not to talk to the FBI and he categorically denied any remarks to the effect he had made the statement that President KENNEDY was hated in Dallas, Texas, and would not live if he came to Dallas.

Mr. JORDAN said he disagreed with President KENNEDY for purely political reasons only, and that he admired him as a person and as a family man.

Mr. JORDAN said on the day that President KENNEDY was in Dallas that he was going up in the elevator in the Adolphus Tower office building and remarked to some individuals, whose identities he could not recall, that someone, name unknown, said that the cavalcade moved along the streets in downtown Dallas so fast that they couldn't get a chance to see the President. JORDAN said he remarked it was probably moving so fast because he wasn't liked very well by the people of Dallas.

JORDAN said he never remarked at any time that he wished to see President KENNEDY harmed in any way. He said he never made any such statement, either in Dallas, Texas, or in any other part of the United States. *Dewey*

The following description of JORDAN is based upon observation and interview:

Name:	DEWEY A. JORDAN
Birth data:	11/6/1898, Minneapolis, Kansas
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	195 lbs.
Hair:	White and balding
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Ruddy
Scars & marks:	Cut or operation scar right side of neck

Occupation:	Oil production
Employer:	Edwin B. Cox, 2100 Adolphus Tower, Dallas, Texas

On 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

S11

by SA'S WILLIAM G. BROOKHART & GEORGE T. BINNEY/sah Date dictated 3/9/64

DL 89-43

RE: FRITZ KALERMANN

312

¹
DL 89-43
RJD/cms

Under date of January 23, 1964, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. furnished the following translation from Portuguese:

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

Letter addressed to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, Washington, United States of America, postmarked illegibly.

The envelope bears an address printed on the reverse side. It reads;

~~Evandro~~ ~~Silveira~~
~~Attorney-at-Law.~~
~~Rua Felipe de Oliveira, 21. 2nd - S. 8~~
~~Sao Paulo, Brazil.~~

Sao Paulo, December 27, 1963

To Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the FBI
Washington, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

A few days ago, the passing away of dear President Kennedy still preying on my mind, I had a dream which I decided to let you know about for whatever purpose it may serve.

~~Texas~~ In this dream, President Kennedy appeared to me and said that his assassin was still in Dallas. He said his name is Fritz ~~Kalermann~~. Finally, he added that this individual is connected with a Nazi organization.

With best regards, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Luiz Fernando Silveira

(Typewritten return address:)

~~Luiz Fernando~~ ~~Silveira~~
~~Avenida Conselheiro Rodrigues~~
~~Alves, No. 1, 223~~
~~Sao Paulo, Brazil~~

Bureau files contain no record identifiable with individuals mentioned in letter.

DL 89-43

RE: STATEMENT BY LINDA ISABELLE KALISH

S14

1
OM 89-20
DL 89-43
GDW:sac;ds

Re: LINDA KALISH

The FBI, Washington, D. C., advised on December 3, 1963, that the following letter, postmarked Iowa City, Iowa, November 29, 1963, was received at FBI, Washington, D.C., on December 3, 1963:

"FBI, Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sirs,

"I realize that this may very well be simply a wild story, but a graduate student at SUI, a Linda Kalish, has said that she received a telephone call from New York City the night before President Kennedy was assassinated telling her this event would occur. I do not wish to pull you here on a wild story. I would be glad to do anything I can to help. The address of this girl is 713 East Burlington, Iowa City.

"Yours truly,
"John Chandler
436 Third Avenue,
Iowa City, Iowa."

1Date 4/7/64

JOHN CHANDLER, 436 Third Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa, a graduate student in English, State University of Iowa, advised he did not hear LINDA KALISH make statements he referred to in his letter to the FBI dated November 29, 1963. CHANDLER got his information from CLARK BLAISE, another student.

On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa S16 File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac 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.

1Date 4/7/64

CLARK BLAISE, graduate student, Writer's Workshop, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, who resides 525 North Johnson, Iowa City advised on December 4, 1963, he was at the Student Union, State University of Iowa (SUI), on the evening of November 22, 1963, with a group of students discussing President KENNEDY's assassination. One member of the group was LINDA KALISH, a graduate student in Writer's Workshop, SUI. KALISH made a statement to the effect that she had received a phone call from New York prior to KENNEDY's assassination, and the caller expressed the fear that something might happen to President KENNEDY. BLAISE cannot recall exact words used by KALISH, but states this was a gist of what she said. BLAISE stated he was surprised when KALISH made this statement and he asked her to repeat. She replied "I don't want to talk about it."

BLAISE states KALISH is an unattractive girl and a social misfit. He stated she is the type who would make a false or exaggerated statement to attract attention, and he has suspected her of doing this in the past. He stated KALISH has a vivid imagination. BLAISE stated KALISH talks constantly and, in his opinion, no one who knew her would tell her anything in confidence. KALISH once told BLAISE she was subject to epileptic seizures; however, he does not know the truth of this statement. BLAISE described her as nervous and emotional.

On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa S17 File # OM 89-20
 by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac DL 89-43 Date dictated 4/7/64

1Date 4/7/64

LINDA ISABELLE KALISH, born July 8, 1937, at New York City, was interviewed at her residence at 713 East Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa. She admitted she had made a statement in the Student Union, State University of Iowa (SUI), on or about November 22, 1963, that she had received a phone call from New York from a person who expressed fear for President KENNEDY's safety. She denied that she said she received this call just prior to President KENNEDY's assassination but admitted she may have been ambiguous as to when the call was received. KALISH stated she made this statement "for dramatic effect," and there is no truth to the statement.

Linda KALISH said a graduate student, JOE DE ROCHE, had told her on the evening of November 22, 1963, that he had received a call from a friend who expressed concern that President KENNEDY's assassination might lead to some kind of International incident, inasmuch as the assassin was rumored to have resided in Russia. This call was received by DE ROCHE after the assassination.

KALISH stated she had her conversation with DE ROCHE on her mind, and on impulse she made the false statement to several students at the Student Union that she had received a call, as outlined above.

KALISH stated she meant no harm in this and "didn't know why she did it". KALISH stated she had no idea her comment would come to the attention of government officials.

On 12/4/63 at Iowa City, Iowa 318 File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
 by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

DL 89-43

RE: GEORGE KANTAK

The following information sets forth basis for investigation reflected on page 587 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

1
CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

The following letter was submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. on December 25, 1963 from DON C. MC GLOTHLIN:

~~"DON C. McGLOTHLIN
Lieutenant Commander
U. S. Naval Reserve
1047 South Carol Avenue
Wheeling, Illinois~~

"November 25, 1963

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"I doubt if this information has any significance, but I will pass it on to you just in case you might want an agent in Chicago to follow through.

"I teach English in Chicago's William Howard Taft High School. On Friday, November 22, during my fourth period class which takes place from 10:20 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Central Standard Time, a student asked me how many Presidents had been assassinated. I had given no lead for such a subject to come up, and it was not usual for a student to ask me, an English teacher, a question of this nature.

2

CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

"I told him three Presidents had been assassinated. He displayed some surprise. 'I thought only two had been,' he responded.

"When I mentioned Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, he expressed some surprise that Garfield had been assassinated. 'Never heard of that,' or words to that effect, he responded.

"As I indicated, there is probably no significance to this information, but since the conversation transpired about two hours before the three shots in Dallas made Presidential assassination a common topic, I thought it might be a good idea to relay the information.

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ Don C. McGlothlin

"Don C. McGlothlin"

The above typewritten letter included the following handwritten addendum:

"P.S. Nov. 26. In the first day of classes since the assassination I said to the boy in a kidding manner: 'I didn't answer your question, right Friday. The answer is four.' I tried to see whether I could glean anything from his response. 'I even told my dad ahead of time what kind of rifle was used before it was announced that it was an Italian rifle,' he responded or words to that effect. Members of his class might

3

CG 62-6115

DWS/rms

remember the exact words. I really don't think there is anything significant there. It sounds more incriminating on paper than it did in the classroom where we had a class discussion of 30 minutes or so of the news of the week end. At any rate if you feel this is worth investigating I shall be happy to cooperate. I served a month with Jack Kennedy at the Motor Torpedo Squadrons Training Center, Melville, Rhode Island, in 1942, and in addition to wanting to do anything I can for law and justice I would especially like to do anything I could to punish anyone who may have had (illegible) toward his assassination. D C M."

1

MO 89-25

JTB:plw

Re: Letter from BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Ariton, Alabama

Texas

On November 27, 1963, a letter was received at Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., postmarked November 23, 1963, Ariton, Alabama, from BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Ariton, Alabama. In this letter, KEAHEY stated that he was on the scene in Dallas, Texas, and witnessed the killing of President KENNEDY. He noted that two individuals were involved in the killing, and that he could identify them.

The following investigation was conducted on November 27, 1963, by SA RAYMOND J. MAXWELL:

THOMAS LAVENDER, Veterans Administration Officer, Ozark, Alabama, advised that on November 26, 1963, BRUCE KEAHEY of Ariton, Alabama, Route 2, contacted him and related that he, KEAHEY, had been in Dallas, Texas, and had witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY. KEAHEY told him that since he had witnessed the assassination he expected to be called to Dallas where he would be surrounded by newspaper reporters and TV men. LAVENDER related that KEAHEY had received a head injury while in the military service, and his file reflects that he is emotionally unstable, has blackout periods and periods of depression.

BRUCE KEAHEY, Route 2, Box 151, Ariton, Alabama, advised that he had been in Dallas, Texas, and had witnessed the assassination of President KENNEDY. He claimed that he had observed a man and a woman on a platform extending four or five feet from a window on the third or fourth floor of the building from which the shots were fired at the President. The man and the woman were in a prone position, and the man had a rifle. KEAHEY also said that there had been a second man inside the room looking out of the window, behind the man and woman, who were on the platform, and he recognized this man from photographs as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During the interview, KEAHEY was inconsistent in the story he was relating,

2

MO 89-25

JTB:plw

and frequently contradicted himself. He was unable to give any detailed description of the individuals involved, and could not give an explanation of how he happened to be in Dallas, Texas, on that date.

Mrs. LILA CHANCEY, Route 2, Arifton, Alabama, advised that she is KEAHEY's aunt. She stated that KEAHEY is of unsound mind, and that nothing he says can be taken for the truth. She advised that she can positively state that BRUCE KEAHEY was in Arifton, Alabama, on November 22, 1963, and that he has not been in Dallas, Texas.

1
SD 62-1529
DL 89-43
RSB:jmh

LOLITA KELLY
598 Maitland Avenue
Imperial Beach, California

The following investigation was conducted by
SA WILLIAM J. MC CAULEY:

AT HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

IRENE ROBIN, 5963 Rita Street, on December 8, 1963, advised she visited a friend of many years named LOLITA KELLY, 598 Maitland Avenue, Imperial Beach, California, on November 11, 1963. During the visit, KELLY indicated she was against everything President JOHN F. KENNEDY and his administration advocated and said, in effect, President KENNEDY should be killed. ROBIN stated she does not believe KELLY actually meant what she said; however, because of the conversation, ROBIN felt obligated to report the matter to appropriate authorities. According to ROBIN, KELLY is a retired businesswoman of strong political convictions.

The following investigation was conducted by
SA ROBERT S. BAKER:

AT IMPERIAL BEACH, CALIFORNIA

LOLITA KELLY, on December 11, 1963, advised she was politically opposed to the political philosophies of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and his administration. She said she is an active member of one of the two major United States political parties and denied ever making any statement that former President KENNEDY should be "killed".

LOLITA KELLY stated the assassination was unfortunate, yet it is an example of the deterioration of the moral qualities of many individuals in the United States. She advised she has no information concerning the assassination, except the facts as reported by the different news media.

DL 89-43

Re: ROBERT GREGG KENNEDY, JR. "Bob"

The following information sets forth the basis for investigation reported on pages 587A-591 in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

9005 Hemlock Overland Park
KANSAS CITY, KANS
B. APPROX. 1942

1Date 4/7/64

WILLIAM R. ~~X~~CAMPBELL, JR., in an interview, stated he was in the Sunflower Drugstore on 80th Street in Overland Park, Kansas City, Kansas, around 7:30 p.m., Thursday, November 21, 1963, when one BOB KENNEDY, whom he had known for three or four months and who is no relation to the United States Attorney General, asked him to join an organization called Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This person said "they" were going to kill President KENNEDY with a rifle the following Friday morning.

CAMPBELL claimed he told this man he was going to tell the FBI, and this man threatened his life if he did. He said he thought he told his father this on Thursday night, but his father said he did not tell him until November 26, 1963.

CAMPBELL advised that BOB KENNEDY resides at 9005 Hemlock, Overland Park, and described him as a white, male, age 22, 5'11", 150 pounds, color of eyes and hair unknown.

On 11/26/63 at Knoxville, Iowa 327 File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
by SA ROBERT E. DOWD:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

1Date 4/7/64

A. N. CHANDLER, Assistant Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa, telephonically advised that WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, JR., an inmate in the hospital, stated he had been approached in Kansas City, Kansas, the night of November 21, 1963, to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and that they were going to kill President KENNEDY on the following Friday morning.

CHANDLER advised CAMPBELL has been an intermittent patient since October, 1962, and was last diagnosed as having schizophrenia reaction, paranoid type, but it was medically impossible to tell whether CAMPBELL was telling the truth in this instance.

On 11/27/63 at Knoxville, Iowa 348 File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
by ASAC RUSSELL P. CALAME: SBC 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.

OC 89-41
DL 89-43
DHB:bnm
1.

Re: PAUL F. KEPLEY
1341 West 6th Street
Okmulgee, Oklahoma

B. APPROX 1

TEXT

Investigation at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, with reference to PAUL F. KEPLEY was predicated on information supplied on December 13, 1963, by JACK C. NIELSEN, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department. Mr. NIELSEN had submitted correspondence which he had received from one ARTHUR L. GRISHAM, Box 412, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; correspondence indicating that one PAUL KEPLEY had information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Date 12/17/63

ARTHUR L. GRISHAM, Box 412, 313½ West 7th Street, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning a letter he sent to the Secret Service in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma reflecting statements allegedly made by PAUL KEPLEY, Okmulgee, regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. GRISHAM furnished the following information:

He advised that he and KEPLEY first became acquainted on November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated when they worked together unloading beer for Bryan and Sons, Okmulgee; however, he had heard of KEPLEY through his father, TED KEPLEY, who runs a locksmith shop on North Morton Street, Okmulgee.

GRISHAM said he was with PAUL KEPLEY in PAUL's father's shop along with others on December 3, 1963, and they were discussing KENNEDY's assassination when PAUL KEPLEY said he heard on a news broadcast on December 2, 1963, that OSWALD was not guilty and they were going to hang RUBY. GRISHAM said KEPLEY said "I knew all along that OSWALD was not guilty. How could he have fired a bolt action rifle three times in five seconds?" GRISHAM said another man who was present said to KEPLEY "The FBI said OSWALD was guilty", and KEPLEY said "They don't know everything." GRISHAM said KEPLEY also said during their discussion that he did not like KENNEDY. GRISHAM advised KEPLEY said he was in Dallas, Texas when OSWALD was shot but later said he was about eight miles from Dallas when OSWALD was shot. GRISHAM said KEPLEY seemed serious when he was talking.

GRISHAM said KEPLEY is white male, about 21 or 22, a good worker, but odd acting. He said when KEPLEY talks to anyone he will look away and will hardly look at the one he is talking to. GRISHAM advised KEPLEY resides on West 6th Street, Okmulgee.

He stated that KEPLEY's sister, AUGUSTA KEPLEY, is married to a serviceman but does not know his name. He said AUGUSTA is an American, was in Germany with her

On 12/12/63 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma 630 File # OC 89-41
 by SA JOSEPH Y. CATES/jk Date dictated 12/16/63

OC 89-41

2

husband for about three years, and came back to the United States around the first of November of this year.

He said KEPLEY said AUGUSTA was going to Dallas, Texas to open a night club, and he, KEPLEY, was going to work for her.

GRISHAM said KEPLEY stated he had been to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on December 2, 1963, to take a physical examination for the Army.

GRISHAM advised that PAUL KEPLEY goes to Garland, Texas quite often to visit his mother, an Indian, who resides there most of the time and resides in Okmulgee part of the time.

Date 12/17/63

PAUL F. KEPLEY, 1341 West 6th Street, Okmulgee, was interviewed at his father's, TED C. KEPLEY's Door Closer Shop, 204 North Morton Street, Okmulgee, concerning statements reportedly made by him on December 3, 1963, in his father's shop in the presence of others regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He was interviewed in the presence of his father and mother, and at the onset of the interview he was advised that he did not have to say anything, anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney. No threats, promises, or force were used to get him to make a statement. He furnished the following information:

He advised he did not recall what he said or did on December 3, 1963; however, he believed he was at home, 1341 West 6th Street, Okmulgee, on that date. He said he has made the statement in the past that he did not like President KENNEDY, but his only reason for saying that is because he did not like some of the things KENNEDY did and that he (KEPLEY) is a Republican. He said the only statement that he recalled making recently was, "In my opinion I don't think OSWALD was guilty." KEPLEY said he does not in his own opinion believe OSWALD was the type of person from looking at his pictures in the papers and on television who could have killed the President. KEPLEY stated in spite of what he said about not liking KENNEDY, he did not want him killed or anyone for that matter. KEPLEY said he drank and it is possible he could have made some statements while drunk which he does not recall.

He stated he has no information concerning KENNEDY's assassination other than what he had read in the newspapers and saw on television.

KEPLEY advised he was in Garland, Texas in the vicinity of 2525 Lakeside Drive picking up some friends to go deer hunting in Texarkana, Texas on his sister's, MADELINE RUTH LONG, farm the day OSWALD was killed.

632

On 12/12/63 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41
 by SA JOSEPH Y. CATES/jk Date dictated 12/16/63

OC 89-41

2

KEPLEY advised his sister, AUGUSTA KEPLEY REED, resides at his mother's home, 1220 Nash Street, Garland, Texas; is married to Sergeant IVAN W. REED who is in the U. S. Army and stationed in Germany; she has four children and does not plan to open a business any place.

KEPLEY said he went to Oklahoma City on December 2, 1963, to take a physical examination upon instructions of Local Draft Board No. 58, Okmulgee. He furnished his Selective Service Notice of Classification card which reflects his Selective Service number to be 34 53 43 42 and that he was classified in 1-A on March 30, 1962.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

GEORGE JOSEPH KING, JR.

BOB STRAND, Reporter for United Press International, advised the San Francisco Office of the FBI November 22, 1963, he had received information from an anonymous source that GEORGE JOSEPH KING, JR., of Long Beach, California, allegedly the son of a retired admiral, had been involved with several others in a conversation during August, 1963, wherein KING and the others discussed the possibility of killing the President. The conversation was supposed to have taken place in the Long Beach, California area and KING is supposed to reside in Southern California near Los Angeles. KING is reported to have recently been arrested on a charge of illegally selling machine guns.

Subsequent investigation revealed that KING is an employee of the La Fleur Corporation, Torrance, California. Inquiry at the La Fleur Corporation at 2:45 p.m., November 22, 1963 revealed that KING was at work in the plant and had been so occupied the entire day.

DL 89-43

RE: JOHN ERNEST KING

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 139 to 146 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963 at Dallas, Texas.

G35

BA 89-30
JSR:dgr
1

RE: POST CARDS FROM JOHNNY KING IN 1960

On November 23, 1963, CHARLES W. HART, 504 South
Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who is employed as
a photographer for "The Baltimore News Post", Baltimore,
Maryland, newspaper, furnished information concerning
two post cards which he had received from JOHNNY KING, a
seaman, in 1960.

Date November 26, 1963

1

CHARLES W. HART, 504 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who is employed as a photographer for The Baltimore News Post, a local daily newspaper, furnished two post cards which he felt might be of interest in view of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

One post card furnished by Mr. HART was addressed to "Mr. STRONG HART, 504 S. Bouldin St., Baltimore, Maryland." It is postmarked at 10:30 a.m. December 5, 1960 at Galena Park, Texas, and contained the following message:

"Hi Keed. How are you! I feel sorry for Kennedy. He is going to die while in office. Keep note. Regards, JOHNNY KING".

The second post card furnished by Mr. HART was addressed to "Mr. L. HART, 504 Bouldin St., Baltimore, Md." It was postmarked at 10:30 a.m. December 31, 1960, at Port Arthur, Texas, and contained the following message:

"Hello there. I still like NIXON and he will be alive four years from now. Regards, JOHNNY".

In the lower left hand corner of the card there appears another notation which is almost illegible, but appears to read:

"Did you vote. Not me."

Mr. HART advised that JOHNNY KING is a seaman who used to frequent the bar at 502 S. Bouldin Street, which was run by a JIM WASSEL. Mr. HART stated that he did not know JOHNNY KING very well, but KING was the friendly type who always seemed to have had a few drinks and they always exchanged a few words with each other.

Mr. HART could recall having no political discussions with KING, but recalled that on one occasion he had

On November 23, 1963 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 89-30
637
 by SA FRANCIS J. WALSH: elt Date dictated November 26, 1963

BA
FJW:elt

2

shown KING a photograph of himself and the present Mayor McKELDIN of Baltimore, which photograph had been altered by a fellow photographer to show a large black-eyed Susan containing the words "I Like IKE" on the breast of Mr. HART.

Mr. HART stated that he has not seen KING to the best of his recollection since some time prior to the time he received these cards, almost three years ago, and he has no idea as to his present whereabouts.

Mr. HART described KING as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' to 6' 2"
Weight:	190 pounds
Hair:	Greying
Age:	52 (estimated)
Occupation:	Merchant Seaman
General appearance:	Rough looking, looked like former pugilist.

Mr. HART was unable to furnish any additional information and suggested that JIM WASSEL who still lives at 502 S. Bouldin Street, although he does not own the bar any longer, might be able to furnish some information concerning JOHNNY KING.

BA
FJW:elt

STANLEY J. WASILEWSKI, 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that he is usually known as JIM WASSEL.

Mr. WASILEWSKI stated that he knows JOHNNY KING a Merchant Seaman, quite well, and advised that he sees him from time to time when KING is in Baltimore, because KING usually stops around and visits with him for perhaps 10 or 15 minutes, but the visits are never usually very long. He stated that KING used to come into his bar from time to time when he ran a bar near his home. He stated that he last saw JOHNNY KING about 5 or 6 years ago when KING visited him for about 10 minutes. He stated that he had no idea as to any permanent address for JOHNNY KING, but did know that he had mentioned staying at the YMCA in Baltimore whenever he was in town. Mr. WASILEWSKI advised that he felt sure that JOHNNY KING does not reside permanently in Baltimore.

He described JOHNNY KING as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	6' 1"
Weight:	180 to 185 pounds
Age:	About 63
Hair:	Brown, turning grey
Occupation:	Seaman, former boxer.
Scars and Marks:	One ear is a cauliflower ear
Features:	Sharp.

Mr. WASILEWSKI stated that he is pretty sure that JOHNNY KING is not still sailing because he told him that he had to take a pension and he complained that he did not know how he was going to live on it.

The last time that Mr. WASILEWSKI saw JOHNNY KING he stated that he was in Baltimore to receive treatment for his hearing and also for his teeth.

BA
FJW:elt
2

Mr. WASILEWSKI was questioned thoroughly concerning any possibility that he would have any information which would further lead to JOHNNY KING's location, and he stated that he was unable to supply anything at all, in that respect.

On November 23, 1963, Mr. HARRY GILLEM, switchboard operator, Central YMCA, 24 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that a search of the records of persons who stayed at the YMCA for the past few months disclosed that JOHNNY KING had stayed there on the night of October 9, 1963, and the night of November 6, 1963. In each case he gave his home address as 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and indicated that the person who should be notified in an emergency was a "JIM WASLER" of the same address.

Dr. GEORGE HABERMAN, Medical Officer on duty at the United States Public Health Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 23, 1963, advised that records which were available to him disclosed a record for one JOHNNY KING, born March 1, 1898 in Virginia. His home address was given as 502 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. HABERMAN advised that KING was last treated at this hospital in July 1961, at which time he furnished the above information, but that he had applied for care on October 9, 1963. Care was refused to KING at that time because he was no longer eligible since he is retired and receiving pension benefits from the National Maritime Union.

In addition, Dr. HABERMAN furnished the following information concerning KING:

He stated that KING has no relatives and was an orphan. He served in the Navy from 1915 to 1919, and in July 1961, the last ship on which he had sailed was the SS. Texaco Alabama. His records also indicated that he had lived in Baltimore for 4 years prior to the time he was treated in 1941. The only external markings noted on JOHNNY KING's chart was a cauliflower ear.

BA
FJW:elt
3

Dr. HABERMAN advised that the records reflect that KING's Social Security number is 155-12-6072, and that his Z-number is Z57574D-2.

He advised that there was no additional pertinent information concerning JOHNNY KING available to him.

BA 89-30

JSR:agr

1

The Merchant Marine file, Washington, D.C., relating to JOHN ERNEST KING, Identification Number A-57574-D 1, as checked on December 2, 1963, by IC JIMMIE C. WHITAKER, reflected KING's birth at Norfolk, Virginia on March 1, 1898. This file reflected KING's address in February, 1937 as 255 South East Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. His relatives included MARY NAGLE, aunt, 2704 Gray Manor, Colegate, Maryland and Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE, 2704 Gray Manor Terrace, Dundalk, Maryland, as listed on two separate forms in 1937.

A check of Baltimore area city and telephone directories in December, 1963, by SA JOHN F. HANSON did not reflect the name JOHN ERNEST KING, the address 255 South East Avenue, a 200 block of South East Avenue, or the address 2704 Gray Manor Terrace, which had been listed by KING in the Colegate and Dundalk sections of Baltimore.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOSE, 2706 Gray Manor Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA HANSON on December 10, 1963, that there had never been a house located next door to number 2706 and that there had never been a house numbered 2704 Gray Manor Terrace in this block. She explained that she had resided in this block either at 2709 or at 2706 Gray Manor Terrace for the past 39 years. The names of JOHN ERNEST KING, MARY NAGLE and Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE were unknown to her.

Mrs. JOSEPH J. AIREY, 2704 Gray Manor Court, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA HANSON on December 10, 1963, that she has resided at this address for the past 10 years and that to her knowledge this address did not exist in 1937. Mrs. AIREY could not furnish any additional information.

The current Baltimore Telephone Directories reflect a CHARLES NAGLE listed at the following addresses:

3333 Clifftmont Avenue
3735 Bondview Avenue
7287 Bridgewood Drive
308 Mardo Avenue

BA 89-30
JSR:dgr
2

A Mrs. CHARLES NAGLE was contacted at each of these addresses by SA HANSON on December 10, 1963 and each person advised that she had never resided at an address which could be identical with 2704 Gray Manor Terrace. None of these individuals could furnish any information pertaining to a JOHNNY KING or JOHN ERNEST KING.

PH 157-916
TFU:lea:LRB
(1)

The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS F. LEWIS on December 12, 1963:

At Marcus Hook, Pa.

Current Telephone and Street Directory covering Marcus Hook, Pa., revealed address 218 Market Street is location of National Maritime Union Offices.

Mr. ALBERT JACKSON, Agent, National Maritime Union, 218 Market Street, advised JOHN E. KING is a retired merchant seaman who used that address as his mailing address. JACKSON said he was aware KING has lived at various skid row hotels near the waterfront of Marcus Hook, Pa., but JACKSON was not certain of his exact address. He recalled KING had been arrested by Marcus Hook Police recently and he was of the opinion that Department would know KING's residence and whereabouts.

JACKSON advised KING is an alcoholic and nearly completely deaf.

Chief ERNEST FLEMING, Marcus Hook Police Department, advised JOHN E. KING was arrested by Officer ANTHONY DUBALENO of that Department on November 17, 1963, charged with Disorderly Conduct and Breach of Peace.

At hearing before Magistrate LOUIS MONTELLA on date of November 18, 1963, KING was fined \$25 and assessed cost of \$11.50.

Chief FLEMING stated KING was intoxicated when arrested and using profane language in front of large groups of passersby at the main intersection of that town.

Police records for JOHN E. KING described him as born March 1, 1898, in Virginia, currently retired seaman. He was described as 6'1", medium build, gray hair, brown eyes, 190 pounds, fair complexion, with equivalent seventh grade education.

Texas P2 Md. John Ernest King
1015 Market St.
Marcus Hook, Pa

644

SS# 155-12-6072

1

Date 12/13/63

JOHN ERNEST KING was interviewed at his residence, Apartment Number 1, 1015 Market Street, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. At the outset of the interview, he was advised of the identity of the Agent and was told the interview was completely voluntary. He was informed no threats or promises were being made to him to get him to participate in an interview and that any statements he made could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised, prior to interview, of his right to consult an attorney prior to making any statement.

KING stated he was nearly completely deaf and requested that any specific questions being put to him be written out so that he could read the question. The interview was conducted in this manner since KING claimed he could not read lips.

KING stated he was born March 1, 1898, in Virginia, and is now a retired merchant seaman. He has Social Security Number 155-12-6072.

KING was questioned specifically regarding two postal cards, the one postmarked December 5, 1960, Galena Park, Texas, signed by JOHNNY KING and addressed to CHARLES W. HART, a photographer of the "Baltimore News-Post" newspaper. This card stated in part, "I feel sorry for KENNEDY. He is going to die while in office."

The second postal card, postmarked December 31, 1960, Port Arthur, Texas, states, "I still like NIXON, and he will be alive four years from now."

KING denied any knowledge of these postal cards and denied he had written them or caused them to be written. He claimed he does not know and has never known CHARLES W. HART and further that he had never been in Galena Park, Texas, and was not aware of the location of that community.

KING stated he had been a long-time admirer of former President KENNEDY and was deeply saddened at his death.

645

on 12/12/63 at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania File # PH 157-916
by Special Agent THOMAS F. LEWIS:lea:LRB:ds Date dictated 12/13/63

PH 157-916

2.

KING recalled that during December 1960 he was employed by Texaco, Inc., sailing on their oil tanker SS ALABAMA. KING could not recall his itinerary or the ports of call in the United States for the month of December 1960 but suggested such information could be secured through the main office of Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

KING was questioned regarding his membership or affiliation with any organizations with the exception of legitimate unions. He said he had been a member of only one organization, that is the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). KING produced membership card reflecting that he is a current member of the VFW Post 797, Port Arthur, Tex. KING stated he is well known at this post and persons who are members or employees could attest to the fact that he regarded President KENNEDY very highly.

DL 89-43

Re: MARY KLEIN

347

JLR:dmp
- 1
MP 62-3114

MARY KLEIN;
ROBERT F. KENNEDY - VICTIM
EXTORTION
Minneapolis File 9-1077

This investigation was predicated on the following letter postmarked March 18, 1964 at Rapid City, South Dakota addressed to Mr. BOB KENNEDY, Washington, D.C.:

"Black Hawk
S Dak

"Mr KENNEDY

"Washington D,C, so much talk of you being a canditade for V P you just go ahead our people which are many of us are just waiting for you to try and get into the White house the same fate is in store for you that be fell your brother in Dallas. People are tired of the KENNEDYS and their whisky millions and all your old man could steal from any one he had dealings with
JOHNSON dont want you nor does the American People spending our tax money like it was water just to let you big shots correupt our country
The advice from our oswald group is for you to leave Washington as quickly as you can remove your self and family from there Your every move is being watched Why dont you go to Russia or Cuba where your kind belong. Trash whiskey barons son in our White house get out if you know when you are well off
Are you real sure that last kid your wife had did not belong to GEORGE???
You better go as the same fate is in store for you as JACK met in Dallas I just moved in here from Dallas..

"/s/ MARY KLEIN
Black Hawk"

JLR:dmp

- 2 -

MP 62-3114

CASMIER J. KLEIN, Route Number 1, Box 350, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised on March 26, 1964 he knows of no individual by the name of MARY KLEIN. His wife is named ROSE and he has three brothers named ALLEN, ANDREW, and MICHAEL KLEIN but none of them are married to a MARY KLEIN. He and his brothers all live in Rapid City and he has never been acquainted with anyone named MARY KLEIN living in Rapid City, Black Hawk, or this immediate area.

The following individuals were contacted on March 27, 1964 at Rapid City, South Dakota and all advised they are not acquainted with any MARY KLEIN and could furnish no pertinent information concerning instant case:

CLARA KLEIN, 516 Cleveland;
LEE L. KLEIN, 109 St. Francis;
ROGER L. KLEIN, 2604 Brook Lane.

The following individuals and firms were contacted on March 27, 1964 and all advised the records of their respective offices contained no information concerning a MARY KLEIN and neither was she known to them personally:

Mrs. JANEAN MC CRUM, Northwest Bell Telephone Company,
Rapid City, South Dakota;
Mrs. JOHN MC FARLAND, Rapid City, South Dakota
Welcome Wagon;
MARY HAUSLE, Montana-Dakota Utility Company,
Rapid City, South Dakota;
Mr. R. E. FURIOS, Black Hills Power & Light Company,
Rapid City, South Dakota;
ROSALIE BLOOM, Rapid City, South Dakota Municipal
Water Department;
Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILKES, Rapid City, South Dakota
Credit Bureau;
MEL LARSON, Pennington County Sheriff's Office,
Rapid City, South Dakota;
MARION WARREN, Rapid City, South Dakota Police
Department;
RALPH JOHNSON (NA), Rapid City, South Dakota Police
Department;
Sheriff JOHN EGGERS, Meade County Sheriff's Office,
Sturgis, South Dakota;
MERLIN EHLERS, Sturgis, South Dakota Police Department;
KATE SOLDAT, Meade County Credit Bureau, Sturgis,
South Dakota

JLR:dmp

- 3 -

MP 62-3114

D. C. OSBURN, Office of Special Investigations Detachment Commander, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, advised on March 27, 1964 there is no MARY KLEIN listed as a military or civilian employee at the base. The only airman at Ellsworth Air Force Base named KLEIN is Airman Third Class JOHN M. KLEIN of the 821st Civil Engineering Squadron.

Airman Third Class JOHN M. KLEIN, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, advised on March 30, 1964 he is single and is not acquainted with anyone by the name of MARY KLEIN and neither was he able to furnish any pertinent information concerning instant case.

The 1963 city directories for both Rapid City and Sturgis, South Dakota were checked on March 27, 1964 for information concerning a MARY KLEIN with negative results. The current telephone directories for Rapid City, Black Hawk, Piedmont, and Sturgis, South Dakota were also checked with negative results concerning a MARY KLEIN.

E. L. INGVALSON, Editor, Rapid City Daily Journal, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised on March 30, 1964 he vaguely recalls receiving a letter approximately two or three years ago from a MARY KLEIN concerning some local matter and he attempted to locate this individual before publishing the letter under the Letters to the Editor section of the newspaper. He was unable to develop any information concerning such a person and he subsequently destroyed the letter without publishing it as he was of the opinion the name was fictitious and he does not publish such letters. He is unable to recall any details concerning the letter other than it referred to some local situation which the writer of the letter was critical of. He observed the handwriting of instant letter and stated it does not look familiar to him and neither does he have any suspects.

The facts of this matter were presented to Assistant United States Attorney PARNELL J. DONOHUE, Sioux Falls, South Dakota on March 30, 1964 at which time he advised he would decline prosecution since instant letter is apparently a crank-type letter mailed under a fictitious name.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: JOHN ROBERT KLINNER

On December 27, 1963, JOHN C. SULLIVAN, JR., Attorney-At-Law, 2505 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent WARREN R. WELSH as follows:

SULLIVAN represents MARGARITA PAT DIGNUM in a divorce proceeding against JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

SULLIVAN volunteered information to the effect that his client informed him on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that prior to the time of the assassination, KLINNER and his client were in Burdines' Department Store. After the news came that the President had been assassinated, his client stated that she and KLINNER immediately left the store and went home. At that time KLINNER made a telephone call to a person he addressed as "Major". The question to the "Major" was to the effect "Was it one of our boys or was it one of our group that did it?"

The files of the Miami Office of the FBI indicate that JOHN ROBERT ~~KLINNER~~'s correct name is JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON. He is white, and is approximately 40 years of age. He has FBI Number 2426610. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on various charges. *FILE*

On February 16, 1956, he was sentenced in the United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, following conviction for violating the White Slave Traffic Act, to serve five years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He was conditionally released on January 29, 1960, in custody of the United States Probation Officer, Savannah, Georgia. *Cuba*
Detroit, MI
Bahamas

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

A Conditional Release Violator's Warrant was issued for his arrest by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1960, charging him with absconding supervision, loss of contact, and failure to report. KLINNER was apprehended by FBI Agents at Miami, Florida, on October 1, 1960, and turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

KLINNER was one of a group of repatriates who arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, on April 9, 1960, aboard a chartered Pan American Airways Flight from Havana, Cuba.

The April 10, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article entitled "Nine Yanks Return After 43 Days in CASTRO Jail." This article described the repatriates as nine shipwrecked Americans who spent 67 days in Cuban prisons including 43 days in solitary confinement. On this occasion, information was received that JOHN KLINNER was born on November 13, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. His U. S. address was shown as 200 S. E. 12th Street, Miami, Florida.

On January 7, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER, nee DIGNUM, 5925 S. W. 42nd Terrace, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information:

On July 20, 1963, she married a man known to her as JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. She later learned that KLINNER's true name was not "KLINNER" but was "WETHINGTON." Immediately following their marriage, they moved to Nassau, Bahamas,

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

3.

where they lived until MARGUERITE KLINNER returned alone to Miami approximately September 1, 1963. JOHN KLINNER remained in Nassau. About three weeks before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER appeared in Miami, and was from time to time in contact with her. To the best of her recollection, about a week before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER told her that he had just returned from Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, she and JOHN KLINNER were in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, when it was announced that the President had just been assassinated. KLINNER insisted that they return to her home at once. Immediately upon returning to her home, JOHN KLINNER made a telephone call to someone whom he addressed as "Major".

She stated that to the best of her recollection KLINNER immediately asked the following question to the person to whom he was speaking:

"Was it us?" or "Was he one of our boys or was he one of our group that did it?"

She stated she could not further interpret the meaning of the telephone call. She said, however, that KLINNER had engaged in further conversation indicating that he and the person to whom he was speaking were speculating whether any persons would be arrested in Miami as a result of the assassination.

Mrs. KLINNER stated that during the time she lived with JOHN KLINNER he often made reference to the fact that he was associated with the "Cuban Freedom Fighters", and made frequent telephone calls to persons whom he addressed as the "Major" and "Wong". When speaking to "Wong" KLINNER often used words or phrases which she assumed were in the Chinese or Japanese language.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

4.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know the substance of the telephone conversations. She said she got the impression at times that they were made solely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of importance for her benefit on KLINNER's part.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know what JOHN KLINNER did for a living; that he told her he received money from an aunt in Decatur, Georgia. While KLINNER lived with her he associated with M. B. and C. B. YAMANIS, Blue Ribbon Shipping Company, Nassau, Bahamas, who owned the "British M/V Inak. The "Inak" docks at Miami every second Monday. When in Miami, KLINNER may stop at the Ocean Ranch Hotel, 200 S. E. 12th Street.

Mrs. KLINNER said she is suing KLINNER for divorce and that she was then attempting to locate him for the purpose of serving him with process.

Records of the Dade County Sheriff's Office indicated that KLINNER was arrested on January 11, 1964, on charges of selling property under lien and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE: JOHN ROBERT KLINNER

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR., on January 30, 1964:

Specific inquiry concerning JOHN ROBERT KLINNER
was made of individuals familiar with the Second National
Front of Escamby, Alpha 66. Each advised that they had no
personal knowledge of JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, Room 123 Santa Anita Motel, 16421 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, advised as follows:

He is employed as a swimming pool attendant at the Castways Motel, which is located immediately adjacent to his place of residence at the Santa Anita Motel.

KLINNER is separated from and is in the process of securing a divorce from MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER.

KLINNER advised that to the best of his knowledge the afternoon of the date upon which President KENNEDY was assassinated, he heard of the assassination while in an automobile with his wife on the way to the Miami International Airport. He stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of having been in Burdines' Department Store, Miami, Florida, on that date.

KLINNER stated he was on his way to the airport to catch a plane for Nassau. He said that after arriving at the airport, he and his wife did make some telephone calls concerning the assassination, but the only people to whom they talked were his wife's relatives.

KLINNER specifically denied making a telephone call to anyone whom he referred to as "Major". He stated he knew no one named "WONG". KLINNER stated he was acquainted with a man who referred to himself as "Major", that this individual is connected with the Alpha 66 Movement in Miami, and that he (KLINNER) had been approached by members of the Alpha 66 Movement in an effort to induce

On 1/20/64 at Miami Beach, Florida File # MM 89-35
by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:mn 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.

MM 89-35

2.

KLINNER to join them in their endeavors. KLINNER stated that he had refused to have any thing to do with this group.

KLINNER said he felt that his wife was merely trying to embarrass him due to their pending divorce action.

ME 44-1166

DL 89-43

WHL:bkb

1

N.Y.
RE: Suspect ~~PAUL KORNBLUTH~~, also known
as ~~Paul Kornbluff~~, ~~Paul Kornblum~~,
~~Paul Kornbloom~~

The basis for the following investigation relative to *France*
PAUL KORNBLUTH, also known as Paul Kornbluff, Paul Kornblum, *P.I.*
Paul Kornbloom, is information furnished on February 12, 1964,
by GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON who operates Newton Secretarial Service,
1529 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, who advised representatives
of the FBI that she had information which possibly might be *N.C.*
connected with the assassination of the late United States President
JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas November 22, 1963. *G-7*

1

Date 4/7/64

GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON who resides at 880 North Garland Street, Memphis, Tennessee, and who owns and operates Newton Secretarial Service, 1529 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, orally advised as follows:

France
P.I.
N.C.

On February 11, 1964, a white male identifying himself as HOWARD T. TRENOR of 1970 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, Tennessee, came to her to see what she would charge to type a lengthy document for him and after she agreed to type the document, which was addressed to United States Supreme Court Justice EARL WARREN and members of his Committee recently appointed by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON to conduct investigation relative to the assassination of the late United States President JOHN F. KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Miss NEWTON advised that she did type this document which TRENOR told her he planned to mail to Chief Justice WARREN and that he also planned to mail copies thereof to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and possibly to the Memphis, Tennessee, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss NEWTON added that TRENOR appeared to be a highly nervous and excitable individual who claimed to be a student of world affairs and Communism and who appeared to be obsessed with his sense of patriotism and concern over the internal security of this country. She described his behavior as erratic and extremely nervous, adding she wondered if TRENOR has not suffered some mental disorders in the past.

Miss NEWTON made available a copy of TRENOR's document, a review of which reflects that TRENOR believed that one PAUL KORNBLUFF or KORNBLUM or KORNBLUM of New York City was the leader or a leader in the murder of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas. TRENOR claimed he did not believe that the assassination was a part of a plot of an international Communist conspiracy but that it was an American or "national Communist conspiracy," which assassinated President KENNEDY. TRENOR said that he felt that PAUL KORNBLUFF was one of the two men who took a room in Dallas several weeks before KENNEDY's arrival and wrote, helped set up, ordered and paid for the full-page black-bordered funeral advertisement that appeared in the Dallas paper the day of the murder or assassination on November 22, 1963, which was so highly

659

On 2/11/64 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166
Dallas 89-43
by SA JOSEPH H. KEARNEY, JR., &
SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE: bkb Date dictated 4/2/64

publicized in the press. TRENOR claimed that he had known KORNBLUM, a master Communist in France and in the Philippines apparently during World War II. TRENOR said that he served with this individual in the United States Army during World War II for six to eight months; that they had been billeted together in France as well as on water and again in the Philippines. TRENOR claimed that when they were discharged together at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on January 20, 1946, KORNBLUM told TRENOR that he was a Communist; that he planned to go back to the New York City area and go to college under the GI Bill of Rights and pursue his study toward a Bachelor of Arts degree where he could again become very active in student politics. TRENOR claimed that he told him, "TRENOR, I'm a Communist," and allegedly admitted to TRENOR that he had been active in Communist youth groups and had been a member of a Communist youth organization for the two years that he had already attended City College of New York prior to being drafted into the Army in World War II. TRENOR claimed that he was told that KORNBLUM claimed to go to Columbia University for his last two years of college and that he was going to join the Young Communist League at Columbia University and be active therein until he graduated.

TRENOR claimed that due to the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had once lived in New York City during his teens and had allegedly been a juvenile delinquent and troublemaker that he had possibly met KORNBLUM in his work with youth groups there. TRENOR claimed that some unidentified Communist from New York City had written letters of encouragement to OSWALD and that someone had sent OSWALD various sums of money in care of the Dallas, Texas, Western Union Office, presumably from this unidentified New York City Communist. Therefore, TRENOR concluded that the Dallas assassination was a "KORNBLUM operation." TRENOR then refers to him as KORNBLUFF. TRENOR described him as a "front man, an advance man - a plans-laying and preparation man."

TRENOR in his document claimed that he again saw KORNBLUFF about three years after 1946 on the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, at which time KORNBLUFF was referred to by TRENOR as KORNBLUM and that the latter told TRENOR that he was in Atlanta in the interest of HENRY WALLACE and the National Office of the Progressive Party of America. Therefore, TRENOR concluded that some Communist functionary from New York appeared in Dallas with another Communist

ME 44-1166

3

associate ten days before the assassination and paid cash for two weeks' room rent in advance; also placed a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper and then both men hurried suddenly from Dallas the day after President KENNEDY was assassinated. He stated that he believed that PAUL KORNBLUFF was one of these two men. TRENOR claimed that he believed that these unidentified Communist conspirators had conspired with OSWALD to have OSWALD shoot President KENNEDY and to make it appear that "just one person" had done this job. TRENOR pointed out in his document that these were merely his beliefs. TRENOR in his document added a P. S., stating that the Memphis FBI Office had an extensive file report on PAUL KORNBLUFF or KORNBLUM.

Miss NEWTON advised that she told TRENOR that she suspected another individual, a Memphian, of possibly having something to do with the late President KENNEDY's assassination and that she gave her information to TRENOR which TRENOR had her type in the form of a letter to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated February 12, 1964, following which TRENOR claimed that he would forward this material along with his report to the Warren Commission and to J. EDGAR HOOVER.

ME 44-1166

DL 89-43

WHL:bkb

1

To date, the Memphis Division of the FBI has not received any communication from HOWARD TRENOR regarding the information furnished by GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON:

The records of the Memphis, Tennessee, Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that on December 30, 1950, HOWARD T. TRENOR, then residing 1170 Peabody, Memphis, advised a representative of the FBI that in 1945 or 1946 TRENOR, while in the Signal Corps of the United States Army and assigned to the Philippines, had become acquainted with a person he called PAUL KORNBLUM, also assigned to the Signal Corps, and that on several occasions while in the Philippines KORNBLUM had talked to TRENOR as well as other men in his company about Communism, claiming that he was a Communist and that he had endeavored to convince others that Communism as practiced in Russia would permit any man to be a Communist and still be a capitalist. TRENOR claimed that after leaving the Philippines, he did not see KORNBLUM again until the 1948 Presidential campaign when he ran into KORNBLUM on the streets of Atlanta, Georgia, at which time KORNBLUM allegedly claimed that he was campaigning for HENRY A. WALLACE who was running for President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket. TRENOR in 1950 described KORNBLUM as white male, then age - 25 to 26, height - 5'10", weight - 175 - 180 pounds, complexion - medium dark, eyes - dark, hair - dark and curly, wears horn-rimmed glasses, characteristics - good disposition, friendly, education - alleged graduate of Columbia University, Army Service Record - claimed served in Army Signal Corps 2189th Signal Service or 3159th Signal Service, marital status - was single when known to TRENOR, address in 1950 - not known.

The records of the Memphis Division of the FBI further reflect that on July 22, 1953, HOWARD T. TRENOR, then living at 1624 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, advised a representative of the FBI that for many years prior to the first part of 1946 while he was in the United States Army and at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, he demobilized at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and at that time had become acquainted rather slightly with PAUL KORNBLUM, who had been transferred from some outfit in the Army to the Signal Corps, possibly the 2159th or 2169th, which was known as a Signal Service Battalion.

TRENOR claimed that as he and KORNBLUM were being discharged together, KORNBLUM told TRENOR that he planned to go back to his home city in New York City and re-enter school. TRENOR claimed KORNBLUM had previously attended City College of New York for about two years and possibly had attended Columbia University there prior to the start of World War II; that KORNBLUM in his discussion had said something to the effect that he was a Communist. He did not say how long he had been a Communist nor did TRENOR recall KORNBLUM, stating how active he had been in the Communist Party. TRENOR said that KORNBLUM very definitely indicated to him that he planned to return to New York City and enter into "Communist politics."

The records further reflect that on March 15, 1955, HOWARD T. TRENOR who was then residing 1624 Eastmoreland Street, was interviewed by a representative of the FBI at which time he was shown several photographs, including a photograph of PAUL KORNBLUTH, taken in 1942. TRENOR immediately picked out the photograph of KORNBLUTH, stating that it appeared to be the photograph of the individual with whom he was associated in the United States Army during the period 1945 and 1946 and about whom he had previously made complaints to the Memphis Division of the FBI under the name of KORNBLUM.

At that time TRENOR pointed out that he realized that discrepancies appeared in information furnished by him on December 30, 1950, as contrasted to that information furnished on July 22, 1953, and explained this by saying that so much time had elapsed since his war service that he cannot recall all of the details.

He further added that following his discharge from the United States Army, he had been given a series of electrical therapeutic treatments at the Kennedy Veterans Administration Hospital due to mental disturbances, which he stated had possibly been brought on by virtue of his service in World War II. He stated there are times when facts and circumstances which occurred, prior to his receipt of these treatments, are most vague in his memory.

On March 15, 1955, TRENOR stated that he was of the impression that both KORNBLUTH and TRENOR were attached to the 3159th Signal Service Battalion at Fort Dix, New Jersey, around 1945 or early 1946. He said he had also served in the Army with this same individual in the Philippines around late 1945. He said he rather believed that he had been with KORNBLUTH at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in late 1945 or early 1946 in what he described as a 2169th Signal Service Battalion and the 3159th Signal Service Battalion. TRENOR said that it was difficult for him to remember the exact statements which KORNBLUTH had made to him while in the Army which caused him to believe that KORNBLUTH was a Communist. He did vaguely recall that KORNBLUTH had told him that prior to going into the Army, he had attended one of the colleges in New York City and had been active in affairs of "young Communists" and that he planned to return to New York after being discharged from the Army where he planned to engage in some type of Communist politics.

Since 1951 HOWARD T. TRENOR has made numerous complaints, many of a nebulous, nonspecific nature to the Memphis, Tennessee, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, primarily relating to his suspicions of various individuals whom he claimed he believed to be pro-Communist. In 1951 and again in 1952 he made complaints concerning a university professor, believing him to be a Communist because the professor was a self-admitted atheist. On July 7, 1954, TRENOR demanded that the FBI immediately arrest this professor and when he was advised that the FBI was an investigative agency and not a prosecutive agency, he left the office, returned the next day with a note which he had written, stating that the FBI was a fact-finding and investigative agency and not a prosecutive agency, gave this note to a representative of the FBI and literally ran from the office space of the FBI. On December 23, 1954, TRENOR made a complaint which he could not back or prove, claiming that a Memphis newspaper man had invited him to join the Communist Party. In September, 1953, TRENOR complained that various individuals who were members of the Memphis Stamp Club were Communists. Again on November 19, 1953, TRENOR made complaints concerning members of the Memphis Stamp Club and also stated that he believed that his brother, CARLYLE SPOTSWOOD TRENOR, an alleged inventor, was going to sell plans for guided missiles to German scientists. He claimed that another brother, CAMERON TRENOR, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, said that brother CARLYLE had been accused of being a Communist.

ME 44-1166

4

On December 6, 1957, TRENOR demanded that the FBI stop rumors that atomic fallout was causing chickens in the area to become infertile.

On August 20, 1961, TRENOR complained that a white female then employed at the Air Force Vehicle Control Group of the United States Air Force, Memphis, who he admitted had recently "jilted" him was believed by him to be a Communist and that this female had praised Russia and had told him that she worked closely with a fellow employee at the Air Force installation who had recently migrated to this country from Russia and that this individual also was very pro-Russian.

Inquiry among responsible sources at the Air Force Depot revealed that no such individual as described by TRENOR as recently coming from Russia had ever been employed at this installation.

TRENOR on interview on August 20, 1961, admitted that he oftentimes is unable to furnish specific details, times or places surrounding his allegations. As of August 20, 1961, TRENOR claimed to be a "free lance student of politics, international affairs and evils of Communism."

DN 89-41

RLC/rrf

1

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION RE
OSCAR KRUTZNER, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Mr. OSCAR KRUTZNER, 930 Elm Avenue, Grand Junction,
Colorado, directed the following letter to Chief Justice
EARL WARREN, Washington, D. C:

"930 Elm Ave.
Grand Junction, Colo

Dec 23 - 1963

"Chief Justice Earl Warren
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"If there is anyone in this area connected with your
group investigating the assination of President Kennedy,
I would like to talk to them.

"Since I do not know how extensive you are probing
into matters that might have a bearing on this foul deed,
what I have to contribute may, or may not, be of any
value to you. In my own estimation it could perhaps
lead to other information of more value.

"I seek no publicity and my name and this letter
is to be kept confidential. Not even my wife is to
know about it and therefore no letters to me. Nor
will I discuss it with anyone not properly credentialed
or anyone else present.

"Should anyone wish to contact my by telephone,
(242-3002), the best time is between 9 am and 4 pm
when I am usually home alone Monday thru Friday.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ Oscar Krutzner"

Date January 10, 1964

1

OSCAR KRUTZNER, 930 Elm Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado, stated he is Vice-President of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, Local No. 145, at Grand Junction, Colorado. He is also a representative on, and the Chairman, of the Grand Junction Trades and Labor Council. He stated that he wished to emphasize that he had no definite information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or concerning any group that may have participated in such assassination.

KRUTZNER exhibited a leaflet which was put out by the Republican Action Fund, 1625 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C., which pictured three empty rocking chairs entitled, "His," "Bobby's," "Teddy's." This leaflet asked for contribution of \$10 "to the Kennedy retirement fund." The leaflet on the opposite side was headed up "The Time To Contribute Is Now." The first two paragraphs of the leaflet are set out as follows:

"Not that the Kennedys need money, or that they are fixing to retire voluntarily. They're not.

"But to blast them out of the White House, Justice Department, Senate, Peace Corps--and dozens of other federal agencies where the Kennedy kin have entrenched themselves--will take money." ...

KRUTZNER stated that in his opinion the phrase "blast them out" was treacherous and seditious. He stated that it was apparently a statement made by irresponsible people. He felt that this type of statement tended to encourage persons of extreme views to take actions that they might otherwise not take, and actions that might lead to the assassination of Presidents.

367

on 1/9/64 at Grand Junction, Colorado File # DN 89-41
DL 89-43

by Special Agent HAROLD P. MOSS/mjs Date dictated 1/9/64

DN 89-41

DL 89-43

2

He stated that his wife had received this leaflet from an unknown source sometime during the early summer of 1963. He had no information concerning the assassination and again stated that he had no knowledge of anyone or any group that was in any way connected with the assassination.

KRUTZNER stated that he visited his brother, OTTO KRUTZNER, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, during September of 1963, at which time OTTO KRUTZNER and he were engaged in heated discussions on politics. OTTO claimed he was planning to support Senator BARRY GOLDWATER and that he would contribute \$1,000 to GOLDWATER's campaign. During the conversation one evening, OTTO KRUTZNER told OSCAR KRUTZNER, "You watch and see, someone is going to get that man (KENNEDY) as he is careless in observing security precautions and people are fed up and disgusted with the Kennedy Administration."

L. A. P. 110 1125
OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that his brother, OTTO KRUTZNER, is approximately 57 or 58 years of age. OTTO KRUTZNER owns and operates the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Works at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He has one son-in-law by the name of DASH NICHOLS who works with him. NICHOLS is about 22 to 25 years of age. NICHOLS entered in on the discussion with OTTO KRUTZNER and appeared to have approximately the same feeling toward Senator BARRY GOLDWATER as OTTO KRUTZNER did. OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that as a result of their heated conversation during the first evening they arrived he stayed only for one day further and then proceeded on to another location. He stated that his brother has one daughter by the name of JUDY KRUTZNER, who is taking nursing training in some hospital in Dallas, Texas. He advised that recently he had learned that OTTO KRUTZNER was supposed to have been in Dallas on the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that this information came to him through his sister, Mrs. HARRY BAHM (HANNA) who lives at 474 East Scenic Drive, Grand Junction, Colorado. She had talked to OTTO KRUTZNER and his wife by telephone approximately Christmas, 1963. She later advised OSCAR KRUTZNER's wife, who then informed OSCAR about the fact that OTTO was in Dallas, Texas. He does have

DN 89-41

DL 89-43

3

business in Dallas in addition to going to see his daughter.

OSCAR KRUTZNER advised that he has absolutely no feeling that his brother was in any way connected with any group except as a supporter of Senator BARRY GOLDWATER. He further stated that he did not have any feeling in any way that his brother was connected with the assassination or with any group that would support an assassination. He requested that his brother not be notified concerning the source of any information concerning OSCAR KRUTZNER.

OSCAR KRUTZNER furnished the described leaflet for the purpose of reproduction. He stated that he did want to maintain the leaflet. The leaflet was reproduced at the Grand Junction Police Department and the original was returned to OSCAR KRUTZNER on January 9, 1964, by SA HAROLD P. MOSS.

Date 1/17/64

1

Mr. FRED CAVIGGIA, 208 West Hall, Gallup, New Mexico,
was interviewed at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

He advised that he is the Pepsi-Cola Bottler at Gallup, New Mexico, and has known OTTO KRUTZNER for many years. On the Sunday prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, they met at Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and thereafter drove to Dallas, Texas, in order to attend two conventions there. The first convention was sponsored by the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Association, which he believed was held at a hall called the Market Hall; however, he does not recall for sure. He is not familiar with Dallas and the first night they were there they stayed at the Travelodge Motel; however, they found out that they were too far away from the point where the convention was being held, therefore, through one of the members of the convention committee, they obtained a room at the Marriott Hotel, which is located in the general vicinity of the Market Convention Hall.

After the above convention was completed, later that week, they then attended immediately thereafter a convention of the Pepsi-Cola Company which was held at the Baker Hotel. At the time they learned of the shooting of President KENNEDY, they were having lunch at an unknown restaurant located about one block from the Baker Hotel. He said that just he and KRUTZNER were having lunch there. He said they had been there approximately ten to fifteen minutes when the waitress mentioned that the President and Governor of Texas had been shot. They asked her how bad he was, but she did not know. He said that a short time later she told them that the President had been killed. He said it seemed to have all happened very suddenly and they were not even aware of the fact that a parade was going on at the time. He said if they had known there was going to be a parade they would probably have been watching it. He said the restaurant was located approximately six blocks from the point where the President was shot.

on 1/15/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AO 44-391
DL 82-43
by Special Agent STUART J. CAMERON/las 570 Date dictated 1/17/64

AQ 44-391
DL 89-43

2

He advised that, in view of the assassination, the convention was called off that afternoon at the Baker Hotel; therefore, they got a taxicab and drove back towards the Mariott Hotel. He said they were returning to the hotel via their usual route which took them past the point where the President had been shot. He said the area was roped off at that time and was being closely guarded. The cab driver tried to point out the floor and the window from which he thought the President had been shot; however, CAVIGGIA said there was a great deal of confusion.

CAVIGGIA stated that he and KRUTZNER get along very well; however, they do not agree politically. He stated he has never heard KRUTZNER make any strong statements against President KENNEDY, nor has he heard him make any statements which could possibly be construed as a threat against the President. He said he has never heard anyone else make similar statements. CAVIGGIA stated he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY prior to the time they received publicity in connection with the President's assassination. He said he had no factual information concerning them and knows only information concerning them which has been released through regular news media.

Date 1/17/64

1

Mr. OTTO KRUTZNER, 1814 Eighth Street, Las Vegas, New Mexico, advised he is the owner of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

He stated that on the Sunday prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY he met an old friend, FRED CAVIGGIA, at Santa Rosa, New Mexico. He said CAVIGGIA is the Pepsi-Cola Bottler at Gallup, New Mexico. From Santa Rosa, New Mexico, they drove to Decatur, Texas, where they stayed in a motel that evening. They drove to Dallas, Texas, the next day in order to attend two conventions there; the first of which was a convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Association. He and CAVIGGIA arrived in Dallas, Texas, the day before the first convention convened. He said he is not very familiar with Dallas even though he has a daughter going to nursing school there. He cannot recall where the convention was held, but believed it was held in a place merely called Convention Hall.

He said the first night they stayed at the Travelodge Motel in Dallas, but learned that the convention was clear across on the other side of Dallas. They thereafter moved to the Marriott Hotel, where they stayed all during the time they attended the convention. He said the first convention lasted three days and after that terminated they attended the convention held by the Pepsi-Cola Company at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

Concerning his activities the day of the assassination, KRUTZNER advised that he and FRED CAVIGGIA were having lunch at an unknown restaurant which he believed was located in the next block south from the Baker Hotel. He said he was just starting his salad when the waitress mentioned to them that the President had been shot. He said they were shocked and asked what she meant. They also questioned her as to whether the President was killed; however, she did not know. He said she came back sometime thereafter and told them that the President had been killed.

572

on 1/15/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 44-391
DL 89-43

by Special Agent STUART J. CAMERON/les - Date dictated 1/17/64

AQ 44-391
DL 89-43

2

KRUTZNER said they were so upset that they could not finish their meal. They left the restaurant and went back to the hotel where the convention was later terminated that afternoon in view of the President's assassination.

He said everyone was dumbfounded at the time.

KRUTZNER stated that, inasmuch as the convention was over, they took a taxicab back to the Marriott Hotel later that afternoon. En route, they passed by the place where the President had been shot. The cab driver tried to point out to them the school book warehouse from which the President was allegedly shot, and tried to point out the window which he thought the shot came from. He stated, however, that everything was so mixed up that he could not "make heads or tails of anything."

KRUTZNER volunteered that he is a rabid Republican while FRED CAVIGGIA is a staunch Democrat. They have known each other for years and this is the only point on which he and CAVIGGIA do not get along. KRUTZNER said that he did not know that the President was going to be in Dallas, Texas, at the same time until sometime during the convention and prior to the arrival of the President, FRED CAVIGGIA mentioned that the President was going to be here. He said they were so busy with convention details that they did not know about the Presidential Parade. He added they would probably have gone to the parade if they had known there was going to be one. He estimated they were five or six blocks from the point where the President was shot at the time of the assassination.

KRUTZNER advised that he has never made any strong statements against the President, or made any statements which could be considered as a threat. He also said he has never heard anyone else make similar statements in Dallas or elsewhere. He said he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY prior to the time they received publicity in connection with the death

AQ 44-391
DL 89-43

3

of President KENNEDY. He advised, therefore, he could furnish no information concerning them or their activities.

KRUTZNER advised he has no official connections at Dallas, Texas, other than the fact that his daughter is going to nursing school there.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: CHARLES JOSEPH KURP

S75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/13/641

JOHN WAGGONER, Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 209 North Center Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised that he had on three dates called on C. J. KURP, K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, for the purpose of soliciting KURP's membership in the Grand Prairie Chamber of Commerce. He said KURP promptly began a tirade against businessmen of Grand Prairie, blaming them for what he considered inroads of members of the Negro race in the Grand Prairie Community. Referring to the businessmen, he commented that he would like to grab the "s.o.b.'s" and kill them. KURP was extremely critical of proposed civil rights legislation pending in the Congress of the United States, and said that once such legislation is passed the Negroes will take over.

KURP was quoted as saying that if a Negro came into his place of business he would kill the "s.o.b.", that he would be able to go to church the next day and tell the Lord that he had killed an enemy, with a gleam in his eye.

KURP claimed he had spent \$100.00 during the past few days enclosing a leaflet to the customers of his, KURP's, company encouraging them to write their congressmen in opposition to civil rights legislation and to defeat Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH during the forthcoming senatorial election.

WAGGONER reported KURP, in further stating his opposition to the Negroes and a civil rights program, in general stated he was glad President KENNEDY had been killed, but that the wrong man was killed, that it should have been LYNDON B. JOHNSON. KURP termed President JOHNSON as a "turncoat" because of his expressed support of civil rights legislation.

Mr. WAGGONER described KURP as being a white male, approximately 35 years of age, height 5'11", weight 175 pounds, hair medium brown, color of eyes unknown, complexion dark, and as having a somewhat unkempt appearance.

WAGGONER stated KURP informed he had served in the Air Force for fourteen years.

Mr. WAGGONER stated Mr. KURP's business is apparently involved with the distribution of roller skates and parts for same.

On 2/19/64 at Dallas, Texas 576 File # 89-43
by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS/eah Date dictated 3/9/64

DL 89-43/eah

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS:

The current Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists C. J. KURP, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, telephone AN 4-1747. CHARLES J. KURP is shown to reside at 722 Hillside Drive, telephone AN 4-1909. K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, has the telephone listing AN 4-1747.

On February 19, 1964, Chief of Police FRED CONOVER, Grand Prairie, advised he found no records in his file identifiable with KURP.

On February 24, 1964, Operator 3, Retail Merchants Credit Association of Grand Prairie, advised CHARLES JOSEPH KURP was reportedly born March 18, 1925, place not shown. He has been on file since August, 1957, and is reportedly purchasing his home at 722 Hillside, Grand Prairie, through Dallas Federal Savings and Loan Association. He has listed a bank reference as First National Bank of Grand Prairie. He has professed membership in no organizations.

Operator 3 informed that KURP has listed Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY KURP, 550 Lobinger Avenue, North Braddock, Pennsylvania, as his parents, and EDWARD YARTYM, 3947 Weldon Street, Dallas, Texas, as a cousin. Records indicate his wife is NANCY. A former residence of 1041 Hutchins Place, Apartment A, Dallas, Texas, in 1957 was indicated. In March, 1958, KURP represented he was a "technical representative" at Hensley Field, a military installation near Grand Prairie. Records indicate a connection with the K. C. Skate Company for the past four years. He is said to enjoy a satisfactory credit rating. A credit report dated December, 1956, from the Credit Bureau at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is included in the file.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past informed that telephone service at 400 East Grand Prairie Road was instituted in favor of KURP July, 1958. This same source indicated that KURP, in 1959, in supplying credit information, indicated he was either at that time or had in the past participated in training at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, near Grand Prairie, or had himself trained jet pilots.

On February 19, 1964, A. C. SULLIVAN, Special Agent in Charge, Office of Naval Intelligence, Dallas, advised that a

DL 89-43/eah

2

check of available records indicate no past or present affiliation of KURP with the Dallas Naval Air Station.

On February 24, 1964, Colonel BILL F. LANDS, Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, Fort Worth, Texas, advised a check of records available to him did not disclose the name of KURP.

1

Date 3/26/64722 Hillside Drive
Prairie, Texas

CHARLES JOSEPH KURP was interviewed at his place of business, K. C. Skate Company, 400 East Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas. KURP was advised he did not have to make a statement, that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he could obtain the services of an attorney before making any statement. He was advised that THOMAS T. TRETIS and E. J. ROBERTSON were Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. KURP said he had no objection to making a statement and answering any questions regarding statements he has made in the past.

C.J. KURP was then advised that on February 19, 1964, he allegedly made the following statements to an individual living in Grand Prairie, Texas, that he blamed the businessmen of Grand Prairie, Texas for the inroads made by members of the Negro race in Grand Prairie and that he would like to add that he would like to grab these businessmen who were "S.O.B.s" and kill them. That he was extremely critical of the proposed Civil Rights Bill pending in Congress and once such legislation is passed, the Negroes will take over. That if a Negro came into his place of business, he would kill the "S.O.B." and he could go to church the next day and tell the Lord he had killed an enemy with a gleam in his eye. That KURP had spent \$100 during the past few days enclosing a leaflet to his customers encouraging them to write their congressmen to oppose a Civil Rights Bill and defeat Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH. KURP was advised further that he allegedly made the statement that he was glad President KENNEDY had been killed, but that the wrong man was killed, that it should have been LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

KURP was advised also that he had called President JOHNSON a "turncoat" because of his support of Civil Rights Legislation. KURP denied making any of the above statements.

He said by way of clarification, that it was his opinion that he may have made the statement that President KENNEDY should have been killed before he became President because now the Civil Rights agitators have made him a martyr and the Civil Rights Legislation before Congress will be passed. KURP said this bill will take our rights away and a man will not be able to hire or fire as he chooses. KURP said that when President KENNEDY was elected he was very proud since KENNEDY was of the same religious faith as he and he felt that KENNEDY might help the Roman Catholic Parochial School Systems through Federal aid.

On 3/23/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS

S79

File # DL 89-43by SA E. J. ROBERTSON &
SA THOMAS T. TRETIS/LESDate dictated 3/24/64

KURP said President KENNEDY turned his back on the Catholics in this country and would not support their schools.

KURP stated that he considered the Negro an enemy only if he intruded upon his family or disrupted his business. Under these circumstances, KURP said he would consider the Negro as he did the Japanese or Germans during the Second World War and said he would feel justified in killing them. He said the Government should leave the white and black people in this country alone and eventually they would get together and peaceably work out their differences.

He said he had no objection to hiring a Negro in his job, in fact he has a friend in Alabama who employs a college educated Negro and he has told the friend he was going to try to get this Negro to work for him in Dallas. KURP said an employer does not have to pay Negroes as much as a white person and is, therefore, better off with competent Negro personnel.

KURP stated that he had spent some money during the past few months to publish a leaflet which was sent to his customers and other businessmen regarding Civil Rights Legislation now before the Congress. KURP stated he thought this Legislation was harmful and thought he had every right under the constitution to speak out against it.

PG 62-2931

DL 89-43

DGH:lla

(1)

ALVIN OTIS LANGDON

On November 27, 1963, ALVIN OTIS LANGDON, Huntington, W. Va., advised the manager of radio station WKEE, Huntington, W. Va., that he had previously prepared an educational tape recording entitled, "The Day Washington Fell," which predicted the assassination of the President.

Date 4/9/641

Mr. ROBERT O'DELL, Manager, Radio Station WKEE, 623 Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that approximately six months ago, a man identifying himself as Dr. ALVIN LANGDON, proposed to the station that they put a series of educational tape recordings on the air as a public service. O'DELL said that Dr. LANGDON left approximately six tapes, one of which was entitled "The Day Washington Fell." O'DELL listened to two or three of the tapes and, although he could not recall any specific contents of the tapes, he turned them down because he felt that they did not have anything of real value to offer and were in bad taste. The tapes were returned to Dr. LANGDON and he was informed that the station would not put them on the air until he had a sponsor. No further information was heard from Dr. LANGDON until a letter was received by the station from him dated November 27, 1963, reminding the station that the tape entitled "The Day Washington Fell" had predicted the assassination of the President.

O'DELL stated he is not acquainted with Dr. LANGDON and had never heard his name prior to this incident.

82

On 12/13/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43
Pittsburgh 62-2931
by SA BILL L. KELLEY/lla Date dictated 4/9/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/64

Miss GRACE BOBBITT, Clerk, Credit Bureau, Inc.,
 916 Fifth Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that her files
 reflect the following information for ALVIN OTIS LANGDON,
 wife LEETA O. LANGDON, residence 1745 Washington Ave.,
Huntington, W. Va.

Alvin X Langdon

LANGDON's present occupation was listed as
 owner of the Langdon Music Center, and former employment,
 date not shown, was listed as Waverly Mobile Homes,
 Waverly, Ohio. In addition, LANGDON was listed as *Ohio*
 owner of the Langdon Music Center, 1950 - 1958; owner,
 West Virginia Academy of Music, 1950 - 1958; adminis-
 trator of Langdon's Children's Center, which was licensed
 by the State of West Virginia; owner, Langdon's Gift
 Shop, 1950 - 1958; owner and administrator, Langdon
 Children's Home, 1955 - 1957. Credit files also re-
 flected the former activities of LANGDON as owner,
 Langdon Electronic Tapes; president of a National Commission
 for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Columbus, Ohio;
 and president, Diagnostic and Speech Correction Center.

Miss BOBBITT stated Mrs. LEETA O. LANGDON
 was employed by the W. T. Grant Company, Huntington, W. Va.

The credit record was listed as slow but
 satisfactory, and it contained no unfavorable comments
 concerning LANGDON's character or activities.

683

On 12/16/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43
Pittsburgh 62-2931

by SA BILL L. KELLEY/11a Date dictated 4/9/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/9/64

Patrolman JOHN DAVIS, Identification Bureau, Huntington Police Department, Huntington, W. Va., advised that his files contained no arrest record identifiable with ALVIN O. LANGDON or his wife, LEETA O. LANGDON.

684

On 12/16/63 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43
Pittsburgh 62-2931
by SA BILL L. KELLEY/lla Date dictated 4/9/64

Date 4/9/64

1

ALVIN OTIS LANGDON, 1745 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va., advised that he is the owner and operator of the Langdon Electronic Tapes, which is located at his residence. He said he was engaged in the sale of recording tapes and also provided studio space to artists who desired to record music and songs for possible publication. LANGDON also stated he was active as a speaker before high school and church groups and in conjunction with this activity, he has made several educational tapes to use with his talks. One of these tapes, which he produced about three years ago, is entitled "The Day Washington Fell to the Communists," and depicts the assassination of a President of the United States on May 1, 1968, and what could happen as a result.

According to LANGDON, this was the only tape he produced with this theme. It was entirely fiction. It was produced only to alert Americans to the Communist danger to the American way of life.

LANGDON stated he was the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree, receiving his education at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. He also stated he served two prison terms in the Ohio State Penitentiary for grand larceny and forgery in the 1930s.

LANGDON stated that because of these prison terms, he has devoted much of his later years to helping youth. In this regard, the tapes he produced, as well as pamphlets and other articles he wrote, were printed under the name "World Youth Council." LANGDON stated that this is a name he made up to use for his works and there are no other members and no organization as such. LANGDON depicted himself as a loyal American interested in helping and guiding youth during these troubled times.

885

On 4/15/64 at Huntington, W. Va. File # Dallas 89-43
Pittsburgh 62-2931
 by SA BILL L. KELLEY/lla Date dictated 4/9/64

PG 62-2931
DL 89-43
DGH:lla
(1)

On February 7, 1964, the recording tape of ALVIN OTIS LANGDON entitled "The Day Washington Fell" was reviewed by SA JAMES E. FARMER, who advised that the tape was self-described as a copyrighted educational program of the World Youth Council, 1745 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va., and alluded to the take over of the United States of America on May 1, 1968, by the Communists and accredits the take-over to present day (1961) complacency of Americans in abetting Communism. The moderator referred to the headline "Communism Takes Over in America," which reportedly appeared in the "Daily Bulletin," Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1968.

In recounting the events of the fictional Communist take-over on May 1, 1968, the moderator described the President of the United States (name not mentioned but described as having taken office only a few short years before) as he walked out of the Capitol and was escorted down the steps of the Capitol by two Russian soldiers. Next there is heard on the tape three shots from a firearm, which could lead the listener to assume the president was dead.

The moderator makes reference to the headline "Communism Could Have Been Avoided," also appearing in the "Daily Bulletin," May 1, 1968. He then refers to the many warnings of the Communist dangers to the American way of life as espoused seven years previously (1961) by President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and others, including JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. He quotes portions of speeches made by the above individuals. The moderator concluded the tape by listing 10 rules to live by to help prevent Communism.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: HENK LEDDERHOF, AKA. HANK LEDDERHOF

Netherlands

The following investigation supplements information previously set forth on pages 597-600 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

SA 89-67

UNSIGNED LETTER DATED
"Sunday, 24-/11/63"
FOUND IN MONTREAL, CANADA

On December 31, 1963, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made available the following English translation of a letter which was found in a vacant lot in Montreal, Quebec and turned over to that Force for investigation. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police advised that the letter was written in the Dutch language and appeared to contain references to the KENNEDY assassination. They further stated that they had attempted to translate the letter, however, the writing was illegible in places and the contents appeared to be somewhat disjointed and rambling.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police further advised that as far as they were able to determine the letter contained no information in respect to the assassination and appeared to be merely a commentary in regard to the television coverage afforded the assassination and subsequent funeral.

"Sunday, 24-/11/63

"Dear.....

"At the moment the TV is quiet. A police officer has an announcement to make to the journalists.

"Sometime later will be given a statement on the policies of the new President. This takes place in Dallas. Then we are switched over to Washington. The Irish President de Valera comes on the screen.

"Next comes a scene which is also transmitted through the British TV.

"The English TV commentary has gone down in the past year.....

SA 89-67

"It is given to.....

"Now were comments over the murderer who was shot down by Ruby in the prison and it seems that..... seen in TV.

".....for \$1.26. He had an air parcel....

"The F.D.C. is not, however,.....

"Today.... gone through

"Yesterday.....

"There was a number through which the mostas..... kangaroos. (They came up and were back after being demonstrated). The clowns were of the worst kind.

"It was a real review and it took 2 1/4 hours.

"8th December....

"The TV is to-day very bad except for the commentary which is good.

"Now will come through the TV a scene which is also transmitted through the radio.

"At the Cathedral, Mrs. Kennedy will be received by the Cardinal personally.

"There will come nobody but there will be some from Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Ireland, Switzerland and England.

"I take a break at 12.30. The F.D.C. does not know.

"The O.B.B..... which will assist me.

"Now will be the Requiem played.....

SA 89-67

"It is given by the old form. No English will be given. (Good advertising will be affected by the American way.) All sorts of things will be seen through the TV these days.

"The sealing up will be on December 15..... to Vancouver I will not go anymore..... to do only what is needed.

"I shall..... for the send..... It may be that the F.D.C. does not meet at the port....

"The Indonesian becomes.....

"In Curacao the K.L.M. must work with local personnel only.....

"The 3rd letter not at all.

"When Gerard can to stay at the harbour..... he can meet the Santa Claus (Father Christmas).

"The rest may wait..... I will for Gerard and the children with me..... and also to Henry.

"For Jan will I to send which is breakable. For Heather a warm shawl which she can wear over her jumper when she goes skiing, and a box of candies.

"My regards to the

"Air parcel more convenient although it costs more. It is a plastic bag. For Jan Schmoonderjang enclosed a pair of special.....

"You can send the enclosed letter to Jan Schmoonderjang at 216 Thomas Jefferson Drive, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. or to KLM Miami c/o Jan Schmoonderjang."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Date 1/29/64

JOHANNES ~~S~~CHOONDERGANG, 216 Thomas Jefferson Drive, was contacted. After being exhibited a Photostat of the letter dated "Sunday, 24-/11/63" and its envelope which was received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada, he stated it was undoubtedly written by his cousin, HANK LEDDERHOF. The salutation of the letter is to LEDDERHOF's wife, ROOSJE, and the envelope contains the following address:

Mrs. R. G. L. ~~L~~ LEDDERHOF
Loan Van Neerdervoort 71
S. Gravenhage, Netherlands

He stated that the address was the address of his cousin in Holland, and the letter contained a commentary on a television program concerning the assassination and funeral of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could furnish no further information.

On 1/15/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA DANIEL MAGENNIS/cas:eks Date dictated 1/22/64

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.

DL 89-43

RE: LETTER TO DALLAS FBI OFFICE
WITH ENDING, "YOURS DUB"

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On March 26, 1964, the following-quoted letter was received in an envelope postmarked at Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1964, bearing the return address "Ft. Worth, Tex. General Delivery", addressed to "Dallas FBI Office, Dallas, Texas":

"Ft. Worth, Texas.
3-19-64

"Dear Sir:

"I would like to lit you in on a real secet.
A fillow named Bown is back of Kennedy's murder
in Dallas_

"Yours Dub"

DL 89-43/eah

1

Under date of April 6, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Dallas on March 28, 1964:

"Specimens received 3/31/64

"Q562 Envelope postmarked 'DALLAS, TEX. 24 MAR 1964 AM,' bearing handwritten address 'Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas,' and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning 'Dear Sir: I would like...' and ending '...Yours Dub'

"Result of examination:

"The handwriting on Q562 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting will be added to this file.

"The paper comprising the letter in Q562 does not contain any watermark, indented handwriting or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

"The envelope in Q562 is an airmail-type envelope bearing a partial watermark. The complete watermark is believed to be 'Strathosphere.' This watermark is listed for the F. T. Burkhardt Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for the Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Massachusetts."

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

Re: CHARLES LEWIS

On November 22, 1963, GEORGE JAMES CURTIS, also known as Jim, 1962 Havana, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan, advised SA EDWIN JOHN LANGE that for one month in approximately June-July, 1963, he was employed at the Happy Food Bank, a frozen meat locker establishment, owned by CHARLES LEWIS, in Happy, Texas.

CURTIS advised that during the time he was employed there, LEWIS talked at length about politics, especially racial problems and was strongly opposed to President JOHN F. KENNEDY for his support and program for the Negroes. CURTIS advised that he recalls LEWIS making comment which in substance was to the effect that if anyone organized a group to kill President KENNEDY, he would be one of the first to assist the organization.

CURTIS advised that he feels that although LEWIS is strongly anti-KENNEDY, he really did not mean what he said although the statement was made in a serious rather than in a joking manner.

CURTIS advised he does not know of any organizations of which LEWIS is a member that might be considered radical.

CURTIS described LEWIS as:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	Early 30s
Height	6'3"
Weight	170 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Wears glasses
Residence	Happy, Texas
Education	Attended Texas Tech College

DL 89-43

RJD:eah

1

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents DONALD J. CESARE and RICHARD A. GRANDY interviewed the following individuals at Happy, Texas, who stated CHARLES LEWIS, also known as CHUCK, was in the Happy, Texas, area on November 22, 1963:

FRANKIE LEON DAIR
105 North Pash
Happy, Texas

LILLY SHIPMAN
East of Highway 87 (trailer park)
Happy, Texas.

REEDY MC DONALD, Deputy Sheriff, Happy, Texas, advised he had seen LEWIS off and on during the day of November 22, 1963.

CHARLES LEWIS, Box 457, Happy, Texas, was interviewed by Special Agents CESARE and GRANDY and advised he is the owner of the Happy Food Plan Company. He stated he could account for his whereabouts on the entire day of November 22, 1963.

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

1

ANDRIA LIPP

On November 25, 1963, ROBERT OLESEN, 1552 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephonically advised SAA FORREST F. JOHN that his sister-in-law, EILEEN FORTIN, 1559 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, had advised that a friend of hers, "ADRIAN", has been going with a young man from Dallas. He advised that this young man was quoted prior to the time President KENNEDY went to Dallas as saying that if the President went to Dallas, he would not live as there was a "far right-wing organization" run by a professor that would kill him.

On November 25, 1963, Miss EILEEN FORTIN, 1559 North Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, furnished the following information to SAA ROBERT C. HOLMES: *Calif.*

ANDRIA LIPP, a fellow student at Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles, advised shortly after the President's death that she had received some information from a MARIA MORALES, also a student at Immaculate Heart College. She said that one day while at the Student Union, MORALES mentioned something about a professor of Political Science at an unknown university at Dallas, Texas who allegedly heads some type of a group. MORALES did not know if this group was pro-communist or anti-communist. She indicated that she had received this information from her boy friend. MORALES also made fragmentary remarks that this same group had something to do with Cuba and "overthrow of Government".

Miss FORTIN was very definite in that at no time was any mention made that President KENNEDY's life was in danger at Dallas by the above mentioned group. She pointed out that the above information to her is completely insignificant and also about "Fourth handed".

DL 89-43/sah

Re: MILDRED LANE LONGWORTH

The following information sets out basis for investigation reflected on pages 151-160 in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

AT 89-45

CSH:jtf

1

On November 26, 1963, an individual, who requested his identity not be divulged and who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability, telephonically contacted the Atlanta Division and advised Investigative Clerk BILLY JOE GARNER that approximately nine days ago, while on a business trip to Chattanooga, Tennessee, he talked with a person named MILDRED LONGWORTH who operates the Planters Peanut Store on Market Street in Chattanooga, Tennessee. During this conversation, LONGWORTH stated she had just returned from Washington, D.C., where she had attended a meeting. At this meeting, twelve persons were assigned to kill President KENNEDY and Attorney General KENNEDY before the end of this year. She did not say where the meeting was held or furnish any other information concerning the meeting.

Alvin ... This person stated that he has known MILDRED LONGWORTH for several years through business dealings and described her as a white female, age 50. He also stated she was a very radical person, who expressed extreme hatred toward the KENNEDYS. He stated in the past she had exhibited numerous letters which she had written to Chattanooga newspapers concerning the KENNEDYS. These letters were written under a pen name, which he could not recall, and added that some of the milder ones were published.

IA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

CHARLES CONLEY LYNCH;
ALTON LEROY MC CORMICK, JR.;
GEORGE D. RIGLER

Based on information available in Los Angeles FBI files reporting that LYNCH, RIGLER and MC CORMICK had been very outspoken and emotional about racial situations at the National States Rights Party meetings in California, the Los Angeles Office conducted investigation to determine their whereabouts on November 22, 1963.

On November 27, 1963, the Jacksonville Office of the FBI advised that LYNCH had been residing at 107 East First Street, Jacksonville, Florida and speaking at Ku Klux Klan rallies during the last two months. *Charles Conley Lynch*

Further investigation by the Jacksonville Office revealed that LYNCH was definitely in Jacksonville, Florida on November 22, 1963.

Investigation in the Los Angeles area established that GEORGE D. RIGLER, a member of the National States Rights Party, was in Bellflower, California at noon, November 22, 1963.

Investigation by the New Orleans Division of the FBI determined that ALTON LEROY MC CORMICK, JR. was in Meridian, Mississippi on November 22, 1963.

DL 89-43

RE: WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN

701

DL 89-43/eah

RE: CLARK MAKIBBAN

The Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, received on December 6, 1963, a letter addressed to "Dallas Police Chief, Dallas, Texas U.S.A.," bearing the postmark believed to be "Chapala, Jal." (Mexico). The postmark in Mexico is not completely legible.

This letter states as follows:

"Police Chief - in Dallas. Check a Pennsylvanian leaving: 'New Bloomfield': today - a buisness man, who visits frequently in Dallas - has buisness contacts there and has a great hatred for our late President - the name Clark Makibban. the wife a school teacher - they are traveling in a late model - blue Mercedes B. He says everything the U. States makes is inferior. May amount to nothing but should be checked well - this man left New Bloomfield the 3rd and will stop in Dallas."

This letter was unsigned.

Investigation
Date 4/14/64

1

CLARK MAKIBBAN

ROLAND DUNKLEBERGER, Postmaster, advised that WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN, who resides with his wife at 17 North Carlisle Street, New Bloomfield, Pa., is an executive with GENT-L-KLEEN Corporation of York, Pa. He is about 65 years of age and has no children. His wife VERA is a retired school teacher.

Every winter for the past few years Mr. and Mrs. MAKIBBAN have vacationed in Mexico somewhere in the vicinity of Acapulco. This year they left New Bloomfield, Pa., in their blue Mercedes-Benz on December 3, 1963. They returned to New Bloomfield, Pa., on April 8, 1964. *TEXAS*

MAKIBBAN is a highly respected and wealthy member of the community and is a stable, intelligent, and loyal American citizen.

While in Mexico he stayed with a retired businessman, ALVIN BIXLER, who formerly lived in Duncannon, Pa., located not far from New Bloomfield.

On 4/9/64 at New Bloomfield, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

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.

Date 4/14/641

Corporal STANLEY KRAMES, Pennsylvania State Police, advised his files contain no arrest record or other derogatory information concerning WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN of New Bloomfield, Pa., which town is covered by the Duncannon Substation.

Corporal KRAMES is also a resident of New Bloomfield and is personally acquainted with MAKIBBAN, who is a respectable citizen of excellent reputation and background. He has lived in the New Bloomfield area most, if not all, of his life.

On 4/9/64 at Duncannon, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

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
Date 4/14/64

1

LEROY A. MERKLE, Manager, Credit Bureau of Greater Harrisburg, advised his files, which include the area of New Bloomfield, Pa., contain no information regarding WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN or his wife, VERA MAKIBBAN.

On 4/9/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

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.

105

Date 4/14/64

1

WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBBAN, 17 North Carlisle Street, advised he is President of the GENT-L-KLEEN Products, Inc., York, Pa., which manufactures automotive chemicals.

His distributor for the territory which includes Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas is KENNETH STOUT, whose office is in the Dallas Athletic Club Building in Dallas, Tex. MAKIBBAN sees STOUT for business purposes several times a year.

Every winter for the past four years, Mr. and Mrs. MAKIBBAN have vacationed in Chapala, Mexico. They left New Bloomfield, Pa., on December 3, 1963, and drove to Dallas, Texas, where MAKIBBAN conferred with STOUT, and then they continued on to Chapala, Mexico, where they arrived December 9, 1963. They returned to New Bloomfield on April 8, 1964.

MAKIBBAN was shocked and saddened by the brutal assassination of former President KENNEDY. He has no knowledge of President KENNEDY's death other than what has been revealed through the news media.

On 4/13/64 at New Bloomfield, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9959
by SA WILBUR S. METCALF/cml Date dictated 4/14/64

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.

1

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: INFORMATION FROM EDWARD MALEK

The following letter directed to the FBI and postmarked at Sayreville, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964, was received at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

"32 Smith St.
Sayreville, N. Jersey

March 9, 1964

"Dear Sir:

"Here are some fit ins for the movie people about lee oswald and jack ruby.

"lee oswald was seen in N.Y. on 42nd St. after buying a paper back book from the Concord book store on the story of C.I.A. If I remember correctly one of the books contains information on how to foul a parafin test.

"lee oswald was also seen entering cambridge hotel on 110th street which might have been a wrapped up rifle.

"Was that lee oswald going to Boston on a night train (milk train) during the labor day week?

"Jack Ruby was seen at Horn & Hardarts on 7th Ave. with three or four friends.

"I never realized your department depended on certain citizens so much too late now.

"Yours truly_

"Edward Malek"

1

NK 62-3060

FJL:las

On March 16, 1964, Chief RAYMOND SWEENEY, Sayreville, New Jersey Police Department, advised SAS FRANCIS J. LUSKY and STAFFORD C. FOSTER he has known EDWARD MALEK as a Sayreville resident for over 20 years. He described MALEK as harmless but a "local nut" who is well known to members of the local police department. MALEK is single, lives with his parents, travels frequently, and periodically works as a construction laborer to finance his travels. SWEENEY advised MALEK has frequently spoken as if he had knowledge of local criminal cases under investigation, but to date such has never been verified.

On March 16, 1964, Detective Captain DOUGLAS SPRAGUE and Detective EDWARD WODARCZYK, Sayreville Police Department, who heard mention of name EDWARD MALEK referred to him as a "nut" and asked if MALEK was now "pestering the FBI".

On March 16, 1964, EDWARD MALEK, 32 Smith Street, Sayreville, New Jersey, advised he had no additional information concerning OSWALD or RUBY. He stated he had never known either one prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, but he believes he may possibly have seen both prior to that time. MALEK stated he drinks heavily and when he does he "likes to travel". In such condition, he has traveled throughout the United States. During such travels he "could have met" both OSWALD and RUBY as mentioned in his letter. He did not further explain his travels other than to state he has been drinking since he was in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. MALEK stated he drank heavily while in the Marine Corps and in 1942 was medically discharged as "a mental case".

MALEK stated he had no additional information but had written the FBI so "The FBI could fill in the movie people when they made a picture or wrote a book about the case".

DL 89-43

RE: LETTER FROM MRS. HAZEL MALMBERG

1
CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

On November 27, 1963, the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received a letter postmarked November 25, 1963, at Rockford, Illinois, which letter is set forth as follows:

"Rockford, Ill.
Nov. 25, 1963

"F.B.I.-
Chicago, Ill.

"Gentlemen:-

"I may be entirely 'out of line' in presuming any ideas at all concerning the assination of our beloved president Mr. Kennedy. But, as an American citizen and one who loved and respected Mr. Kennedy very much, I would like to submit an idea nevertheless.

"During an interview one of the C.B.S commentators had with a gentlemen who was at the present time an employee of Mr. Reubenstein, the employee said he was sure he had seen Oswald in the audience at the night-club. And - while Oswald was being transferred to the County jail the commentator describing the scene told the T.V. audience to watch his (Oswald's eyes) darting to the right all the while he was walking. And, to the right to watch a hat moving. This was done in slow motion, and you could most certainly see this 'hat', which proved to belong to Mr. Reubenstein, moving toward Oswald and the fatal shooting. Could it be by any chance that Oswald was only a 'stooge' for someone else who

had a secret hate or revenge for the president, or even for the Governor rather than the president and that the shots might really have been meant for the Governor. Some how knowing Oswalds Marist belief and Pro Castroism, used him for his own purposes, possibly paying him well for it. Also feeling noone would ever suspect him (Mr Reubenstein.) Why - did Oswald never, never own up to the deed, and why were his eyes darting to the side all the way down the line unless he was afraid there was someone waiting to kill him. He knew if positively convicted he would be electrocuted any way, so why if he was solely to blame, would he not confess? It just doesn't make sense. Sure, he might have bought the rifle and everything else that led up to the assassination, but if he was stooging for some one else, and that 'some-one' still afraid Oswald might at the last moment implicate him, made sure that he (Oswald) never could. Of course Mr Reubenstein will pay for the murder of Mr Oswald, But, if the heinous vicious idea was Reubensteins Idea, it would be so unjust not to have it brought out for the whole world to know. Not, that I am trying to justify the Oswald shooting of our wonderful, wonderful president, as he undoubtedly had a warped mind concerning democracy and his own beloved country and if someone knowing this, wuld use him for his own evil purpose, it should be known to the whole world. He too left a wife and two little children who was not to blame for what he did. I feel for his wife and his children also. The whole vicious, dastardly, and cowardly crime was so unnecessary. Widdowing and depriving our beloved presidents children of their father as well as his own wife and children, and taking away our president from us all. I and millions of others still cannot grasp and comprehend it, its so unbelievable.

3

CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

"I've just gotten through talking to the president of one of our local banks as I wanted to know why in view of everything closing here except the banks, they too were not closing, and I told him my idea of this 'stooge' and he said he and he felt hundred and hundreds of other Americans were thinking the same as I. He too said he did not want to justify Oswalds deed but if someone else was at the bottom of the whole vicious idea, it should come out. He said this mornings Chicago Tribune said some large group or syndicate of night-club owners and gamblers said they would pay any amount to bail Rubenstein out. There is definitely more to this than meets the eye.

"I've always been one who if they want to know the why and where-for of anything, without making myself obnoxious to anyone, I just keep at an idea or ideas until I finally get an answer or a reason for what I want to know. Please don't think I'm a 'crank' or an egoist, but I'm am truly and sincerely honest.

"I maybe way off the 'the course' regarding this idea, but I have a real true premonition that I am right.

"Would sincerely appreciate hearing from you.

"Sincerely yours

"/s/ Mrs Hazel ~~Malmberg~~.

"518 - Fisher Ave
Apt. 4."

Rockford, Ill.

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

Re: CHARLES MILTON MARAH, aka
Frederick W. Stone;
DARRELL RAY MARAH

On November 23, 1963, Mrs. HAZEL B. PACE, 15 Richards Avenue, Winchester, Virginia, advised SA WILLIAM H. THOMAS that she had rented a room at her residence on October 24, 1963, to an individual giving his name as FREDERICK W. STONE. On October 25, 1963, he left her residence and stated he was going to St. Louis, Missouri, as he had to be in St. Louis on October 26, 1963. He has not returned to Winchester; however, she received a letter from him postmarked November 9, 1963 at Redwood City, California. This letter indicated he would be back in Winchester on November 26 or 27, 1963.

The letter further indicated that STONE was acting as an agent for the sale of a gun collection and he had advertised this sale in newspapers. The letter instructed if she should receive any mail or telephone calls regarding the advertisement, she was to advise the caller he would be back in Winchester, Virginia soon.

Mrs. PACE continued that on the day of the President's assassination, she received nine telegrams for FREDERICK W. STONE at her residence. These telegrams came from Los Angeles, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Tucson, Arizona; Dallas, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Shreveport, Louisiana, and New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated she became concerned inasmuch as she had received no telegrams prior to this date and it was her belief that the telegrams may have some significance to the President's assassination.

On November 23, 1963, Chief of Police THOMAS BOYD, Winchester, Virginia, advised the Winchester Police Department has received two telephone calls from individuals in Morton Grove, Illinois and Phoenix, Arizona. These individuals advised that they were gun collectors and had seen FREDERICK W. STONE's advertisement in the "Shotgun News", a trade publication which is mailed to gun collectors and gun dealers. They advised that STONE's advertisement indicates he had numerous guns for sale at a cut rate price.

On November 27, 1963, JOHN W. MARTS, U. S. Postal Inspector, Martinsville, West Virginia, advised SA THOMAS that

CHARLES M. MARAH, who used the alias FREDERICK W. STONE, 15 Richards Avenue, Winchester, Virginia, and his brother DARRELL RAY MARAH, were arrested by postal authorities on November 27, 1963, and have been charged with violation of Title 18, Section 1341, U. S. Code, in that they were involved in the fraudulent attempt to use the U.S. Mails to defraud gun dealers by advertising they had valuable guns to sell, when they actually had none. MARTS furnished the following description of these individuals:

Name: CHARLES MILTON MARAH
 Alias: Frederick W. Stone
 Age: 29
 Born: December 27, 1933,
 Hartsville, Missouri V3.
 Height: 5'11"
 Weight: 190 pounds
 Eyes: Brown
 Hair: Dark Brown
 Residence: 4730 Melbourn Avenue
 Baltimore, Maryland

Name: DARRELL RAY MARAH
 Age: 24
 Born: April 6, 1939,
 Seymour, Missouri V4.
 Height: 6'2"
 Weight: 190 pounds
 Hair: Brown
 Eyes: Brown
 Residence: 6126 Otis, Hyattsville,
 Maryland

On November 28, 1963, the "Washington Post", a daily newspaper, Washington, D.C., in an article datelined November 27, 1963 at Winchester, Virginia, reported that two brothers, CHARLES MILTON MARAH, age 29 of Baltimore, Maryland, and DARRELL RAY MARAH, age 24 of Hyattsville, Maryland, are being held in the Winchester, Virginia Jail on charges of using the U. S. Mails to defraud. According to the article, postal inspectors stated the younger brother disclaimed knowledge of the scheme and his older brother, CHARLES, backed up his statements.

The article further stated that CHARLES MARAH, using the name FREDERICK W. STONE, came to Winchester,

RH 89-34

-3-

Virginia on October 24, 1963, and rented a room. He placed an advertisement in a nationally known trade journal circulating among gun enthusiasts. The advertisement offered a quantity of antique rifles and guns at "fantastic" prices. Mail inquiries and remittances were to be sent to FREDERICK W. STONE at the above address.

The article concluded that postal inspectors arrested the MARAH brothers in Berryville, Virginia on November 27, 1963.

DL 89-43

Re: CONRAD MAXWELL;
ANGIE MAXWELL

718

MM 89-35

FPG:mn

1

RE: INFORMATION CONCERNING CONRAD AND ANGIE
MAXWELL FURNISHED BY JAMES E. KINNAMAN

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent CHARLES W. KELLY at Homestead, Florida:

On December 2, 1963, Mr. JAMES KINNAMAN, 1104
N. W. 6th Avenue, Homestead, Florida, contacted Special
Agent KELLY and related that approximately one and one half
years previously, while in Laredo, Texas, he visited with
some old acquaintances by the names of CONRAD and ANGIE
MAXWELL, whom he has known over a period of some fifteen
years through his previous visits to Texas.

He said at the time of this visit during the
dinner hour, a discussion of Communism arose and that
ANGIE MAXWELL made a comment that she hated President
KENNEDY and "all that he was trying to do", and that she
also posed the question "what is he trying to do
with the Spanish speaking people". KINNAMAN said he
was unable to recall specific details concerning this
discussion, but that he did recall that ANGIE MAXWELL
made the specific statement that she was an avowed
Communist and a backer of FIDEL CASTRO.

KINNAMAN said that he had forgotten this
incident until recently when he awoke from a sound
sleep at 3:00 in the morning and recalled the conversa-
tion with Mrs. MAXWELL. KINNAMAN stated that he did
not know what CONRAD MAXWELL's feelings were in regard to
the United States Government, but to the best of his
recollection, CONRAD MAXWELL was "washed out of the U. S.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

Angie Maxwell Mrs. Conrad
*Maxwell

BORN IN

Delousas

LA

Air Force during World War II." KINNAMAN said that CONRAD MAXWELL is in the orchid business in Laredo, and that Mrs. MAXWELL operates the Las Damas Elegantes Dress Shop in Laredo, Texas. The MAXWELL's reside at 1909 San Dario, Laredo, Texas. KINNAMAN said that he had no further information to offer concerning this matter, but thought he should make this information known to the FBI. He commented that he had not made this information available to any other police agency because "they would think he was a drunk or a mental case."

1

DL 89-43
SA 89-67

On December 12, 1963, MANUEL VASQUEZ, Identification Division, Laredo, Texas, Police Department, advised SA ELDON E. HASTINGS that his files contain no arrest record for either CONRAD MAXWELL or ANGIE MAXWELL.

1Date December 20, 1963

JOSIE PEREZ, Reporter and Secretary, Laredo Retail Merchants Association, Laredo, Texas, advised that her records reflect that credit rating for CONRAD and ANGIE MAXWELL is rated C which is very poor. She stated that the MAXWELLS have various accounts outstanding against them, with the most prominent being \$113.29 owed B. B. Garcia Grocery since 1947, and \$565.65 owed Mercy Hospital.

She stated that Laredo Retail Merchants Association had received a credit report from Louisiana which stated that CONRAD MAXWELL was born and reared in Opelousas, Louisiana, the son of the late THOMAS MAXWELL, photographer, and Mrs. MARGUERITE MAXWELL. The report stated that MAXWELL attended school in Opelousas, was never regularly employed, joined the Army and returned after several years. The report advised that the MAXWELLS were always in hard circumstances.

Miss PEREZ advised that the MAXWELLS are now considered very poor credit risks.

On 12/12/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/dte/dnb Date dictated 12/16/63

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.

720

Date December 20, 19631

TOM GALLAGHER, Inspector and Assistant Chief of Police, Laredo, Texas, advised that he has known ANGIE and CONRAD MAXWELL for approximately 20 years, during which time he has visited with them in their home and been socially acquainted with them.

Inspector GALLAGHER advised that he knows that CONRAD MAXWELL is a very heavy drinker and is frequently unemployed. He stated that Mrs. MAXWELL has worked for years as Manager of Las Damas Elegantes Dress Shop in Laredo. GALLAGHER further advised that Mr. MAXWELL has expressed pleasure in himself inasmuch as he does not have to work and he lets his wife support the family.

GALLAGHER stated that during his years of acquaintance with the MAXWELLS he has never known either ANGIE or CONRAD to express or advocate any type of communistic doctrine and has never heard anything which would indicate that they are pro-Castro.

He further stated that to his knowledge, the MAXWELLS are not involved in any type of subversive activities.

On 12/13/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67
by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/dte/dnb Date dictated 12/16/63

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.

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

Re: HOWARD MAYNARD

On November 26, 1963, GEORGE TAYLOR, Rural Route Number 1, Ionia, Michigan, advised SA RAY W. RICHARDSON that he has a neighbor, known only as BUD MAYNARD, who resides about one and one-half miles from him in a rural area. TAYLOR advised after the assassination of President KENNEDY his son was visiting the MAYNARD home and Mrs. MAYNARD remarked that her husband "knew the organization that shot President KENNEDY." TAYLOR was questioned as to whether Mrs. MAYNARD had stated that her husband knew of the organization and he stated that his son had said that MAYNARD "knew the organization." TAYLOR advised that his son had no further information and that this remark was made in connection with a discussion regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

TAYLOR further advised that MAYNARD had lived at his present address about one and one-half years. He was previously from California, and claimed to have worked in Cuba at one time. TAYLOR advised that MAYNARD is an electrician and in TAYLOR's opinion MAYNARD is a "braggart and blowhard."

On November 27, 1963, Mr. R.D. SMITH, General Foreman, Universal Metal Products, Saranac, Michigan, advised SA RICHARDSON that MAYNARD had been employed by his company for about four months and was discharged in about March or April, 1963. SMITH advised that MAYNARD was a loudmouth and a braggart and did not get along well with other employees.

On November 27, 1963, Mrs. HOWARD MAYNARD, Rural Route Number 1, Ionia, advised SA RICHARDSON that HOWARD MAYNARD was not at home and she did not know when he would return.

Mrs. MAYNARD said that her husband had been employed in Cuba in about 1950, and though she does not know for whom he was working he had often told her that he was employed by the anti-CASTRO government. He said he knew CASTRO at that time.

Mrs. MAYNARD went on to say that her husband does not know anything about the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. She advised

DE 62-3550
DL 89-43
LMC/ck - 2

that when her husband had heard that OSWALD had been connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee that he had just assumed that this group may have had something to do with the President's death. She stated, however, that her husband has no information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 28, 1964"Bud"

HOWARD D. MAYNARD, Route 1, Judavine Road, Ionia, Michigan, advised that he has never worked in Cuba. He advised that during the winter seasons of 1953-54-55, he worked on a shrimp boat out of Tampico, Mexico, and that on occasions this boat would put in at Cuban Ports. He stated that these are the only times that he has been in Cuba. *Calif*

HOWARD X MAYNARD advised that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that when the news broadcast that OSWALD was connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, he assumed that this committee may have had something to do with President KENNEDY's death. He stated that he may have made the statement that he knew of this committee as he claims to have heard radio broadcasts from New Orleans regarding the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

MAYNARD stated that he has no information regarding President KENNEDY's assassination. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and does not know JACK RUBY.

724

On 4/27/64 at Ionia, Michigan File # DE 62-3550

by SA RAY W. RICHARDSON:JEP Date dictated 4/27/64

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.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby, influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 30, 1963, a second source advised that the National headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: JOHN EDWARD ~~X~~ MC DONNELL

B. APPROX 1929-24

MINN.

The following information sets out basis for investigation reported on pages 41-47 in report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated December 2, 1963, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

JACK ~~X~~ MC DONNELL

NEV.

1Date 4/8/64

~~ROY~~ ADDINGTON, Addington Poultry Company, 28 Clark Street, Des Moines, Iowa, advised he was in Rochester, Minnesota on November 18, 1963, regarding the death of a relative. He said at approximately noon on November 18, 1963, he was in the Kahler Hotel Cocktail Lounge, which is located on the first floor of the hotel. He said present in the bar was JACK JENSEN, President of the Goldson Feed Company, located in Estherville, Iowa, who is an acquaintance of his. He said JENSEN and he were having a drink at the bar when a man who identified himself as JACK MC DONNELL, the owner and operator of the Chesterfield Club, 915 Howell Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, joined them in conversation. He said that MC DONNELL told them that he was a member of the John Birch Society. He said their conversation was in regard to politics in general.

MC DONNELL said he was going through a series of examinations at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, and made the statement, "If my doctor tells me I am as sick as I know he is going to tell me, I am going to shoot a KENNEDY, and I don't know which one is the worst, JACK or BOB."

ADDINGTON said MC DONNELL did not appear to be intoxicated, and he believed this remark by MC DONNELL was made in all sincerity.

ADDINGTON described MC DONNELL as 5'11", dark hair, age approximately 35, 150 pounds, medium complexion, well dressed and articulate, no glasses, and did not have any visible distinguishing marks or accent in his speech.

On 11/29/63 at Estherville, Iowa File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
 by SA ROBERT E. DOWD:sac Date dictated 4/8/64

1

Date 4/7/64

Mr. HERMAN (JACK) JENSEN, 320 North 7th Street, Estherville, Iowa, President of Golden Sun Feeds, Inc., informed that at about noon on November 18, 1963, he entered the Hemisphere Room of the Kahler Hotel in Rochester, Minnesota, and sat beside an individual who introduced himself as MC DONALL, first name not recalled, and who claimed to be owner of the Chesterfield Club, Las Vegas, Nevada. ROY ADDINGTON, Des Moines, Iowa, who is known to JENSEN, also was present at the bar and took part in the conversation with MC DONALL and himself.

MC DONALL was very intoxicated, was worried about having cancer and claimed that he had been drinking for two days and had not eaten. He discussed politics and indicated in conversation he was a staunch GOLDWATER supporter and was very bitter toward President KENNEDY's Administration. However, he was too intoxicated to make much sense during the conversation.

JENSEN said MC DONALL made the statement somewhat to the effect, "If I've got what I think I've got, I'm going to get my gun and get myself a KENNEDY - I don't know which is worse, JACK or BOBBY." JENSEN said he could not recall the specific remark made by MC DONALL, but that is the gist of his remark.

MC DONALL claimed to be an expert in cards and agreed to show JENSEN and ADDINGTON how to deal cards.

On the evening of November 18, 1963, MC DONALL did not appear and ADDINGTON called him in his room at the Kahler Hotel. He came down to the lobby and attempted to show them how to deal cards; however, JENSEN concluded that MC DONALL knew very little about dealing cards.

MC DONALL made no remarks on this second meeting and did not discuss political issues.

JENSEN said he resented the remark made by MC DONALL that he was "going to get himself a KENNEDY", but

28

On 11/30/63 at Estherville, Iowa File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43
 by SA LEO J. ROSS:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

2
OM 89-20
DL 89-43

he marked it off as mutterings of a drunk.

He described MC DONALL as a white male,
40 years of age, 5'10" to 5'11", 160 to 170 pounds,
well dressed and presenting a very good appearance.

DL 89-43/sah

Re: RALEIGH ODELL McEWEN

AT 89-45

DAA/jtf

1

On November 26, 1963, E. C. ~~MCDANIEL~~, Director, Veterans Administration Domiciliary, ~~Thomasville, Georgia~~, telephonically advised Special Agent DONALD A. ADAMS that RALEIGH ODELL McEWEN, member of the domiciliary, had made some strong remarks about the Attorney General after the news of the death of the President on November 22, 1963.

E. C. MCDANIEL, when interviewed at the Veterans Administration Domiciliary, advised GLEN ALRED, JR., the Assistant Domiciliary Officer, would furnish the facts of the case.

Thomasville, Ga
GLEN ~~ALRED~~, JR., Assistant Domiciliary Officer, advised he talked to RALEIGH McEWEN concerning his making statements about the Attorney General. ALRED stated McEWEN told him he would discuss this matter with him on Monday, November 25, 1963.

ALRED stated MARTIN COZEWITH, a Section Leader, on November 23, 1963, furnished him with three statements. The first statement reflected McEWEN stated on Friday after the President's death, that it was a shame the President's brother was not in Dallas at that time so that he may have gotten it too. This statement was signed by COZEWITH.

The second statement, signed by VERNON R. ANGLIN, reflected he overheard McEWEN make derogatory remarks concerning the death of President KENNEDY. ANGLIN went on to say McEWEN's remarks were of a highly hatred and gratifying nature and his concern of getting the President's brother was his main concern. He stated McEWEN made further derogatory remarks relative to the Catholic Church and its policies. The third statement, signed by J.P. SUTTON, reflected SUTTON had remarked in a conversational way to McEWEN that it was a terrible thing that occurred that afternoon. McEWEN's reply "I don't know about that, Sutton. It all depends on how you look at it. Look at all the men he has killed," or words to that effect. SUTTON then said to McEWEN that he did not kill them and McEWEN replied, "No, but his orders did." SUTTON

AT 89-45

2

stated he then left the office to avoid any further discussion with McEWEN.

COZEWITH and ANGLIN were interviewed and stated the statements they made were correct but could add no additional information.

Veterans Administration Domiciliary medical records reflect McEWEN's diagnosis as "reactive depression - pulmonary emphysema - minimum"

Raleigh Odell McEWEN

The following is descriptive information of McEWEN:

Address	<u>Post Office Box 402</u> <u>Macclenny, Florida</u>
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'11½"
Weight	133 pounds
Born	<u>February 3, 1919,</u> <u>Inverness, Florida</u>

Ga.

1

NK/62-3060
DL/89-43
RFM:mab

RE REVEREND CARL MC INTIRE

Carl Mc Intire

The Chicago Office by communication dated November 27, 1963, furnished information reflecting that one STANLEY GOLAND, Skokie, Illinois, telephonically advised that recent radio broadcasts of the 20th Century Reformation Hour by the Reverend CARL MC INTIRE, Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey, had said that on December 3, 1963, the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY was to speak before a meeting of the National Council of Churches to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Reverend MC INTIRE was allegedly critical of the National Council of Churches, calling it a communist-infiltrated organization. He allegedly suggested holding a protest rally at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, featuring General WALKER as the principal speaker.

Mr. GOLAND also alleged that on one occasion during the past weeks, the Reverend MC INTIRE mentioned in a broadcast that perhaps something would happen to prevent President KENNEDY from attending the meeting in Philadelphia on December 3, 1963.

On November 29, 1963, Reverend CARL MC INTIRE, Collingswood, New Jersey, was interviewed by SA PHILIP J. CARROLL. He advised that all of his Sunday sermons in Collingswood are broadcast locally and are sent out all over the United States for rebroadcast by local stations. He added that he recently recorded a radio broadcast which was utilized in the Midwest on the 20th Century Reformation Hour relative to a conference of the National Council of Churches of Christ to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 3, 1963. He commented that he had opposed the planned appearance of President KENNEDY before this group as being in conflict with the principle of separation of church and state. He added that he had sent a letter to President KENNEDY, objecting to the leader's appearance at the above conference.

Reverend MC INTIRE commented that his remarks in the broadcast in question relative to something happening to prevent President KENNEDY from attending the meeting were said in the hope that the President, as the result of the letter sent to him by MC INTIRE, would realize that his attendance at the

2

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mab

affair would be in conflict with the principle of separation of church and state and that President KENNEDY would cancel his appearance before this group.

Reverend MC INTIRE advised that he was shocked and saddened over the death of President KENNEDY and that a planned protest meeting he was to conduct at Independence Hall in opposition to the conference of the National Council of Churches of Christ was cancelled by him.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: Mrs. CHARLES C. McKAMY

3/6/64

Date

1

Mrs. C. J. MILAM, 3717 Wycliff, telephone LA 8-4120, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that she has two daughters-in-law, Mrs. DAVID C. MILAM, FL 2-4953, and Mrs. C. J. MILAM, JR., AD 5-5891, who were members of a bridge club with Mrs. CHARLES C. MCKAMY, and that her daughters-in-law had reported that Mrs. MCKAMY stated she had taught her children to hate former President KENNEDY; that he had the blood of Cuba on his hands, and that ADLAI STEVENSON was a communist and a queer.

According to Mrs. MILAM, Mrs. MCKAMY, at these bridge parties, always appeared to be quoting something she had been reading regarding the above.

On 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY/eah Date dictated 3/5/64

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.

Date 4/2/64

Mr. ^{MRS} CHARLES S. MC KAMY, Marsh Lane, Carrollton, Texas, was contacted relative to interview of his wife concerning allegations to the effect Mrs. MC KAMY had been teaching her children to hate former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and, further, regarding statements by her that ADIAI STEVENSON was a communist.

MC KAMY advised interviewing Agents that his wife was, at that time, indisposed and unavailable for interview in regard to such allegations. MC KAMY advised, however, that he could fully speak in behalf of his wife, insofar as her political beliefs were concerned and advised he felt such irresponsible statements could not be attributed to either he or his wife. MC KAMY stated it was true he and Mrs. MC KAMY did not share the same political views as those expounded by former President KENNEDY; however, he and his wife had raised their children to be law-abiding, civic-conscious individuals and in no way had instructed them to hate anyone and, in particular, the President of the United States, or any other public official, including ADIAI STEVENSON.

on 3/30/64 at Carrollton, Texas File # 89-43

by Special Agents A. RAYMOND SWITZER & EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/eah Date dictated 4/1/64

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.

Date 3/31/641

On March 31, 1964, Mrs. CHARLES S. MC KAHY telephoned the Dallas Office and wanted to speak to me personally. She advised that on March 30, 1964, two Agents had talked to her husband at their home and they apparently wanted to talk to her, but she had declined to be interviewed. She stated she had talked to her husband about the interview and was somewhat concerned, as apparently someone was making false allegations concerning her.

She advised that she had never taught her children to hate anyone, including President KENNEDY. She said she sent her children to Catholic schools and taught them to believe in the Lord, but she definitely had a different political philosophy from former President KENNEDY and that she, in her many conversations with various people, had strongly indicated a different political philosophy, but this had never reached proportions to where she said she hated him or taught her children to hate him. She said she also disagreed with the political philosophy of ADLAI STEVENSON, but she had never called him a communist. As she recalls, maybe she has told some of her friends that if STEVENSON had stayed with his police guard, where he should have been, he might not have gotten into the trouble he did while he was in Dallas.

She stated obviously some of her alleged friends have taken offense at her being a very conservative person from a political standpoint, and are trying to get her into trouble.

on 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN/sah Date dictated 3/31/64

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mab

RE CLARENCE MC QUADE

The New York Office by communication dated November 22, 1963, stated that a Mr. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Central Intelligence Agency, telephonically contacted the New York Office to advise that the Central Intelligence Agency received a call from one CLARENCE MC QUADE, 65 Euclid Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey. Mr. O'CONNOR stated that MC QUADE told him that he was in West Germany from 1959 until 1962, and he recalled receiving information from some left-wing elements that President KENNEDY would be shot. MC QUADE allegedly added that he was not a "crackpot", but that he could not specifically recall where or from whom he received this information. He added that should he recall these facts, he would promptly furnish them to the Central Intelligence Agency.

On November 22, 1963, at about 11:05 p.m., SA EUGENE W. VAHEY (A) attempted to contact CLARENCE MC QUADE at 65 Euclid Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey. It was determined that the address was that of a rooming house and that none of the roomers knew where Mr. MC QUADE was nor when he would return.

On November 23, 1963, CLARENCE MC QUADE was interviewed by SA VAHEY at his place of employment, Philip's Fuel Company, 432 South River Street, Hackensack, New Jersey. Mr. MC QUADE stated that he was born on July 14, 1941, at Washington, D.C. He added that he concealed his true age and was in the United States Army from 1957 to 1959, most of which time was spent on active duty in Western Germany. He commented that in 1959, he received a discharge without honor as an undesirable person whose personality was not compatible with military requirements.

Mr. MC QUADE stated that after his discharge in 1959, he wanted to return to West Germany to marry a German national. He added that he visited the offices of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C., but was unsuccessful in obtaining contract employment with that organization in Germany. He added, however, that he returned to Germany in 1959, was married, and remained in that country until February 14, 1962. While in

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFF:mab

Germany, he sold clothing on a retail basis to American military personnel stationed there and also continued his efforts to become associated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. MC QUADE stated that he has a faint recollection that someone in the past told him that President KENNEDY would be assassinated. He added that he does not recall who said this, where or when it was said, or the circumstances under which the statement was made. He did not recall that the person was threatening to assassinate the President or whether he was to be a participant. He added that his recollection is that this person, whom he could not recall, was convinced that President KENNEDY would be assassinated based on historical information, such as dates of election of Presidents LINCOLN and GARFIELD and their dates of assassination as compared with the date of election of President KENNEDY.

Mr. MC QUADE said he feels there is more definite information in his subconscious which he is unable to bring out and that he would be willing to be interviewed under hypnosis to draw this information from his subconscious.

DL 89-43

Re: WILLIAM MORTIMER MEANS

Texas

The following information supplements investigation previously set forth on pages 178-185, of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Date April 9, 1964

JACK EURICH, owner of the Hi-Liter Bar, 4712 North 12th Street, Phoenix, Arizona, pay telephone number 279-9079, furnished the following information at 3:15 p.m.:

At about 11:25 a.m., on November 22, 1963, a man came into the bar and asked that the television set be turned on. EURICH turned on the television set and almost instantly the news of the shooting of President KENNEDY occurred.

The man remained in the bar for about one hour, drinking three bottles of Falstaff beer from the bottle. This man placed a telephone call to a rifle range in Dallas, Texas. The man first placed a telephone call which was not completed. The long distance operator called back and told EURICH that there would be a delay in the call which the long distance operator referred to as the "call to the rifle range in Dallas." EURICH stated that the man completed the call before he left the bar because he, EURICH, gave the man the change to pay for the call.

EURICH described the man as white, approximately 60 to 65 years of age, 5' 10-11", 185 to 200 pounds, grey hair, and quite red faced. The man talked soberly, very slow, and, in fact, did not talk much at all. He wore a brown sweater over a yellow shirt and yellow or tan work pants which were pretty dirty.

EURICH said that this individual was driving an old Buick, probably a 1952 or 1953 model, which was a faded light green color, and which had Montana license plates.

EURICH had never seen this individual before.

On 11/22/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42
 by SA ROY W. REGER / dsr. Date dictated 4/6/64

Date April 9, 1964

The records of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Phoenix, Arizona, contained the following information:

Three telephone calls were made on November 22, 1963, from telephone number 279-9079, which is a pay telephone at 4712 North 12th Street, Phoenix, Arizona, to telephone number 631-5050 in Dallas, Texas. The first call was made at 12:14 p.m.; the second at 12:20 p.m.; and the third at 12:27 p.m. The line was busy on the first two calls. On the last call the ticket indicates that the money was deposited, but no one appeared on the line. It was not shown whether the money was collected or returned to the person making the call.

A ~~BILL MEANS~~ ^{Texas} (phonetic) made a person to person call to JACQUELYN KENNEDY. After the line was busy twice, MEANS was connected to "a security officer."

Telephone number 631-5050 in Dallas is listed to the Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

In addition, another call was made from telephone number 279-9079 to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 368-0096. The time this call was made is not indicated.

The above information can only be made public in the proper proceeding upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to LAWSON V. SMITH, Vice President and General Manager, Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 16 West McDowell Road, Phoenix, Arizona.

On 11/22/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42
 by SA ROY W. REGER / dsn Date dictated 4/8/64

DL 89-43
RJP/ds

Re: ALDEN MELAND

1
CG 62-6115
DWS/rms

At approximately 4:10 p.m., November 22, 1963, an anonymous male telephonically contacted Complaint Clerk RANDALL L. SWAN to advise as follows:

The caller stated he knew of a man who had expressed strong feelings against President KENNEDY. He stated that the man in question had never, to his knowledge, advocated any violence toward President KENNEDY, but he felt this individual's highly prejudiced statements might provoke someone of low mentality to an act of violence.

The anonymous caller furnished the name of ALDEN MELAND of La Grange, Illinois as being the individual he had in mind. He stated that MELAND was employed with an oil company in Blue Island, Illinois. He advised he could furnish no further information concerning MELAND.

On November 22, 1963, SA JOHN P. QUINLAN made a pretext telephone call to the residence of ALDEN MELAND, telephone number 352-0123, La Grange, Illinois, at which time Mrs. ALDEN MELAND advised that her husband was an official of an oil company in Blue Island, Illinois. Mrs. MELAND advised that her husband was still at his office, but would return at 6 p.m.

DL 89-43
AQ 89-27
SJC/gcp
1

RE: DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri

On March 25, 1964, a postcard was received by the Albuquerque Division from DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri. This card stated:

"Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real Assassins. Then, if you will send this list to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"John McNeil	Murray Keen
"George Walker	Ed Cooney (deceased)
"Sam Dallas	Roy Dietzel
"Glen Smith	Ronald Elliott
"Tom Kinglake	Ivol Printz
"Fred Kinglake	Ivan Frye
"Robert Latta	Walter Stuhr
"Harley Talley	Hugh Doak
"Albert Sexton	Wilbur Torrance

"The above belong to Christian Conventions. They have no membership representation (Reg. in Washington 1942). They have persecuted me unmercifully. I am personally acquainted with them & can direct you to their dens. For further information phone Wm. L. Ornburn, AM 3-9613, Moberly, Missouri. I am sending this to ALL FBI offices in USA. If I do not hear from you I will know that you have accepted a bribe from these criminal."

On April 4, 1964, correspondence was again received by the Albuquerque Division from MRS. DOROTHY MENDENHALL, 533 S. Buchanan, Linneus, Missouri. The envelope was postmarked April 2, 1964, and addressed to "FBI Director, Alberque, New Mexico, USA." The back of the envelope contained the notation, "The telephone operator here says customers are complaining because I phone all over USA & reverse the charges. Is not USA a free Nation. I am ill & cannot get a Doctor. I'm sending this to all major FBI Offices in USA. Dorothy Mendenhall."

DL 89-43

AQ 89-27

SJC/gcp

2

In the envelope were three sheets of paper, one of which states, "Check FBI files for the following names. Then send to Robert F. Kennedy. These belong to Christian Conventions, an organization wanted by the law in many nations, documentary evidence indicates. For further information phone W. L. Ornburn, AM-3-9613, Moberly, Mo_

"DEad*

"Wm Irvine* founder 1899-Ireland

"Ed Conney*-Assistant

"Sam Dallas

"Sam Carlton

"Geo. Walker-Overseer-east U.S.A.

"Harley Talley

"Fred Kinglake*

"Tom Kinglake-Overseas

"Hugh Doak-Alma, Kansas

"John Doak-(brother)

"John Hendy

"Wilbur Torrance

"Albert Sexton

"Ronald Elliott

"Doyle Copeland

"Ivol Printz-Blacksburg, Va.

"This is the ring behind Ruby

"Dorothy Mendenhall No%

"R.A. Mendenhall No%

"Bob & Betty Mendenhall No%

"Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Fox, Marceline
(My Parents) No%

Ivan Frye

Murray Keen

Dillman Haldstab

Roy Deitzel

Robert Latta

Glen Smith

John McNeil

Walter Stuhr

"Women in field

Mabel Lindquist

Alice Wunderlich

Dorothy Steincooler

Kathryn Steincooler

Ruth Sundermeyer

Ruth Smith

Virgie Filback

Corrine Olsen

Alma Stuhr

Pauline Loveless

Mary Coleman

Joy Weidel

Jacqueline Kennedy No%

Robert F. Kennedy No%

Edward M. Kennedy No%

Joseph P. Kennedy No%

Eunice Shriver No%

DL 89-43

AQ 89-27

SJC/gcp

3

The next sheet of paper states:

"Contact Douglas Parker 24 Ryan St., Padstow, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia or Myra Parker 1424 Rocky Point Rd. Sans Souce, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia request news-paper 'A Spiritual Fraud Exposed' compiled by D. Parker from documentary evidence in many nations-Europe, Aust., & USA where they are wanted by the F.B.I.

"Copy-Extracts form 'A Spiritual Fraud Exposed'

"Documentary evidence will verify this name which is listed with the Subversive Movements Branch of the Police Dept. and the Federal Investigation Dept., Sydney. Here is connecting evidence with their associates the 'Christian Conventions' of the United States and the 'Testimony of Jesus' of Great Britain. The stigma of the name 'COONEYITES' is even to be found in the file. The said R.J. Campbell who supplied this ordination certificate was also ex-communicated without a trial and those of his friends who stood by and asked for a trial were also ex-communicated. This is the case of a young Australian who gave his life and his all and has laboured in the United States with this international sect for many years. The wounds that he received through his experience left neither welts nor bruises nor scars but who can say that wounded hearts are easier to bear than torn flesh & broken bones? Let a man serve his time to any trade or profession, let him work at it diligently and with good craftsmanship for the space of his life (next two lines illegible as one typed over the other). . .and he has not only lost his trade but will find it hard to get any kind of work as an unskilled labourer. That is not likely to be done by the children of this world. Note contrast with Romans 14.

"The diabolical practice of severance from the love and friendship of those you have worked with in the past; what with slurs and insults, hints and insinuations, misunderstandings and prejudices, dark looks and averted faces where formerly there had been smiles and friendly greetings; letters passed from one end of the earth to the other condemning you and having your good evilly spoken of. What laws of man can take hold of and punish these religious vermin that crawl all over the Scripture of the Old and New Testament to fatten themselves off the Prophets and Apostles?

DL 89-43

AQ 89-27

SJC/gcp

4

"Copy

"Documentary evidence will prove this name 'Christian Conventions' is a religious organization registered in Washington D.C. As such certain concessions were solicited and granted by the Government. The said Peter James McKeever through whom this document was acquired spent years of his life preaching in Italy, was brutally persecuted, mentally, tortured and ex-communicated. It took years for this man to recover, after being totally incapacitated to the extent that he had to be carried around. Substantiating evidence indicates that 'Christian Conventions' Administrators, self-appointed and without membership representation have assumed and exercised the authority to accuse, convict and penalize brethren without an hearing; ignoring the rights of all people to be considered innocent until proven guilty. Jesus neither delegated nor authorized any such practice. How different this all seems from the teachings of Christ when he said 'The kings of this world exercise lordship over them but ye shall not be so.' Thank God for a Bill of Rights, Trial by Jury and the Habeas Corpus Act.

"Dorothy Mendenhall No%
"Jacqueline Kennedy No%

The R.A. Mendenhall family
No%
The Kennedy family No%"

The third sheet of paper in the form of a letter states:

"3-31-1964

"FBI Director: Would you like to catch a ring of crimminals? Come to my home; they watch every move I make. My phone calls are watched. The operator often refuses to place calls for me; she refuses to phone Robert F. Kennedy, saying that I have no business with him. She said there had been 'Complaints' people reporing me to the chief operator because of calls I had made. And told me to take these "Complaints" up with the telephone Co. I told her I'd take it up with the FBI all ove_ the nation, and I am doing just that. Is not this a free nation? Is not the use of the telephone to reach any point in the world my privilege? I have phoned information in all states for phone numbers of

DL 89-43

AQ 89-27

SJC/gcp

5

notables. They refused to give me the phone number of the Governor's Mansions, saying that they were not listed, except for Gov. Dalton and Connelly who were among the first obtained.

"In refusing to relay my calls, often the operator cuts me off the line, at which time there is a buzzing, roaring and screeching that sounds like 'HELL.' Quite often our service is cut off for an hour or so, especially after I have managed a few revealing calls. If you want to catch a ring of crimminals just come to my house and assist me in exercising my Constitutional rights, freedom of speech and civil liberties-do this for a day.

"These people have seized upon my person, placing me in jail; arrested me two times and placed me by force in Mental Institutions, taking me away from my growing children for as long as 7 months at a time. I will greatly appreciate any favour granted in the restoring of my Constitutional rights.

"Yours truly,

"/s/ Dorthy Mendenhall"

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

Re: RECEIPT OF POST CARD FROM
MRS. DOROTHY MENDENHALL,
533 SOUTH BUCHANAN,
LINNEUS, MISSOURI

On March 25, 1964, a post card was received in the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, addressed "FBI Director Norfolk, Va. U.S.A." The post card was postmarked "PM March 23, 1964, Missouri." In the upper left-hand corner appeared the name and address "Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL, 533 S. Buchanan, Linneus, Missouri." Typed on the front of the card was the following: "Am sending this to ALL Major FBI offices in USA."

The rear of the card contained the following typewritten message:

"Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real assassins. Then, send to Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeil	Albert Sexton
Sam Dallas	Robert Latta
Sam Carlton	Roy Dietzel
Fred Kinglake	Murray Keen
Tom Kinglake	Ivol Printz
Dilman Heldstab	Ivan Frye
Geo. Walker	Walter Stuh
Wilbur Torrence	Hugh Doak
Doyle Copeland	John Doak
Ronald Ellictt	Wm Irvine
	Geo. Walker

"These belong to Christian Conventions reg. in Washington DC 1942. They have no membership representation. I'm personally acquainted with them & will direct you to their dens. They have persecuted me unmercifully. For further information phone W. L. Ornburn AM 3-9613, Moberly, Mo. If I do not hear

NF 89-17
DI 89-43
HAM:jw
2

from you I will know that you have accepted a
bribe from these bloody crimminals.

"Doorhty Mendenhall No%."

ME 44 1166

DL 83-43

HH: bkb

1

RE: ALLEGATION OF DOROTHY MENDENHALL,
LINNEUS, MISSOURI, CLAIMING 18 MEMBERS
OF CHRISTIAN CONVENTIONS ARE REAL
ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On March 23, 1964, a 4 cent postal card addressed to
FBI, Director, Nashville, Tennessee, USA, bearing the return
address of DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri, USA, was
received at the Nashville Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation. This typewritten, undated and unpostmarked postal
card contained the following message:

"Check the following list against FBI files & find
the real assassin of President Kennedy. Then send this list
to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"George Walker
Sam Dallas
Sam Carlton
John McNeil
Albert Sexton
Fred Kinglake
Tom Kinglake
Dilman Heldstab
Walter Stuhr
Ronald Elliott
Ed Cooney (deceased)
Roy Dietzel
Glen Smith
Murray Keen
Harley Talley
Ivol Printz
Ivan Frye
Hugh Doak.

"The above belong to Christian Conventions, reg. in
Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I
know this list personally and am able to direct you to their
headquarters. They have persecuted me unmercifully, even had
me in jail, no charge. These are the real assassins of the
president. For further information phone Wm. L. Ornburn,
AM 2-9613, Moberly, Mo.

"Dorothy Mendenhall"

1

SL 89-36
JAD:paw

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JAMES A. DUFFEY:

Re: Complaint of ~~DOROTHY~~ MENDENHALL, aka
Mrs. ALLISON MENDENHALL, nee Fox,
Linneus, Missouri

B. Oct 28-1919
Born near Marceline

5335. Buchanan Mo.
Captain S. S. SMITH, Missouri State Highway
Patrol (MSHP), Macon, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised
that DOROTHY MENDENHALL is a mental case who has made
numerous phone calls to prominent persons and written
letters about a religious sect known as Christian Conventions.
There is no arrest record with the MSHP for her. She is
regarded as a psychotic. Captain SMITH states that she has
written and phoned Attorney DAVID COLLINS of Macon.

Attorney DAVID COLLINS, Macon, Missouri, on
March 24, 1964, advised he is not personally acquainted
with DOROTHY MENDENHALL but his office has received numerous
collect phone calls from her, most of which have not been
accepted, as on the occasions when they were accepted she
was incoherent and appeared to be a mental case claiming
certain persons were attempting to kill her as they had
President KENNEDY. He suggested that Mr. F. M. SAGASER
be contacted.

Mr. F. M. SAGASER, Acting Editor, "Chronicle-Herald",
Macon, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised that MENDENHALL has
sent money for ads to be placed in this paper in the personal
ad section which criticized some organization known as Christian
Conventions. Her sister, Mrs. ALVA MALLET, New Cambria, Missouri,
notified the paper of MENDENHALL's condition and requested that
the ads be disregarded.

Mrs. ALVA MALLET, Route 1, New Cambria, Missouri,
advised that DOROTHY MENDENHALL, nee Fox, is her sister.
She states that Mrs. MENDENHALL was born near Marceline,
Missouri, October 28, 1919, and was married to ALLISON
MENDENHALL in September, 1941. They have two children, and

2

SL 89-86

Formerly resided at Kirksville, Missouri, for about ten years until the family moved to Linneus, Missouri, in 1961. While in Kirksville, DOROTHY began acting strangely (about 1957) and was responsible for numerous anonymous phone calls and for many letters which she signed. She was adjudicated as mentally incompetent at Kirksville, February 15, 1959, and was admitted to Still-Hildreath Hospital, Macon, Missouri. In May of 1959, she was committed to the State Hospital #1, at Fulton, Missouri, and remained there until November, 1959. She was admitted to State Hospital #2, St. Joseph, on July 20, 1962, after having been in a mental hospital at Kansas City prior to that date. Mrs. MALLEY states that there is no basis in fact for utterances and writings of her sister as they are products of her hallucinations and imagination. She was a member of a religious sect, Christian Conventions, for a while and blames them for all of her trouble and all of the world's trouble.

Sheriff DEWEY CHAPMAN, Linneus, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised that DOROTHY MENDENHALL is mentally incompetent. She is a letter writer and places collect phone calls to prominent officials throughout the United States. Local operators refused to place one of these calls to the President of the United States in October, 1963. CHAPMAN states that his investigation indicated MENDENHALL was declared mentally incompetent in 1959. He states that he has received complaints through official sources at Moberly that MENDENHALL has been harassing a boyhood sweetheart named WILLIAM ORNBURN.

The following interview with MENDENHALL was in the presence of Sheriff CHAPMAN:

Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri, when contacted March 24, 1964, refused to allow interviewing officers in her home, was incoherent and hysterical, made statements Christian Conventions was trying to kill her as they did President Kennedy. After officers left her residence, she caught up with them, apologized, and invited them to return to her home.

She stated she was a member of Christian Conventions, a religious sect, from 1952 to 1957. Since then eighteen other ministers (whereabouts unknown) have caused her trouble, have made her lose her job, caused her to be imprisoned, and prevented her from calling the President of the United States in October 1962. She says that all of the eighteen are wanted by the FBI, "I just know it". When questioned concerning information concerning OSWALD, she stated "they, Christian Conventions, caused him to do it, voices told me so".

The following investigation was conducted at Moberly, Missouri, by SA ROBERT J. ABSENS:

Mr. WILLIAM L. ORNBURN, manager of Kroger Store, residence address 504 North Fourth Street, Moberly, Missouri, states he dated DOROTHEA FOX on several occasions twenty-five years ago; had had no contact with her until about seven years ago when she learned of his address and began making collect phone calls and writing him nonsensical letters. She has harassed him since and also written to some of his friends in derogation of him. He states he knows nothing of Christian Conventions or the eighteen persons usually named by MENDENHALL, except as they have been set out in her letters. He states that he has reported this matter to local authorities.

Chief of Police OMAR WINN and Prosecuting Attorney CHANNING BLAEUER, Moberly, on March 25, 1964, state they have received a card or cards from MENDENHALL, know about the trouble ORNBURN has had with her, and consider this a matter of a demented mind.

SA 89-67

1

MELVIN METZER AND JACOB ABERHAMSON--

The following investigation was conducted by
SA CLAY ZACHRY, JR:

AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

At 5:15 p.m. on November 23, 1964, Sergeant FRED TOLER, Harlingen, Texas Police Department, advised that on November 24, 1963, the American Consulate at Meridia, Mexico, had just telephoned the Harlingen Police Department, stating that the Chief of Police at Campeche, Mexico, had in custody two white males, MELVIN METZER and JACOB ABERHAMSON, flying beechcraft N 483 T. Sergeant TOLER stated that METZER and ABERHAMSON were in custody at Campeche, and Sergeant TOLER wanted to know if they were wanted in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. Sergeant TOLER stated they had no specific reason for any suspicion on their part.

Mexico
Records of the Harlingen Police Department reflect a record for MELVIN METZER, AF 12422798, formerly at Harlingen Air Force Base, Texas. He is described as white male, 6' tall, 170 pounds, date of birth - October 21, 1934, place of birth - Brooklyn, New York. The records reflect that he had been arrested on three occasions for minor offenses, drinking and disturbing the peace.

DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM MR. HAROLD MEYER

Date April 7, 1964

1

Mr. HAROLD MEYER, 5202 South Cornell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he boarded a CTA bus at Central Avenue and West 63rd Street at approximately 6:15 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Seated across the aisle from him was a white male, height 5'10", build medium, wearing a brown felt hat, tan rain coat, black shoes and carrying a brown canvas suitcase.

The Above-described individual asked the bus driver to direct him to 63rd and Stony Island Avenues. This man spoke with a Southern accent.

Mr. MEYER noticed that this man had a red scab on the right side of his nose. Mr. MEYER had heard a radio broadcast concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY which reflected that the assassin used a rifle with a telescopic sight. Mr. MEYER was certain that the above-described individual is the assassin inasmuch as the scab on his nose, according to MEYER, would have resulted from the telescopic sight hitting his nose. MEYER advised that he believed this man was fleeing Chicago since there is a Greyhound Bus Depot located at 63rd and Stony Island.

On 11/22/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA JAMES A. POND/jms Date dictated 11/22/63

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.

CI 62-2758
RFT;TBE:amt

Re: FRED MISCHLER,
Canton, Ohio.

At 2:58 P.M., November 22, 1963, Mr. DANNY CRONIN, of Cronin's Corner, Inc., 3624 North Broadway, Grove City, Ohio, telephonically contacted the Cincinnati FBI Office. He advised that a person described as white, male, 5'8", 165 to 170 pounds, blond hair, was in his bar about 6:00 A.M., November 18, 1963, making threats against President KENNEDY, and that this unknown individual said terrible things about the President, that he should be hung, and that he was taking orders from the Pope. This individual, according to CRONIN, was from Canton, Ohio, and had said he attended college, but for some reason was thrown out.

CRONIN stated also that this individual previously had been in his bar and did not have money, but on this occasion had plenty of money; that this person is known to have been employed at one time by CURLEY THACKER (later identified as WILLARD THACKER) who is employed by Miller Construction Company, Columbus, Ohio. CRONIN described the unknown individual with the words, "nutty, but an intellectual nut."

On November 23, 1963, Mr. WILLARD THACKER, 450 James Court, Grove City, Ohio, advised SA RUFUS THOMAS TYSON of the FBI and SA ROBERT TILL of the United States Secret Service, that the unknown person, referred to by DANNY CRONIN as having made threats against the President, was FRED MISCHLER. He furnished the following information concerning MISCHLER:

MISCHLER had worked under THACKER's supervision at the Miller Construction Company for a short time. THACKER has not seen him since about May, 1963, when MISCHLER worked for the construction company and had a sleeping room at the Lotz Rooming House, Lotz and Broadway, Grove City, Ohio. MISCHLER was described as white, male, married and father of two children, residence in Canton, Ohio, attended Ohio State University at one time, but had to leave as could not support his family and continue school, 5'9" to 5'10", 160 to 170 pounds, and having dishwater blond hair.

THACKER has never heard MISCHLER make any threats against the President of the United States. MISCHLER drinks considerably and when drinking MISCHLER believes he is an atheist and will get into arguments about religion, particularly the Roman Catholic religion. MISCHLER is a very intelligent person, and under normal circumstances would be able to hold an excellent job, but his drinking holds him back.

On November 23, 1963, Mrs. FLOSSIE LOTZ, 3512 North Broadway, Grove City, Ohio, advised TYSON and TILL that FRED MISCHLER had resided at this address for about two weeks in May, 1963, but that she has not seen him since, and could furnish no information on his whereabouts.

Mrs. FLOSSIE CRONIN, wife of DANNY CRONIN, Cronin's Corner, Inc., 3624 North Broadway, Grove City, Ohio, on November 23, 1963, advised TYSON and TILL that her husband was drunk about 6:00 A.M., November 18, 1963, and FRED MISCHLER came into the bar and was also drunk. She stated that MISCHLER, when drunk, likes to get into arguments about religion, and on that morning made derogatory remarks about the Catholics, saying that they took orders from the Pope. Her husband, DANNY CRONIN, who is Roman Catholic, took exception to MISCHLER's remarks and ordered him out of the bar. Mrs. CRONIN advised that as far as she knows MISCHLER never mentioned the President of the United States either by name or title, but was merely making remarks against the Catholics. She said that since her husband was drunk at this time, she would expect him to have exaggerated any remarks that he made concerning the argument, and that at the time her husband talked to the FBI over the telephone on November 22, 1963, he was drunk.

On November 23, 1963, Lieutenant BLAIN SMEDLEY of the Grove City, Ohio, Police Department, advised that his department has no record on FRED MISCHLER; that DANNY CRONIN is well known to his department, is an alcoholic, and that the only reason CRONIN does not get into more trouble with the police is that his wife is more or less able to keep him under control.

51

DL 100-10461/eah

RE: L. B. MITCHELL;
CHARLES HINTON, JR.

On December 21, 1963, a source, whose reliability is not known and who requested that her identity be kept confidential, advised SA LANSING P. LOGAN as follows:

A few days previous to December 21, 1963, the source was in Sanger's Department Store in downtown Dallas and became engaged in a conversation with a clerk whose name she did not know. During the conversation, the clerk advised her something to the effect that the day the President was on his motorcade she asked one of her fellow employees or company officials if he planned to watch the parade that day. The reply from this employee to the sales clerk was something to the effect, "If I went out there, I would take a pot shot at him." The sales clerk advised the source that she was under the impression that this particular individual was referring to President KENNEDY on that particular day.

Source stated she did not obtain all the facts surrounding the information that was given her by this sales clerk, and she could not recall her name; however, the sales clerk's number was 132 in Department 660, Store X, at Sanger's downtown department store. She also stated she realized this information was quite nebulous and felt it was her obligation to notify the FBI.

Date 3/18/641

DON PORTH, Employment Manager, Sanger's Department Store, Main and Lamar, Dallas, Texas, advised that Clerk #132 was determined to be FRANCES MIKULEC, who is a part-time employee at the Main and Lamar Branch of Sanger's Annex. He said she resided at 2021 Arizona in Dallas, Texas, and her telephone number was WH 3-4120. He said he regarded her as a loyal, patriotic person and believed that she was employed in a regular full-time job with Hinton & Locke, Inc., at 211 North Ervay in the Fidelity Union Tower Building, Dallas, Texas.

He also advised that he understood she was out of town visiting relatives until after Christmas and believed she would be available about January 8, 1964, for interview at her regular place of employment.

On 12/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER/laxeah Date dictated 3/13/64

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.

Date 3/18/641

Mrs. FRANCES MIKULEC advised she is employed by Hinton & Locke, Inc., (mortgage loans) on the thirty-first floor of the Fidelity Union Tower in Dallas, Texas. She said that she recalled on the day of the Presidential parade and the day that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated at Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, when one of the employees asked if they were going to get time off to see the parade, the reply was given her by one of the company officials or a supervisor, whom she could not positively identify, to the effect that if anybody went to see the parade "they should take a pot shot at him."

Mrs. MIKULEC advised that she did not believe this individual was out to get the President but felt he, like other people, might not have agreed entirely with President JOHN F. KENNEDY's political program. She said that she did not have any reason to believe that any individual in the company would have intended to permit any actual violence against the President of the United States or JOHN F. KENNEDY. She said she was unable to positively identify the person who made this remark, but thought it might have been made by Mr. MITCHELL, who is a Treasurer of Hinton-Locke, or possibly by Mr. LOCKE, and she did not know the identity of any other person who might have heard the remark.

She said she had mentioned this fact to some people who were her customers at Sanger's Downtown Toy Annex when they were discussing the tragedy of the President's death.

On 1/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER lac/eah Date dictated 3/13/64

Date 3/26/641

HOWARD CROW, Vice President, Hinton and Locke, Inc., (mortgage loans), with offices located on the 31st floor of the Fidelity Union Tower Building, telephone number RI 2-9471, 1507 Pacific Street, advised he resides at 11373 Coral Hills Drive, telephone FL 7-8571, Dallas, Texas.

CROW said he has been Vice President of the company since July 1, 1962, and Mr. CLARENCE A. LOCKE has not been active in the firm since that date. Mr. LOCKE was not at the firm's offices on November 22, 1963. Mr. CROW stated Mr. LOCKE was a former silent partner in the firm.

Text:
CROW said he has never heard any comment by any employee or officer of the firm to the effect that "someone ought to take a pot shot at the President." He said he would immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation if any information was developed concerning the identity of such a person.

on 3/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and
EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 3/26/64

Date 3/18/64

1
Mr. CHARLES HINTON, JR., advised that he resides at 1674 Keesler Canyon, Dallas, Texas, where his telephone number is WH 8-9920.

He said that his offices are on the 31st floor of the Fidelity Union Tower Building, Dallas, where he is President of the Hinton & Locke, Inc. (mortgage loans). He said the firm is engaged in mortgage banking and insurance at Dallas, Texas, and has observed its 14th business anniversary.

He said he recalled he first heard of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY while eating lunch in Lufkin, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and recalled he had left Dallas on November 21, 1963. He said he had no recollection of ever making a remark to the effect that "someone ought to take a pot shot at the President." He said he did not vote for President KENNEDY but felt an intense loss and thought it a most horrible tragedy that he had been assassinated. He said he had no reason to have him replaced in the Presidency other than by legal means.

He said that he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY and had never been a patron of the Carousel Club or Vegas Club in Dallas and had no knowledge of any association between RUBY and OSWALD. He also added he had never heard any member of his firm make a remark to the effect that "someone ought to take a pot shot at the President."

He said that Mr. L. B. MITCHELL was not available for interview, and he did not know when he would return to Dallas, noting that Mr. MITCHELL is the treasurer of the firm and has a very active part in the supervision of the employees of the firm.

on 1/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/lac/eah Date dictated 3/13/64

Date 3/18/641

Mr. L. B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, Hinton & Locke, Inc., (mortgage bankers) Dallas, Texas, advised that he was treasurer of the company and that his full name is LOVICK BYRON MITCHELL and resided at 733 Greenleaf Drive, Richardson, Texas. He said he recalled definitely that he was in Dallas on November 21 & 22, 1963, and he had no recollection of ever making a remark to any employee to the effect that they could not witness the Presidential parade or that anyone who went to the parade ought to take a pot shot at the President.

He said that had any such question been asked he would have allowed the employee to take time out to watch the parade if they desired to see it. He said, in fact, he recalled the parade was held near noon and most of the employees did actually take their lunch hour during the time the parade was passing near their building. He said his personal business kept him from attending the parade; however, he was observing the freeway from his office on the 31st floor, hoping that he might get a glimpse of the President and his party as they left downtown Dallas to go to the area where the luncheon was to be held honoring the President.

Mr. MITCHELL said that the firm closed their business for two days following the assassination of the President, out of respect for the President and in view of the great tragedy America had suffered. He said he was positive that any employee who might have made a remark to the effect that someone should take a pot shot at the President if he went to the parade was made in jest. He said all of his employees, without exception, were loyal American citizens and he had observed that each and every one of them was deeply affected by the assassination of the President.

on 2/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/eah Date dictated 3/13/64

DE 62-3550
DL 8. 3
LMC/ck - 1

Re: Information from EMILY MOSSMAN

On January 14, 1964, ALVIN HAUCK, 211 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, telephonically contacted the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised SA SAMUEL N. CRADDOCK that he had been talking to one EMILY GAINES at the bar of the Merton Hotel, Grand Rapids, on that evening and that she had stated that she was from Texas; that the death of President KENNEDY was all according to plan; and that President KENNEDY had been warned not to come to Texas. HAUCK stated that he had a statement to this effect from EMILY GAINES. Mich
Texas

On January 15, 1964, ALVIN HAUCK was located at the Palatine Hotel, 211 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, by SA RAY W. RICHARDSON and SA THOMAS L. BRANNICK. HAUCK advised that he had called the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding one EMILY (LNU) but believed to be EMILY GAINES. HAUCK stated that he had been talking to EMILY GAINES at the bar of the Merton Hotel, Grand Rapids, and learned that EMILY was from Texas. He stated that the conversation got around to the death of President KENNEDY and EMILY told HAUCK that when people learned that she is from Texas, they always ask her about the assassination. HAUCK said that she told him that she did not know anything about the assassination, but said that President KENNEDY had been warned not to come to Texas because of the trouble in that area. HAUCK advised that he had asked EMILY if she would tell that to the authorities and she said she would. HAUCK said that she then wrote out a note which she signed and gave it to him. HAUCK told her that he was going to report this matter to the authorities.

HAUCK made available a note which reads, "I believe that JOHN F. KENNEDY got only what he asked for as he was told not to come to Texas by the Governor himself." This note is signed, "EMILY MOSSMAN" and under the signature is written "personal opinion."

DE 62-3550

DL 6-3

LMC/ck - 2

Texas *Mich*
On January 15, 1964, EMILY MOSSMAN, Merton Hotel, Grand Rapids, advised SA RAY W. RICHARDSON and SA THOMAS L. BRANNICK that she is employed at the restaurant in that hotel. She advised that she recalled talking to an individual in the bar of the Merton Hotel on the evening of January 14, 1964. She said she was in the bar with friends and that the conversation at her table was about the assassination of President KENNEDY. MOSSMAN advised that she was defending Texas in this matter by saying that the people of Texas were not to blame for President KENNEDY's death and that it was an outsider who actually killed the President. MOSSMAN advised that at this point, HAUCK had apparently overheard her talking and came to her table and started talking about the assassination. MOSSMAN said that she also told HAUCK that she did not feel that the death of the President should be blamed on the people of Texas. She said she told HAUCK that President KENNEDY had been warned by the Governor of Texas not to come to Texas because of the racial trouble in that area, but that the President insisted on coming anyway. MOSSMAN stated that she told HAUCK that she felt that the President was somewhat to blame for what happened because he did not heed the warning of the Governor. MOSSMAN stated that HAUCK said he was going to report this to the authorities and asked her if she would tell this to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. MOSSMAN stated that to get rid of HAUCK, she wrote a note in which she stated her opinion and gave it to HAUCK. She said she told him that she would be glad to express her opinion to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. MOSSMAN advised that she is from Amarillo, Texas, and was in Amarillo at the time of the death of President KENNEDY. She said that she felt that this was a great tragedy, but did not feel that the people of Texas should be blamed. She stated that she did not know anything about the death and is not acquainted with any of the persons involved. MOSSMAN denied that she had made the statement to HAUCK that the death of President KENNEDY was all according to plan. Mrs. MOSSMAN stated that she was only expressing an opinion and was defending the people of Texas.

Mrs. MOSSMAN advised that when HAUCK was talking to her he was in a drunken condition and that her only thought at the time was to get rid of him.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: JOSEPH MOSTECKI, ALSO KNOWN AS
JOSEPH MASTECKI

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 6 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 page 208 in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

PP 89-21
WJB:gst
1

RE: JOSEPH MOSTECKI

On December 9, 1963, Mrs. CHARLEEN WALKER, secretary to the manager of Portland television station KPTV, provided a copy of a postal card which had been received by that station on December 6, 1963.

Postal card was addressed to Station KPTV, Portland, Oregon, and bore the return address of JOSEPH MOSTECKI, Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island.

It read as follows:

"December 2, 1963.

"The Boys: 1935 ----- 1945

"President J.F. Kennedy 35th president of the U.S.A. Killed in Action: 11/22/63 Only a Police Action, Undercover, Regular Army 11078580"

Mrs. WALKER noted that the postal card did not bear the normal cancellation. She said, however, that it had been received in a bag of mail addressed to the television station. Mrs. WALKER had no idea why the writer of the card had addressed the communication to the Portland station.

D 89-21

The actual postal card provided by Mrs. WALKER
was forwarded to the Boston Division of the FBI.

1
BS 89-43
RJD/Hs/eah

In late October, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a JOSEPH MOSTECKI was in contact with ~~NIKOLAI REZNICHENKO~~, of the Soviet Embassy, around that time. The source was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the nature of the contact, but did learn that MOSTECKI indicated his address as P. O. Box 880, Providence, Rhode Island.

The "Diplomatic List" published by the United States Department of State, dated August, 1963, listed ~~NIKOLAI G. REZNICHENKO~~ as First Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR. *DC Russia*

On December 5, 1963, DONALD K. POWERS, Station Manager, WCSH-TV, Portland, Maine, furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) a pre-cancelled postcard addressed to the station at Poland Spring, Maine, bearing the return address; JOSEPH MOSTECKI, Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island, which was received on December 5, 1963. The postcard, dated December 2, 1963, contained the following writing, "The Boys, 1934-45 President John F. Kennedy 35th President of the U. S. A. Killed in action 11/22/63 Only a police action, undercover. Regular Army 11078580."

On November 6, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that P. O. Box 880, Providence, Rhode Island, is an obsolete postal box. He further stated that inquiry of postal employees indicated that JOSEPH MOSTECKI had requested that mail sent to P. O. Box 880 be forwarded to him at the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island.

An established source provided information on November 6, 1963, and December 5, 1963, that JOSEPH MOSTECKI, 108 Bristol Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has been registered in Room 223 at the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel since October 19, 1963.

BS 89-43
DEC/spi

Mrs. Wasył Mostecki, 108 Bristol Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, advised on December 5, 1963, that Joseph Mostecki, a brother of her husband, Wasył, had never resided there and that the only address she had for him was 214 Church Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Information developed December 5, 6, 1963 through Captain Raymond Tempest, Woonsocket, Rhode Island Police Department, to which department ~~Joseph Mostecki~~ is well known as a mentally disturbed person, disclosed that Mostecki was born at Woonsocket, September 29, 1927, that he was discharged from the Army in February, 1952 and that on February 23, 1952, as a result of his coming to the Police Station and claiming he had important information which he wanted to furnish to high Government officials, and after examination by medical doctors, he was committed to the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases. At this time he was residing at 34 Kindergarten Street, Woonsocket.

Mass

Hawaii

Fla

Miss.

Subsequently, and on October 16, 1955, according to Woonsocket Police information, Mostecki again appeared at the Police Station claiming the "Reds" were trying to kill him. After examination he was again committed to the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases.

On May 19, 1958, following a complaint to the Woonsocket Police Department from the Nuns at St. Francis House Blackstone Street, Woonsocket, relative to a letter received from Joseph Mostecki, 214 Church Street, Woonsocket, containing incoherent statements about the Doctors in World War II, the banks and other unrelated statements, Mostecki was again recommitted to the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases.

Mostecki has never been arrested in Woonsocket, according to Captain Tempest and there have been no further commitments through that department.

On December 6, 1963 Dr. Erwin Backrass, Acting Superintendent, Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Howard, Rhode Island, confirmed the information set out above as to the commitments of Joseph Mostecki to that hospital. He stated Mostecki's condition had

3

PS 69-43
DBC/spi

been diagnosed as Paranoid Schizophrenia with Delusions. He stated that Mostecki has not been returned to that hospital since he was transferred in June, 1958, to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Brockton, Massachusetts. He advised that a cursory review of Mostecki's file did not indicate that, up to the time of his transfer in June 1958, he had any homicidal tendencies but that he could not say as to his present condition.

On December 6, 1963 William Jordan, Contact Officer, Veterans Administration, Federal Building, Providence, Rhode Island, reviewed the file of that agency pertaining to Joseph Mostecki, date of birth September 29, 1927, Woonsocket, Claim No. 12 009 670 and furnished the following information:

Mostecki, under Service Number, RA 11078580, served in the United States Army from May 31, 1946 to January 6, 1947 and was honorably discharged. He again served in the United States Army from April 16, 1951 to February 12, 1952 at which time he was given a General Discharge under Paragraph 3, Army Regulations, 651-369.

Following his committment to the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases in February, 1952 and after being processed by the Veterans Administration, Mostecki was granted 100% disability, service connected, on the basis of being incompetent. His brother ~~Wasył~~ ~~Mostecki, 108 Bristol Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island,~~ was appointed and served as his conservator. Following his release on trial visit in September, 1952 he resided with his mother, Eudokia (Anna) Mostecki at 214 Church Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island. At the time of his committment, in February, 1952 he was residing at 34 Kindergarten Street, Woonsocket.

On December 13, 1953, after Veterans Administration examination, he was found competent and on December 28, 1954 his brother, Wasył Mostecki, was discharged as Conservator.

4

ES 89-43
DBC/spi

On October 16, 1955, Mostecky was again recommitted to the Rhode Island State Hospital for mental diseases and again his condition was diagnosed as Paranoid Schizophrenia. He was transferred to the VA Hospital, Brockton, Massachusetts, November 29, 1955. He was rerated to 100% disability as of October 16, 1955. He was released on trial visit, April 26, 1957 and finally discharged April 26, 1958. Less than a month later and, on May 20, 1958, he was readmitted to the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases. He was again held as incompetent. He was transferred to the VA Hospital, Brockton, Massachusetts, June 19, 1958 and released on trial visit on April 29, 1959 as having attained a stable level of adjustment. He was fully discharged, September 15, 1959, as competent.

On December 6, 1960, he was admitted to the VA hospital in Hawaii. He left December 13, 1960, against medical advice. On December 15, 1960 he was admitted to the Hawaii State Hospital where he remained for upwards of a year. His exact date of release was not indicated in his file.

On February 23, 1962 he was admitted to the VA Hospital at Coral Gables, Florida, where his condition was diagnosed as Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid type. He was discharged June 25, 1962.

On March 11, 1963 he was admitted to the VA Center, Gulfport Division, Biloxi, Mississippi. He was discharged August 9, 1963 as competent.

His latest address, according to the VA file is 36 Fountain Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

In December, 1963 the District Intelligence Office (DIO), First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts furnished to the Boston Office of the FBI a photo copy of a post card, postmarked at Providence, Rhode Island December 4, 1963, from Joseph Mostecky, Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, and addressed to the United States Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The message side of this post card contained the following handwritten message:

5.

ES 89-43
DBC/spi

"December 4, 1963.

"The Boys: 1935-----1963

"I understand you had a little trouble in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

"I am sending a few of the boys over with dynamite to give them a Christmas present.

"I notified United States Marine Corps, Intelligence Department, Washington, District of Columbia. Regular Army 11078580."

On the address side of the card there was set forth the following notation: "Do not forget your gloves!"

On December 30, 1963 the office of the United States Attorney, Providence, Rhode Island advised that the above communication does not constitute a violation of Federal law.

On January 14, 1964, Detective Robert Pard, Woonsocket, Rhode Island Police Department, advised the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that, on complaint of the Superintendent of Mails, U. S. Post Office, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Joseph Mostecky had been making complaints to him about mail service and had threatened to knife him. Mostecky was taken into custody by officers of the Woonsocket Police Department, and on January 13, 1964, following examination by two doctors, was committed, as insane, to the Rhode Island Medical Center, Howard, Rhode Island, by order of Acting Judge George A. Beaudet of the Twelfth District Court, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

DL 89-43
RJD/cs

Re: CLAUDE NATEMEYER

The following investigation supplements information set forth on pages 2 and 3 in report of SA GROVER C. TWINER dated December 1, 1963, at Cleveland, Ohio, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

3/9/64

Date

1

CLAUDE NATEMEYER, 1201 Sunnyside, Dallas, Texas, advised he has resided at this address for more than seven years. He also related that he was born October 14, 1907, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. NATEMEYER related that on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, and precisely at the moment of the latter's assassination, he was at home with his wife and possessed no knowledge whatsoever of any pertinent information regarding the assassination.

NATEMEYER advised he is not a member of any type of organization, but did state that the only organization of which he had previously been a member was the National Rifle Association, which he joined in 1936 as a life member. He has not been active in this organization for many years. He did relate that in the late 1920's he had been a member of the Northeast Ohio Protective Association, the purpose of which organization was to ferret out information concerning violations of local laws and provide such data to the local authorities.

NATEMEYER related he has no friends or acquaintances, to his knowledge, who were at the assassination scene, or who would conceivably have any data pertinent thereto.

The following descriptive information regarding NATEMEYER was obtained by observation and interrogation of him:

Name:	CLAUDE NATEMEYER
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	10/14/07, Cleveland, Ohio
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	172
Hair:	Black-gray, receding
Identifying characteristics:	Wears glasses; has impaired left arm as result of a crushed collar bone and shoulder blade at time of birth

779

On 1/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
 by SA's WARREN C. DE BRUEYS & EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/mjs/eah Date dictated 3/5/64

LA 89-75
JCA:mjg

1

ROBERT J. NATOL;
PEGGY MAHON

Miss PEGGY MAHON, 509 South Bentley, Los Angeles 49, California, advised the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, on December 3, 1963, that she has known ROBERT NATOL for about six years, having met him socially at a party, and for several years they were inseparable. He is a periodic drinker, at which time he becomes extremely violent and on several occasions has threatened her with a gun, description unknown, which he wears in a shoulder holster.

On one occasion NATOL actually shot in the direction of a male visitor in her house and missed him only by inches. She states he is paranoiac when drinking and makes statements which he denies when sober. He has stated on a number of occasions that he does undercover work for the "Syndicate", under the name of BOB BRADBURY, but has never been specific as to the type of work, never mentioned names, and she never saw any of his alleged "Syndicate" acquaintances, however, she believes he acts as liaison or intermediary between the "Syndicate" and members of the Los Angeles Police Department controlled by the "Syndicate". The only Los Angeles Police Department Officer she has met through NATOL is Lieutenant C. S. MITCHELL, Number 1371, whose brother formerly worked with NATOL at Lester Ryons and Company, Investment Brokers, 623 South Hope, Los Angeles, California. *Cal Mitchell*

Several weeks ago at the time FRANK SINATRA was having trouble with the Nevada authorities, NATOL telephoned MAHON about midnight at her home and asked her out. He had been drinking and stated he was depressed; had to talk to someone and she was the only friend he had who understood him. He picked her up in his car and on the way to the Round Table Bar, 25th and Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, California, he said he had been given the "contract" to kill President KENNEDY, but was not going to do it, and therefore feared for his personal safety. Miss MAHON said the idea was so

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

2

revolting that she did not believe him. No reason for the "contract" was mentioned, but she understood that the "Syndicate" was behind it.

On the night of the assassination, she telephonically contacted NATOL. He merely remarked about the assassination that he could understand why the family was upset, but not why everybody else was so concerned. She did not discuss the conversation about the "contract" with NATOL, but last Thanksgiving night when he visited her at St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, she again mentioned the President's assassination, but got no particular response and he changed the subject.

MAHON repeated that NATOL becomes extremely violent when drinking, and has made the remark that only his mother and Miss MAHON know that he is insane. One night he came to Miss MAHON's home apparently terrified, and "white as a sheet", and said he had been involved in a shooting near Tranca's Restaurant, Malibu, California. Later he told her the man who had been shot did not die.

NATOL is well known in many of the bars and restaurants around town, particularly the Scandia and Fairchilds in Hollywood, California, and Keith Jones in San Fernando Valley. He spends money very freely and lives beyond his means. His mother, who resides at 506 North Bedford, Beverly Hills, California, was separated from his father, JOSEPH NATOL, who lived in Florida. A few years ago the father became ill, was hospitalized in Los Angeles and died there.

NATOL's apartment, on Gardner Avenue, Hollywood, was burglarized on one occasion and guns and jewelry taken. She has never been to his apartment and does not know the address, but he has unlisted Telephone No. 876-2706. Several years ago, NATOL was in some difficulty with the Internal Revenue. Miss MAHON said she is sincere in her fear of NATOL and sometime ago consulted her attorney who provided a tape recorder on which she gave a narrative statement

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

3

concerning the threats by NATOL. She requested that NATOL not be advised that she has been interviewed.

On December 5, 1963, ROBERT J. NATOL was interviewed at his employment, Lester Ryons and Company, 623 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California by Special Agents TIMOTHY L. DONOVAN and WILLIAM JOHN NOLAN.

~~OR~~ NATOL advised that his given name at birth was ROBERT J. NATOLI, and that he was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 4, 1919. NATOL further advised that ever since his pre-school days, his family has used the name NATOL. NATOL stated that he is single and resides at 1412 North Gardner Street, Los Angeles, Telephone No. 476-2706.

NATOL further advised that he has resided in Los Angeles since 1950 and has been associated with the above investment house as an investment broker since a few months after his arrival in California. Mr. NATOL was in the United States Army Engineers from 1941 to 1945, and recalled his Army Serial Number as 32104715.

NATOL unequivocally denied that he ever had remarked that he had a "contract" to kill President KENNEDY; that he never made such a statement; that he had not heard anyone else make such a statement and that he had no information concerning such a contract.

He denied that he ever had said that he was associated with the "Syndicate", but stated that he may have used that term when denying that the "Syndicate" controlled the Tropicana Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. NATOL explained that he is currently negotiating with that hotel to place their stock on the open market and in that connection has dealt with ABE SAMUELS, BILL HARRIGAN, and a Mr. FINBERG, all associated with the Tropicana Hotel as principals. NATOL advised he knows no one by the name of BRADBURY and denied that he had ever used the name BOB BRADBURY.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

4

NATOL further advised that he owns several firearms and in his opinion could be termed a collector of guns. He stated that he owns the following weapons, all of which are properly registered:

- A .655 Rifle
- A Springfield Rifle
- A .22 caliber Rifle
- A Luger
- A .32 caliber Colt
- Two .38 caliber Smith and Wessons
- A 9mm Browning
- A Derringer .38
- A Cobra .38

NATOL denied having any knowledge of a shooting at Malibu Beach, California, in which he or anyone else may have been involved, but advised that he was familiar with Tranca's Restaurant in Malibu Beach.

NATOL advised further that sometime ago while visiting at the residence of one PEGGY MAHON, whom he described as a close friend and client for approximately six years, he was drinking heavily along with Miss MAHON and one FRANK DREW, an attorney. DREW desired to leave the premises and did leave despite NATOL's desire that he stay, and that in a "soused" condition, he fired a shot from his gun near DREW's car. NATOL stated that he had no intention of hitting DREW, but apparently wanted to emphasize to DREW that he should stay at the residence. NATOL stated that this incident occurred at a former residence of Miss MAHON on Elveda Street, West Los Angeles, from which address she moved and now resides at 509 South Bentley, West Los Angeles. NATOL denied that he ever had used his guns to threaten individuals other than perhaps this incident with Mr. DREW.

With reference to Lieutenant MITCHELL, NATOL said that CAL MITCHELL, a close friend of his, retired from the

LA 89-75
JCA:njg:ds
5

Los Angeles Police Department six or seven years ago and was a co-employee of his at Lester Ryons Company until currently when he resigned to become employed by International Towers, which is involved in some manner with the operation of the projected World's Fair in Long Beach, California. NATOL stated he never had worked with the Los Angeles Police Department, but through MITCHELL had met several police officers and has shot guns at the Los Angeles Police Department range with these friends.

NATOL further advised that he had been an Honorary Deputy Sheriff of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office until Sheriff PETER PITCHESS had recalled all badges and credentials. NATOL stated that at that time his permit to carry firearms was automatically cancelled and he does not carry a sidearm and does not carry a weapon in his car.

With reference to his actions when drinking heavily and his ability to recall statements made while drinking, NATOL stated that he is sometimes hazy in his recollections, but thinks generally he recalls comments which he has made.

NATOL advised that he was arrested only on one occasion which was approximately 19 years ago in Miami, Florida, when he was arrested on suspicion for something, but was released due to mistaken identity. He commented he had forgotten entirely about this arrest until he was being cleared for his Honorary Deputy Sheriff capacity at the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, and apparently the FBI record reflected it.

NATOL's presence in the Los Angeles area during November 22, 1963, was verified.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: "NEUES EUROPA"

The following investigation supplements information set forth on pages 196 and 197 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

SD 62-1529
DL 89-43
RSB:jmh

"Neues Europa", West German Newspaper,
November 1, 1963, Edition

The following investigation was conducted by
SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY:

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

GORDON M. JACKSON, JR., 3065 Union Street, advised on February 17, 1964, that an article appeared in the November 1, 1963, issue of "Neues Europa", which he described as a West German paper. Mr. JACKSON furnished the following translation of the article, which was written in the German language:

"Coexistence With Deadly Result?"

"Assassination Plans Against Khrushchev and Kennedy

"Warning to the American and Soviet Secret Services --
1964: the opponents of coexistence are getting active
in the West and in the East

"Not only Peking is opposing the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; in American and Soviet military circles there are also opponents of the Nuclear Test Ban and of East-West coexistence policies. Influential military personalities in the United States have criticized the Moscow Treaty and have altogether rejected coexistence with Communism. From Moscow, Western observers report that in the Soviet Union there also exists a group of high military men who reject peaceful coexistence of Communism and Capitalism and who completely agree with the concepts of Mao Tse Tung.

"1964/65 may bring in the USSR a regular conspiracy against Khrushchev. In Moscow it is expected that Peking will try to activate the conspirators. 'Activate' can, in this case, mean nothing but 'do away with Khrushchev'. Khrushchev, who has very strong backing by the Soviet people, will not resign voluntarily.

SP 62-1529
DL 89-43
RSB:jmh

"In the USA overtures have been made between dissatisfied military men and financial and economic circles who aspire to a furthering of gigantic defense industry. Certain defense producers finance the propoganda against all efforts of coexistence. Washington is sure that in 1964/65 increased activity from this source must be expected. Any further steps toward coexistence may bring about in the USA conditions similar to those created by the OAS. Bombings and assassinations may indeed hamper coexistence policies. Reports went to President Kennedy, according to which, in southern states traces have been found of a secret organization of dissatisfied Southerners and opponents of East-West coexistence who have allied themselves and are plotting to assassinate President Kennedy.

"In the coming year the American Secret Service will have more than enough to do just to keep the growing number of Kennedy opponents under control. Also, in 1964 Khrushchev will intensify his security program if it is not to be 'efforts of coexistence with deadly result'.

"Dr. Soto"

Mr. JACKSON stated he is a member of a patriotic society and said that he was advising the FBI of this article because it appears considerable effort is being expended to shift the blame for the assassination from the Communists to "right-wing extremists".

LS 89-63
GWH/inp - 1

Implication by CYNTHIA E. EPLEY,
Louisville, Kentucky, that
JESSIE FAYE SPINKS RAJANEWMAN
might have known LEE OSWALD

The following telegram was received by the Headquarters of the FBI from Mrs. CYNTHIA E. EPLEY, on November 25, 1963:

MCS
"Investigate Jessie Faye Spinks ~~had~~ *Texas* Newman. She shot to death S/Sgt. Edwin R. Newman, November 15, 1957 at Fortworth Texas believed communist and sister of Patrolman Louis spinks Fortworth. She is polio victim apparently crippled but can walk brown hair hazel eyes height five feet 9 large approximately 150 pounds

Mrs. Cynthia E. Epley 4404 Dyer Ave Louisville
13 Ky Phone 969-8707"

On November 29, 1963, Mrs. CYNTHIA E. ~~EPLEY~~, 4404 Dyer Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, advised SA WALTER R. SPOONER as follows:

She had no information connecting her former sister-in-law, JESSIE FAYE ~~NEWMAN~~, with the assassination of President KENNEDY. She advised that Mrs. NEWMAN shot to death EPLEY's brother, Staff Sergeant EDWIN NEWMAN, at Fort Worth, Texas, on November 15, 1957. Mrs. NEWMAN was afforded a local hearing following the shooting and was released. EPLEY feels that circumstances surrounding the hearings are suspicious. She has not seen Mrs. NEWMAN since 1957, but thought that she recognized a female in the crowd during one of the television broadcasts concerning the assassination, which female resembled Mrs. NEWMAN as she looked in 1957. Mrs. EPLEY has no information indicating that Mrs. NEWMAN might be a Communist, but speculated that since Mrs. NEWMAN was from Fort Worth, Texas, she might have known LEE OSWALD.

RH 89-34
DL 89-43
CFH/mbd

-1-

Re: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

On November 26, 1963, ARTHUR B. HAYNES, 2930 Fleetwood Avenue, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia, telephone 774-3726, telephonically contacted the Richmond Division and advised as follows:

He was very much upset with an article appearing in the "Roanoke World News" on November 25, 1963, by SANDRA KELLY, a reporter for the newspaper. According to HAYNES, the article sets forth comments from various people in Roanoke regarding the President's assassination. Included among the comments were those of an unidentified truck driver who stated "Oswald's death is a great loss to this country. Someone should have shot Kennedy a long time ago -- the Nigger lover". Mr. HAYNES stated he was upset that the newspaper officials would include such information in their newspapers. He stated he believed the unidentified truck driver is a menace to society.

The "Roanoke World News", a daily newspaper, Roanoke, Virginia, on Monday, November 25, 1963, on Page 1, Second Section, contained an article by SANDRA KELLY, Staff Writer, which reflected interviews with a number of people on the streets in Roanoke, Virginia, concerning the President's assassination. The article stated most of those interviewed were "close to tears"; however, there was "at least one Roanoker with a vastly different view. He stood apart from all the others". This person was reported as stating "Oswald's death is a great loss to this country. Someone should have shot Kennedy a long time ago -- the Nigger lover".

WFO 89-75

HRH/jgm

1

RE: WILLIAM L. NORDEN

Detective (Det.) CARL PATE, Washington Metropolitan Police Department, Detective Bureau, telephonically advised Special Agent (SA) LAWRENCE S. MOHR on November 23, 1963 he had been contacted by WILLIAM L. NORDEN who advised he wanted to report a suspect in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Det. PATE stated NORDEN furnished his home address as 8318 Potomac Avenue, College Park, Maryland, telephone number 474-3813.

Det. PATE advised he had informed NORDEN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been charged with the murder of President KENNEDY. Det. PATE said NORDEN replied OSWALD was the person he was going to report as a suspect. NORDEN told Det. PATE he had met OSWALD in Miami, Florida and during this time OSWALD had made disparaging remarks regarding President KENNEDY, had said he had been in Cuba, and warned that President KENNEDY had better never come to Texas.

A review of the files of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to locate any information identifiable with WILLIAM L. NORDEN.

BA 89-30

JSR:dgr

1

RE: WILLIAM L. NORDEN
College Park, Maryland

During the night of November 22 - 23, 1963, an individual who identified himself as WILLIAM L. NORDEN, 8318 Potomac Avenue, College Park, Maryland, telephoned the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. to report a suspect in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Detective CARL TATE, Metropolitan Police Department, Detective Bureau, advised NORDEN that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had already been charged with the assassination. NORDEN then replied that OSWALD was the man he was going to report, that he had met him in Miami, that OSWALD had made disparaging remarks regarding the President, had said he had been in Cuba and warned that KENNEDY better never go to Texas.

No prior information received by the Washington Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation could be identified with WILLIAM L. NORDEN.

On November 23, 1963, Mrs. THELMA CLINE, 8318 Potomac Avenue, College Park, Maryland, advised SA RICHARD D. WANGER that WILLIAM L. NORDEN had been a roomer at her home for the past seven months. Prior to being a roomer, NORDEN was in a hospital for two months with a back injury. A doctor at the hospital had also stated that NORDEN was an alcoholic.

Mrs. CLINE stated that NORDEN was a heavy drinker and had been drinking heavily the previous night and early in the morning of November 23, 1963. Prior to leaving the house on the night of November 22, 1963, NORDEN had discussed the assassination of the President with Mrs. CLINE. He was upset over the assassination but he made no mention of any conversation with OSWALD at that time. Mrs. CLINE advised that she had no knowledge that NORDEN was ever in Miami and knew that he definitely was not there during the preceding nine months.

At that time NORDEN was in an intoxicated sleep and could not be interviewed due to his condition.

BA 89-30
JSP/dgr
2

Later on November 23, 1963, Mrs. THELMA CLINE advised SA WANGER that NORDEN had left home prior to 6:00 A.M. on that date after having arrived at his room at approximately 3:00 A.M. She stated that NORDEN had an appointment with an attorney named DAVID GRANT, Hyattsville, Maryland, at 11:00 A.M.

Mr. DAVID GRANT, attorney, Hyattsville, Maryland, advised SA WANGER on November 23, 1964, that WILLIAM L. NORDEN was very quiet when not drinking but that he makes many "strange" telephone calls at odd hours when he is intoxicated. GRANT stated that NORDEN had not been away from the local area for the past nine months and that he is emotionally unstable, especially when drinking. GRANT stated that he would be willing to have NORDEN interviewed at his office.

WILLIAM L. NORDEN, 8318 Potomac Avenue, College Park, Maryland, was interviewed at his insistence in the office of his attorney DAVID GRANT, Hyattsville, Maryland, on November 23, 1963 by SA WANGER. NORDEN stated that he was in bed at his residence at 2:00 A.M. on November 23, 1963, and did not make any call to the Metropolitan Police Department. NORDEN gave a rambling statement which was contradictory as to times, places, names and descriptions. He referred to a trip he made to Florida "for three weeks" over Labor Day" or last April. NORDEN said that while in Florida, he met a Cuban whose name he recalled to be LEE HARRY OSWALD. He added that the suspect in jail in Dallas was not the person who assassinated the President and that investigative efforts should be directed toward CASTRO.

Date 11/23/631.

Re: JOHN OBER
Ashland, New Hampshire

On November 22, 1963, G. A. FOSTER of Plymouth, New Hampshire, sent a Western Union wire to FBI Headquarters at Washington, D. C., suggesting JOHN OBER, John Birch Society, Ashland, New Hampshire, be investigated in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

GEORGE ALLEN FOSTER, 180 North Main Street, Plymouth, New Hampshire, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents of the FBI on November 23, 1963, concerning the foregoing telegram. He identified himself as a former Executive Secretary of the Democratic Party in the State of New Hampshire and presently self-employed at his residence as a writer under the name G. ALLEN FOSTER. He said it was his opinion after hearing of the assassination of the President that the John Birch Society may have been behind the assassination and it was his feeling that the John Birch Society members should be identified on the possibility of their involvement in the assassination. He admitted he had no specific information regarding this matter and that it was his own speculation.

FOSTER said that after hearing of the assassination he made a telephone call to JOHN OBER of Ashland, New Hampshire, who, according to FOSTER, is a member of the John Birch Society, and who, he stated, is a prolific letter writer to local newspapers in which he expresses views to the extreme right. He said he asked OBER over the telephone if he was satisfied now that the President had been assassinated and OBER said something to the effect that he was satisfied. FOSTER stated he may have goaded OBER as he spoke to him in a sarcastic manner. He had no specific information concerning the involvement of OBER or the John Birch Society with the assassination of President KENNEDY, and nothing factual to support his speculations.

793

On 11/23/63 at Plymouth, New Hampshire File # BS 89-43

by SAS PHILIP F. MC CARTHY and JOHN S. MADDEN Date dictated 11/23/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SL: 105-3665

AJR:er

1

RE JACOB OPPERMAN

On January 2, 1964, there was received at the St. Louis Office of the FBI from the Browning Arms Company, 1706 Washington, St. Louis, Missouri, a letter dated December 24, 1963, which had been directed to the Browning Arms Company, and an envelope postmarked at New York, New York, addressed to the president of that company.

The letter forwarded by Browning Arms Company is as follows:

"December 24th 1963

"Dear Sir:

"The guns I asked to recieve were to defend the President of the United States. I wrote on Nov. 22, 1962 to the Commanding General, United States Marine Corps Academy, Quantico, Virginia that they plan to kill the President on Nov. 22nd 1963 at 1:00 PM from a big apartment house 6th floor corner room window that is overlooking the highway and the underpass to Dallas, Texas, coming from the airport. This I heard of Mr. Antonio La Rocca, alias Al Capone living in Bari, Italy, saying that he himself did. live in that room and the assassin shall be his son. Cops had picked me up in 1956 and I overheard them say 'He is supposed to save Kennedy's life, this way we got them both' and I am kept detained since on false charges. Kindly deliver to me personally two guns Browning target pistols with vents and left as well as right holster, with 48 round of ammunition, oiling and cleaning equipment, both guns charged to my credit, please. You may have to deliver them to me at gun point.

"I am held at Ward 9A, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York 34, N. Y.

"I own one fast Masurat; 4 door blue sedan, at the dealer of the Masurat in New York and would appreciate this car with both my guns.

"Thankfully yours,

"Jacob Opperman"

DL 89-43
NY 89-75
JPO

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Mrs. J. DION, Supervisor Meyer Building, Ward 9A, Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, New York City, advised SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL on January 6, 1964, that JACOB OPPERMAN is a chronic paranoid, is in detention and definitely could not be interviewed.

Mrs. DION related OPPERMAN has on numerous occasions arranged to have letters smuggled out of the hospital and has ordered various items through the mail.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

BRENDEN P. O'SHEA

JAMES E. BOLEN, JR., 6050 Gifford, Bell, California, advised on December 2, 1963, that he had overheard the bartender in the Rex Bar, Gage Avenue near Atlantic, Bell, California, tell a woman customer that he had documentary proof concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that he believes that the bartender is withholding his proof in order to sell it to a magazine or CBS.

BRENDEN P. O'SHEA, Bartender, Rex Bar, Bell, California, was interviewed on December 3, 1963, by SA WALTER L. HEYER. He stated that he is the only bartender on duty during the afternoon and night. He stated that the customers and himself are admirers of President KENNEDY and his assassination has caused much comment in the bar. He stated that during the past week that has been a topic of conversation in the bar constantly. He stated that he is the Historian of the Irish American Club and wrote a eulogy for the late President which was delivered at the Inter-Faith Commemoration Services held November 24, 1963 and over television station KNBC and station KXTV.

He stated that he is having this eulogy made up in printed form which will have the Irish and American flags and a picture of President KENNEDY and will furnish this printed form to a newspaper or will place it on sale himself.

He stated that he has no information of any nature that would furnish information relative to the identity of the persons or person who were involved in the assassination and from the above, it would appear that complainant overheard him discussing the eulogy which he is having printed which he intends to sell to a magazine or newspaper.

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: BEULAH RICHARDSON OSWALD

The following information supplements investigation previously set forth on pages 113 and 114 of the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

BEULAH RICHARDSON OSWALD

On November 27, 1963, the New Orleans Office advised that investigation in that city reflected that one BEA OSWALD of 6581 Elder Street, Los Angeles, California, had occupied Room 218, Hotel La Salle, New Orleans, Louisiana from 10:14 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. on October 3, 1963. This BEA OSWALD stated he desired to take pictures from his room. The hotel employees remembered this person as a white male, but disagreed as to whether this person was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

New Orleans forwarded the hotel registration to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with known specimens of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's handwriting.

The FBI Laboratory later advised that the handwriting on the hotel registration was not that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. Oswald's husband, Donald
On November 20, 1963, Mrs. BEULAH RICHARDSON OSWALD, aka Bea Oswald, 6581 Elder Street, Los Angeles, California, advised that she left Los Angeles on August 21, 1963 to visit her sister, Mrs. MONA ANTRIM, Point Pleasant Fishing Camp, Key Largo, Florida. She returned to Los Angeles by train and had an extensive lay-over on October 3, 1963 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Due to this extensive wait, she registered at the La Salle Hotel. She recalled making a statement to the hotel employees of taking pictures, but made no request for permission to take pictures from a room. She departed New Orleans late October 3, 1963 and arrived in Los Angeles on October 5, 1963.

She stated that her husband did not accompany her on the trip, but remained in Los Angeles. She said she definitely was not accompanied by any male in New Orleans.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she possessed no personal

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

2

knowledge of the assassination and disclaimed any relationship
to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Her present husband, GARNETT MARTIN
OSWALD, white, male, was born April 5, 1939 at Downs,
Kansas as GARNETT MARTIN COX. He later lived with a
WILLIAM OSWALD at Atchison, Kansas and assumed the last name
of OSWALD.

ME 44-1166
LE 89-43
WHL:mjr

RE: THEORIES OF PERPETRATOR JOHN C. PAULK
AND OSCAR H. BARNHILL OF SAVANNAH,
TENNESSEE, RE ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The President's Commission, headed by U. S.
Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, received a letter postmarked
at Savannah, Tennessee, March 9, 1964, addressed to the "U. S.
Investigating Committee on death of late President Dallas
JFK." bearing the return address: "John C. Paulk, 2405 Mill
St., Savannah, Tenn.," which reads as follows:

"Savannah, Tenn. 3.4.64 11:18 AM

"2405 Mill Street

March 9, 1964

"U. S. Investigating Committee on the late President
murderer. Mr. Oscar Barnhill perhaps can give you more
information on the kind of rifle used. Mr. Barnhill was in
Second World War

"Very Respectfully

Rev. John C. Paulk

"Write to Oscar Barnhill
c/o: U. S. Post Office Bldg."

007

Date March 23, 1964

Oscar H. ~~Barrhill~~, 1104 Oak Street, Savannah, Tennessee, a postal clerk at the U. S. Post Office, Savannah, advised that he had on a number of occasions conversed with his wife's uncle, Reverend Paulk, concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He said Reverend Paulk is a fanatic in some ways but he agrees with him on quite a few issues. He said Reverend Paulk is actually a fanatic on religious matters.

Barrhill said his views on the weapon used in the slaying of President Kennedy were the results of reading newspapers and magazines and seeing television programs and hearing radio broadcasts correlated with his experiences in the U. S. Army. He went on to say that if the weapon which was used in the assassination is what he believes it to be that he was at a loss to understand how a man could fire three shots at a moving target in ten seconds. He said he thought that Oswald was a "damn good shot" and if Oswald was an average man he doubted seriously whether he would have been able to fire three shots effectively as it was alleged that he had done. Barrhill was critical of the Police Department at Dallas, Texas, "for allowing Oswald to have been killed" and he thought this should be held against this police agency for permitting this act.

He said possibly Oswald had an accomplice and that ballistics tests would show whether the three bullets were fired from the same weapon. He added that if Oswald did fire the gun as alleged that the U. S. Marine Corps should know whether he had this ability.

Concerning Jack Leon Ruby, Barrhill said that he would have to listen to the evidence before passing judgment and possibly Ruby was "goofy." Barrhill said he has no first-hand knowledge whatsoever of the slaying of President Kennedy.

301

On 3/19/64 at Savannah, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166
Dallas 89-43
 by SA JOHN T. DARRCO:RJM Date dictated 3/19/64

March 23, 1964

Date

The Reverend John C. Paulk, 2405 Mill Street, Savannah, Tennessee, age 87, who is the pastor of the Tennessee Valley Church of God, with headquarters, Anderson, Indiana, stated upon interview that he knows nothing whatsoever about the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, other than what his nephew Oscar Barnhill told him during recent conversations. In effect he said his nephew had told him that it would be difficult to fire three shots from this type rifle in a short interval. During the interview, Reverend Paulk stated he had called the U. S. Admiral in Guantanamo when the Cubans cut the water off recently and talked to some lieutenant during which conversation he expressed his views on the Cuban situation. He also disclosed he had conversed with U. S. Senator Gore of Tennessee concerning the recent Federal income tax measure and expressed his opinion on that and he had recently written to the judge in Dallas who was in charge of the Jack Leon Ruby trial and told him what the Bible said about "blood being taken by one man of another."

On 3/19/64 at Savannah, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166
Dallas 89-43
 by J. Edgar Hoover Date dictated 3/19/64

1

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:man

**RE LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA, ROUTE 2, BOX 95A, WARREN, TEXAS -
ALLEGED KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION**

ABE SPERBER, 295 Hollywood Avenue, Hillside, New Jersey, who is self-employed as a taxicab driver, advised SAs MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY and FORREST M. MONROE on December 13, 1963, that at approximately 7:30 a.m. on that date he picked up his first fare at the Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey. This individual, while en route to Hoboken, New Jersey, allegedly said to SPERBER, "There are a lot of niggers up here. We chase them out of the South by paying their fares North, and anybody who harbors a nigger down there or intermarries, we shoot them. I knew President KENNEDY was to be shot in Houston but it was changed to Dallas." Mr. SPERBER commented that he inquired of this individual, "What about BOBBY KENNEDY?" and this person replied, "He is just a little lawyer now and we're not going to bother him. JOHNSON is next if he doesn't watch his step." Mr. SPERBER added that he could not recall any additional conversation, but that upon arriving at Todd Shipyard in Hoboken, he was stopped by a guard and told he could not drive into the shipyard. At this time his passenger told the guard that he had luggage and he asked the guard where the "Producer" was docked. The guard informed him that the ship was docked at Pier 10, after which he furnished instructions to Mr. SPERBER as to how to reach Pier 10. He recalled that he took the valise and box of the passenger out of the front seat of the cab while on the docks in the vicinity of Pier 10, and although he did not actually see his passenger board the "Producer", he was almost positive that he did so.

The passenger whom Mr. SPERBER referred to was identified on December 13, 1963, as LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA, whose home address is Route 2, Box 95A, Warren, Texas. He was interviewed on that date by SAs RICHARD M. DAVIS and FORREST M. MONROE at the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he stated that he arrived at Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey, from Houston, Texas, on that date via Eastern Airlines Flight 540, arriving at Newark approximately 5:15 a.m.

Mr. PAVIA added that while en route to Hoboken, New Jersey, he engaged the taxicab driver, name unknown,

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

in general conversation. He stated that during this conversation, the assassination of President KENNEDY was discussed, but he did not recall the exact words exchanged between himself and the taxicab driver. He did recall that he told the driver that the assassination of President KENNEDY could have happened anywhere. He added that he also remembered stating, in effect, that he had heard on the radio "or some other place" that President JOHNSON's life had been threatened and that President JOHNSON was being heavily guarded.

Mr. PAVIA added that he very definitely did not mean any harm to President JOHNSON, and he had no knowledge directly or indirectly of anything surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He commented that he certainly and most definitely did not state that President KENNEDY was to have been killed in Houston, Texas, or anything similar. He stated that anything he said to the cab driver was evidently misinterpreted and that he was only joking with the driver. In addition, he denied ever knowing or hearing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. Mr. PAVIA advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he was in the First Security National Bank, Beaumont, Texas, where he was attempting to obtain a loan. He spoke to one of the officers, name unrecalled, and after completing this business proceeded in his car to his residence in Warren, Texas. As soon as he arrived at his home his wife advised him of the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas. He estimated that the assassination must have taken place only about six minutes before he reached his home.

Following is a description of LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Birth data	September 25, 1903, <i>N.J.</i> Lake Charles, Louisiana
Height	5' 10 1/2"
Weight	265 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Iron grey - worn straight back
Eyes	Grey
Complexion	Ruddy

Pt. 2 Box 95A

Warren, Texas

SS# 450-28-0618

3

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

Physical characteristics
Scars and marks

Full face, right eye cocked
Tattoo on right shoulder of
girl crucified on a dagger
inscribed "Death Before
Dishonor"; one-inch scar
at right corner of mouth;
one-inch scar over left
eye in eyebrow

Education

Two years St. Charles College,
Grand Coteau, Louisiana

Occupation
Employment

Merchant Marine
Second Mate, "SS Producer",
cargo ship, Marine Carriers,
17 Battery Place, New York
City, since August 27, 1962

U. S. Coast Guard
Continuous Service
Discharge Number
Union Membership

117376R
Master Mates and Officers
Union, Galveston, Texas,
since 1946

Social Security Number
Marital Status

450-28-0668
Married; wife BEULAH PAVIA,
nee Calvert, age 55,
Route 2, Box 95A,
Warren, Texas

Children

JUDY PAVIA, daughter, age 18,
same address

Secret Service Agent CHARLES MARIS interviewed LOUIS
ANTHONY PAVIA on December 13, 1963. Agent MARIS is assigned
to the Newark, New Jersey, office of the U.S. Secret Service.

1

HO 62-2115

RE: LOUIS ANTHONY PAVIA

On December 14, 1963, EVERETTE BOND, Assistant Vice President, First Security Bank, Beaumont, Texas, advised that LOUIS A. PAVIA, who resides in Warren, Texas, was in the First Security Bank in Beaumont on November 22, 1963, to obtain a loan from the bank. BOND stated he was the loan officer who handled PAVIA's loan and the note is dated November 22, 1963. He stated PAVIA has been a customer of that bank for many years.

The above information was furnished to
SA JOSEPH B. KILLGORE.

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

Re: Reverend R. P. G. ~~PENNINGTON~~, also known as "Uncle Dummy"

On November 23, 1963, Captain RICHARD HUNT, Michigan State Police, Rockford, Michigan, advised SA ROBERT D. COOPER that he had just received a telephone call from Colonel SPEIN, Austin, Texas, Police Department, who advised him that on that date he, Colonel SPEIN, had received a telephone call from a man in Grand Rapids, Michigan, who identified himself as "Uncle Dummy" and who said that he handles a radio program for station WOOD, in Grand Rapids.

Colonel SPEIN advised Captain HUNT that "Uncle Dummy" had given the following information to Colonel SPEIN:

He stated he was born in Lisbon, Spain; had been in Spain and Cuba and had come to the United States in 1935. He stated he made a telephone call to authorities in San Antonio, Texas, about the week previously and predicted there was going to be a bombing in San Antonio. He stated that authorities there failed to heed his warning and failed to provide security measures.

He stated that there was going to be another attempt on the life of the governor of Texas and indicated that some measure of protection should be taken. This individual also furnished information to Colonel SPEIN that he lives at 906 Jefferson, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Mich. and that his telephone number is 245-7007.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT D. COOPER:

The Grand Rapids City Directory indicates that the premises at 906 Jefferson, Southeast, Grand Rapids, is occupied by ERNIE JACKSON, telephone number 245-7007, and JOHN MARION.

Detective BRUNO GUZIN, Michigan State Police, Rockford, Michigan, advised that he knows "Uncle Dummy" as a colored prophet of advanced age.

DE 62-3550

DL 89-43

LMC/cl. - 2

The records of the Grand Rapids "Press", a daily newspaper, contained an item, dated June 27, 1960, which states that "Uncle Dummy", age 90, and MARY L. JACKSON, age 21, had sought a marriage license.

The records of this newspaper contain another article, dated January 23, 1960, in which it is reported that Reverend R.P.G. PENNINGTON had pleaded not guilty in a paternity suit on a child born to one DAISY LARKIN, age 18. The article indicates that PENNINGTON stated, "I would be proud if it was my baby;" that PENNINGTON had been coming into Kent County, Michigan, Circuit Court for a number of weeks prior to the time charges were being pressed and paying \$10.00 on each occasion and that when he came into court he was dressed in flowing robes. This article indicates that PENNINGTON, known as "Uncle Dummy", was apparently interviewed and said among other things that he was born in Lebanon, Palestine; that he had four sons and one daughter in Cuba; that they were deaf mutes; that he had been a deaf mute himself for 40 years and that he was predicting among other things that LYNDON B. JOHNSON would be the next president of the United States after defeating RICHARD NIXON; that the main street of Grand Rapids would be hit by a tornado; that the Los Angeles Dodgers would win the World Series; that Red China would cause a lot of trouble "maybe an atomic war;" and that the nation's biggest depression would be in 1963. The records of the Grand Rapids "Press" also contained an article taken from the Grand Rapids "Times", dated July 18, 1959, which article indicated that Reverend R.P.G. PENNINGTON, also known as "Uncle Dummy", had been interviewed and stated that he was born in 1871; that he has made 2,997 predictions since 1937; that "I am nationally and internationally known as God's old faithful prophet" and that "I have a divine revelation from God that Negroes must vote Democratic if you want to live and eat in 1960."

Both of these articles described R.P.G. PENNINGTON as a dark-skinned man, clad in flowing robes and a white beard. The first article stated that "Uncle Dummy" has a religious following and preaches and gives prophecies on elections, economics and weather.

1

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

RE MRS. ELEANOR PEREZ, 407 JEFFERSON AVENUE, ELIZABETH,
NEW JERSEY - MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated January 23, 1964, the Assistant Attorney General of the Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following undated anonymous letter addressed "To whom it may concern:"

"IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MURDER:

"Since the President's murder case is far from being considered closed; and various elements, reactionary and otherwise have come under suspicion, I offer these facts;

"Something happened on Sunday night, November 17th, which may give a clue to something. There was an evangelistic group, the Paul Olson Trio, or Party, which had been preaching and entertaining at our church, First Assembly of God, 640 S. Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J. for several weeks. This group consisted of Mr. Paul Olson, preacher, his wife, and a Mr. Harris.

"A highlight of their series was a presentation, which they greatly advertised, called 'Christ or Communism'. This 'drama' was put on on Sunday night, November 17th.

"Well, the 'dramatization' consisted of this: Mr. Paul Olson 'preached' increasingly vehement anti-Communist harangue. One after another, figures representing Mr. Nikita Krushchev, Mr. Mao Tse Tung, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, and Mr. Fidel Castro sidled onto the stage. Each wore a grotesque mask, and was in turn presented as a fearsome ogre. The hammer and sickle glowed menacingly over all.

"But now comes the interesting part. Last of all he trotted out a figure that purported to represent President John F. Kennedy. It also had a very unlikelike mask on. He said, 'I'm not saying that he is a Communist; because he is a devout Catholic'-- there was a long pause, 'but I do say we should pray for him.'

2

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

"Later, the Cross supplanted the hammer and sickle, and that wound up the 'play'. In a previous sermon, he had criticised President Kennedy's Medicare for the Aged Bill, and called it 'creeping socialism'. He referred to Mao Tse Tung of China as 'That yellow devil'; and implied that President Kennedy was leaning toward Communism and soon 'would be even quietly helping Castro,' because of the perfectly legitimate wheat agreement he had made with Russia.

"I, personally, was very disappointed, and disgusted with the whole thing. I had come expecting to hear something scriptural, perhaps prophecies, or Christ's Own Words applied to the present world situation. Instead, we were treated to hysterical anti-Communist propoganda, which you can hear from any politician, and our President was smeared.

"Also, part of the program was a recital of an alleged atrocity which far eastern Communists had committed on a passive Christian minister and his family. This nauseating account was told in gory detail in a clear incitement to fear and hatred against oriental people. Horrible atrocities have been committed by men of all colors and races. What Christian purpose can be served by telling something like that, clearly out of perspective, from the pulpit of a church? To me, it was blatant, open hate-mongering. I was very incensed over the whole thing, but out of courtesy, refrained from openly criticising the man that evening.

"But, when the President was murdered, I really exploded. I hit the phone, and told our regular minister, Rev. Wm. Mc Pherson, all that I had on my mind. Furthermore, when Mr. Olson had the Kennedy figure walk out on stage, and asked us to 'pray for him', it seemed almost as if he knew he was going to be murdered. I said, 'How did he know?'

"I told my minister that I wouldn't return to church as long as that Olson was there, and I didn't. Fortunately he left Sunday Nov. 24th to go 'south'. That was the last I heard.

3

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:man

"However, he is related to Mrs. Fern Olson, also an evangelist. Both of them are from Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Fern Olson, when she was here, claimed to have hobnobbed with lots of 'big shots' in Washington. Been to affairs where dignitaries of govt. 'got the Holy Spirit'. Her home address is 140 Nicolett St., Minneapolis, Minn.

"During her 'Crusade', outside of good old-fashioned preaching, her mainly expressed fear seemed to be of 'the colored people'. She said, 'If they don't get what they want, they're going to tear up this country!' She seemed to be unaware of the peaceful, and non-violent nature of the civil rights protests. I think she is a sister-in-law to Paul Olson, having been Fern Huffstutler, before she married an Olson.

"To me, Christianity is neither Communist, nor Facist. It is exactly what Christ Himself taught, quite clearly expressed in the Bible. I think that those who use church as a cover for expounding political ideas, and preaching hatred are very low. Even if you consider certain people to be your enemies, What did Christ say to do?? 'Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, for in so doing, you will heap coals of fire on their heads.' Anyone who says different, is not a true Christian.

"I bring this to your attention to say this; True, everybody is watching the 'Communists'. But is anybody watching the Facists? They can infiltrate, and use the very same methods. Most people think the Facists are gone. They operate so quietly, no publicity spotlight is on them. But believe you me, they are definitely here.

"They are, I believe, operating in the Medical Profession. German interests control most of the drugs and dope through which minds can be broken down and conquered. Germany itself might have been mass medicated with dope in the drinking water, like they're trying to do here with fluorides. German scientists are experimenting with 'electrically controlled human beings' - electrodes in the brain, right here in the U.S.A. It was in Life

4

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

"Magazine (March 8, 1963) BUT NOBODY SEEMS TO GET EXCITED!

"One more thing. I'm not going to give all the details, because I'm afraid to, but I will say this: There is a very dangerous organization operating here, also behind a very 'Christian' religious facade. It is called M.R.A. Moral Rearmament.

"Just a few things about them. They have very strong German ties. Adenauer, of Germany, is pictured as one of their 'saints'. Get this -- Chancellor Adenauer is pictured right next to Mahatma Ghandi, and they've even drawn in Ghandi's son (or grandson). They (M.R.A.) are international, having operated in Tokyo, Italy, & various other parts of Europe. Their mission, among non-whites, is to soften up nations with 'forgive and forget' psychology, before the nation is to be dismembered by those whom the natives have 'forgiven'. They have other angles among Europeans.

"Their N.Y. address is 112 East Fortieth St., N.Y. Whether they were involved in Kennedy's murder, I do not know, but I do know that now, all of a sudden, they are starting up again. They should be watched very carefully. Also, Chancellor Adenauer, their 'saint', is very chummy with our persistent presidential aspirant, Nelson Rockefeller. They had a meeting in Germany, before President Kennedy was murdered.

"Perhaps now, too-- we can get some action on outlawing the Ku Klux Klan as a subversive, Un-American organization. Their avowed hatred of Negroes, (N----r-lovers, too), Catholics and Jews, makes them prime suspects in Kennedy's assassination. But they've been handled so gently in the past. Perhaps now, somebody will concede that it IS POSSIBLY UN-American to murder, or wish to murder the President of the United States. I certainly hope so.

"Sincerely,
A U.S. Citizen

"P.S. I'll bet old Oswald never figured getting rubbed out on T.V. was part of the deal."

5

NK 62-3060

DL 89-43

RFH:mam

The Reverend WILLIAM F. MC PHERSON, Pastor, First Assembly of God, 645 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised SA RAYMOND F. HOYLE on January 30, 1964, that the only person attending his church who has expressed both a morbid sense of loss over the assassination of President KENNEDY and severe criticism of a dramatized presentation called "Christ or Communism" was a Mrs. PEREZ, first name unknown, of 407 Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey. He stated that Mrs. PEREZ, a Negro, was upset by the dramatization and that the Reverend PAUL OLSON, a visiting minister, who presented this program on Sunday, November 17, 1963, was criticized by Mrs. PEREZ. She resented the portrayal of KWAME NKRUMAH, feeling that the portrayal degraded the Negro race. According to Mr. MC PHERSON, Mrs. PEREZ is an ardent integrationist and is extremely quick to take offense at any real or imagined slight to the Negro.

Mr. MC PHERSON further advised that Mrs. PEREZ had requested Mr. OLSON and himself to intercede on her behalf with the Elizabeth, New Jersey, Police Department. He explained that she had had her husband jailed for allegedly attempting to murder her and that she wanted him kept in custody to preclude the probability that he would harm her when released. He stated that she became angry when they refused to do this.

Mr. MC PHERSON stated that both Mr. OLSON and himself were shocked by the assassination of President KENNEDY and that they held memorial services in their church for the late President on the evening of the day of his assassination and on the following Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Mrs. ELEANOR PEREZ, 407 Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised SAs HOYLE and JOHN W. O'MALLEY on January 31, 1964, that she writes "lots of letters" and that she had, in fact, written a two-page letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern: In Connection with President KENNEDY's Murder." She added, however, that she knew nothing concerning the assassination and she based her letter on her "hate for Germans." She explained that she felt "the Germans" were responsible for creating a situation wherein the President could be assassinated. She said that they control "education, science and medicine" and, in fact, wanted the President assassinated because of his stand on Medicare and civil rights.

6

NK 62-3060
DL 89-43
RFH:mam

Mrs. PEREZ stated that she had no evidence or proof of any kind that would implicate any person or group in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

RICARDO PEREZ

On November 22, 1963, at 1:25 p.m., CONRADO LEPE, who resides at 5511 Inglewood Boulevard, Culver City, California, and who is employed at the Mica Company, 4031 Elenda Street, Culver City, furnished information to a Special Agent of the FBI that one RICARDO PEREZ, a fellow employee at the Mica Company, on November 21, 1963, told him he was going to kill President KENNEDY. PEREZ allegedly told LEPE it was President KENNEDY's fault that conditions were poor in Cuba and he was not giving CASTRO aid.

According to CONRADO LEPE, PEREZ is very pro-Castro in his sympathies; has made pro-Castro statements; has spoken in favor of the present Cuban Government, and has talked against the United States.

On November 22, 1963, Miss CAM CARLSON, an office worker at the Mica Company, advised their records reflect that PEREZ resides at 3667 Overland Street, Culver City. *Calif.* She was not in possession of any additional background information concerning him. She made an appropriate inquiry in the factory, at which time she was able to determine PEREZ was then present and working in the factory as of November 22, 1963.

LA 89-75

JCA:mjg

1

NICHOLAS PERRULLI

A UPI release from Moscow, Russia dated November 1, 1959 regarding an interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD mentioned that OSWALD was the third American to seek Russian citizenship. One of the others was NICHOLAS PERRULLI, Valley Stream, New York, who had allegedly changed his mind and returned to the United States.

DOMINICK PERRULLI, brother of NICHOLAS, who now resides in Flushing, New York, advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 24, 1963 that NICHOLAS presently resides at 606 North Occidental Boulevard, Apartment 101, Los Angeles 26, California. According to DOMINICK, NICHOLAS received a medical discharge during World War II based on a mental breakdown and receives 100 percent disability. He is described as a schizophrenic.

DOMINICK said his brother had pro-communist sympathies at one time and he decided to visit Russia to "see for himself". He returned from Russia about three or four years ago; shortly thereafter he attempted to commit suicide, was committed to a mental hospital on Long Island and later moved to California. DOMINICK described NICHOLAS as being extremely nervous, highly sensitive and one who becomes emotional after he realizes the gravity of a situation.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES IVIE, Apartment 106, 606 North Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised they are managers of apartment house and NICHOLAS PERRULLI has resided in Apartment 101 for four months. He resides alone. Mr. and Mrs. IVIE advised PERRULLI had been in his apartment or at the apartment house November 21 through 24, 1963 inclusive.

CG 62-6115

RE ALLEGATION AGAINST
TWO UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO
MALES AS FURNISHED BY
HOWARD PETERSEN

017

Date April 7, 19641

Mr. HOWARD PETERSEN, 311 South Christiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised as follows:

During the last week of October, 1963, at approximately 4:00 a.m., he was in Fifth Jacks Tavern, 3340 West Madison Avenue. At the time, he was discussing a newspaper article with another customer, unknown to him, and the article concerned statements attributed to President KENNEDY and Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN WILLIS and their respective stands on Civil Rights.

Two other male customers heard his remarks, and one of them told PETERSEN that if he was not wearing eye-glasses, he would take PETERSEN outside and beat him up because of PETERSEN's comments. PETERSEN described these individuals as Negro, age unknown, wearing gray or black suits, no further description recalled. When so threatened, PETERSEN asked the bartender, HARRY (LNU), if he could stay after the 4:00 a.m. closing time and HARRY agreed.

When the two individuals left the bar, PETERSEN followed them, about 10 minutes later, and believed they went into the first floor apartment at 318 South Spaulding Avenue, but was not sure because it was dark.

PETERSEN stated that he felt completely responsible for the President's death because he had not informed the FBI of the Negroes' threat to him.

PETERSEN has home telephone NE 8-7152, and employment as watchman at Westlake Press, 310 South Christiana Avenue, 5 p.m. to midnight. He stated he is a frequent customer of Fifth Jacks Tavern after he is off duty. He was unable to supply further information except to state that he is afraid of the two Negroes and desires them to be imprisoned.

On 11/22/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA JAMES A. POND/rms 818 Date dictated 4/3/64

1Date 4/29/64

HARRY ACCARDI, Owner and Bartender, 5th Jack Club, 3340 West Jackson Boulevard, was interviewed, at which time he furnished the following information:

Chicago, Ill.
He advised that a fellow whom he knows as PETERSEN frequents his bar on occasion and that he, ACCARDI, has always considered PETERSEN somewhat of a "nut." He said that PETERSEN is always engaging in a form of "debate" with other patrons who are usually Negroes. The other patrons usually are aware of PETERSEN's attempt and will engage in arguments with him and at times have worried PETERSEN.

ACCARDI was not quite certain whether he could recall the incident which PETERSEN had mentioned to the FBI; however, he did recall that on one occasion last fall PETERSEN had mentioned to him that he, PETERSEN, would be beaten up by a couple of Negro individuals. He said this was after an argument PETERSEN had had with a couple of other patrons in the bar.

ACCARDI said although PETERSEN has frequented his bar on different occasions, he can never recall having heard PETERSEN mention anything concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

on 4/29/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by Special Agent EUGENE I. SATHER/sck;ds Date dictated 4/29/64

Date 4/29/64

1

LEONA HENYARD, first floor, 318 South Spaulding Avenue, advised that she has lived at that location for the past three or four months. She said that the previous occupants of that location had moved, owing back rent and leaving no forwarding address. She said that during the time she has resided in that location, she has never heard anything derogatory concerning the KENNEDY family. She also advised that the feeling in this neighborhood was one of sorrow concerning the assassination of the late President KENNEDY.

On 4/28/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA EUGENE I. SATHER/sck 820 Date dictated 4/29/64

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

Date 5/1/641

Chicago, Ill

D. H. BALASTY, Salesman, Westlake-Press, 310 South Christiana Avenue, advised that he was acquainted with HOWARD PETERSEN who is employed by their company in a position of night watchman. BALASTY said he is using the term night watchman loosely as they have sufficient security without PETERSEN's employment. He said that the company employs him just so they are able to give PETERSEN some type of employment as PETERSEN undoubtedly would not be employed by anyone else. By this he meant PETERSEN does not have the mental capability to handle any position of trust or confidence.

BALASTY said inquiries are continually made by the Chicago Police Department concerning calls made by PETERSEN complaining about Negroes living in the area. He said that nothing has come to their attention concerning PETERSEN's feeling about the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. In regard to PETERSEN's feeling responsible concerning the President's death he said this could only be a figment of PETERSEN's imagination. He also added that if PETERSEN felt that he could cause trouble for the Negroes living in the area he would do so as PETERSEN is one of the very few white individuals still residing in this general area.

BALASTY did not consider PETERSEN dangerous from the standpoint of his mental capability, however, felt that PETERSEN should be receiving some type of help concerning his condition.

On 4/30/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA EUGENE I. SATHER/sfs 821 Date dictated 5/1/64

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.

Date 5/1/641

HOMER HARTEL, Night Foreman, Westlake Press, 310 South Christiana Avenue, was interviewed at which time he furnished the following information:

Chicago, Ill.
He advised that HOWARD PETERSEN is employed as what he would call a so-called watchman at this company. He said by this he means that PETERSEN is employed by this company through the goodheartedness of the management. He said the company does not actually need a night watchman, however, PETERSEN made himself available because he has so much free time and from all outward appearances could not hold any other type of job or would he be employed in any other capacity. HARTEL classified PETERSEN as a "simple" individual who is always making ridiculous statements and which on a lot of occasions have no meaning whatsoever. HARTEL added that he, HARTEL, being the night foreman, has more contact with PETERSEN than any other employee of the firm. He said that he had never heard PETERSEN mention anything concerning the assassination of the late President KENNEDY or made any other statement which would lead him to believe that he, PETERSEN, felt responsible for the act. He stated that PETERSEN does feel that he is being persecuted by Negro individuals living in the area. As far as he knew, PETERSEN is one of the very few white individuals still residing in the area as he lives immediately across the street from the plant.

HARTEL stated that he would not believe anything that PETERSEN told him without first checking it out as he is known to make false statements on a daily basis and this is known throughout the plant.

On 4/30/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115
by SA EUGENE I. SATHER/sfs 022 Date dictated 5/1/64

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

1.

RE POSTCARD TO "PALM BEACH
TIMES"

The following investigation was conducted
by SA ROBERT SCHACHNER:

On November 23, 1963, Detective Sergeant ED POST of the West Palm Beach, Florida Police Department advised that FRANK WHITTY, Newspaper Reporter for the "Palm Beach Times", West Palm Beach, Florida, had brought in a postcard addressed to the "Palm Beach Times", West Palm Beach, Florida. The card was postmarked "Riviera Beach, Florida, 11/23/63, 8:00 PM." The card bore the following message:

"Mission fulfilled, rest of
KENNEDYS next."

POST advised that the card was handprinted and had a left hand slant, apparently an obvious attempt to disguise the handwriting. He stated that in his opinion the card was from a "crank."

POST advised that he had determined that the card had been handled by a large number of people at the newspaper office before being turned over to him. He stated the card would be made available to the FBI upon request.

On November 24, 1963, Chief of Police JOHN ALGE, Riviera Beach, Florida Police Department, was contacted regarding the postcard. He advised he had no

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

2.

suspects in this matter and could furnish no pertinent information at that time.

On November 24, 1963, Mrs. VIRGINIA THACKER, Sunday Supervisor, United States Post Office, Riviera Beach, Florida, advised that she had no suspects in the matter, and that to her knowledge, there had been no such similar incident which had happened previously.

The postcard was secured from the West Palm Beach Police Department by SA ROBERT SCHACHNER, and on November 27, 1963, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., with a request that the handwriting appearing on the card be examined and compared with other known specimens on file in the Laboratory in an effort to identify the person who had written the card.

A report was furnished by the FBI Laboratory on November 29, 1963, which stated that the handprinting on the postcard was not identified with any material found in the Anonymous Letter File.

The Laboratory also advised that it had been concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not prepare the handprinting on the card.

On December 25, 1963, a letter was received from JOHN A. MARSHALL, Special Agent in Charge of the United States Secret Service Field Office, Miami, Florida, which made reference to the above-mentioned postcard. Mr. MARSHALL's letter also advised that on December 21, 1963, the United States Secret Service had questioned one JOHN T. DUTCHER, 1122 South 15th Street, Lantana, Florida, and one DANIEL QUINN, Alma Hotel, West Palm Beach, Florida.

MM 89-35

FPG:mm

3.

The letter also indicated that DUTCHER and QUINN had been involved in an unauthorized entry at the KENNEDY Estate in Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. MARSHALL enclosed handprinted specimens of DUTCHER and QUINN and requested that these specimens be compared with the handprinting on the anonymous postcard mentioned above.

The specimens furnished by Mr. MARSHALL were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, which on January 9, 1964, advised that the limited handprinting which appeared on the above-described postcard was highly distorted and did not contain a sufficient number of significant handprinting characteristics for adequate comparison with the specimens furnished by Mr. MARSHALL.

On January 17, 1964, a letter was directed to Mr. MARSHALL advising him of the results of the Laboratory's examination.