

SUMMARY FROM GERMAN

State Police Direction
for North Wuerttemberg
--The Criminal Police Office--

Stuttgart, June 25, 1964
Neckarstrasse 195
Telephone 411 41
Mailing address: 7000 Stuttgart
P.O. Box 97 1

K 5/6 - 205/64

Concerning: ~~Alfred Hiller~~
(unemployed)* electrician
Born April 13, 1942 in
Aldorf, (---)
Kreis Boeblingen (The district of Boeblingen)
Address: Aldorf
Buehlstrasse 14 (---)

Subject : Your request of June 16, 1964
I/G c - 165/64

Enclosures: Written material (7 pages)
2 copies

Presented to

The State Criminal Police Office of Baden-Wuerttemberg
Stuttgart
Hoelderlinplatz 1

after compliance with the request.

Stuttgart, June 25, 1964
State Police Direction
for North Wuerttemberg
--The Criminal Police Office--

I.A.

(signed)
Egetomaier
Chief Criminal Commissioner

* Translator's note: Could also possibly refer to marriage
status; in that case, "single."

SUMMARIZED BY: jk
LEENA KITZBERG: jar ju
July 14, 1964

ENCLOSURE

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I

The State Criminal Police Office of Baden-Wuerttemberg requested an inquiry about Alfred Hiller (further identified above), with regard to his letter of May 5, 1964 (see page 2) to the Attorney General of the United States of America, Robert Kennedy.

Hiller stated therein, among other things, that he had detailed information about the real grounds for the murder of President John F. Kennedy, and that he could make a statement on this matter.

II

On June 23, 1964, the necessary proceedings were begun in Boeblingen, Altdorf, Rottenburg a. N. and Tuebingen.

Hiller had no police record to date in Altdorf and Tuebingen. In Boeblingen and Rottenburg he is known to the police.

Hiller worked in Boeblingen for the Firma Elektro-Buehler, Schlotterbeckstrasse 1, and during this time wrote incoherent letters to various citizens of Altdorf. It is also said that he once attempted to commit suicide in Rottenburg.

The following appears in a report of the Rottenburg Division of the State Police;

On April 8, 1964, about 10 minutes after 12 noon, Hiller partially unclothed himself on the Neckar bridge in Rottenburg, and threw the pieces of clothing into the Neckar. In addition, he threw a number of gramophone records into the Neckar, and gave other records to children. Hiller had religious hallucinations. He has been receiving medical treatment in Tuebingen from Dr. med. Ostermann, who immediately committed him to the Tuebingen University Hospital.

On June 23, 1964, Hiller was found in his home in Altdorf, and was examined. He stated, among other things, that he has been under medical treatment since the age of 12. He said that he suffers from an overly sensitive nervous system. Already at the age of 13, he said, he had suicidal thoughts. He claimed that since the age of 4 he has been dreaming in series of things which later occur. He claims to have thus dreamed in advance about the death of President Kennedy about a year and a half ago (see pages 4 to 11).

(Translator's note: The material below is summarized. The following is a summary of a statement by Alfred Hiller.)

Pages 5 through 10 of the document contain information given by Hiller about his life and medical history.

Hiller states that he has three brothers and sisters. A brother, Erich, lives with his parents; another brother, Karl, lives in Holzgerlingen, near Altdorf; a sister, married to Friederich Mammel, lives in Altdorf.

He states that he began his schooling in the public schools of Altdorf, which he attended from 1948 to 1954. From 1954 to 1957, he attended a higher secondary school, the Goldberg Secondary School in Boeblingen. He claims that he was the best student in his class in public school, but began to neglect his work and could no longer be promoted in 1957. He therefore left school in 1957, and became an apprentice to learn the trade of an electrician. He says that his record in the trade school, which he attended in 1960, was good, but that his journeyman's examination in the autumn of 1960 received only the grade of 3* from the examination board of the Chamber of Commerce of Stuttgart.

Hiller began his work, as an apprentice, with the firm Elektro-Buehler in Boeblingen in 1957. In 1961, he received a position with the firm of Hosang, Elektro-Installation, in Sindelfingen, and worked there until March 31, 1964. His next, and apparently last, position was with the firm of Hartmann, Elektro-Installation.

Hiller discusses his history of mental disturbance at some length. He says that at the age of 12 he already suffered from an "overly sensitive nervous system." He claims that a Professor Nietzsche of the Tuebingen Children's Hospital discovered this disturbance, and recommended that he be sent to a boarding school, since his relationship to his father was poor. He attributes his deteriorating performance at school to the strain of puberty. In spite of such difficulties, his medical treatment, he states, ended in 1955 with the above-mentioned diagnosis of an overly sensitive nervous system. However, he speaks of having suffered in secondary school under feelings of "depression,

*Translator's Note: Presumably equivalent to a C.

loss of interest, and weakness of will". He says that these periodical depressions continued during the time of his apprenticeship, that is, from 1957 to 1960. He also states that he received no medical treatment during this time. He says that he "was not there" during these depressions, and that the periods occurred first at 2-week intervals, then at 4-week intervals, and finally disappeared altogether. During the time he "was not there" he was weary of life, felt that all problems were insurmountable and that he could achieve nothing. From the age of 13, he had suicidal thoughts. He states that tendencies to depression and suicide seem to run in his family, as an aunt on his father's side committed suicide in 1956.

Hiller says that he "approached God" because he needed help in handling his condition, which seemed to be inherited and insurmountable by ordinary means. He says that in prayer he found a "purely personal relationship to God, which is bound to no institution". This is supposed to have occurred 10 years ago. He then describes the development of this relationship:

About 4 years ago, my relationship to God changed inasmuch as I do not merely pray alone, but rather also receive an answer from God in the form of dreams. Since about four years ago I occasionally dreamed in series of things which later occurred. Among other things, I dreamed in advance about one and half years ago about the death of Kennedy. In a series, I saw the murder in Dallas. I have seen all the circumstances, places and persons, and knew exactly what was going on.

Hiller also mentions two other occasions on which he was able to predict the future. He says that he saw in advance all the results of the soccer competition of South Germany. He also claims that the chief of the French Secret Police visited him in Aitdorf and asked his help in the case of the kidnapping of Eric Peugeot. He says he told the French what they had to do next, and that everything occurred as he had predicted it.

He then goes on to describe the events which led to his recent contact with the police. He says that he went to Rottenburg because it is the seat of a diocese. He did this because he sensed, or "was told", that his "super-human situation" would end here, and he wished to become a normal human being again.

After quarreling with the Protestant minister in Rottenburg, who "preached directly to him," he explains, he threw his shirt and jacket into the Neckar River from the Neckar Bridge in Rottenburg. He says that he gave away his gramophone records, which "no longer were in accord with his inner development," and gave a talk to the Minister. He notes that this talk "attracted great attention among the people of Rottenburg, as all gathered because they noticed that something unusual was going on."

Hiller says that the police picked him up after this performance and brought him to his doctor, Dr. Ostermann, Tuebingen, Uhlandstrasse 5. He states that his doctor had predicted such a development and had just organized a commitment: to the sanitarium in Tuebingen. The doctor, says Hiller, had wanted to commit him earlier, but he was unwilling to be committed. Hiller says that he had been in the care of the Dr. Ostermann since February, 1963. He states that previously he had undergone two operations which had exhausted him physically and psychologically; in addition, "a woman who had left him in a fix played a role." Hiller says that his brother therefore arranged an appointment with Dr. Ostermann. He says that he, however, "stood above the situation and also above Dr. Ostermann," that Dr. Ostermann "was not up to him" as a doctor and could find no means of treating him; therefore, he wanted to commit him to the clinic. After the incident in April, 1964, Dr. Ostermann did commit him to the sanitarium in Tuebingen, where he stayed from April 8 until June 5, 1964. He says that he would have been released a week earlier if he had not told the story of the Kennedy murder; thereupon the treatment with insulin injections began again practically from the beginning. A week later, however, he says, his father took him home on his own risk. Hiller ends his personal statement by saying that he is now at home and plans to start work once more with his first employer, the firm Elektro-Buehler, on June 29, 1964. He says that he has had no dreams since his return from the clinic, and that he is not in custody and sees no reason why he should be in custody.

(Translator's Note: The following is a translation of a statement made by Hiller about his involvement with the death of President Kennedy.)

I was informed in all details about the threatening murder of Kennedy through a dream series which occurred about one and half years ago.

Immediately after the dream I wrote to the American military mission or to the Headquarters of the American forces in Germany, and stated that I had a highly political matter to report. Later I wrote again, as I received no answer in the meantime to my first letter.

After my second letter I was telephoned directly from the White House by President Kennedy. I was then, as agreed, in the Hotel "zur Sonne" in Altdorf. At first, people from the staff of the President attempted to speak with me, but I did not leave them alone until I was able to speak to the President himself. He himself, and his staff also, spoke in German.

The conversation was recorded on tape, and I must have insulted the President, since he left the room, while his wife remained until the end.

I told him when and where he would be murdered.

Some two months later he called me again in the "Sonne" and wanted to know more details. He also told me that he felt that he was able to achieve more than his successor and to bring the Western World into a position of leadership. About April, 1963, the President called me again in the "Sonne" and told me that he had arranged everything concerning his succession. Johnson was also present and was badly shaken. In his inner turmoil, he left the room before I was through with the conversation.

As Kennedy told me in the last conversation, he himself had determined the people who were to murder him. He also told me that the people were envious among themselves and that each fought to be able to commit the murder.

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It was most likely for this reason that it later came to the murder of the murderer, whose action was begrudged him.

I had originally predicted, and had also made it a condition in conversations with the President, that I would not make known the truth about the murder to the public until half a year after the deed. I also suggested the founding of a memorial library.

However, Kennedy did not agree that the announcement of the truth about the murder should wait so long; rather, he demanded that his family be told about it in time. Therefore, some 14 days after the deed, I informed Robert Kennedy, who then informed the widow of the President. Jacqueline Kennedy then sent me a telegram which stated that she thanked me very much and was of the opinion that what I had reported was the best solution of the case. Unfortunately I no longer have the telegram.

The above document is signed by Hiller and by the Criminal Commissioners Schaber and Voehringer. Page 12 is a statement signed by the Criminal Commissioner Schaber. It is here stated that Dr. Ostermann could not be reached on June 23, 1964, in Tuebingen. From April 8 until June 5, 1964, Hiller was under treatment in the University Sanitarium in Tuebingen. The doctor in charge was Dr. von Kalckreuth. He stated that Hiller suffered from Schizophrenia and that his visions and series dreams are symptoms of this illness. He said that the statements of Hiller are to be considered of no importance.

The report states further:

"As the inquiry shows, we are concerned in the case of Hiller with a mentally ill person. He suffers from Schizophrenia.

His accounts and written reports about his meeting with the Chief of the French Secret Police, and his knowledge about the grounds for the murder of President Kennedy, are symptoms of this illness.

Hiller has released the doctors who treated him in a written statement, from their duty to keep his communications secret.

The examination of Hiller was conducted so
thoroughly in order to demonstrate what his
mental state actually is.