

KENNARD SMITH  
Private Investigator  
927 Fifteenth St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

November 30, 1975

INTERIM REPORT OF INQUIRY

Re: Alleged C.I.A.  
Domestic Improprieties

SYNOPSIS

In October, 1974, client John Allan Kern, owner of Bali, Jr. Restaurant, 695 Mason Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, was reportedly introduced to John Adrian O'Hare, alias Colonel Richard Gray, later revealed alias P. Harrison, by William H. Russell and others as former Chief, Chilean Operations, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency; subsequently assigned by C.I.A. to head Florida anti-subversion activities. A "Group" was formed consisting of O'Hare and other Florida residents of good reputation. "Group" held secret meetings and conducted clandestine operations; incorporated day care center as a C.I.A. "front"; set up a combat and communications center 40 miles from Daytona Beach on John Kern's recreation land and lodge at Lake Disston. Electronics equipment was diverted from Civil Defense warehouse through Civil Air Patrol channels to barn on premises and camouflaged by hay bales. Capabilities could possibly affect nearby radar station. Not powered at time of installation and later abandoned by "Group." Training and armaments center also proposed. O'Hare reportedly died suddenly and mysteriously on March 23, 1975, and operation, code-named "Adrian" apparently was "scrubbed." Involved "Group" members doubted report of O'Hare's death and confusion and bewilderment followed.

C.I.A. Senior Counsel was notified by undersigned investigator and he advised that information furnished was of no interest to C.I.A.

Rockefeller Commission's Assistant Counsel notified and pronounced information furnished as "inconceivable" saying no investigation would be made by Commission.

This inquiry in four States and the District of Columbia, with interviews of more than thirty persons indicated that most of those interviewed accepted O'Hare and other participants as bonafide C.I.A. employees. By such representations "Group" was induced to participate in clandestine activities related in body of this report. Degoratory, unsubstantiated information about persons including a

U.S. Senator and a States Attorney was discussed at "Group" meetings and investigations of the persons derogated were said to have been made. Infiltration of social service organizations proposed and attempted.

In at least one instance murder was allegedly planned and "Group" member claimed to have killed several Russian spies operating a shrimp boat off coast of Florida. Lives of "Group" defectors were threatened if there was "double-cross" or betrayal.

O'Hare ascertained to have operated under U.S. and Florida Government representations. Also claimed organization known as V.I.T.A. as his sponsor and C.I.A. "cover." Claimed contacts with H.E.W., Florida ex-U.S. Senator, U.S. Air Force, Florida Governor, Civil Air Patrol, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. V.I.T.A. Director and Union College officials vigorously deny C.I.A. affiliations. H.E.W. official gave misleading and apparently false information during this inquiry.

Confidential files of "Group" believed to have been transported to Palm, California and now in possession of former secretary.

Electronics equipment still in possession of John Kern, despite his offers to return it to proper ownership. Photographs in possession of undersigned and vouched for as being authentic. Mr. Kern's possession of material is known by F.B.I. but no known attempt by any Agency to recover and return to proper place as of date of this report.

Conflicting stories about O'Hare's death, interment, estate, description of photographed cadaver, and color of hair of corpse. F.B.I. Agent said to have conducted cursory impersonation inquiry.

Extensive remodelling of barn; installation of camouflaged underground gasoline storage tanks, winches, hay, and outbuilding construction to have been paid for with "laundered" C.I.A. funds. Proposal to construct airplane landing strip to be paid for by U.S. "Upward Bound" program.

Intelligence and espionage training at Union College, followed by assignment to C.I.A. posts abroad promised "Group" participants.

Information in body of this report furnished by persons interviewed. No specific or outright denials of John Kern's allegations by interviewees.

Inquiry will continue at judgment of client John Kern. No conclusions or evaluation of information herein is intended or implied.

All reports of interviews herein are set forth from on-the-spot notes or legally made tape recordings. Undersigned investigator accepts no responsibility for their veracity and makes no evaluation as to interviewees' motivations or reliability.

DETAILS

On the night of March 30, 1975, I received telephone calls from two persons of unquestionable reliability in which they related to me conversations they had heard while visiting with friends in Daytona Beach, Florida. There had been discussion of an alleged super-secret CIA operation in Florida, involving installation of a communication center and the participation of a group of professional and business people in and around Daytona Beach. The import of the report was that a para-military center of operations had been set up on an individual's recreation property by persons representing themselves as CIA operatives. Communication equipment, armaments and ammunition were to become part of the plan which was purportedly for civilian defense purposes.

Again on the night of April 1, 1975, I received another call from one of the two persons previously mentioned, in which further conversation was reported to the effect that there seemed to be similarity to a publicized lawsuit filed by Andres Castro, trading as Bell Mortgage Company in Miami. Castro contended that he had become involved with a CIA operation which had resulted in his losing a great deal of money and the possibility of an indictment against him.

I called Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., a Washington lawyer, close friend and some time associate, who I have known and worked for and with for many years. He came to my home and we called a Detroit lawyer known to me and to the persons reporting to me who prefers not to be identified in this report. In a three-way conversation, he stated that John Allan Kern, owner of Bali, Jr., a restaurant in Daytona Beach, had been approached by persons who said they were with CIA and so introduced to Mr. Kern by persons he knew. They told Kern that the CIA needed the cooperation and assistance of substantial, affluent, and respected persons such as he, in establishing "fronts" for national defense and security. He agreed to help and was told that his recreation property at Disston Lake, about 40 miles from Daytona Beach, could be used as a communication post.

Electronic equipment was brought to the lake property and concealed in a barn. Various other secret operations were discussed and some were put into effect. When it was reported that the Chief of the operations had died suddenly, Mr. Kern went to a funeral home to pay his respects and was told that there would be no flowers or ceremony and no viewing of the body.

After the death of the Chief of the alleged CIA operation, Mr. Kern could get no information from any of the other participants and became concerned about the electronic equipment on his property and his other activities on behalf of those associated with him in the secret operation.

After talking with the herein unidentified lawyer, Mr. Fensterwald and I discussed at length what we had learned and I went to Daytona Beach on April 5, 1975. I met with the lawyer and Mr. Kern for several hours on that date. I again returned to Daytona Beach on April 10, 1975, conferring further with Mr. Kern.

His story in substance was that about October, 1974, William H. Russell, who he had known for some time and who represented himself as a former Treasury Agent, former Border Patrol Inspector, and former Deputy Sheriff, came to him and introduced a man named Jack O'Hare, also known as Colonel Richard Gray. O'Hare said, and Russell confirmed that he (O'Hare) was formerly in charge of CIA operations in Chile and had worked for that Agency in Costa Rica and other foreign countries. Russell and O'Hare said that since the public image of the Central Intelligence Agency had suffered greatly recently, they were working through various other Government agencies and Government subsidies to establish civilian "fronts" from which to conduct national security operations.

Over the next few months, they held what were described as "Cell-like" meetings in a house owned by Mr. Kern. The Cell was comprised of the following known persons: John Adrian O'Hare, John Kern, William Russell, Steve Van Voorhees, Assistant State's Attorney, Volusia County, Fla., George Lautenschlager, a Vietnam war veteran, partially disabled and unemployed, and Harry Poole, a computer specialist, former college professor, and long-time friend of John O'Hare. Others unknown to Kern also participated.

William Russell, his wife, Nancy, and George Lautenschlager, moved into one of Mr. Kern's houses and set up what they termed a "Control Office" for CIA Agent O'Hare and the operation with voluminous files on citizen activities, correspondence and evidence of subversive acts by many people they termed Communists or corrupt officials. George Lautenschlager and William Russell indicated to Mr. Kern that they were conducting constant investigation of disloyal persons and much of their work was at night.

At some point, O'Hare asked Kern to donate some of his Daytona Beach land for use as an eleemosynary day care center for the disadvantaged children of working mothers. O'Hare told him that he had some experience in such matters having set up a day care center in Maryland with Department of Health, Education and Welfare grants through an organization known as "V.I.T.A." The Maryland day care center had been and was being used as a "front" for CIA operations. With the assistance of Harry Poole, John Kern filed Articles of Incorporation and recruited officers and directors from among his Daytona Beach business and church friends. It was agreed that Poole, an Intelligence Specialist in CIA, would be the Executive Director of the Center to be known as Sunny Land Day Care Center and that the physical design of the building would be in conformity with O'Hare's specifications so that covert operations could be conducted therefrom. Financing was to be arranged by O'Hare through CIA via the Office of Child Development, HEW, Washington, D.C., designating William Diepenbrock and Gail Nolting as contacts. A girl known only as "Sandy" was to be corporate secretary.

As the Cell which will be hereinafter referred to as the "Group" progressed, John Kern was advised that internal problems were known to be imminent in East and Central Florida through intelligence conducted by O'Hare, Russell, and other Group members for the CIA. They, therefore, considered his 150-acre recreation area and lodge on Lake Disston, to be ideal for use as a communications center. Kern had recently built a modern, rather elaborate barn, which they asked him to modify for Control and Communications offices. They further requested that he put in a large underground gasoline storage tank with structural camouflage, a concrete slab generator pad, and other modifications to suit their stated defense purposes. He complied on assurance that his out-of-pocket expenditures would come back to him through Government channels. O'Hare and Russell then advised him that certain communications equipment was being flown in on Air Force planes to New Smyrna Beach Airport for CIA use at his recreation farm. William Russell and Steve Van Voorhees took Kern's pick-up truck to pick up the materiel. He purchased block and tackle or winch gear to handle the heavy equipment and approximately 100 bales of hay which were used to form a concealed room in the hayloft of his barn. The equipment was installed in an area covering roughly 100 square feet and surrounded by the hay bales. Although Mr. Kern had installed the generator pad, the generator did not arrive with the other materiel. He had increased the power amperage to accommodate the equipment when it was hooked up. A man named Elliott Barnes, also styled CIA, was to later connect the electronics equipment when the generator arrived. Kern also purchased some walkie-talkies and other equipment for which he was to be later reimbursed by the Government. He was asked to purchase guns and a silencer for which he would be reimbursed.

O'Hare and Russell, at about the same time, began to talk of storing armaments at the farm, mentioning mortars, red-eye missiles, machine guns, rifles, ammunition, jeeps, and dune buggies with machine gun mounts. Kern protested and they told him that they would find another location nearby for the armaments. They spoke of combat training operations, which would be taking place on the farm and informed him that by relocating some utility poles, adjacent to the roadway leading to his lodge, they would create a landing strip for small Air Force cargo planes, and that they would be able to get this done to his right of way through official channels.

At the Group meetings being held in the house, occupied by Russell and Lautenschlager, there was discussion of covert operations and infiltration of State and Government agencies, one being SEOO, an organization connected with the State. John O'Hare said that he was president of the organization known as VITA (Volunteers for International Technical Assistance) in Florida and that the parent office for VITA was Union College in Schenectady, New York, which college was also going to conduct a crash course for Kern and others of the Group in espionage and intelligence techniques. They would then be assigned CIA duties in various parts of the world and would be commissioned CIA operatives. VITA was said to be a CIA cover program and O'Hare gave Kern and others VITA publications. He told Kern that he would appoint him 1975 President of VITA-Florida because he (O'Hare) would be out of the U.S. then.

The Group meetings continued through the winter of 1974-1975. Mr. Kern became concerned when, on one occasion, Mr. O'Hare told him that this was a very serious business and that disloyalty or double-cross would be dealt with harshly and severely. William Russell told Kern, at one point, that "they" would not hesitate a minute to kill anyone who got in "their" way and that someone had, as a matter of fact, boarded a Russian trawler disguised as a Florida shrimp boat and killed the crew off Daytona Beach. O'Hare and Russell also spoke about plans to kill a Dr. John Nichols of Sarasota who they styled a top American Communist.

The Disston Lake installation, the day care center, and other aspects of the Group's activities were given the code name "Adrian"; O'Hare's middle name. The operation was to be expanded and Kern was told by Russell and O'Hare that immediately after his training at Union College, he would be taking trips to Chile and Costa Rica to launder money for the CIA. O'Hare also said that one of his "covers" was that of Consultant for the First City National Bank in New York City and that he was known there as Richard Gray. At one point, O'Hare asked Kern to send \$125 to Elizabeth McGowan at Grumman Aircraft in New York for incidental expenses she had incurred on behalf of "Adrian" and Kern complied.

At various times during this period, other participants in the Group's actions appeared on the scene or were mentioned as being a part of the Group but their activities are not clear. They were said to be a former New York City detective who worked with George Launten-schlager, a Carl (last name unknown) who was a journalist and would perform writing duties for the Group, a Colonel in the Civil Air Patrol from New Smyrna Beach, a commercial pilot named Doherty, Drew Burton, a computer executive, Caesar Warlock, Dr. Max Caplan, a university professor, Brenna Frey of Atlanta, Phoebe Carpenter of Four-C, a day care center parent organization, financed by the Busch Foundation, (O'Hare said that Mrs. Carpenter's life had been threatened by militant blacks and that he, O'Hare, had "taken care of them"), Charles Booth, a lawyer who had trained CIA combat people in South America, Roy Powell, former FBI agent who had agreed to allow armaments to be stored on his property, Ernesto (last name unknown) who worked under O'Hare in the CIA in Chile, Eugene Johnson, former New York police sergeant, George Carpenter, of North Carolina, John (last name unknown) who worked closely with George Lautenschlager, Bob Clauss, Daytona Beach Coca-Cola Executive, and others unidentified to Mr. Kern.

Enemies of the United States, as styled by John O'Hare, William Russell, and other Group members were: Dr. N. O'Keefe, Robert Travis, Negro activist who they accused of diverting Federal funding to militant blacks, Harold Gibson of Off-Shore Power Systems, Tom Goldsmith the previously named Bob Clauss, who they later said had double-crossed them, the previously named Dr. John Nichols who was marked for death by them, Macon Williams of Florida Department of Corrections, Robert Wright and Harvey Blake both accused of federal funding irregularities, Charles Tyndall, a lawyer seeking public office and a United States Senator, whose name will not appear in this report according to my commitment to him. Columnist Jack Anderson and "Opal" were also mentioned but it is unclear whether they were "friends" or "enemies." They also claimed to have "a file" on States Attorney Steve Boyles.

On April 10, 1975, I accompanied John Kern and the previously mentioned unidentified lawyer to the aforementioned Disston Lake Lodge where I observed the communications equipment, the gasoline storage location, the generator pad, the office space in the barn, an adjacent small frame house, and a furnished and equipped trailer. I was given photographs of some of the communications gear and I can attest to their accuracy and validity.

I then returned to Washington and had lengthy discussions with Mr. Fensterwald about what I had seen and heard. He suggested that I inform Mr. Richard Lansdale, Senior Counsel for the Central Intelligence Agency. I called Mr. Lansdale on April 16, 1975. In a rather brief conversation I explained to him what I had seen and heard and suggested that if there was CIA involvement the "cover was blown" and that I was considering taking my information to Senator Frank Church's Committee. He told me that he would send a security officer from the Agency to talk with me but by April 22nd no security officer had called me or talked with me.

I then called Mr. Olson, Senior Counsel for the Rockefeller Commission who arranged for me to meet a George Manfredi of the Commission, which I did at 3:00 p.m. that same day. I outlined much of the above related information to Mr. Manfredi and he pronounced it as "inconceivable", suggesting that "my friend" Mr. Kern should be looked upon analytically. It must be stated herein that I was completely unimpressed with Manfredi and rightly or wrongly considered conversation with him as a waste of my time and his time. He stated that he would send an FBI Agent to see me. I advised him that the FBI was already aware of the situation according to the information that I had received but that I would be glad to repeat it to them again provided that I could either record the conversation or have a witness to the reporting. My reason for this condition was that I felt it should be completely clear that I was not withholding knowledge of a possible crime. No FBI agent called on me or attempted to see me to my knowledge. On April 24, 1975, Manfredi called me and asked me for John Kern's birthdate. I did not know it and could not, of course, give it to him. However, to me this could only mean that Manfredi intended to run an NCIC on John Kern and that someone was more interested in Kern than in the Group or its actions. My evaluation of Manfredi and the Rockefeller Commission was buttressed in my own view.

Seemingly significant was the strange coincidence of a call I received from Mr. Lansdale minutes after talking to Mr. Olson of the Rockefeller Commission and seven days after my call to the CIA. The substance of Mr. Lansdale's call was that CIA had no interest in the matter that I had brought to his attention and he closed by saying "Goodluck and God be with you."

From May 18 to May 21, John Kern and the herein unnamed lawyer were in Washington and we conferred several times; once in Mr. Fensterwald's office. Mr. Fensterwald advised Mr. Kern that in trying to deal with CIA as to whether or not the "Adrian" operation was theirs, he would face almost certain rebuff and denial and that a contemplated civil suit would probably be non-winnable or at least lengthy and expensive. No decision was made as to Mr. Kern's next move.

On May 22, 1975, I conferred with a United States Senator, whose name had been bandied about by the Group and I assured him that I had no intention of dignifying the rumors or identifying him. I believe that he was inclined to the view that the "Adrian" operation was a "con game"; a logical thought except that in six months of effort by the Group a very small amount of money, if any, accrued to O'Hare or to the Group.

By this time, I had become convinced that any further efforts on my or Mr. Kern's part would be an exercise in futility and I so advised him. He called me from time to time for the next few months but I took no action except to report his calls to Mr. Fensterwald. On August 17, 1975, while I was in Daytona Beach, Mr. Kern, the named lawyer, and I got together again and he asked me to consider conducting an inquiry for him. He introduced me to a private investigator named Karl Karlson, also known as "Swede" Karlson, also known as "Crusher" Karlson, stating that "Swede" had offered to pursue for him a settlement of some out-of-pocket expenses he incurred for the Group. He hoped a settlement could come out of O'Hare's estate which "Swede" had told him was being handled by Harry Poole as Executor. This was not correct as I later learned. I had rather pointed conversation with Swede as to his background and he told me that he was a professional wrestler of some renown and had been starred in wrestling bouts throughout the world particularly in Dallas, Texas, where he was appearing during the Kennedy assassination. He implied that he had heard a great many undisclosed facts about Jack Ruby and the Kennedy assassination. He also said that he had a background in Swedish intelligence and had worked shoulder to shoulder with E. Howard Hunt in South America for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. I advised him and Mr. Kern that I always worked alone; had no associates; did not conduct investigations of any kind without a lawyer relationship, and that anything he did would be his independent operation, but that I would talk with him from time to time on an exchange-of-information basis.

Mr. Fensterwald caused inquiry to be made in Dallas, Texas, as to Swede Karlson's representations and his source reported that people in wrestling circles had never heard the name or names given me by "Swede" and that newspaper clips contained no reference to him. I also had an auto license tag number on a two-way radio equipped Mustang he drove checked by an Atlanta Police detective and the record came back "no information." I took this to indicate that he was probably using what is known in investigative circles as "confidential tag" such as is sometimes used by undercover police officers, informants, special employees, and Federal agents. I had no further contact with "Swede" except to refuse to talk to him twice when he called me because I heard extraneous sounds on the telephone. I did, however, caution Mr. Kern to be very careful in his conversations and associations with "Swede." It is my understanding that he is now in South America.

On August 21, 1975, I formally agreed to conduct an inquiry for Mr. Kern. Back in Washington on August 25, I began activities and interviews which will follow in this report.

Among material furnished me by Kern was a notation bearing the name Bill Diepenbrock, Office of Child Development, Washington, D.C. with telephone number 202-755-7830 and a further notation, "responsible for raising private money for child care." A similar notation, among these materials, bore the name Gail Nolting with a different telephone number, the number being 202-755-7754.

Upon calling the number given for Gail Nolting, I was advised by that office, Office of Child Development, HEW, that Mrs. Nolting had resigned a year ago for health reasons. I then called the office of Mr. Diepenbrock, as noted, and suggested to him that I would like to meet with him for a short talk at his office. I told him that his name had come to my attention in my investigation of possible fraud in Florida relating to day care centers. He said that his curiosity was sparked and asked me to meet him at 2:15 p.m. on August 27, 1975 in front of Calvert Liquors on Wisconsin Avenue, in Washington, D.C.

I met Mr. Diepenbrock at the stated place and we went to a bar near the liquor store where I related to him that a day care center of which he may have had some official notice had probably been victimized by various persons. I gave him the names of John Adrian O'Hare, William H. Russell, George Lautenschlager, Steve Van Voorhees and VITA, also that of O'Hare's alias, Richard Gray, along with other names. He stated that the names sounded to him like characters from a James Bond or Dashiel Hammet novel and that he had not heard of them before. He expressed some surprise and interest in the name, Lautenschlager, saying only that it was such an unusual name.

In relation to day care centers, which had come to his attention in his official capacity, he mentioned that he had once very briefly before November, 1974, talked with John Kern who he described as a person running a bar and grill in Daytona Beach. (Actually, Kern operates a restaurant and bakery.) He advised Kern in this brief telephone conversation that from what he had learned, Kern could not avail himself of any OCD funds.

He seemed to assume that John Kern was my client and I explained to him that I was not naming my clients at the moment. He then, without any reason apparent to me, said "You'd better investigate John Kern, the guy who drives a pick-up with a rifle in it." When I questioned him as to his reason for making such a statement, he said he was just joking. I did not believe him and told him so.

I gave him the background of my information in a brief sense and also the fact that Gail Nolting's name was in the material I had. He made uncomplimentary remarks about the personal life of Gail Nolting, saying that she would have had no authority in day care centers.

He stated to me that he had been an investigator for ten years before going to the Office of Child Development two years ago and that he felt that I should be very careful in my inquiry. His demeanor and his conversation gave me the impression that he might have had an intelligence background and knew something of my subject. I asked him and he replied "no", that he had been a GAO investigator.

I repeated to him that I had gotten his telephone number from materials left behind by the persons I had named to him and who he had described as sounding like characters from a James Bond novel. He stated positively that the telephone number I repeated to him was not and never had been his number. I reminded him that I had just reached him that day at that same number to which he replied, "Oh, yes. I can see how that could have happened", without any further explanation.

He said he felt that I should be careful not to get hurt during my inquiry and that he would like for me to call him when I got back from Florida. I said that if I was interfering in any national security problems, that he knew of, someone should tell me so and I would stop interfering. He said "maybe someone will." I again asked him why he was so inordinately interested in John Kern who he had made several references to and he said that it was because he had talked to him and that he had an excellent memory for short conversations. It should be borne in mind that this "short conversation" according to him occurred eleven months before my interview with him.

The above is the general substance of a 30-minute conversation that Mr. Diepenbrock and I had during the course of two glasses of beer, at a tavern of his choice. Apparent discrepancies in Mr. Diepenbrock's statements and his memory will appear later in reports of interviews with other persons.

I was curious enough about Mr. Diepenbrock to look very superficially into his background. I learned that Diepenbrock had been auditor with GAO for some years and it was believed he had military intelligence expertise with emphasis on communications.

When I repeated Mr. Diepenbrock's conversation with me to John Kern, he produced a telephone toll call receipt indicating that on February 28, 1975, from Mr. Kern's telephone in Daytona Beach (904) 253-8844, a 16-minute conversation was held with the telephone (202) 755-7830, the number which was indicated for William Diepenbrock. This is the number on which I reached Diepenbrock on August 27, 1975. According to corporate records the letter of intent to apply for a planning grant of Title I funds was tendered by Mr. Kern's day care center on February 5, 1975 and corporate registration papers were filed on February 18, 1975.

These dates more logically concur with Kern's recollections and evidence than with the statement of Diepenbrock.

Although he positively stated to me on August 27th that he had never heard the names which I read to him from my list and referred to them as sounding like characters out of a James Bond novel, it will be shown later in this report that there is great probability that Mr. Diepenbrock had heard these names and had conferred with Jack O'Hare. Mr. Kern further recalled that he had correspondence with Mr. Diepenbrock and had received HEW printed materials from him after the proposal for the Sunny Land Day Care Center in February, 1975 and was positive that he did not talk to him prior to that.

On August 28, September 5th, and September 8th, 1975, I spoke with John Bollinger, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., advising him that I was interested in whatever information I could get from the VA relative to the death of John Adrian O'Hare, reportedly a former Master Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force, relative to a possible civil litigation. Mr. Bollinger advised that apparently no claim had been filed for benefits by anyone as a result of O'Hare's death on March 23, 1975. Although an XC number appeared in the VA records, his inquiries to the VA Center in St. Petersburg, Florida, elicited the information that no claim was filed and Mr. Bollinger was puzzled by the report.

My contact with the VA stemmed from an Orange County Health Department Certificate of Death in the matter of John Adrian O'Hare, male, white, age 49, date of birth Nov. 14, 1925, State of Birth New York, SS No. 079-20-0739, surviving spouse Ethel Harriett Nelson, usual occupation salesman, kind of business visual aids, residence Orlando, Florida, 2400 Falkner Road, cause of death acute myocardial infarction due to or as a consequence of acute thrombotic occlusion of the left coronary artery, with other significant conditions and severe mitral schlerosis with endocardities. An autopsy was performed. The certifier of this death certificate is R. G. Guzman, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner, District 9. He was buried at Glen Haven, Memorial Park, Winter Park, Fla., March 26, 1975.

On September 2, and again on September 15, 1975, I spoke with Mitchell WerBell, III, and briefly with his son, Mitchell WerBell, IV, at their place of business and residence near Powder Springs, Ga. Mr. WerBell, III, is engaged in the legal sale of armaments to authorized buyers and operates a gun center and office with a rifle range. Mr. Kern had advised me that O'Hare, Russell and Poole had discussed negotiations for guns that were to be or had been held around Christmas 1974, at a location fitting the description of Mitchell WerBell's operation.

I mentioned the names, appearing elsewhere in this report, as members of the Group, to Mr. WerBell, and he had no independent recollection of being visited or having heard of any of them. I briefly

related to him the circumstances which had brought about my inquiry and he said that it sounded to him like a "scam" which some individuals had attempted to perpetrate on him in the not too distant past. He made a telephone call to a former associate, now a private investigator, in Miami, Florida, repeating the names I had mentioned to him. The investigator said that the name, Richard Gray, was familiar to him in connection with an investigation he had conducted in the case of Andres Castro. He told me that he would mention my visit to William Colby, Director of CIA, who is a close personal friend and offered to have an FBI agent he was friendly with check the names out. I declined his offer.

In my second conversation with Mitchell WerBell, III, on September 15th, he stated to me that the names were not familiar to him and that if indeed any of those persons had visited him, they definitely did not purchase any armaments from him and did not appear on his guest register.

Mitchell WerBell gained notoriety a few years ago by attempting to take control of the Bahamian island of Abaco. There may have been participation in this attempt by O'Hare and William Russell as covered later in this report.

The name, Brenna Frey, appeared in material furnished me by Mr. Kern from the Group's correspondence and files and I located Miss Frey in Atlanta where she is presently employed at the Transcendental Meditation Center. She was formerly associated with Volunteers Atlanta, a social service group.

She stated that she had contacts with Jack O'Hare both at the Volunteers Atlanta Office and later at her present office, the Transcendental Meditation Center. He told her that he was with an organization known as VITA in Atlanta. On some occasions, he was accompanied by a lady who he introduced as his secretary and on some occasions also her daughter. On at least one occasion, they called upon her at her residence. She recalled these contacts as being in 1973 and 1974 and possibly extending later than that. She could not recall them ever having mentioned Viking Distributors, Inc., which it was learned during the course of this inquiry was another organization O'Hare was affiliated with. Ms. Frey stated that the reason for the visits to her were rather obtuse but that the purpose seemed to be to of social service groups in Atlanta, technical assistance in their projects.

O'Hare made references to his Government contacts and implied he either was or had been in U.S. Government intelligence. She described him as flamboyant, knowledgeable and intelligent. He did not solicit any funds from her but he threw out many important names to her and she to him. She is from a prominent Atlanta family and they often spoke of people she knew of influence.

O'Hare and his secretary had an office in Atlanta which she had never visited. However, they had a telephone number which she believed might have been an answering service and it was her impression that the office was in the Buckhead section in Atlanta. They also had an apartment in Atlanta but she did not know the addresses of either the office or the apartment.

O'Hare exhibited a brochure to her from VITA and sent her other printed materials. He offered to pay her to come to Orlando to lecture for him. She referred me to three other persons, all in social service work in Atlanta who had also known Jack O'Hare and might possibly have a telephone number or an address from which he had operated. They were Betty Harmon, Alzora Pitts and June Sammons. None of these persons could recall the former telephone number and address of VITA or Jack O'Hare; however, June Sammons who has since transferred to the Department of Human Resources in Atlanta, referred me to Ms. Kathryn Healy of the Federal Agency known as ACTION.

I called the office of ACTION on September 12, 1975, and spoke with ACTION Director, David Dammann, who stated that Kathryn Healy was not in the office at that time. I told Mr. Dammann that I considered it rather important that both he and Miss Healy talk with me about Jack O'Hare and his alleged improper activities. He placed me in touch with Mr. George McNally, Chief Counsel of ACTION. An appointment was made to discuss my information on the morning of September 15, 1975.

After briefing Mr. McNally on the purpose of my visits and the allegations heretofore set forth in this report, he advised me that if there had been any wrongdoing affecting ACTION, ACTION would want to make an independent investigation. At his suggestion, I dictated a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act and Mr. McNally complied by allowing me to talk with Ms. Healy, Mr. Dammann and Mr. Jibajai, all of whom had contacts with O'Hare while he was with VITA-Florida. They stated that he had operated in Tallahassee through the Department of Community Affairs of the State of Florida, and that they had met through O'Hare a Penny Chilcott and Jeremy Horn. They also referred to Robert Travis who was associated with O'Hare in an organization known as SEOO believed to be State Economic Opportunity Office. Ms. Healy stated that Ms. Anne Clark, Project Manager of VITA in Washington, D.C., was the person she now deals with for VITA consultation and transportation matters.

Mr. Dammann expressed surprise at the knowledge of O'Hare's death. He described him as he had been previously described to me by other persons, saying that he thought that he had originally come from Massachusetts where he had operated some sort of computer service. Mr. Dammann first met him, he believed, in 1972 and understood that O'Hare had had a coronary attack or stroke in 1973; further, that O'Hare had indicated he was buying land 20 miles from Disney World. He also recalled Penny Chilcotte who was described as O'Hare's secretary in Atlanta and believed that their telephone number was actually an answering service. He recalled about eight meetings with O'Hare. None of these persons, of course, had ever heard of the armament and electronic equipment operations which I described and showed pictures of.

I asked the assistance of an Atlanta Police Department Detective in determining where VITA's office was located and if possible, a telephone number. He reported back to me that he found no evidence of such an organization having been licensed in Atlanta or of having incorporated in the State of Georgia. Neither could he find an address or a telephone number through sources available to him for the period of time, 1973-1975.

At the Secretary of State's office in Tallahassee, Florida, I requested corporate or licensing information and they produced Articles of Incorporation for Viking Distributors, Inc., located in Orlando, Florida, that corporation being organized to engage generally in the wholesale and retail business of office supplies and stationery. The corporation reports for 1968 and 1969 showed John O'Hare as President, and Janet Leyonmark as Director. A certificate dated August 25, 1971, showed John O'Hare as President, John O'Hare, III, as Vice-President and Phyllis Chilcott as Secretary. These persons were also directors. The Secretary of State's records showed that the status of Viking Distributors, Inc., was dissolved by proclamation on July 11, 1972.

John Kern had secured information purporting to be from Tallahassee which indicated that there was a VITA-Florida profit corporation dissolved by proclamation on July 2, 1973. Names given were William A. Kology, Norma Martinez, and Charles H. Netter, all of 832 Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida.

On November 5, 1975, I spoke with a rental clerk and the rental manager of the Ingraham Building, 25 S.E. 2nd Avenue, Miami. In their recollections going back to 1968 there had not been tenants in the building by any of the above names. Room 832 had been for many years the office the building manager. The clerk, however, recalled that about one or two years ago, a Charles Netter had inquired about space and she had shown him several suites but he did not rent any space.

A Charles Netter, Attorney, was located at 7211 S.W. 62nd Avenue, South Miami and I spoke with him. He stated that he had never heard of VITA-Florida but had more than 15 years ago occupied space in the Ingraham Building. He had also many years ago had a law partner named William Kology and a secretary named Martinez. Both had been dead for several years. He had never known a John O'Hare but the name Richard Gray had a familiar ring which he could not associate in any way. He considered it possible that William Kology or himself could have been an incorporator or director in a corporation he could not now recall.

Among the names and notations furnished me by John Kern was that of Phoebe Carpenter who was said to be President of an organization known as Four-C in Orlando--Four-C relating to child care centers. Mr. Kern was told by O'Hare that she had Busch Foundation funding with several day care centers under her supervision and that she would be a good source of assistance for the Sunny Land Day Care Center which they were attempting to organize as a "front" for CIA operations.

O'Hare further stated in Group meetings that he had helped her in various projects and on one occasion, when she had trouble from black militants whom she had exposed in matters of corruption, he had "taken care of" the militant blacks. According to O'Hare, Mrs. Carpenter also had close connections with the HEW Office of Child Development through her acquaintance with Gail Nolting.

I spoke with Mrs. Carpenter on September 5, and 17, 1975, and the substance of her conversation follows. She knew Jack O'Hare and Penny Chilcott, who she described as probably having done some work for O'Hare. She had heard of VITA but not from O'Hare. He had told her repeatedly that he was with the CIA. She was not convinced and tried through friends in Tallahassee to determine whether or not he was with the Agency but no one seemed to know for sure. She did not know that O'Hare was dead. He had said at various times that he was engaged in a lot of mysterious Government operations throughout the world and that he had done CIA work in Chile, Mexico, and Costa Rica.

He attempted to solicit funds from her. She has a Busch Foundation grant but she did not assist O'Hare in any fund raising efforts. He told her on various occasions that he was obtaining intelligence for the CIA on black militants and subversives. She last saw him approximately one year before the date of my interview in September.

She knew Robert Travis and felt that he was all right although O'Hare had told her that Travis was illegally diverting some funds which were available to him into subversive organizations and that he (O'Hare) was interested in correcting improper actions by Travis.

On one occasion, O'Hare made personal contact for her with William Diepenbrock, previously mentioned herein, at his office, HEW, in Washington, and when he returned he asked her to defray part of his expenses because he had contacted Diepenbrock on her behalf. She gave him a small amount of money to help defray expenses. It will be noted under the section of this report devoted to my interview with Bill Deipenbrock that he denied ever having heard of O'Hare but Mrs. Carpenter is sure that he knew him.

Also among the materials furnished me by John Kern from the files of the Group was a name, "Sandy" (last name unknown to Kern). He stated that at one time during their association, O'Hare had asked him to meet with the girl, Sandy, in Orlando and take her to dinner because he would soon be taking a trip to South America with her for a covert CIA operation and that Sandy was trustworthy.

I determined that Sandy was Sandy Draper and I talked with her on September 8 and September 10, 1975, at which times, she stated in substance that her former husband, John Kalinowski, from whom she is separated, was closely associated with Jack O'Hare in military intelligence activities.

Kalinowski, a former Army Lieutenant and very active in the Florida Civil Air Patrol, met often with O'Hare who had been in Army Special Forces. She placed the time of her first meeting with O'Hare as about 1972 after her return from Germany with her husband upon his discharge from the Army. She seemed to know O'Hare very well and spoke of his sons and his separated spouse. After her separation from Kalinowski, O'Hare often tried to get her to date friends of his, the reason being unclear to her.

She stated that Kalinowski is now working for DuPont in Wilmington, Delaware, and still very active in the Civil Air Patrol there. She explicitly described many of the activities of Kalinowski and O'Hare in the para-military operations that they were engaged in. They trained young men to kill and mutilate small animals and she described their activities as being sadistic. They were apparently being indoctrinated in the dismemberment and torture of animals as a hardening process for things later to come in the area of subversion. They were very interested in armaments and did a lot of shooting. She did not know the locations of their para-military, combat training operations. She had accompanied her husband on some search and rescue missions for the Civil Air Patrol.

She had been working at Sears, Roebuck in Orlando and a close friend and work associate of hers had had a relationship over some period of time with O'Hare. Upon learning of his death some days after it occurred, both of them were surprised and somewhat distressed. She said that when she advised her ex-husband of O'Hare's death, he was most concerned about it and called her back to discuss it further with her asking if she was sure that O'Hare was dead because he had some reason to believe that he was not.

Ms. Draper said that it had been assumed by her during the entire length of O'Hare's acquaintance that he was with the CIA or some military intelligence agency of the United States Government, and that her husband implied that O'Hare and himself were engaged in super-secret national defense operations for a "hush-hush" Government Agency. She did not question the fact that O'Hare had worked in various foreign countries for the CIA.

She had never heard of VITA or Viking Distributors, Inc. O'Hare's means of livelihood other than his intelligence activities were unknown to her. She assumed that he was well paid by some branch of the U.S. Government, because he lived rather highly and flamboyantly, although separated from his wife and family who, seemingly, were not nearly as prosperous as he.

She made inquiries of the funeral home officiating at the burial of O'Hare after she learned of his death and they told her that it was a very strange service which they had been ordered to conduct.

She recalled having had dinner on one occasion in the winter of 1974-1975, with John Kern, a restaurant owner at Daytona Beach at O'Hare's request. Although nothing of importance was discussed at the dinner, it was assumed by her that she was to be contacted later by Mr. Kern for some official Government operation.

Although Sandy Draper's conversation with me seemed to be frank, open and uninhibited, I was left with the impression that there were circumstances regarding para-military operations on the part of her ex-husband and Jack O'Hare that she did not reveal to me.

She said that Kalinowski is now residing in Newark, Delaware; still active in the Civil Air Patrol in Delaware. She feels that his job may, in some way, be related to covert CIA activities. She told me of a mysterious telephone call she received about a month before my visit to her from a man speaking with a Latin accent and identifying himself as a Mr. Long. He asked her about her relationship with Jack O'Hare and stated that he was conducting an investigation for the Government; that he was undercover; was calling from the airport; and that his call could not be traced. She told Mr. Long she was a long time friend of Jack O'Hare's and that he had died recently and that she would like more circumstances of his death to be available to her because she felt it was mysterious. He told her that she would be hearing from him again.

She immediately called her ex-husband in Delaware, describing this conversation to him in the belief that it might be interesting to him and that he might reveal something to her about it. Her ex-husband became very perturbed about the call and said he would investigate it. Later, Kalinowski returned her call stating that he had caused an inquiry to be made about the mysterious Mr. Long and that he was not known; further, that there had been no departures from Orlando airport anywhere near the time that the call was received by Sandy. The import of this call is not clear to me. She is now in the U.S. Army.

On September 8, 1975, I spoke with Air Force Major Bodenheimer, who is liaison officer between the U.S. Air Force and the Florida Civil Air Patrol. He stated that the names I mentioned to him were not familiar to him because he had recently taken over that post and suggested that I call Retired Air Force Col. Robert Pinney, who is presently Commander of the Florida Civil Air Patrol, and former Air Force Liaison Officer.

I spoke with Col. Pinney on September 8, September 9, September 18, 1975. He stated in substance that the name, Richard Gray or Col. Richard Gray, was not familiar to him and did not appear in the Florida Civil Air Patrol records. He did know John O'Hare known as "Jack" and had known him for a great many years; O'Hare having been active in the Florida Civil Air Patrol at the time he (Pinney) was Air Force Liaison Officer. He had seen him once within the past year

at which time O'Hare told him he was working in South America. O'Hare visited him at his home during a stopover in the United States and told him that he was on his way back to South America. He placed the time as less than a year ago.

Col. Pinney had accurate recall of Jack O'Hare's Civil Air Patrol membership and activities and stated that not only was he very active for a number of years in the Civil Air Patrol but that one of his sons had also been active and very proficient in Civil Air Patrol training and tactics. O'Hare, who had attained the rank of Major in the Civil Air Patrol, petitioned him for a promotion to Lt. Colonel at which time he (Col. Pinney) requested a resume which O'Hare furnished, stating therein that he had been a Captain in Army Special Forces. When Col. Pinney received the report of investigation of O'Hare's resume, there was no such rank shown on it. He confronted O'Hare with the discrepancy and O'Hare said that certainly the record that Col. Pinney had received was wrong because he had been a Captain in Army Special Forces.

Col. Pinney had no knowledge of O'Hare's being in the United States Air Force although he could not say for certain that he was not. The reason that O'Hare's Air Force service came up was that I exhibited a photograph to Col. Pinney of O'Hare's tombstone which bore the inscription, "Master Sergeant, U.S. Air Force." Col. Pinney did not know whether or not O'Hare had been a Central Intelligence Agency operative and did not like to speculate on it.

He showed interest in the photographs, which I exhibited to him, of electronics equipment heretofore mentioned in this report as being stored in John Kern's barn, and felt that some of it could have been materiel used by the Civil Air Patrol. Some of it he also recognized as jeep equipment. He was interested in whether or not it had come through the Civil Air Patrol and stated that if I determined that it had, he would want to make an official investigation of its diversion. He gave me the names of Merritt Powell, an attorney in Daytona Beach, who was closely associated with O'Hare and the Civil Air Patrol, and of Lee Barnett, likewise closely associated with the Civil Air Patrol and Jack O'Hare at New Smyrna Beach, Florida. My interview with Lee Barnett contains information which I later referred back to Col. Pinney; that information being that the electronics equipment I had seen and spoken to various people about had been delivered from a Civil Defense warehouse to Barnett in his capacity as Civil Air Patrol officer after which he was instrumental in diverting it to the Group activities at Lake Disston.

On September 10 and September 19, 1975, I spoke with Lee Barnett, Manager of the New Smyrna Beach Airport and an officer in the Florida Civil Air Patrol. He stated in substance that he knew various members of the Group and had known Jack O'Hare for some time. He is well acquainted with William Russell, Steve Van Voorhees, and had met Harry Poole, the first time being at the graveside for Jack O'Hare's burial on March 26, 1975. He attended that service with Van Voorhees, Poole and Russell, and described a conversation the four of them had after-

wards about whether or not O'Hare's body was really in that grave. Russell reportedly said to him that he intended to have the body exhumed to determine whether or not it was O'Hare's and Poole also expressed similar statement.

Barnett was well aware of the Lake Disston operation and had, as a matter of fact, been the person using the alias, Elliott Barnes, who was designated to hook up the equipment after the generator arrived for it. He had obtained tranceivers for the Group from a Civil Defense warehouse at Starke, Florida. It was delivered to him at New Smyrna Beach Airport in his capacity as Civil Air Patrol officer and he, in turn, transferred it to Steve Van Voorhees and William Russell who loaded it on a truck which I determined to have been John Kern's truck. They delivered it to John Kern's barn at Lake Disston and Barnett acknowledged that he had been at the barn and had seen the equipment in its place in the hayloft behind the bales of hay.

He had also surveyed the right-of-way leading to John Kern's property with a view to moving utility poles so that the right-of-way could accommodate small Air Force cargo planes. It was his understanding that the air strip construction, the moving of the utility poles and the modifications to the right of way were to be funded under what he termed the "Upward Bound" program under the jurisdiction of U.S. Government; the cost to be something around \$150,000.00. The purpose was to be air surveillance on the East Coast of Florida in the scope of CIA interest.

There was not any question in his mind at the time of his participation with the Group under his alias of Elliott Barnes but that this was a national security project sponsored by the CIA. William Russell who was well known to him had obtusely referred to himself as being with the CIA and he was satisfied.

Russell and Van Voorhees certified O'Hare as being in charge of the CIA operation which he began to participate in at Lake Disston and Daytona Beach. He was satisfied in his own mind about the legitimacy of O'Hare's claims and identity and pointed out that O'Hare had been involved in Government projects for many years, having been Project Director for a development near Miami called Vietnam Village. He received publicity in Life Magazine for his efforts in that project. He also was satisfied that Merritt Powell, Daytona Beach lawyer, and Jack O'Hare had trained army rangers for civilian defense.

Jack O'Hare very definitely used the code name, Richard Gray, and as a matter of fact, sent him a letter shortly before his death from the Gold Key Inn in Silver Spring, Maryland, requesting that he (Barnett) tell someone that he (O'Hare) would be in touch with them under the name of Richard Gray. Barnett also acknowledged that the code name for the Lake Disston project was "Adrian."

O'Hare had also asked him to look into or have someone look into the character and background of a prominent New Smyrna Beach businessman. This was to be in the interest of national security, the implication being that O'Hare wished to obtain derogatory character information about this person.

Mr. Barnett is somewhat concerned about the turn of events in this "Adrian" operation and is particularly disappointed because he had made a decision to resign his position as airport manager and take a responsible job with the CIA in South America under O'Hare's aegis.

There is no doubt from the information supplied to me during this interview by Lee Barnett, alias Elliott Barnes, that he was an integral part of the operation. This is not to connote that there was any deliberate impropriety on the part of Mr. Barnett.

He stated positively that he accepted Jack O'Hare as being with the CIA in an important position and that although he had some doubts about William Russell's abilities, he did accept William Russell as also being with the CIA. O'Hare was definitely styled as CIA operative to Barnett by Russell and others and Russell's self-styling was the same.

Barnett was concerned about the equipment and anxious to get it back from wherever it was. I told him that the equipment had been removed from the barn where it was placed by the Group.

Barnett stated that he had received information from the Group, as he recalled, that John Kern's family had Mafia connections. We discussed the fact that according to recent publicity the so-called Mafia and the CIA worked on various projects in close conjunction. It should be stated that during the course of this inquiry, that was the only time that alleged Mafia ties were mentioned in connection with John Kern and they should be regarded in light of gossip. Barnett, like John Kern and Jeremy Horne, had been told by O'Hare that he would be the 1975 President of VITA-Florida.

On September 16, 1975, I spoke at length with Robert Travis of Florida Legal Services, Inc., in Tallahassee. Mr. Travis stated that while he was with the Division of Community Affairs for the State of Florida, he became well acquainted with Jack O'Hare who was then Director of VITA-Florida. O'Hare had an office under the auspices of Governor Askew in Tallahassee and was active on State-oriented projects after VITA-Florida had discharged a previous director named, McEwen. Mr. Travis recalled that on occasion he had subcontracted grants which he had received from OEO to O'Hare as Director of VITA in the interest of recruiting volunteers for technical assistance. Penny Chilcott was O'Hare's secretary at that time and was well known to Mr. Travis.

O'Hare seemingly had important contacts in Florida and used then Senator Gurney's name as his close friend and contact for Federal purposes. He was able to get Mr. Travis an appointment with Senator

Gurney and on December 7, 1973, was also instrumental in getting an interview of Travis shown on a TV station in Jacksonville which Travis had been unable to get by any other means before. O'Hare also claimed to have been a close friend of Governor Carter of Georgia and in fact got a letter directed to Travis from Governor Carter to prove it.

In connection with some of Mr. Travis' operations, O'Hare went to Ohio in 1974, to contact a firm known as Mantel Toy Co. He got a \$4,800 grant from Travis but Travis was certain that O'Hare did not gain personally from this because his travel expenses exceeded the amount.

While O'Hare occupied office space in a State office, he had a secretary named Dianne Mueller or Miller, who was on the State payroll. According to Mr. Travis, Penny Chilcott and Jack O'Hare stayed at the Braham or Brahma Motel in Monticello during most of the time they worked in Tallahassee. O'Hare wrote checks for VITA services and one was dated March 15, 1974, to Penny Chilcott.

Harry Poole was also associated with O'Hare at that time and attended an energy conference in Gainesville which Travis also attended. There was some talk about William Russell who was associated with O'Hare being able to get someone dismissed from a day care center in which O'Hare's son was involved.

Mention was made of Bill Diepenbrock of the Office of Child Development of HEW in Washington and Travis knew that O'Hare had some contact with Diepenbrock. (See report of Diepenbrock interview.)

He did not know of any affiliation by O'Hare with the CIA but had heard that O'Hare was intelligence-minded and claimed to have been in intelligence work.

After O'Hare and Penny Chilcott left Tallahassee, it was Mr. Travis' understanding that Ms. Chilcott, through O'Hare's efforts, secured a position with an Institute of Mental Health in Rome, Georgia. After a short stay there, he heard that she was working with an accounting firm in Jacksonville but had been dismissed and had gone back to Daytona Beach. O'Hare wrote a postcard to Travis in which he indicated that he was at the Stanford Medical Center in Stanford, California, undergoing treatment for his heart. The card was postmarked October 13, 1974. Mr. Travis was inclined to the view that O'Hare was not really in California at that time but had had someone mail the postcard from there. Mr. Travis is probably correct, because as stated earlier in this report, Mr. O'Hare came upon the scene in Daytona Beach and was introduced to various persons in October, 1974, as from CIA, stating that he had just returned from Chile.

Mr. Travis placed me in touch with Jeremy Horne who had been affiliated with both Mr. Travis and Mr. O'Hare and following is a report of interview with Mr. Horne. Jeremy Horne stated in substance

on September 16 and October 11, 1975, that he had been closely associated with Jack O'Hare and Penny Chilcott in the organization known as VITA-Florida, when Jack O'Hare was Director of that organization. During the years 1973 and 1974, he stated that he had been acting as an Assistant Director to Mr. O'Hare and had been told by O'Hare that he would be appointed VITA Director for 1975 to replace him when he had commitments outside the country.

He stated that O'Hare frequently called Merritt Powell in Daytona Beach, an attorney, and that he seemed to have ready access to airplanes for travel. In about 1970 Horne went to New Haven to gather intelligence data on student activities and he wrote a voluminous report. Upon O'Hare's departure from Tallahassee, Horne was ordered by O'Hare to destroy all materials and notes relative thereto.

O'Hare, according to Horne, had some contact with an organization known as Tandem Associates in Atlanta, and also had access to financial data in Jacksonville, Florida, with a firm which he thought was known as Control Data located in the Gulf-Life Tower near the offices of IBM.

Horne was relatively sure that O'Hare had been and possibly was at the time of his association with him, engaged in intelligence activities for the CIA. He discussed this matter with a friend also known to O'Hare and associated in some manner with him, named James Van Pelt, and Mr. Van Pelt expressed doubt as to O'Hare's true purpose feeling that he was with CIA.

Horne, too, stated that it was his understanding that O'Hare got Penny Chilcott a job in Rome, Georgia, in a mental health institute after they had left the Brahma Motel at Monticello near Tallahassee.

He was reasonably sure that Harry Poole, in his affiliations with SEOO, was attempting to discredit Robert Travis, or to determine criminal acts on the part of Travis and others in the Department of Community Affairs and/or SEOO.

On September 17 and September 21, 1975, I had conversations with the frequently mentioned Harry Poole. On one of these occasions, he was accompanied by his wife and the salient points of our conversations are as follows.

Mr. Poole stated that he had known Jack O'Hare for seven or more years; having first met him when O'Hare sold him some office supplies from Viking Distributors in Orlando, Florida. They became friendly and frequently talked with each other. Mr. Poole's wife and his family knew O'Hare well and knew O'Hare's family which consisted of a wife and two sons, John, Jr., and Thomas. They were also active in Catholic Church activities together and belonged to some Catholic societies. Mr. Poole was at that time engaged in computer engineering and is now in the professional recruiting business on a consultant basis.

He readily acknowledged his participation in the Sunny Land Day Care Center, and the fact that he was to become the Executive Director of that Center after it was built and in operation. He also acknowledged that he was with the Group in Daytona Beach; that he attended O'Hare's burial service on March 26th in the company of William Russell, Steve Van Voorhees, and Lee Barnett; and that there was discussion after the burial as to whether or not O'Hare was really dead. He confirmed that William Russell had said at that time that he intended to have the body exhumed.

Poole had been engaged in several activities with O'Hare which he described at length and had attended various seminars throughout the country with O'Hare, always with the view in mind of becoming a computer consultant or in some way gaining contracts through O'Hare's influence with various organizations. Both he and his wife stated that they never had made any money out of O'Hare's connections but had expended rather large sums in search of contracts. He knew O'Hare to have been employed by HEW and expected to be hired by HEW on O'Hare's recommendation.

On one occasion, O'Hare had come to him very despondent, stating that his wife was going to divorce him and that he did not want such a thing to happen. O'Hare's wife did ultimately gain a legal separation from him but never a divorce. According to Poole, he neglected the financial needs of his family to the point that Mrs. O'Hare was forced to go to work and provide for the upbringing and education of the two sons, one of whom now plays in a rock band, although O'Hare himself lived well.

The most recent activity on the part of O'Hare in which Harry Poole was involved seemingly was a contact with the Yakima Indian nation in the State of Washington in which O'Hare sold them some equipment. He believed that the Yakima Indians lost about \$900.00 in this operation, through failure of O'Hare's son to deliver the equipment for which he had been paid. At about this time O'Hare had a proposal for Mr. Poole to sell computer equipment to the Government of Chile but this did not materialize.

Poole learned that O'Hare was seriously involved with a girl named Hanna Byers in Daytona Beach and that he had sold her stock in his corporation known as Viking Distributors, which turned out to be worthless. Hanna Byers had told Mr. Poole of this transaction and had indicated to him that she had expected O'Hare to marry her. Later reference to Ms. Byers will reveal conflicting versions of Poole's actions.

Various aspects of O'Hare's personal life were dealt with by the Pooles during the course of a long conversation and the subject of his sudden death was of great mystery to them. Mr. Poole related two versions of the incident which he had heard; one from O'Hare's son, John, Jr.; the other from an FBI agent, named Don Miller. The son's version was that his father had returned from a trip to Atlanta and had called him stating the he was sick. The son realized that his father was very ill. He carried him bodily to his automobile and

took him to the hospital where he carried him to the emergency room. In about two hours, it was reported to the son that his father's bodily functions had ceased and that he had died. According to the son, there was no money for a funeral and he borrowed \$350.00 for embalming, a cheap casket and burial. There was no viewing of the body, no ceremony, no flowers, and although O'Hare had been a Catholic all of his life, a Baptist minister came to the graveside and said a short prayer. That was the extent of the burial ceremony. In attendance were, according to Poole, O'Hare's sister, Elizabeth McGowan, referred to earlier in this report as having received a small amount of money at Grumman Aircraft from John Kern; the widow, Ethel, the two sons, John, Jr., and Thomas, and the four members of the Daytona Beach Group, William Russell, Harry Poole, Steve Van Voorhees, and Lee Barnett.

An FBI agent known as Don Miller informed Mr. and Mrs. Poole that he was conducting an impersonation investigation relative to Jack O'Hare and exhibited the photograph of a cadaver to Poole's son. The cadaver photo was said to have shown only the body and the face from the nose down and Poole's son told his father that it definitely was not the O'Hare that he knew. Poole also stated that the FBI agent had told him that the nurse in attendance at the death of O'Hare in the hospital had stated that the man known to her as O'Hare was a red-haired man. Jack O'Hare was not red-haired.

Poole recalled that FBI agent Don Miller had told him that contrary to the son's statement that he had taken his father to the hospital and carried him bodily into the emergency room, his information was that O'Hare had been taken to the hospital by ambulance. The son related to Poole that when he found his father he was in a very serious condition. The widow, however, reportedly told Mr. Poole that when she saw him on the morning of his death, he seemed very well. The son delivered to Mr. Poole immediately after his father's death a brief case containing a great deal of correspondence and material telling Mr. Poole that he did not know what to do with it and that his father was a mysterious figure to him. Mr. Poole accepted the brief case and gave it to the FBI agent Don Miller. There will be later reference to the brief case in this report.

Poole, at some time learned that O'Hare had been romantically involved with Janet Leyonmark of General Electric in Schenectady, New York. He thought Ms. Leyonmark's address was Troy, New York. As will be shown later in this report, the Janet Leyonmark referred to is probably now using the name Janet Novak. She reportedly was affiliated with O'Hare in the Group and is now with Ms. Chilcott in California and in possession of their confidential files.

According to Mr. Poole, Steve Van Voorhees told him that William Russell was a CIA operative and that Jack O'Hare was an official in CIA foreign and domestic operations. Poole believed that Steve Van Voorhees and William Russell had been involved in the incident known as "ABACO", a Caribbean Island, which Mitchell WerBell, III, previously mentioned in this report, was attempting to take over from the Bahamian Government with sanction of the British House of Lords about two or three years ago. William Russell talked to Poole about this.

Poole also mentioned Drew Burton of Daytona Beach as being involved in the Group operations and as having given O'Hare a small amount of money. It was Poole's belief that O'Hare had \$5,000 one week before he died but according to the son, no money was found and the \$350.00 required by the funeral home was borrowed in order to inter his father.

O'Hare had told Poole that he had a CIA "control" in Tampa, Florida. Among the various subversive activities conducted and related by O'Hare, Russell and Van Voorhees to Poole was the proposed murder of Dr. John Nichols of Sarasota. Dr. Nichols was said by the Group to be a top Communist organizer in the State of Florida and that he would have to be murdered. Plans were made to murder him November, 1974, while he was on a trip to Chile with his wife, making the murder appear to be Chilean revolutionary assassination. In some manner Dr. Nichols was forewarned of this and cancelled his trip. O'Hare had also mentioned a Washington attorney named Tersh Vosberg who wanted to meet with Poole and members of the Group but Vosberg himself has not been located.

O'Hare, according to Poole, was a very close friend of Jerry Banks, Senator Gurney's assistant, who testified against Gurney in his recent trial. Banks reportedly told O'Hare that he was about to lose his funding for the Group operation. Among the operations promoted by O'Hare was a project called "Chinex" which involved a trip by Drew Burton to Mexico City.

Poole stated that it was his belief that O'Hare and either William Russell or Steve Van Voorhees had gone to Powder Spring, Georgia, to visit with the aforementioned Mitchell WerBell, III, as to purchase of armaments for Group purposes at Lake Disston.

I reminded Poole during the interview that he (Poole) had been described to me as a former British Intelligence Agent. He stated that in a sense this was true in that during World War II, he had been assigned as a young man to intelligence unit in Canada but only because he was undergoing treatment for malaria and that he performed no intelligence duties. He knew that he had been so represented by O'Hare and Russell.

He was of the opinion that William Russell was a very dangerous man who would kill anyone he was ordered to kill or anyone who he thought was an enemy of the United States. He claimed that he and Van Voorhees had killed Russian spies posing as shrimp fishermen off the Coast of Florida. Poole repeated that in his opinion, Russell was definitely capable of murder and this was in the form of caution to me about my efforts in this inquiry.

He further stated that Drew Burton and he had been advised by O'Hare and Russell that a DC-6 airplane was to be used somehow in their operations and that narcotics would probably be smuggled into the United States on the airplane in accordance with CIA instructions.

Drew Burton warned O'Hare that to use narcotics in the furtherance of national security would be an entrapment procedure and that he wanted no part of it.

On September 18, 1975, I received a telephone call from a Mr. William Hendricks who identified himself as a lawyer in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. He expressed interest in my investigation and asked me to reveal to him the name of the person retaining me. I explained to him that it was being held in confidence by me and at the proper time I would reveal the identity of my client. He alluded to John Kern but I did not confirm or deny that Kern was my client. He spoke to me for almost a half hour and my recollection is that he placed heavy emphasis on the fact that his information indicated that I was investigating for Andres Castro of Bell Mortgage Co., who has filed a suit against CIA for alleged involvement with them in a scheme in which he lost several hundred thousand dollars. I explained to Hendricks that I did not know Castro, had never seen him and had never talked to him but that I intended to before I finished my inquiry because I had had conversations with Castro's lawyer, Mr. William Lassiter, of Jacksonville, and that both Lassiter and I felt that there might be a community of interests between us.

Mr. Hendricks then told me that it had come to the attention of the Department of Justice that an intermediary of mine had acted improperly. I explained to him that I had no intermediary, that I worked solely by myself and that I had no associates in my investigation; therefore, no intermediary of mine could have acted improperly. He asked me if I was aware that Mr. Castro was a subject of an investigation resulting from another investigation of two individuals involved with the Bell Mortgage Co., and I believe the names he gave me were Nathan Cohen and Arcua. I had never heard of the names and so informed Hendricks. He cautioned me that in my inquiries I might be impeding an official investigation and I advised him that I had no intention of impeding any official investigation.

He asked me if I had reported my information to any official of the United States Government and I explained to him that I reported to Mr. Richard Lansdale, Senior Counsel of the CIA, and Mr. Olson, Senior Counsel of the Rockefeller Commission and had spent some time discussing it with a Junior Counsel in the Rockefeller Commission. He asked who that man was. I told him it was George Manfredi and that the time I spent with Manfredi was wasted.

Hendricks was quite insistent that I get in touch with him as soon as possible and wanted to know when I would be returning to Washington. I told him that I could not be exactly sure but I thought it would be within a few days. I told him that I would call him as soon as I got back to my office in Washington. I also told him that if any Government official came to me and told me that I was interfering in a national security matter, I would immediately stop my efforts but that until some official of the U.S. Government asked me to stop, I would continue. This is in effect what I told Mr. Lansdale and Mr. Olson. I returned to Washington on Sunday night, September 21, and at 11 o'clock the following day, I called Hendricks at his office and expressed my willingness to meet with him that day.

He said that it would be impossible for us to meet at the time and that he would be out of town for a few days. I told him that he could give me a call and that I would be willing to meet with him at any time. I have not heard further from Mr. Hendricks.

On September 19, 1975, I conferred with Steve Van Voorhees, Assistant State Attorney, Volusia County, Florida. I told Mr. Van Voorhees of what I had heard and what I had established about his connections with the Group.

He acknowledged that he knew of my inquiry and in fact had endeavored to find out something about me; even calling the D.C. Government to determine if I was a licensed private investigator located at 927 15th St., N.W., as my business card indicated.

He asked me what I knew about the man known as "Swede." I told him what has been stated in this report; that I know nothing about Swede Karlson except what he told me and that some of that information did not check out. I assured him that Swede Karlson was in no way associated with me. He stated that his State's investigator was interested in Mr. Karlson's efforts and I told Van Voorhees that it was my impression that Swede Karlson had worked rather closely with the Volusia County State's investigator and also the FBI.

Van Voorhees expressed doubt that O'Hare was buried in the grave where he saw the casket lowered and said that there had been much discussion by members of the Group about that.

He further stated that he had been advised by O'Hare and Russell that he would be appointed to a sensitive legal position with the CIA as a result of his activities with the Group. He did not deny that it was him and William Russell who picked up the electronics equipment from Lee Barnett at the New Smyrna Beach airport and delivered it to John Kern's barn.

He appeared to hold animosity toward John Kern for interfering in what he (Van Voorhees) believes was a necessary and honorable security operation on the part of the Group, and looks upon Kern as being disloyal because of his revelations. I told him that I had heard of that operation from sources other than Kern before I met Kern and that he was either giving Kern too much credit or too much discredit because Kern was not solely responsible for the operation being revealed. He told me that Kern had advised his (Van Voorhees') boss, the State's Attorney, that the Group was compiling derogatory information to embarrass the State's Attorney and that the State's Attorney had confronted him with this and indicated to him that if this were true he should resign from his post as Assistant. The State's Attorney also told him that he did not approve of his (Van Voorhees') engaging in the activities in which he had engaged while trying to conduct full time duties for the State's Attorney's office.

He felt that his hope of becoming involved in U.S. intelligence and security work has now been thwarted because of revelations of his Group activities. He repeated that it may be necessary for him to resign his State office because of this.

He asked me if I would consider abandoning my efforts if it were proven to me that the operation was really a national security operation sanctioned by some Government agency and I replied that I had answered in the affirmative that question to other persons, and that I would repeat that if someone came to me and told me I was interfering in national security, I would abandon my efforts and discontinue my inquiry, but that until someone did come to me with that request or demand, I would continue.

I advised him that I did not like the talk of violence, assassinations and law-breaking which I had heard attributed to the Group; that I strongly believe in the Constitutional form of the United States Government, and that overt acts of disloyalty or crime should be handled by due process which he, as a lawyer, was well aware of. I further told Mr. Van Voorhees that threats or apparent threats to intimidate me would only arouse my competitive spirit and would be fruitless because it was against my nature to bow to intimidation; that if any acts of violence were perpetrated against me or any attempts were made to apprehend me for fabricated law violations, various individuals mentioned in this report would be revealed immediately by Mr. Fensterwald, the attorney in Washington, D.C., who knew all of my activities. I told him that I kept copious accurate records of all my conversations and that I forwarded them immediately to Washington where they would be retained in confidence and in a secure manner.

I advised him that I intended to submit a complete report of my investigation to an appropriate Congressional Committee but that I had no idea as to whether any Committee would be interested in the information or would take any action on it. Van Voorhees and I parted in a friendly fashion at the end of the conversation.

On September 20, 1975, I made a pretext call to Penny Chilcott who I had learned was the Phyllis Chilcott associated with John O'Hare in Viking Distributors and later with VITA-Florida.

I told her I was "Ken" from Washington; I knew of VITA and was trying to find out what happened to Jack. She said he had died last April. I asked her if she knew what had happened to the "Adrian" project at the lake and whether Jack had been fired by the "Company in McLean". She replied that if so she didn't know about it. She said he had died suddenly and I asked if anyone was to take his place. She said he is not too communicative. I said, "Did he really die?" And she said, "Yes."

She asked me what needed to be done and I told her the equipment had to be disposed of, to which she asked, "at the lake?" I suggested that I was considering dropping all the stuff in the lake if that was proper. She said there were a lot of things she didn't know about and she really didn't know what to tell me. I persisted that something

had to be done or the operation was going to blow wide open with the FBI and the State's Attorney getting interested in it. She said, "What each one of us saw is only a facet of the prism and I really don't know what to tell you." I said that I was at Orland under a different name so I had no problem; but how about her? She replied that she had left a clear trail and played it so open that if anyone really traced to find her they could. I again asked her what I should do with the stuff. She became suspicious, saying she didn't know what I was talking about. I challenged this by reminding her that she had just mentioned the lake. She said she didn't know where the lake was and had never heard of it. I then said that it was obvious she had become suspicious of me and that I would probably see her in a few days and properly identify myself when we could discuss it openly. She said she would feel better that way.

I later learned that Ms. Chilcott had told Dr. John Nichols of my call and was concerned about an investigation, saying that she had broken off completely with O'Hare a year before and held him in complete contempt. She is reportedly going to medical school near Sacramento now and living with Janet Leyonmark, alias Janet Novak, the Group's secretary. They have the Group's files there.

On September 24, 1975, I spoke with Professor D. W. Griesinger, at Union College, Schenectady, New York. I told Dr. Griesinger that I was interested in John O'Hare's association with him. He replied that he had never heard of John O'Hare. I then reminded him that John O'Hare was connected with VITA and the professor replied that he (Griesinger) now has no connection with VITA, VITA having moved from Union College about two years ago. I told him that I had evidence of correspondence between himself and John O'Hare as late as 1974.

He said at that point that he did recall John O'Hare walking in some time to see him and that he considered him a weirdo and could not figure out what he was all about. I explained to Professor Griesinger that my information indicated that John O'Hare was President of VITA-Florida and that he had attempted to negotiate projects for VITA. I exhibited an envelope addressed to John O'Hare, P.O. Box 1551, Winterpark, Florida, postmarked Dec. 27, 1974, with a return address of Professor D. W. Griesinger, Institute of Administration and Management, Union College, Schenectady, New York.

He then recalled that he had sent some brochures to Mr. O'Hare in connection with O'Hare's request to him. I pointed out to him that I did not believe brochures would fit into the small envelope which I exhibited and he said there may have been some other correspondence between them but that it was of no consequence and he did not know really what O'Hare's purpose was.

I asked him if Union College had planned to or had held crash courses for the Central Intelligence Agency in the training of potential agents in intelligence and espionage tactics. He stated

that absolutely was not true, and wanted to make it clear to me that I should keep Union College and VITA completely separate in my mind.

When I pointed out a pencil notation "funding" on the envelope I had exhibited to him, he said there was no funding involved in his relations with O'Hare and repeated that he really did not know what O'Hare was all about but that he did consider him a weirdo and a kuke. He then referred me to Professor Pilcher of Union College who he stated was one of those connected with VITA during its tenure at Union College.

I went immediately from Professor Griesinger's office to that of Professor Pilcher at Union College. Professor Pilcher stated that Union College had disaffiliated itself from VITA almost two years ago and that no one at the University is now connected with VITA. He said there were some people in Schenectady whose names he would give me who had been involved with VITA but that VITA was now in Mt. Rainier, Maryland, near Washington, D.C. He explained that VITA, while at the College, was instrumental in obtaining technical assistance for foreign and domestic projects. When asked if it was affiliated or involved with the Central Intelligence Agency and/or John O'Hare, he said not to his knowledge. He also stated that he had never heard of VITA or Union College conducting courses for CIA in intelligence and espionage techniques. I asked him if there was any involvement by VITA or the College in setting up para-military posts with electronics equipment and armaments and he seemed shocked, stating that in this day and age with the publicity about CIA one could not really tell who was involved and in what manner but that he certainly was not and had no knowledge of it. He did not recognize the names O'Hare, Richard Gray, or Janet Leyonmark. Unlike Professor Griesinger, his manner was cooperative and friendly.

On September 26, 1975, I learned that contrary to what I was told at Union College, there was a VITA office in Boston. I called that office and asked to speak with Mrs. McGowan. (It will be remembered that Mrs. McGowan, who was Jack O'Hare's sister was said to have received a small amount of money from John Kern which was purportedly for services she had performed for the Group with VITA.) The answer to my request was that Mrs. McGowan was not in and that she was not expected in that day. I then stated that I was really interested in locating Jack O'Hare and that I thought that Mrs. McGowan might be able to help me. I was placed on hold for a minute and when the secretary answering my call returned she said that neither Jack O'Hare nor Mrs. McGowan were known in that office. I stated that they had been with VITA in Florida under the auspices of Governor Askew and she again placed me on hold. When she returned she stated that all VITA functions were now performed at Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

On October 1 and November 5, 1975, I spoke with Hanna Byers whose name had been given to me by Harry Poole, as being a former girlfriend of Mr. O'Hare's in Daytona Beach, and as having been victimized by him.

Ms. Byers stated that she had met Jack O'Hare in 1971 through a mutual friend married to a close associate of Mr. O'Hare's--one Merritt Powell, a Daytona Beach attorney. Mr. Powell's name was familiar to me, having been mentioned by Harry Poole, Steve Van Voorhees and Lee Barnett. According to these three persons, Mr. Powell was also active in the Group and was very close to O'Hare and Russell.

Ms. Byers said that during her close association with O'Hare which extended approximately two years, he travelled a great deal on official Government business and that he told her he was involved in Defense Department projects in various parts of the world. She specifically remembered a big project in Huntsville, Alabama. He travelled in foreign countries and told her of heinous things proposed by foreign countries against the United States and that he was doing intelligence work concerned therewith.

In October, 1973, he called her stating that he would see her in about two weeks because he was boarding a ship to go to sea. That was apparently the last that she saw of O'Hare although she made frequent inquiries and trips to Orlando at later dates to determine what had happened to him. She visited O'Hare's son at one point and stated that it had been her understanding throughout her association with him that he was divorced. She went with him to Gatlinburg, Tennessee and Atlanta when he was on official Government business. He told her that he had attended a Government "Think Tank" on the Hudson in New York on one occasion. He had never mentioned VITA to her.

At some point, Ms. Byers purchased stock in the amount of almost \$4,000.00 in O'Hare's business known as Viking Distributors in Orlando. She received three \$125.00 dividends in one year and one the following year, and then the payment ceased. In order to protect her investment, she located O'Hare's distributorship in Orlando and found it to be an abandoned 10 x 10 ft. office space off a corridor wherefrom his files had been removed by the landlord for non-payment of rent, and stored in a basement in boxes. He allowed her and her girl friend to go through the boxes. They found them to contain school supplies although she was led to believe by O'Hare that he dealt in electronics equipment. Ms. Byers was certain that he had dealt in electronics equipment because on one occasion she had accompanied him to Coco Beach to service some electronics gear.

He had told her that he used aliases in lieu of his real name because of the nature of his work, one being P. Harrison. He had written her a letter signing that name and had instructed her that she could reach him at 3240 Peach Tree Road, in Atlanta. He told her that he had relocated in Atlanta because air travel was more convenient from that point. She later told me she believed the Atlanta address was 3024 Peachtree Road.

Ms. Byers said she had spoken with Harry Poole who told her that O'Hare had a position with the CIA in which he was in charge of the surveillance of undercover groups and coast line activities.

He gave her two address books from O'Hare's attache case. The attache case only contained a pocket comb, receipt for an airline ticket, a baggage ticket, four pennies, three pictures of O'Hare taken with the Yakima Indians and a key. Neither Poole nor Ms. Byers could figure out what happened to O'Hare's possessions. Other than the above items, he only had the clothes in which he returned and later died. (It should be noted that Harry Poole told me in my interview with him that he had turned O'Hare's attache case and all of its contents over to the FBI.)

Ms. Byers called the funeral home to determine some facts about O'Hare's death and was advised by them that the funeral such as it was, was paid for by Social Security, a small insurance policy, and a small amount of money from O'Hare's family.

Harry Poole expressed a belief to her that O'Hare may have been deliberately poisoned. She called upon O'Hare's son after the death and the son told her that he did not know any of his father's associates or anything of his business, referring her to Poole.

In my conversation with Ms. Byers, it became clear that she had talked at length with Poole. He told her that O'Hare had been planted in Tallahassee to conduct covert investigations for the CIA and that O'Hare was very definitely known by him to be employed by the CIA. He advised Ms. Byers, "There are things I can't tell you. Don't get involved in this."

He told her that Penny Chilcott had O'Hare's confidential records in California. He also spoke of Dr. John Nichols and showed her a book relating to Nichols.

On October 2, 1975, I spoke with Ms. Ann Clarke of VITA at 3706 Rhode Island Avenue, Mt. Rainier, Maryland, about my inquiry and VITA's relations with John O'Hare. She summoned Thomas Fox, Executive Director of VITA, and I advised them of the highlights of my inquiry and the questions brought to my mind by the inquiry.

Mr. Fox stated that he had previously been told while in Atlanta of my visit to ACTION and my conversations with George McNally and David Dammann on September 15, 1975. Both Ms. Clarke and Mr. Fox were sure that O'Hare had not organized a day care center in Maryland under the auspices of VITA. Neither did they know of any of the activities of O'Hare relating to Sunny Land Day Care Center in Daytona Beach or "Operation Adrian." Mr. Fox unequivocally stated that VITA was not a "front" for the Central Intelligence Agency and had no connections therewith.

In a rather lengthy and what I thought friendly conversation with Mr. Fox and Ms. Clarke, I made it completely clear to them that I had not on any occasion asserted that VITA was involved in the "Adrian Operation" or with the CIA but that I was repeating to them statements to that effect which had come to me from various sources.

Mr. Fox stated that in anticipation of my visit, he had checked John O'Hare's personnel file and had determined that O'Hare was hired by VITA on December 15, 1972, and had been their director in Florida until June 30, 1973. O'Hare was accountable in Florida to VITA. His salary was \$18,500.00. He had been considered by VITA to be controversial and a nuisance but in general he had done a good job except that he was a sloppy administrator. There was no further contact with O'Hare after his termination.

Fox believed that Penny Chilcott was associated with O'Hare during the last three months of his tenure and that Penny was accountable to O'Hare.

On October 6, 1975, I was called at my home by Mr. Fensterwald, who stated in effect that a lawyer representing VITA had called him alluding to legal action against me and that I should meet with him (Fensterwald) the following day, October 7, 1975, at 12 noon. I went to Mr. Fensterwald's office as arranged on October 7, and he and Mr. William Ohlhausen of the same firm conferred with me about my inquiry and about the call Mr. Fensterwald had received from a lawyer named Leon Irish. Mr. Fensterwald exhibited to me and furnished me copies of correspondence received by him on October 6, 1975 at his office relating to me.

Copies of Mr. Fensterwald's and my correspondence from Mr. Fox are attached hereto, along with my reply to Mr. Fox, as Appendix I, Appendix II, and Appendix III.

On October 17, 1975, Mr. Fox called me to explain that he had not meant to impugn my tactics or priorities and that he was only concerned about any public reaction to VITA's name being associated with O'Hare's activities or with CIA. He assured me that he had no intention of instituting legal action against me and offered to assure Mr. Fensterwald that he intended no reflection against me.

On October 4, 1975, and subsequent dates, I spoke with Dr. John Nichols who is President of an organization known as "Pro-Plan International." On one occasion, Dr. William Willner and Dr. Nichols' wife listened in on the conversation. Dr. Nichols who holds seminars throughout the country on various subjects relating to management and development stated that in February, 1974, Jack O'Hare, Penny Chilcott and Harry Poole enrolled in one of his courses, having come from "out of nowhere." O'Hare appeared at the classes, wearing an emblem on his jacket which indicated that he was an arms instructor, Langley, Virginia CIA.

O'Hare and Penny Chilcott represented themselves as employees of VITA and in the next few months, Dr. Nichols became well acquainted with them. They enrolled in two more of his classes, one in Cincinnati, and one in New Orleans and there was an exchange of information between Nichols, O'Hare and Chilcott in the matters of Pro-Plan and VITA.

It was his understanding that Harry Poole had been a professor at Notre Dame and a member of a professional "Think Tank"; also that he was O'Hare's brother-in-law.

Over a period of time during 1974, O'Hare caused Dr. Nichols some troubles with OEO and was felt to be instrumental in Dr. Nichols' losing some contracts.

At one point, O'Hare was understood to have been trying to sell 40 Vietnamese patrol torpedo boats and tank trainers to Israel.

It will be remembered that earlier in this report, Dr. Nichols, according to Harry Poole and John Kern, had been discussed as a target for assassination by O'Hare and William Russell because they had branded him as the top Florida Communist and a very dangerous subversive. I told Dr. Nichols of these allegations which he had not heard before. He was quite surprised that he would have been so branded because, according to him, the facts were that he had been anti-Communist during his employment in Chile as President of Coca-Cola Company and as a consultant to a Protestant religious group in Chile. He had opposed the election of President Allende and was considered by the Allende faction to be an enemy. He was severely criticized by the left wing Chilean press and declared persona non grata by the Allende faction.

It was Dr. Nichols' belief that O'Hare had financing from the Anheuser Busch Brewery in some of his endeavors.

He had heard of O'Hare's negotiations with Yakima Indian Nation but believed that it was O'Hare's son, John, Jr., who had sold the tribe materials on which they took a financial loss.

There was dissension between O'Hare and Dr. Nichols to the point that Dr. Nichols finally told O'Hare that he was not welcome in any more of his classes and that because of his insinuations about other matters, they would have no more business relationship. In short, he expelled O'Hare from his classes and from business negotiations.

Dr. Nichols had conversations with Penny Chilcott after O'Hare's death and she had stated to him that the Daytona Beach Group had placed their confidential files into the possession of Janet Novak, the Janet Leyonmark heretofore mentioned in this report and that those files were in Ms. Novak's possession. Novak and Chilcott are presumably living together in Palm, California.

Apparently, Ms. Chilcott had severed her relationship, her association, and her friendship with O'Hare before he died and is no longer in sympathy with the Group's operation, of which she was quite aware. She had stated to Dr. Nichols that she believed O'Hare had connections with an organized crime figure as well as with CIA.

She also indicated to Dr. Nichols that O'Hare had spent the last month or so of his life with a Marine Officer, one Mary Herbert, who was reputedly a former CIA or a present CIA Exchange employee who is believed to be an expert on historical preservation for the Bicentennial Commission.

Dr. Nichols indicated to me during this conversation that he was interested in assisting in my inquiry to the point of contacting Ms. Chilcott about further activities of O'Hare and the Group with particular reference to Janet Novak and the files she maintained for the Group.

He believes that it is entirely possible that Harry Poole, Penny Chilcott, and O'Hare were attempting to infiltrate his organization by attending his classes and ingratiating themselves with him for some unknown ulterior motive.

The contents of this interim report are almost entirely from interviews with those persons named and described herein. It reflects no representations or conclusions on my part but is set forth in the general context that it came to me. Numerous other persons and situations have not yet been investigated.

Inventory of the known equipment used or to be used by the Group was compiled by Mr. Kern and forms a part of this report as an attachment thereto. They are identified as Appendix IV.

KS:crr  
11/25/75



# ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

832 WEST CENTRAL BOULEVARD • POSTOFFICE BOX 3187 • TEL. 849-3335 • ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32802

## CERTIFICATE OF DEATH FLORIDA

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services  
DIVISION OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

STATE FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
REGISTRAR'S NO. **75-811**

DECEASED—NAME 1. <b>John Adrian O'Hare</b>		SEX 1. <b>Male</b>	DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 1. <b>March 23, 1975</b>
RACE (WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, ETC.) 1. <b>White</b>	AGE—LAST BIRTHDAY (YEARS) 1a. <b>49</b>	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 1. <b>Nov. 14, 1925</b>	COUNTY OF DEATH 1. <b>Orange</b>
CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH 1a. <b>Orlando</b>	INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO) 1a. <b>Yes</b>	HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION—NAME (IF NOT IN EITHER, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER) 1a. <b>Florida Hospital</b>	
STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY) 1. <b>New York</b>	CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY 1. <b>USA</b>	MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY) 1. <b>Married</b>	SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MARRIAGE NAME) 1. <b>Ethel Harriett Nelson</b>
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 1. <b>079-20-0739</b>	USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DONE DURING MOST OF WORKING LIFE, EVEN IF RETIRED) 1a. <b>Salesman</b>	KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY 1. <b>Visual Aids</b>	
RESIDENCE—STATE 1a. <b>Florida</b>	COUNTY 1a. <b>Orange</b>	CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION 1a. <b>Orlando</b>	STREET AND NUMBER 1a. <b>2400 Falkner Road</b>
FATHER—NAME 1. <b>John A O'Hare</b>		MOTHER—MAIDEN NAME 1. <b>Regina</b>	
INFORMANT—NAME 1. <b>Thomas O'Hare</b>		MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) 1. <b>2400 Falkner Road, Orlando, Florida 32810</b>	
PART I DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c))			APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH
1. <b>(a) Acute myocardial infarction massive</b>			
2. <b>(b) Acute thrombotic occlusion of the left coronary artery</b>			
PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS: CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO CAUSE GIVEN IN PART I (a) (b) (c)			AUTOPSY (YES OR NO) 1. <b>Yes</b>
1. <b>Severe mitral stenosis with a-bloc-dites</b>			IF YES WERE FINDINGS CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING CAUSE OF DEATH? 1. <b>Yes</b>
TYPE OF ACCIDENT, SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (Specify) 1. _____	DATE OF INJURY (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 1. _____	HOW INJURY OCCURRED (ENTER NATURE OF INJURY IN PART I OR PART II, ITEM 1B)	
INJURY AT WORK (SPECIFY YES OR NO) 1. _____	PLACE OF INJURY AT HOME, FARM, STREET, FACTORY, OFFICE BUILD., ETC. (SPECIFY) 1. _____	LOCATION (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE) 1. _____	
CERTIFICATION—PHYSICIAN: 1. ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM _____ TO _____	AND LAST SAW HIM/HER ALIVE ON _____	I DID/DID NOT VIEW THE BODY AFTER DEATH. 1. _____	DEATH OCCURRED AT THE PLACE, ON THE DATE, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, AS TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED. 1. _____
CERTIFICATION—MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER: ON THE BASIS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE BODY AND/OR THE INVESTIGATION, IN MY OPINION, DEATH OCCURRED ON THE DATE AND DUE TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED. 1. _____		HOPE OF DEATH 1. <b>10:05 P</b>	THE DECEASED WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD 1. <b>March 23, 1975</b>
SIGNATURE 1. <b>R.G. Guzman, M.D., M.E., Dist. 9</b>		DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 1. <b>5-24-75</b>	
MAILING ADDRESS—CERTIFIER 1. <b>1416 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32806</b>			
BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (SPECIFY) 1. <b>Burial</b>	CEMETERY OR CREMATORY—NAME 1. <b>Glen Haven Mem Park</b>	LOCATION 1. <b>Winter Park Florida</b>	
DATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 1. <b>March 26, 1975</b>	FUNERAL HOME—NAME AND ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) 1. <b>Cox-Parker F.H. 1350 W. Fairbanks Ave., Winter Park, Fla. 32789</b>		
FUNERAL DIRECTOR—SIGNATURE 1. <b>James M. Bauher</b>	REGISTRAR—SIGNATURE 1. <b>Ella M. Laby</b>	DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR 1. <b>MAR 25 1975</b>	

CERTIFIED COPY

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the Local Registrar's record on file in the Orange County Health Department, Orlando, Florida.

*W.N. Sisk, M.D.*

County Health Officer and Local Registrar

*Ella M. Laby*  
Chief Deputy Registrar

MAY 6 1975

Date Issued

WARNING: Not valid unless raised seal of the Orange County Health Department is affixed.