



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT, OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri

March 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
November 22, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

On March 15, 1967, [redacted],  
[redacted], Kansas City, Missouri, telephonically furnished the  
Kansas City Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the  
following information:

[redacted] advised that at approximately 2:20 p.m., March  
15, 1967, he was making a personal telephone call at a telephone  
booth in the Parkview Drug Store, 12th and Main Streets, Kansas  
City, Missouri, and while doing so, overheard portions of a  
conversation taking place in the booth next to him.

The caller in the next booth, a white male, was talking  
long distance, possibly to New Orleans, to a person believed to  
be a Mr. Lovett or Lovell, and was telling this person that a  
lawyer from Kansas City had allegedly collected \$100,000 during  
1962 or 1963 to aid in the financing of President Kennedy's  
assassination. The caller also alleged a Fernando Flores (phonetic)  
was sent to Kansas City to pick up this \$100,000, and Flores  
allegedly picked it up from a man whom the caller referred to  
as "Doc" Gould who he stated resides in Gladstone, Missouri,  
a suburban area of Kansas City.

The caller gave several addresses and other names  
to the person to whom he was talking, and among the addresses  
were those of 4950 Roanoke and 173 Missouri Avenue, cities  
unknown. The caller also made reference to being a member of  
the Minutemen, and during the conversation made several other  
references to the Minutemen organization. [redacted] advised that  
after the caller paid an additional seventy-five cents on the  
call, and departed from the booth, [redacted] determined the tele-  
phone number of the telephone in the booth to be Grand 1-9068.

A characterization of the Minutemen is contained in  
the appendix attached hereto.

62-109060-4809

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ENCLOSURE

██████████ described the caller as follows:

Sex  
Race  
Age  
Hair

Weight  
Complexion  
Build  
Dress

Facial  
Characteristics

Information Concerning  
also known as

██████████ resides at ██████████  
██████████, Missouri, and is the owner and operator  
of the ██████████ Company at the same address. This company  
deals in the manufacture ██████████ is a white male and  
was born ██████████, 1902, at ██████████, Illinois. *Mar 22 1962*

During a conscientious objector investigation conducted  
in 1942 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ██████████ was described  
by persons interviewed at that time as having no religion, as  
being anti-administrative, odd, harmless, and that they did not  
believe him to be a true conscientious objector. The conscientious  
objector investigation was subsequently closed due to the suspend-  
ing of induction of registrants who have reached the age of 38  
years.

On March 9, 1962, a confidential source who has  
furnished reliable information in the past advised a meeting  
was planned ██████████

[REDACTED]

On March 23, 1963, [REDACTED] Norborne, Missouri, advised that a Volkswagen sedan bearing 1962 Missouri license [REDACTED] was one of several cars parked at the [REDACTED] over the weekend of March 10 and 11, 1962.

Records of the Missouri Motor Vehicle Department revealed that 1962 Missouri license [REDACTED] was issued to [REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, for a [REDACTED] Volkswagen.

On January 15, 1963, [REDACTED] Bureau of Customs, Kansas City, Missouri, received a telephone call from an unidentified woman who stated that [REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, had advanced \$100 to [REDACTED] to pay an individual named Charlie, last name unknown, to kill Senator J. W. Fulbright. [REDACTED] was supposed to have loaned Charlie, last name unknown, his car to travel to Arkansas for this purpose.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 8, 1963, identified Charlie, last name unknown, and [REDACTED] as members of "Minutemen." The source stated that he had learned from conversation with [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had given Charlie, last name unknown, \$100 in late 1962, and also gave him the use of his car to travel to Arkansas to kill Senator Fulbright.

The source added that Charlie, last name unknown, did not go to Arkansas, but subsequently abandoned [REDACTED] car in Kansas City where it was later impounded by the Kansas City Police Department. [REDACTED], according to the source, stated he would stand by and applaud, but would certainly not instigate any such activity. [REDACTED] told source he had mentioned this plot to [REDACTED] who indicated to [REDACTED] that Charlie, last name unknown, had made an easy \$100. Source added that [REDACTED] has subsequently attempted to disassociate himself from both [REDACTED] and Charlie as he considers them both to be "crack pots."

On May 14, 1965, a third confidential source advised that [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, was a "Minutemen" member and a large contributor.

On September 14, 1962, a fourth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, was subscriber to "The Worker" in August, 1961, and that his subscription was to run until October 31, 1963.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

"MINUTEMEN"

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

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

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

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

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

"MINUTEMEN"

up of all members who have been publicly identified, or who there is reason to believe have been identified as "Minutemen" members by an agency of the Federal Government.

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

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

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



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Title	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS
Character	
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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