

DATE: 11-14-2017

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Date: 4/15/201

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DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Millen
May 23, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on April 26, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Gerald Phillip Hamilton. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

JM:pj (IX)

-7-

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

(2)

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

NOTE: Hamilton recently employed as deputy chief researcher, Select Committee on Assassinations. Previously employed as researcher with Library of Congress. Records of United States Postal Service indicate Hamilton admitted prior use of marijuana during employment interview in October, 1974. Investigation otherwise very favorable and complete.

201-19188

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 23, 1977

GERALD PHILLIP HAMILTON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. HAMILTON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ABILITY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Hamilton was born on June 7, 1950, in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Education

Mr. Hamilton attended Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland, from June, 1968, to May, 1972, receiving a B.A. degree.

He attended American University, Washington, D. C., from February, 1973, to May, 1975, on a part-time basis, receiving an M.S. degree.

He also attended Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale, Virginia, from September, 1975, to December, 1976, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

Employment

While attending Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Hamilton was employed part time and in the summers as a clerk, tutor, and salesman.

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Gerald Phillip Hamilton

Mother	Lucille H. Blake
Stepfather	Samuel T. Blake
Stepsister	Jocelyn Blake Wilson

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mr. Hamilton's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hamilton.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Hamilton or his close relatives.

Agency Checks

Records of the Office of Personnel Security, United States Postal Service indicate Mr. Hamilton was interviewed in October, 1974, in connection with his application for employment as a postal inspector. During this interview Mr. Hamilton admitted having used marijuana on a number of occasions while attending college and stated he last used marijuana in approximately December, 1973. He stated he never used, or experimented with, hard drugs. He further stated that the only reason he smoked marijuana was because most of his friends did. These records contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hamilton.

The files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hamilton.

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1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Mullen

October 5, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 26, 1977, which furnished you the results of investigation concerning Mrs. Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a supplemental summary memorandum containing the results of additional investigation.

This completes the investigation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: No record of Hamlin's 1949 divorce located. Divorce from Rogers in 1968 verified. Whereabouts of ex-husbands not known to Hamlin. Three bad debt judgments and one traffic judgment against Hamlin not paid. Results of three previous applicant-type investigations conducted by Civil Service Commission concerning Hamlin set out. Investigation complete.

JM:dd (IX)
(7)

201-10-122

③

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 5, 1977

ALICE ELIZABETH JOHNSTON HAMLIN

The information in this summary memorandum supplements the information contained in a summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977.

Marital Status

On page four of the summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977, it was indicated Mrs. Hamlin has advised she divorced Charles Dabney Lee in 1949 and James L. Rogers in 1968, both in Washington, D. C.

Records of the District Court and the Superior Court for the District of Columbia contain no information concerning Mrs. Hamlin's divorce from Charles Dabney Lee.

Records of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia indicate, however, that Alice E. Rogers, plaintiff, filed a complaint for absolute divorce on January 17, 1968, against James L. Rogers, defendant, on grounds of voluntary separation for more than one year. An absolute divorce was granted to the plaintiff on March 28, 1968.

Mrs. Hamlin has advised she does not know the present whereabouts of her former husbands, Charles Dabney Lee and James L. Rogers.

Close Relatives

Mrs. Hamlin has advised she gave birth to a daughter, Arleathia Elizabeth Flora Levy, on April 7, 1944. She stated she was not married at the time, and her daughter took the last name of Mrs. Hamlin's aunt. Her daughter presently resides in Washington, D. C.

FBI/DOJ

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Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mrs. Hamlin's daughter.

On pages six and seven of the summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977, it was indicated judgments against Mrs. Hamlin were awarded to Marlow Mazda, Washington Gas Light Company, and Robert J. Banks Associates, plaintiffs, in the Civil Division, District Court of Maryland.

A representative of Marlow Mazda, Marlow Heights, Maryland, advised Mrs. Hamlin has not made payment on the \$1,126.76 judgment awarded by the court on September 3, 1976.

A representative of the Credit Department, Washington Gas Light Company, Washington, D. C., advised Mrs. Hamlin has not made payment on the \$206.13 judgment awarded by the court on October 6, 1976. In addition, Mrs. Hamlin's account currently totals \$562.49, and her gas has been turned off due to nonpayment.

A representative of Robert J. Banks Associates, Hyattsville, Maryland, advised Mrs. Hamlin has not made payment on the \$360 judgment awarded by the court on February 19, 1976.

On page seven of the summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977, it was indicated a judgment against Mrs. Hamlin for \$363.99 and \$3 costs was entered in General Sessions Court, Washington, D. C.

Records of the General Sessions Court, Washington, D. C., indicate the above judgment had been awarded to the Reliance Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

A representative of Reliance Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., advised his records contain no information concerning the above-mentioned judgment against Mrs. Hamlin.

On page seven of the summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977, it was indicated a warrant had been issued for Mrs. Hamlin by the Police Department, Prince Georges County, Maryland.

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Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin

A representative of that Police Department advised the warrant was placed on stet docket on the condition Mrs. Hamlin made restitution.

Agency Checks

Records of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, indicate applicant-type investigations were conducted by that agency concerning Mrs. Hamlin in 1961, 1963, and 1965.

During the course of the 1961 investigation, it was determined that Mrs. Hamlin's credit record contained a record of numerous suits and collections as well as bad check information and notices. The suits ranged in amounts from \$58 to \$400.09 dating from 1947 to 1961. Eighteen suits had been filed, and none had been paid.

During the course of the 1963 investigation, it was determined Mrs. Hamlin had been dismissed from two former Government employments due to excessive absenteeism. It was also determined Mrs. Hamlin listed a daughter, born April 7, 1944, on a hospitalization form. This birth was confirmed by Mrs. Hamlin's sister, Yetta Wilson, Washington, D. C., who also advised Mrs. Hamlin had attempted suicide in 1953. Records of D. C. General Hospital indicated Mrs. Hamlin was admitted on March 22, 1953, for mental observation and was released March 25, 1953. Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., indicated Mrs. Hamlin was arrested on March 22, 1953, on the complaint of her husband for mental observation. These records also indicated she was arrested for disorderly conduct (loud and boisterous) on August 20, 1961, and forfeited a \$10 fine. It was also determined that Mrs. Hamlin's credit record contained information concerning numerous collections, suits, and judgments against her dating from 1954 to 1963.

The records also indicate Mrs. Hamlin furnished a signed sworn statement to Civil Service Commission personnel on March 28, 1963, wherein she stated she was unaware that she had ever been dismissed from two previous Government employments. She admitted having had attempted suicide in 1953 by taking sleeping pills and turning on a gas stove,

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Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin

and she also admitted her 1961 arrest. She stated, however, that she did not consider them arrests and, therefore, omitted them from her application for employment dated July 12, 1962. She also admitted giving birth to a daughter out of wedlock. In addition, Mrs. Hamlin stated she was making regular payments in an effort to pay all her debts which she estimated to be in excess of \$1,400. She said that if she had ever written any bad checks, she made them good. She said she would like to forward to the Civil Service Commission copies of some paid accounts which were reportedly unpaid. The records contain no information indicating this was ever done.

During the course of the 1965 investigation, it was determined that Mrs. Hamlin had omitted her two previous arrests from her application for employment dated February 21, 1964. It was also determined that from March, 1963, to March, 1965, Mrs. Hamlin had no credit record.

The records also indicate Mrs. Hamlin furnished a signed sworn statement to Civil Service Commission personnel on March 31, 1965, wherein she stated she did not consider her previous two arrests to be actually arrests but understood then she had an arrest record and that she is obligated to list that information on applications for Government employment.

It is noted that on her Security Investigation Data For Sensitive Position form dated July 25, 1977, Mrs. Hamlin answered no to questions concerning whether she had ever been discharged from employment and had she ever been arrested.

It is also noted that on August 11, 1977, the files of the Metropolitan Police Department were found to contain no arrest record concerning Mrs. Hamlin or her close relatives. In addition, the results of a current credit check concerning Mrs. Hamlin appear on pages five, six, and seven of the summary memorandum dated August 26, 1977.

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Hamlin:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
Office of Security, Department of the
Interior; and the Veterans Administration.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Spangler
1 - Mr. Mullen
August 26, 1977

BY LIAISON

F. Peelman

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on July 27, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Checks of the records of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission; Office of Security, Department of the Interior; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Veterans Administration concerning Mrs. Hamlin have not been completed. When these checks and additional inquiries have been completed, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

JM:ljm;dd
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

④

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

Note: Hamlin recently employed as receptionist, House Select Committee on Assassinations, Washington, D. C. Several bad debts and bad checks located for Mrs. Hamlin. Three judgments against Mrs. Hamlin for bad debts located. Traffic judgment against Mrs. Hamlin, with driving privileges suspended, located. Warrant dated 2-19-71, issued for Mrs. Hamlin on charge of insufficient funds check. No disposition located. Investigation otherwise favorable. Four agency checks, divorce verification, interview of ex-spouse Rogers, and additional interviews outstanding.

2/1/82

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 26, 1977

ALICE ELIZABETH JOHNSTON HAMLIN

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. HAMLIN COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Mrs. Hamlin was born on June 8, 1927, in Washington, D. C., as Alice Elizabeth Johnston.

Education

Mrs. Hamlin attended Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., from September, 1942, to June, 1945, when she was graduated.

Mrs. Hamlin attended Miner Teachers College, now known as District of Columbia Teachers College, Washington, D. C., from September, 1945, to June, 1946, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

She attended District of Columbia Teachers College, Washington, D. C., from September, 1958, to December, 1958, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

She also attended Prince Georges Community College, Largo, Maryland, from July, 1975, to February, 1976, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

Employment

June, 1945, to September, 1945; and January, 1946, to July, 1947

United States Maritime Commission, now known as the Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., as a clerk-typist

FBI/DOJ

Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin

A representative of Garfinckel's, Washington, D. C., advised Mrs. Hamlin has an unpaid balance on her account in the amount of \$206. This account was turned over to a collection agency in July, 1976, and no payment has been received.

A representative of Jelleff's, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised that as of June 30, 1977, Mrs. Hamlin's account with an unpaid balance of \$34.83 had been written off as a bad debt. He advised Mrs. Hamlin has been sent monthly statements and notices requesting payment.

A representative of Telecheck Washington, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., advised that during the period from December 23, 1972, to the present, Mrs. Hamlin has issued twenty-three bad checks totaling \$385.98, none of which have been paid. He advised unsuccessful attempts have been made, both by mail and telephonically, to collect on these checks.

Records of the Civil Division, District Court of Maryland, Gaithersburg, Maryland, indicate Marlow Mazda, a corporation, Marlow Heights, Maryland, plaintiff, filed a statement of claims on June 24, 1976, against Alice E. Hamlin, defendant, for services rendered. A consent judgment was awarded on September 3, 1976, in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of \$1126.76 plus \$12 court costs. The records contain no information concerning payment by the defendant.

These records also indicate the Washington Gas Light Company, Washington, D. C., plaintiff, filed a statement of claims on August 18, 1976, against Alice E. Hamlin, defendant, for services rendered. A

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Alice Elizabeth Johnston Hamlin

summary judgment was awarded on October 6, 1976, in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of \$206.13 plus \$5 court costs. The records contain no information concerning payment by the defendant.

These records indicate further that Robert J. Banks Associates, Hyattsville, Maryland, plaintiff, filed a statement of claims on December 5, 1975, against Alice E. Hamlin, defendant, for services rendered. A judgment was awarded on February 19, 1976, in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of \$360 plus \$12 court costs. The records contain no information concerning payment by the defendant.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mrs. Hamlin or her close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Motor Vehicle Services, Government of the District of Columbia, indicate that on March 4, 1969, a final judgment against Mrs. Hamlin for \$363.99 and \$3 costs was entered in General Sessions Court, Washington, D. C., for damages on account of personal injury or damages to property resulting from the ownership or the operation of a motor vehicle on or about January 28, 1967. Mrs. Hamlin's driving privileges were suspended on April 29, 1969.

Records of the Police Department, Prince Georges County, Maryland, indicate a warrant dated February 19, 1971, was issued for Mrs. Hamlin on a charge of insufficient funds check in the amount of \$11.81. No disposition was located regarding this charge.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Poblman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Mullen

Foster

August 25, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on July 26, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Danny Lynn Hardway. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

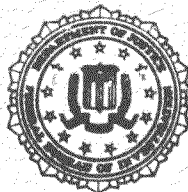
NOTE: Hardway recently employed as researcher, Select Committee on Assassinations, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Hardway's listed arrest on drug charges in 1970 not adjudicated and records destroyed. Three traffic citations located for sister, Judith H. Ghee. Investigation otherwise favorable and complete.

JM:dd (IX)
(7)

201-10128

⑤

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 25, 1977

DANNY LYNN HARDWAY

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. HARDWAY COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Hardway was born on February 15, 1954, in Webster Springs, West Virginia.

Education

Mr. Hardway attended West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, from August, 1972, to June, 1976, receiving a B.A. degree.

He attended Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from September, 1976, to May, 1977, receiving no degree.

Employment

During the period from June, 1972, to August, 1976, Mr. Hardway worked during the summers as a counselor, draftsman, purchasing agent, and laborer, in Summersville and Monterville, West Virginia.

May, 1977, to
July, 1977

Institute on Organized Crime,
Cornell University, Ithaca,
New York, as a researcher

July, 1977, to
the present

Select Committee on Assassinations,
United States House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D. C., as a
researcher

FBI/DOJ

DATE: 11-14-2017

Danny Lynn Hardway

Sister	Patricia K. Richard Wayne, Michigan
Sister	Wanda M. Blackburn Davenport, Iowa
Sister	Shirley K. Komorowski Cowen, West Virginia
Sister	Barbara A. Catrow Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mr. Hardway's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

Based on the background information furnished by Mr. Hardway and on investigation, he has no known close relatives residing in Iron Curtain countries.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hardway.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Hardway or his close relatives, except the following:

Mr. Hardway indicates he was arrested in 1970, by the Sheriff's Office, Brevard City, Florida, on charges of possession and sale of LSD and conspiracy to sell marijuana and that adjudication of these charges was postponed, and the records were destroyed.

A representative of the Circuit Court, Brevard County, Titusville, Florida, advised his records indicate Mr. Hardway was a violator of the drug laws in 1970; however, his case was not adjudicated, the charges were dismissed, and all papers and records were destroyed.

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Danny Lynn Hardway

Records of the Traffic Court, Detroit, Michigan, indicate Mr. Hardway's sister, Judith H. Ghee, was cited on three occasions between December 30, 1966, and December 8, 1970, for traffic violations including prohibited left turn and speeding. The dispositions for these citations range from a \$5 fine to a \$20 fine.

Agency Checks

The Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, has advised its files contain no record concerning Mr. Hardway.

The Central Intelligence Agency has advised its files contain no pertinent identifiable information concerning Mr. Hardway.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hardway.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Davis

May 25, 1977

BY LIAISON

Low

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on April 27, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Louis Hicks Hinkle. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

RMD:pj (IX)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 25, 1977

LOUIS HICKS HINDLE

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. HINDLE COVERED INQUIRIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Hindle was born on October 17, 1952, in La Plata, Maryland.

Education

Mr. Hindle attended La Plata High School, La Plata, Maryland, from September, 1967, to June, 1970, receiving a diploma.

He also attended Charles County Vocational Tech Center, Pomfret, Maryland, as a part-time student from September, 1969, to June, 1970, satisfactorily completing a course in horticulture.

While on active duty in the United States Army Mr. Hindle was a part-time student at the University of Maryland Extension Center, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, receiving no degree. He also was a part-time student at the European Branch of Central Texas College, Killeen, Texas, in Hanau, Federal Republic of Germany, receiving a Certificate of Completion for twelve semester hours in law enforcement courses.

He also attended the I.T.T. Business Institute, Falls Church, Virginia, from September, 1974, to September, 1976, as a full-time student, receiving an Executive Secretary Diploma. Since September, 1976, he has attended evening classes as a part-time student on an intermittent basis.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Louis Hicks Hindle

The files of the Motor Vehicle Administration, Glen Burnie, Maryland, reveal Mr. Hindle received a traffic citation on July 5, 1976, for speeding, for which he paid a fine of \$30. The files also reveal Mr. Hindle's wife, Cynthia Jean Hindle, received a traffic citation on June 4, 1975, for speeding, for which she paid a fine of \$30.

The files of the Ocean City, Maryland, Police Department reveal Mr. Hindle's father, Raymond M. Hindle, was charged with assault with a deadly weapon and carrying a concealed weapon, growing out of job site dispute. These charges were placed on the "stet docket" (no decision as to guilt or innocence was made; however, charges may be brought against him in the future) by the State's Attorney of Worcester County, Maryland, on May 19, 1976.

The files of the Motor Vehicle Administration, Glen Burnie, Maryland, reveal Mr. Hindle's brother, Raymond M. Hindle, Jr., received six traffic citations for no license in possession; reckless driving, failure to stop, and speeding (three) during the period from September 19, 1967, to January 29, 1976. He paid fines totaling \$86 concerning these charges.

The files of the Motor Vehicle Administration, Glen Burnie, Maryland, reveal Mr. Hindle's brother, George A. Hindle, received six traffic citations for racing, reckless driving (two), and speeding (four) during the period from November 24, 1960, to December 3, 1971. He paid fines totaling \$120 concerning these charges.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

In view of the fact that grave allegations have been made concerning Mr. Holmes, and due to Mr. Blakey's statement that the committee was not hiring Mr. Holmes, the applicant-type investigation concerning Mr. Holmes is being discontinued.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
Director

NOTE: Above committee requested investigation of Mr. Holmes for unspecified position. Mr. Holmes, owner of Holmes Polygraph Services, Miami, Florida. Major Stephen Burticelli, Public Safety Department, Miami, Florida, furnished allegations concerning Mr. Holmes directly to Mr. G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director, Select Committee on Assassinations. Mr. Blakey advised SA Danny O. Coulson, Legal Liaison, and Congressional Affairs Office that he was not hiring Holmes. The applicant-type investigation is being discontinued.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Mullen

October 21, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on September 23, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. John William Hornbeck. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Applicant-type investigations were conducted concerning Mr. Hornbeck in 1968 and 1974, the results of which have been incorporated into the enclosed summary memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

JM:dd 9(IX)
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

(13)

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

NOTE: Hornbeck recently employed as staff counsel, House Select Committee on Assassinations, Washington, D. C. One former supervisor recommends if Hornbeck has matured and accepts supervisory instructions. One former associate who recommended in 1974 does not recommend now due to Hornbeck's relationship with woman to whom he was not married. Woman admits former relationship and intermittently residing with Hornbeck and recommends. Hornbeck arrested 1959 for purchasing liquor when under age and paid \$50 fine. He had Selective Service card of another in his possession. AUSA declined prosecution. Investigation otherwise favorable and complete.

Handwritten initials or signature

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 21, 1977

JOHN WILLIAM HORNBECK

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF MR. HORNBECK COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

This summary memorandum contains the results of applicant-type investigations conducted in 1968 and 1974 as well as the results of the current investigation.

Birth

Mr. Hornbeck was born on January 23, 1940, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Education

Mr. Hornbeck attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from September, 1958, to June, 1959, and from March, 1960, to December, 1962, when he was graduated cum laude, receiving a B.A. degree.

He attended the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from June, 1961, to August, 1961, receiving no degree.

He also attended the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from August, 1963, to May, 1966, receiving an LL.B. degree.

Military Service

Mr. Hornbeck enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 5, 1959, and served on active duty from September 4, 1959, to March 3, 1960, when he was honorably released as a private first class. He then served in the United States

DATE: 11-14-2017

John William Hornbeck

William D. Keller, Attorney, and former United States Attorney, Department of Justice, Los Angeles, California, advised in 1974 he had not been the United States Attorney when Mr. Hornbeck was employed as an Assistant United States Attorney. He stated he had limited contact with Mr. Hornbeck in connection with his employment in the Federal Public Defender's office. He stated Mr. Hornbeck was a good attorney who enjoyed an overall good professional reputation. He said Mr. Hornbeck seemed like a very nice guy and said he was a very personable individual. He advised he did not know Mr. Hornbeck well enough to comment concerning his character and said he did not know Mr. Hornbeck's personal associates. He said he felt there was no question of Mr. Hornbeck's loyalty to the United States. He stated that it was his understanding that Mr. Hornbeck had been a good assistant when employed in the Office of the United States Attorney. He said from his exposure to Mr. Hornbeck, he recommended him for a position of responsibility and trust with the Government.

When interviewed during the current investigation, Mr. Keller advised that approximately three years ago while vacationing in the Seattle, Washington, area, he met Mr. Hornbeck and a girl named Judy with whom Mr. Hornbeck was traveling. He said they had a long conversation during which time he came to understand that Mr. Hornbeck was traveling with this girl to whom he was not married. He said he knew that Mr. Hornbeck was single at the time, having gone through a divorce. He stated his opinion of Mr. Hornbeck has changed as a result of this encounter and because of this, he could not recommend Mr. Hornbeck for a position of trust and responsibility with the Government. He stated that, in his opinion, this kind of conduct should not be tolerated in those who are being considered for high public office.

Charles Opperman, salesman, World Realty Company, Boulder, Colorado, advised he has known Mr. Hornbeck on a professional and social basis for approximately two and one-half years. He stated he originally became acquainted with Mr. Hornbeck through his real estate office and said he sold Mr. Hornbeck a residence in Nederland, Colorado. He stated that through his close association with Mr. Hornbeck, he knows him to be a person of good character who enjoys a

DATE: 11-14-2017

John William Hornbeck

fine reputation. He advised he has heard only complimentary remarks concerning Mr. Hornbeck from their mutual acquaintances. He said he knows Mr. Hornbeck to be a moral person and a dedicated American citizen. He said Mr. Hornbeck has impressed him as a very bright and conscientious individual who is an articulate and organized speaker. He said he is aware that Mr. Hornbeck resided for approximately one year during 1975 and 1976 with a female named Judy Walker to whom Mr. Hornbeck is not married. He stated to the best of his knowledge Mr. Hornbeck and Miss Walker resided together as girlfriend and boyfriend from approximately the summer of 1975 until the summer of 1976. He stated Mr. Hornbeck's relationship with Miss Walker was not flaunted but stated Mr. Hornbeck did not attempt to have this relationship kept a secret. He said, in his opinion, Mr. Hornbeck's relationship with Miss Walker is a modern-day relationship between unmarried persons and stated he does not consider this to reflect adversely upon Mr. Hornbeck's moral character or reputation. He said he highly recommends Mr. Hornbeck without reservation for a position of trust and responsibility with the Government.

Judith Blanchard Walker, Law Clerk, Court of Appeals, State of Colorado, Denver, Colorado, advised she first became acquainted with Mr. Hornbeck in 1973 when they both worked in the Office of the Federal Public Defender in Los Angeles, California. She advised that between the fall of 1973 and the summer of 1974, she and Mr. Hornbeck became involved in a boyfriend-girlfriend type relationship. She advised she was aware at that time that Mr. Hornbeck was separated from his wife. She said during the summer of 1974, she and Mr. Hornbeck took an eight-week camping trip through the western United States and traveled together in a Volkswagen camper. She said she and Mr. Hornbeck slept together while on this trip. She advised she left California to begin law school at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, in September, 1974. She advised Mr. Hornbeck began his employment with the Office of the Attorney General of Colorado in March, 1975, and resided in Nederland, Colorado, while so employed. She said she maintained a permanent residence in Boulder, Colorado, from September, 1974, through June, 1975. She said at that time she moved to Mr. Hornbeck's residence in

John William Hornbeck

Nederland where she permanently resided through September, 1975, at which time she moved back to her residence in Boulder, Colorado. She said between September, 1975, and June, 1976, she and Mr. Hornbeck remained romantically involved and stated she occasionally spent the night at his residence, however, did continue to maintain her own residence. She said she moved to California in June, 1976, and returned to Colorado in early August, 1976. She advised at that time she again moved in with Mr. Hornbeck and remained at his Nederland residence through September, 1976. She stated she and Mr. Hornbeck remained romantically involved through February, 1977, and advised she did spend some nights at Mr. Hornbeck's residence while again maintaining her own residence in Boulder, Colorado. She stated she and Mr. Hornbeck terminated their romantic relationship for personal reasons in February, 1977.

She described Mr. Hornbeck as ethical, religious, and moral and said he possesses a very intelligent and professional mind. She said she highly respects Mr. Hornbeck's judgment and said he has always possessed a good sense of confidentiality regarding his employments. She said his loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. She stated she is aware of the position for which Mr. Hornbeck is being considered and said his many years of government service make him highly qualified for such a position. She said she recommends him for this position without hesitation.

Sixty-eight additional persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, professional associates, and social acquaintances of Mr. Hornbeck's, were interviewed during the investigations and they advised he is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. They highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility. Several professional associates advised Mr. Hornbeck has a great deal of expertise in the prosecution of cases and competently handles cases of a complex nature. Others stated Mr. Hornbeck is an excellent and experienced trial lawyer. A few said Mr. Hornbeck is knowledgeable concerning the law and has the common sense of how to apply that knowledge in a courtroom situation.

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John William Hornbeck

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hornbeck.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Hornbeck or his close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Police Department, Somers Point, New Jersey, indicate Mr. Hornbeck was arrested on August 22, 1959, as a disorderly person in that he misrepresented himself to purchase liquor. When arrested, he was in possession of a Selective Service Classification card issued in someone else's name. He paid a \$50 fine on the disorderly person charge on August 22, 1959. In addition, this information was discussed with the Assistant United States Attorney, Camden, New Jersey, who advised he declined prosecution for violation of the Selective Service Act in view of Mr. Hornbeck's recent enlistment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

Bar Affiliations

Mr. Hornbeck is eligible to practice law in the State of California and the State of Colorado. No grievances have been filed against him.

Agency Checks

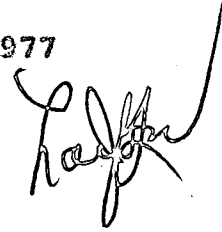
Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Hornbeck:

DATE: 11-14-2017

- 1 - Mr. Fehl
- 1 - Mr. Peelman
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Mr. Hurst
- 1 - Mr. Malarney

July 15, 1977

BY LIAISON



Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on June 16, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Miss Margo Elaine Jackson. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

DJM:djw (IX)
(7)

NOTE: Chairman above committee requested investigation of Jackson for staff position. Investigation complete. Jackson's father, Edward Jackson, has had five arrests for DWI and D & D.

18

24-10128

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 15, 1977

MARGO ELAINE JACKSON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MISS JACKSON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Miss Jackson was born on July 9, 1954, in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Education

Miss Jackson attended Howard University, Washington, D. C., from August, 1972, to December, 1975, when she was graduated, receiving a B.A. degree. She enrolled in a master's program at Howard University in September, 1975, and is presently attending on a part-time basis.

Employment

June, 1972, to
August, 1972

Law firm of Stone, Thompson
and Edwards, Shreveport,
Louisiana, as a typist

June, 1973, to
August, 1973

Department of Public Safety,
Shreveport, Louisiana, as a
typist

September, 1973, to
May, 1975; and
September, 1976, to
May, 1977

Howard University, Washington,
D. C., on a part-time and
full-time basis as a typist,
secretary, research coordinator,
and tutor

DATE: 11-14-2017

Margo Elaine Jackson

Half brother

Edward Dixon
New Orleans, Louisiana

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Miss Jackson's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Miss Jackson.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Miss Jackson or her close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Shreveport Police Department, Shreveport, Louisiana, indicate that Miss Jackson's father, Edward Jackson, has been arrested for the following offenses: drunk and disorderly on December 23, 1934, for which he paid a \$25 fine; driving while intoxicated on November 3, 1963, for which he paid a \$250.50 fine; driving while intoxicated on June 16, 1965, for which he paid a \$352.50 fine; drunk and disorderly on October 26, 1965, for which he paid a \$52.50 fine; and driving while intoxicated, third offense, on May 25, 1967, for which he paid a \$502.50 fine.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, indicating its files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Miss Jackson.

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attached to Johnson

- 1 - Mr. Fehl
- 1 - Mr. Hurst
- ① - Mr. Peelman
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Mr. Davis

May 9, 1977

Lawson

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
 Chairman
 Select Committee on Assassinations
 United States House of Representatives
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 29, 1977, which furnished you the results of investigation concerning Mr. Gene Randolph Johnson. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a supplemental summary memorandum containing the results of additional investigation conducted concerning Mr. Johnson.

This concludes the investigation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
 Director

Enclosures (8)

NOTE: Interviews of six former associates in U. S. Attorney's Office, Washington, D. C., conducted. Four would not recommend, one did, and one felt not qualified to recommend. Three internal memoranda from Dept. of Justice and U. S. Attorney's Office obtained and set forth. Investigation complete.

RMD:amo (IX)
 (7)

REC'D-CIA WICH12

20

5/11/77

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 9, 1977

GENE RANDOLPH JOHNSON

The information contained in this summary memorandum supplements the information contained in a summary memorandum dated April 29, 1977.

Interviews

Donald E. Campbell, Chief, Major Crimes Division, Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., advised that information contained in the files of the Office of the United States Attorney reveals Mr. Johnson was called in 1973 to testify before a grand jury in a case entitled "United States vs. Simpson," Criminal Docket 664-73. He said this matter involved gambling activities and corruption in the District of Columbia. He said the files reveal that during the course of the Federal Grand Jury investigation, information was developed indicating Mr. Johnson had a close association with one Charles L. McDaniel, also known as "Black Danny," a convicted gambler and notorious underworld figure, and one Adolphus Wiggan, also known as "Face," who was an associate of McDaniel's. He said as a result of these associations Mr. Johnson was called to testify in the Simpson matter.

Mr. Campbell said he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Johnson; however, he is aware of the fact that Mr. Johnson's testimony before the Federal Grand Jury concerning his contacts with various gambling figures was generally unconvincing. He said he believes Mr. Johnson is generally regarded as a personable and likeable individual, but based on his limited knowledge of Mr. Johnson, he would not recommend him for employment with the United States Government.

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

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Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)

Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)

Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)

Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)

Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)

Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)

Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

SUMMARY DATED 5/9/77 p 2-4

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DATE: 11-14-2017

Gene Randolph Johnson

Robert L. Keuch, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., made available the file concerning Mr. Johnson. The file contained a letter of commendation from the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia to Mr. Johnson dated March 2, 1972, concerning Mr. Johnson's willingness in testifying against a brother member of the bar in a narcotics matter. The files also contained a memorandum dated January 25, 1974, from Mr. Johnson to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice; a memorandum dated February 1, 1974, from James F. McMullin, Assistant United States Attorney, to Earl J. Silbert, United States Attorney; and a memorandum dated February 7, 1974, from Earl J. Silbert to the Assistant Attorney General. Copies of the latter three memoranda are enclosed herewith.

J. Theodore Wiesman, Attorney, Wiesman and Wiesman, Rockville, Maryland, was interviewed in the Office of Donald E. Campbell, Chief, Major Crimes Division, Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. Mr. Wiesman said he was formerly an Assistant United States Attorney and was "lead counsel" handling the investigation concerning a matter in which Mr. Johnson appeared as a grand jury witness to testify concerning his, Mr. Johnson's, association with certain gambling figures in the Washington, D. C., area. He said that based on a review of the files and records concerning that investigation, and based on his recollection of Mr. Johnson, he would not recommend Mr. Johnson for employment with the United States Government. Mr. Wiesman said he does not desire to offer any further comment since he is no longer an employee of the Office of the United States Attorney, and feels any further comment should be made as an official statement from the Office of the United States Attorney.

James F. McMullin, Attorney, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., was interviewed in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He said he is presently on a training assignment and is attending Harvard University as a candidate for an M.A. degree. He said during 1972 he

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Gene Randolph Johnson

commenced an assignment as an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia to investigate gambling operations. He said during this period a major investigation was underway concerning gambling, corruption, and the possible bribery of local police officials. The Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department assisted in the investigation. During the investigation, legal authority was obtained in 1972 to monitor the telephone at the residence of Charles L. McDaniel, a local gambler. McDaniel was subsequently convicted on gambling charges and was later summoned to testify before a Federal Grand Jury. He refused to do so and was given a six-month sentence for contempt.

Mr. McMullin said the monitoring or "tap" on McDaniel's telephone produced two conversations that were matters of concern to the Office of the United States Attorney. He said information concerning these conversations, as well as other matters, is contained in a memorandum dated February 1, 1974, authored by him and directed to the United States Attorney. He said one of the central points of concern emanating from these two intercepted telephone conversations was the identity of "the judge" and "another judge." He said one of the participants in one of the conversations was confronted with a transcript of the call and identified "the judge" as Mr. Johnson. He said there was some concern also as to whether the comment about "another judge" was indicative of a possible entree to a member of the judiciary in the District of Columbia. Mr. McMullin said Mr. Johnson, who at the time was an attorney assigned to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, had been known to him since 1970. He said because Mr. Johnson was identified as "the judge," and since he was scheduled to be a witness in "United States vs. Simpson" based on his prior testimony before the Federal Grand Jury, he, Mr. McMullin, asked Mr. Johnson to meet with him on January 24, 1974, to discuss various aspects of the matter, particularly since it appeared Mr. Johnson would be a witness in the Simpson case. He said they

Gene Randolph Johnson

discussed Mr. Johnson's association with Charles L. McDaniel, which Mr. Johnson described as "social" and he said the association was in no way a compromise of his employment with the Department of Justice. Mr. McMullin said they also discussed the facts concerning one of the intercepted telephone calls and the fact that Mr. Johnson had been identified as "the judge." He said Mr. Johnson told him he had asked one "Skip" Adams to place the call to McDaniel for him, Mr. Johnson, early on Thanksgiving morning in 1972, and not to identify him by name. He said Mr. Johnson told him that shortly after the call he visited at McDaniel's residence to inform McDaniel he and his family would not be attending a Thanksgiving Day affair being hosted by McDaniel.

Mr. McMullin said considering all the circumstances, those being an early morning phone call to McDaniel, a known gambling figure; Mr. Johnson's subsequent visit with McDaniel shortly thereafter; and the length of the conversation between Mr. Johnson and McDaniel, created the impression in his mind that Mr. Johnson was not being candid in explaining the real purpose for his visit to McDaniel. He said this impression was bolstered by the fact that a young woman Mr. Johnson had named as having driven him to McDaniel's home was also interviewed by Mr. McMullin. She admitted she was Mr. Johnson's mistress and said when they arrived at McDaniel's home, Mr. Johnson went upstairs with McDaniel and remained there some time while other guests were in the recreation room. He said, taking all things together, he found it difficult to believe Mr. Johnson visited McDaniel only for the purpose of declining an invitation.

He said he also questioned Mr. Johnson concerning the fact that when one "Monk" Moore, a gambler and heroin dealer, was arrested, Mr. Johnson's telephone numbers were found in Moore's address book. He said Mr. Johnson told him he had only a casual social acquaintance with Moore. He also told him of having met Moore's girlfriend or mistress, who at one time had been employed in his, Mr. McMullin's, office. Mr. McMullin said this fact was not discovered until

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Gene Randolph Johnson

Moore was arrested. He said he asked Mr. Johnson if he knew the girl was Moore's mistress and that she was an employee in the Office of the United States Attorney, then why had not Mr. Johnson reported this information to the girl's superiors. He said Mr. Johnson replied that since the FBI had conducted a background check on her, he did not feel it was his responsibility to "backstop" the FBI. He did say he had reported the matter to Luke Moore, Chief Judge, Superior Court Division. Mr. McMullin said he subsequently inquired of Judge Moore if Mr. Johnson had so advised him. He said Judge Moore recalled that after "Monk" Moore was arrested and his girlfriend's employment was ascertained, Mr. Johnson came to him and insisted he had told Judge Moore about it earlier, but Judge Moore did not recall Mr. Johnson's having done so.

Mr. McMullin said after the discussion with Mr. Johnson on January 24, 1974, he had no further association with him. Mr. Johnson was not called as a witness in the Simpson case, which was later dismissed. He said shortly after their discussion he received an inquiry from his superiors asking why he was investigating Mr. Johnson. He said he then prepared the memorandum of February 1, 1974, which is on file either in the Department of Justice or in the Office of the United States Attorney. Mr. McMullin said even though Mr. Johnson was well acquainted with many people on all levels of the black community, he cannot condone Mr. Johnson's association with gamblers. He pointed out that although the investigation failed to show Mr. Johnson had knowledge of gambling operations or was otherwise involved in any wrongful activity, he is convinced Mr. Johnson was less than candid in discussing his associations with the gambling element in the District of Columbia. He also said he cannot condone Mr. Johnson's relationship with the young lady who drove them to McDaniel's home. He noted the young lady admitted she and Mr. Johnson were engaged in an adulterous relationship. He said he would not recommend Mr. Johnson for a position of trust and confidence.

William S. Block, Assistant United States Attorney, Fraud Division, Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Johnson since June, 1970, and was associated with him until September, 1972. He said Mr. Johnson is a gregarious person with an outgoing personality who impressed him as being alert and possessing an excellent memory. He said

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Gene Randolph Johnson

he has seen Mr. Johnson on an infrequent basis since 1972, but whenever they meet Mr. Johnson always remembers him and speaks. Mr. Block said inasmuch as their contacts have been limited he does not feel he is in a position to evaluate Mr. Johnson's qualifications and could furnish no further comments concerning him.

George W. Calhoun, Chief, Special Litigation Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Johnson since 1970 and was professionally associated with him from 1970 to 1976. He said he supervised Mr. Johnson for approximately a one-year period. He said Mr. Johnson is a pleasant, even-tempered and affable person who, as an attorney, was competent, trustworthy, and helpful. He said Mr. Johnson's morals, patriotism, and reputation are above reproach.

Mr. Calhoun said he recalls several years ago Mr. Johnson was called to testify before a grand jury concerning his apparent association with various known gamblers at social functions. He said it is his recollection that one gambler, after being arrested, was found to have a notebook in which Mr. Johnson's home and office telephone numbers were listed. He said he believes Mr. Johnson used poor judgment in associating with such people. He noted, however, he believes Mr. Johnson has learned and profited by this mistake in judgment. He said in his opinion such a matter should certainly not bar Mr. Johnson from holding a position of trust and confidence and he so endorsed Mr. Johnson, stating that he would gladly rehire Mr. Johnson.

Lawrence E. Barcefla, Assistant United States Attorney and Deputy Chief, Major Crimes Division, Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., advised he became acquainted with Mr. Johnson in 1973. He said at that time he also became aware of Mr. Johnson's association with several gambling figures in Washington, D. C. He said Mr. Johnson subsequently testified before a grand jury concerning police corruption and gambling. He said in this regard he is of the opinion that Mr. Johnson's admissions concerning his close relationships with various gamblers constituted a display of a "division of loyalty and conflict of interests" on Mr. Johnson's behalf. He said because of this he would not

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Gene Randolph Johnson

recommend Mr. Johnson as being suitable for employment with the United States Government in a position of trust and confidence.

Agency Check

The files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission contain no record concerning Mr. Johnson.

Enclosures (3)

DATE: 11-14-2017

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)**

6 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion (these deletions).

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- Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)
- Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)
- Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.
- For your information: _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

DOJ / CRIM MEMO DATED 1/25/74

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DATE: 11-14-2017
Form 150
(Ed. 4-26-65)


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: January 25, 1974

FROM :  Gene R. Johnson, Attorney
Internal Security Section
Criminal Division

GRJ:jem

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
GRAND JURY - GAMBLING INVESTIGATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with details regarding a suggestion by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia that I assist them in obtaining evidence in a criminal investigation involving associates of mine in the Black community.

By way of background, I came to Washington, D. C. in 1964, attended Howard University Law School and graduated in 1967. I have worked as a Deputy United States Marshal (January 1968 - September 1969), a Staff Assistant in the United States Attorney's Office (September 1969 - March 1971), and have been an attorney with the Department of Justice since March 1971. I have many associates in Washington's Black community, as well as the Prosecutor's Office and the Police Department. From my experience in living in Washington, it has not been uncommon for known gamblers in the Black community to socialize and associate with Black political leaders, professionals, judges, lawyers, police officers and government officials and employees at all levels. In that connection I have, over the years, attended social functions and frequented restaurants where known gamblers have been present. Because of my knowledge of the Black community, and my associates, I have been called upon from time to time to assist the Office of the Attorney General and the United States Attorney's Office in such matters as criminal prosecutions and community relations.

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On two occasions, April 27 and May 23, 1973, I appeared before a grand jury for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and was interrogated regarding certain of my associates. Prior to each appearance, I informed my immediate superior at the Department of Justice, Mr. Edward Szukelewicz, then Chief of the Selective Service Unit.

At my first appearance before the grand jury in April 1973, I was questioned about my activities during the early morning hours of November 23, 1972. That evening I had visited a lady friend who, later that night, drove me to Billy Simpson's Restaurant in the 3700 block of Georgia Avenue, N. W. I arrived at the restaurant at about 2:00 a.m. and went to the second floor where I saw Skip Adams, an acquaintance, who was talking on the phone, which I later learned was tapped by the District of Columbia Police, to Charles McDaniels, a known gambler. I told Adams to tell McDaniels that I wanted to see him; it was important, and not to mention my name.

Shortly thereafter, Adams, my lady friend and I went to McDaniels' home on Iowa Avenue, N. W. Upon entering the house I asked one of the young ladies present where McDaniels was and she said, "upstairs". As I got to the top of the stairs, I saw McDaniels sitting on the bed talking with a man whom I did not know. I waited a moment, the man left, McDaniels greeted me and said that we could talk while he shaved. I told him that my family and I would not be coming to his Thanksgiving party the afternoon of the 23rd, because we were having a quiet family dinner at home. McDaniels appeared upset because some of the other people who had been invited had also cancelled out and he said that he had spent a lot of money for food and liquor. I apologized to him and don't believe that we talked for more than 15 or 20 minutes.

During that first appearance before the grand jury, I was asked by the prosecutor what it was that was so important

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that I had to tell McDaniels and I testified that I had no recollection. On my second appearance before the same grand jury, I was asked the same question and testified that I had had an opportunity to think it over since my first appearance and stated that I discussed the Thanksgiving party with McDaniels and the fact that my family and I regretted that we would not be able to attend.

While I was with McDaniels on November 23, the young lady, who drove me to his home, called me and said that she was ready to leave. I left McDaniels, walked her to her car and returned to the McDaniels' home where a small party was in progress in the basement. Present were McDaniels, Adams, two young ladies and I. A short time later, Billy Simpson, the restaurant owner, came in. We had a few drinks and Simpson left and later on, Adams and I left together. I am relating these facts because I was questioned before the grand jury about these events and I have later learned that Adams had made some phone calls from the McDaniels' phone, which had also been tapped by the D. C. Police Department and, during that telephone call, Adams made reference to a "meeting".

In my second appearance before the same grand jury on May 23, I was sworn in and advised of my rights and again questioned by the Assistant United States Attorney about my previous testimony regarding the events of the morning of November 23, 1972. I testified as I had in the first session. The Assistant then read to me a list of telephone numbers which included my old home phone number, my new home phone number, my number at work and the number of the United States Attorney's witness room. He asked that I identify the numbers, which I did, except for the witness room number which I could not immediately recall. Subsequently, after a suggestion by the Assistant that it was the telephone number for the witness room, I recalled that it, in fact, was. The numbers were, I believe, written in a notebook taken from Monk Moore at the time of his arrest for gambling and narcotics violations. I have known Monk Moore for about five years and have talked with him various times on the phone, and it is my best recollection that I probably gave him my numbers so he could call me regarding such things as tickets for ball games and fights.

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I was then interrogated regarding any association with Moore, and I testified that I knew him. I was asked if I knew Moore was a gambler and I responded that I always thought of him as a "flat-foot hustler", (pool shark, card player and crapshooter), but not involved in illegal gambling. During the time I have known Moore, I have never known him to have been arrested or charged with any criminal activity. I was also questioned about Moore's girl friend who worked in the United States Attorney's Office and I testified that I had known her and reported to then Chief Assistant United States Attorney for the Superior Court, Luke Moore, that she was Monk Moore's girl friend.

At one of the grand jury sessions, I was asked if I had ever told Simpson or McDaniels that I was "putting together some information". I testified truthfully that I had never made that statement nor had ever put together information for Simpson or McDaniels or anyone else. I later learned that in a tapped telephone conversation, Simpson had made the statement that he had "a judge putting together some information" for him. I am known in the Black community as "The Judge" and Simpson has stated that he was not referring to a judge, but to "The Judge, Gene Johnson".

Simpson has since been charged with making inconsistent statements before the grand jury. The telephone conversation in which a reference was made to "a judge" or "The Judge" was made on November 11 in a telephone conversation between McDaniels and Simpson. Simpson has testified that I was in his restaurant on November 11 and that I had some young ladies Simpson wanted McDaniels, a bachelor, to meet. When I was questioned about whether I was at Simpson's on November 11, I testified that I had absolutely no recollection.

During my second appearance, I was also questioned regarding any association with Bernice Thompson, a known thief and drug user, who was arrested in 1972 for grand larceny. After her arrest she had expressed concern to me about the possibility of going to jail and I referred her to a Black attorney. I told her at one time, prior to her appearance in court, that since she had not been charged with a crime of violence, had a liberal judge and a good

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lawyer, that she probably would not go to jail. However, she was sentenced from one to three years. Apparently, she had been overheard in a telephone conversation with McDaniels that she was upset with me because I had said she would probably not do any time and, in fact, was given a prison sentence. I testified that I did absolutely nothing to affect her sentence in any way. I believe she said the same thing.

Before my second appearance before the grand jury and because I was concerned about the fact that I had been called again, I asked Assistant United States Attorney Martin Linsky whether I was the subject of a criminal investigation and he said no. After the session was over, Linsky apologized for "being rough on me" and I replied that he was only doing his job. I heard nothing from the United States Attorney's Office for 8 months until January 21, 1974, when I received a call from Assistant United States Attorney James McMullin, Deputy Chief of the Major Crimes Section, who asked me to come to his office to discuss "the Billy Simpson matter".

I met with Assistant United States Attorneys McMullin and John Drury the morning of January 22 and they advised me that our conversation would be "off the record". We talked for approximately 2-1/2 hours and I underwent a vigorous interrogation. They said my grand jury testimony was evasive and while they stated that I was not involved in any criminal activity, they suggested that I was involved in activities which might be considered "grossly improper".

Toward the end of our conversation, they indicated that they needed help in their investigation and that I might be of some assistance. They asked me for some suggestions on how I might be able to help them. After I indicated that I had no ideas, they asked me what my reaction would be if I were to be wired for sound (a body recorder) or be used to make consent phone calls (which would be taped) to certain of my associates in the Black community, such as McDaniels and Simpson, who are the targets of their investigations. They said that I should think about it because of the possibility that the information which had been developed during the

DATE: 11-14-2017

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investigation would be brought out at Simpson's trial and they would have to provide all details to Assistant Attorney General Petersen who they thought would probably have to dismiss me from the Department of Justice. They stated further that while in their opinion I was not guilty of any criminal conduct, that I was involved in what they considered to be "gross improprieties".

They cautioned me not to discuss this with anyone except my attorney. However, because of my concern about this matter, that evening I discussed it with my wife, my minister, my attorney and the President of the Black Bar Association. Each advised me not to do it and expressed shock that the United States Attorney's Office would even make such a suggestion. On January 23, I advised my immediate superiors and Mr. Maroney of these events and I would appreciate the opportunity of discussing this matter with you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

6 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
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- Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)
- Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

EOUSA MEMO DATED 2/1/74

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EARL J. SILBERT
United States Attorney

Feb. 1, 1974

JAMES F. McMULLIN
Assistant United States Attorney

Interview of Gene R. Johnson

This memorandum is submitted in response to your request for a written summary of my interview of Gene R. Johnson. As you are aware, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Kevin T. Maroney has also expressed an interest in this matter. While I have endeavored, of course, to make this memorandum complete and accurate, it is not intended to be a verbatim recapitulation of Mr. Johnson's responses to my inquiries.

On Tuesday, January 22, 1974, at approximately 10:00 a.m., Mr. Johnson arrived at my office. I had requested that he come for two reasons: 1.) he will be called to testify in United States v. Simpson, Criminal No. 664-73, which has been assigned to me for trial; 2.) in the course of a protracted federal grand jury investigation into gambling and corruption in the District of Columbia, it was developed that Mr. Johnson had a close association with Charles L. McDaniel ("Black Danny"), a convicted gambler and notorious underworld figure, and with Adolphus Wiggans ("Face"), a business associate of McDaniel.

Inasmuch as I have known Mr. Johnson as a colleague since July of 1970, we passed the first ten minutes exchanging pleasantries about family and career matters. At approximately 10:10 a.m., we were joined by Assistant United States Attorney John E. Drury, III, who is assisting me in the preparation of the Simpson trial. I was the protagonist in the interview of Mr. Johnson, with Mr. Drury occasionally contributing his own observations upon the matters being discussed. In interviewing Mr. Johnson, I was initially disturbed by his seeming inability to perceive that his regular association with a convicted underworld figure might not necessarily be in harmony with his responsibilities as an attorney in the Department of Justice. In an effort to remove this obstacle to communication, we discussed the principle of agency law that an agent owes undivided loyalty to his principal. Mr. Johnson maintained that he was loyal to the Department and that his social relationship with McDaniel had in no way compromised him. To illustrate my point, I told Mr. Johnson that I was going to pose some

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hypothetical situations to him. I prefaced my outlining of these situations with an unambiguous statement that these situations were for purposes of illustration and should not be construed as requests for action on his part. Mr. Johnson acknowledged that he understood what I was saying. The first of these situations was then outlined to Mr. Johnson: what would his response be if he were asked to make a telephone call to McDaniel, which call would be recorded and used against McDaniel if the conversation were incriminating? After some apparent consideration and much head shaking, Mr. Johnson replied that he would not be able to accede to such a request because he liked McDaniel and would be required to move to another city if he made such a call. The second hypothetical situation was then outlined: what would be Mr. Johnson's response if he were asked to engage Billy Simpson, whose pending case was adverted to above, in a conversation about Simpson's alleged perjury before the grand jury, after being equipped with a concealed transmitter? Again, Mr. Johnson manifested grave distress and indicated that he could not undertake such a mission. I was satisfied that Mr. Johnson now understood my point about undivided loyalty and understood the context in which the situations were presented to him. I am certain that I repeated to him, with emphasis, that in fact no such requests were being made of him.

It should be noted that I was not making any such request of Mr. Johnson, in fact, under the guise of outlining hypothetical situations. To begin with, I was not authorized by my superiors, either within the office or the Department of Justice, to pursue such a course. Secondly, the prospect of converting a Department lawyer into a "special employee" is of dubious appeal, as a general matter. Moreover, even if such a project were to be undertaken and were it to succeed, any "evidence" obtained is clearly inadmissible under Massiah. Finally, and most pragmatically, my judgment is that the risk of obtaining only the most pious self-serving declarations from such an enterprise is too great.

We then proceeded to discuss different topics which arose during Mr. Johnson's two appearances before the grand jury. As you will recall, when "Monk" Moore, a well-known gambler, was arrested on gambling and narcotics charges, we were chagrined to

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learn that his mistress of long standing had been employed in our office in a position of trust and sensitivity. When Moore's address book was examined after seizure, it was found to contain four telephone numbers pertaining to Mr. Johnson. These numbers were those of Mr. Johnson's past and present residences, his current position with the Department, and his former position with our office in charge of our witness room in Superior Court. Mr. Johnson acknowledged having had a casual, social relationship with Moore. On occasion they had had drinks together and Mr. Johnson recalled at least one visit to Moore's home, where he met Moore's mistress. I asked Mr. Johnson if, when this lady came to work in our office, he had brought to the attention of any of the supervisors the relationship between her and Moore. He remarked that her employment meant that she had passed her F.B.I. security check and that it was not his function to backstop the Bureau. Before the grand jury, Mr. Johnson observed that if every woman who had ever been in bed with a gambler were to be disqualified from employment, the Government would find itself without secretaries. Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson's disclaimer of responsibility, he recalled that he had brought the matter to the attention of the then Chief of the Superior Court Division, Judge Luke Moore, but could not remember any details of the information that he had furnished. I have subsequently telephoned Judge Moore to attempt to verify Mr. Johnson's account. Judge Moore does not remember that Mr. Johnson ever made any mention of this potential problem; however, Judge Moore does remember that, after "Monk" Moore was arrested and his connection with a member of our staff was learned, Mr. Johnson came to him and insisted that he had warned Judge Moore. Remaining questions addressed to Mr. Johnson about his relationship with "Monk" Moore elicited uninformative responses. "Monk" Moore's cases, Criminal Numbers 813-73 and 814-73, are expected to proceed to trial in the near future.

Another topic covered with Mr. Johnson was his relationship with Adolphus Wiggins ("Face"). Mr. Johnson identified "Face" as his closest and dearest friend. "Face" has been convicted of violating local A.B.C. Board regulations and is reputed to be "fronting" for McDaniel in the operation of a local restaurant named "Face's." McDaniel is himself ineligible for an A.B.C. license because of his criminal record. Mr. Johnson somewhat disingenuously and unpersuasively declared that he was unaware of anything untoward in "Face's" background or business enterprise. "Face" does have a partner of record in his restaurant, a young woman who was formerly employed in our office in a position of sensitiv-

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ity, Algina Ross. When in our employ, Ms. Ross was responsible for encoding data for the PROMIS program, necessitating her handling on a daily basis any number of misdemeanor and felony case jackets. Ms. Ross was extremely uncooperative with the grand jury investigation. While she claimed to have invested her own money in the restaurant, police intelligence indicates that she, like "Face," is a nominee for McDaniel. This judgment is supported by the benefits derived from the enterprise by the three persons apparently involved. Ms. Ross has not received so much as a nickel in return on her investment of thousands of dollars, which she asserts she assiduously saved from her Government salary. "Face" draws two-hundred dollars per week as the proprietor. McDaniel, a sometime "greeter" at the restaurant, draws two-hundred-fifty dollars per week for his labors. This "job" marks McDaniel's first "legitimate" employment in a very long time. It scarcely requires statement that we are concerned about these matters and the possibility that Mr. Johnson might have been involved in any of the arrangements.

We are particularly troubled by two related episodes in which Mr. Johnson concedes his participation. The first of these involves a monitored telephone conversation between "Skip" Adams and McDaniel. Adams, telephoning from Billy Simpson's restaurant at about 2:00 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day, 1972, informs McDaniel that there is someone who wishes to speak with McDaniel about a very important matter. He assures McDaniel that, notwithstanding the hour, McDaniel would be pleased to receive this person at his home. When McDaniel presses for the identity of the person, Adams explains that he is not supposed to use the person's name but finally states that it is the judge who is with him. McDaniel expresses immediate recognition of who "the judge" is, chuckles at his reluctance to speak on the telephone, and assures Adams that he will receive "the judge." Although Adams initially denied making such a call, he has subsequently identified Mr. Johnson as "the judge." Mr. Johnson explains that he has acquired the soubriquet of "the judge" perhaps because of his judicial demeanor. At first, Mr. Johnson could only recall that he had, indeed, asked Adams to call McDaniel on his behalf, not to use his name, and to advise McDaniel that he had something important to tell McDaniel at that time. Mr. Johnson could not recall what that important message could have been. Subsequently, Mr. Johnson remembered what it was that he had to tell McDaniel in person, at that hour - something that he did not want to say over the telephone, something that had to be communicated immediately:

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that Mr. Johnson would not be coming to McDaniel's home for Thanksgiving dinner.

The second episode involves Mr. Johnson's going to McDaniel's home shortly after the Adams-McDaniel conversation related above. Mr. Johnson was accompanied by a young woman, with whom he had slept earlier that evening, and who is employed by one of the most active bail bondsmen in the city. Also at McDaniel's home during Mr. Johnson's visit were Adams, Billy Simpson, and two women whose names Mr. Johnson cannot recall. When she arrived at McDaniel's home, she and Mr. Johnson were admitted by McDaniel. McDaniel suggested that she have a drink with the others in the basement recreation room. He and Mr. Johnson repaired to an upper floor and remained there for approximately one-half hour. She inferred from one of Mr. Johnson's remarks to McDaniel that there was some problem that they needed to discuss. The remark was to the effect that Mr. Johnson was disputing the truth of something that McDaniel had apparently learned. Because of the late hour and the amount of liquor she had consumed, Mr. Johnson's date was anxious to return home. After waiting in the basement for some time, she called up to Mr. Johnson, requesting that he join her. Mr. Johnson assured her that he would be with her promptly but remained upstairs. After a second importuning, Mr. Johnson came down and escorted her to her car. He told her that he was returning to McDaniel's home. At approximately 6:00 a.m., Mr. Johnson came to her apartment and dozed there for two hours. Mr. Johnson informs us that he had heard that McDaniel was having a party in the early morning hours of Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Johnson therefore decided to stop by and tell McDaniel that he would not be coming for dinner. When I used the word "meeting" to describe Mr. Johnson's upstairs conversation with McDaniel, Mr. Johnson balked very strongly. It was not until I had read him the first five definitions of "meeting" from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary that he accepted my choice of words. Mr. Johnson stressed that the only matter that he had discussed with McDaniel during their upstairs meeting was the matter of the dinner invitation. Mr. Johnson expressed amazement that anyone could question his association with McDaniel. He explained that his work in the Internal Security Division could not possibly be of any interest to McDaniel. He acknowledged his awareness of McDaniel's "reputation" as a gambler, but adamantly denied that he personally possessed any support for

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that reputation. He traced his acquaintance with McDaniel to their mutual friend, "Face." During the period of time that Mr. Johnson was at McDaniel's home, Adams made telephone calls to his mistress and his wife, in that order. He stressed to each that he was being detained by very important matters involving himself, Simpson, McDaniel, and Mr. Johnson. Adams told each that he would explain in fuller detail when next he saw her.

At approximately the noon hour, Mr. Johnson advised us that he had an appointment to be interviewed by "Monk" Moore's defense attorney. We agreed to terminate the interview at that time and to resume at the earliest convenient time. Prior to leaving, Mr. Johnson asked if he should make himself available to Billy Simpson's attorney for a pre-trial interview. I reminded him that a witness is the property of neither party to a lawsuit and that it would be unethical for me to suggest that he not meet with the attorney for Simpson. Mr. Johnson asked if he should discontinue his association with McDaniel and "Face." I told him that he was free to do as he thought best, but I personally doubted that such associations advanced his interests. I concluded the interview by asking Mr. Johnson to think carefully about whether he had any information about gambling and corruption which he had not disclosed. I felt then, and I feel now, that Mr. Johnson has not been candid with us. It is a distressing irony that one of the few persons who is intimately acquainted with high-level gamblers, judges, and police officers, is an attorney with the Department. The irony is compounded by his responses to our inquiries: Mr. Johnson professes to have not the slightest knowledge of gambling or corruption. In the course of the Simpson trial, Mr. Johnson's relationship with McDaniel will surely come to public attention. Simpson falsely denied to the grand jury that he had told McDaniel that there was some information being prepared for McDaniel's use by a judge. Simpson has since suggested that he was confused in his initial appearance by the word "judge" and that it might well have been Mr. Johnson who had some information for McDaniel. It is imperative that we continue our interview of Mr. Johnson.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

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Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

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DATE: 11-14-2017
Form 101-30
(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Memorandum*TO : Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General

DATE: February 7, 1974

FROM : Earl J. Silbert
EJS United States AttorneySUBJECT: Department of Justice Employee Gene Johnson

Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation relating to the questioning and grand jury appearance of Gene Johnson, an attorney in the Internal Security Section of the Criminal Division, I requested James McMullin, the Deputy Chief of our Major Crimes Division and the Assistant who interviewed Mr. Johnson, to furnish me an account of what happened. He has done so. A copy of his memorandum is enclosed.

As the memorandum indicates, the interview and grand jury appearance of Mr. Johnson arose out of the indictment in United States v. Simpson, Criminal Case No. 664-73. That indictment, a copy of which is also enclosed, arose out of the investigation conducted by Mr. Wieseman. Trial is presently set for February 19, 1974.

The defendant Simpson is charged with perjury and false declaration for denying before the grand jury that he told Charles L. McDaniel, a gambler, "that there was a judge and another judge in his [Simpson's] restaurant and that they were fixing up some information where Charles L. McDaniel could get it." After Simpson realized that the conversation he first denied under oath took place was on tape - from a wiretap - he changed his story to the effect that he was not referring to a real judge in the conversation and therefore honestly answered No.

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Instead he was referring to Gene Johnson who is often referred to as the Judge. This latter apparently is true - in certain circles Mr. Johnson often is referred to as "the Judge."

Mr. Johnson, I am told, has denied that he was in Simpson's restaurant on the date in question. It thus appears that he will be a witness in the Simpson trial - called by either the Government of the defense or both. This is why AUSA McMullin concluded his memorandum to me stating that Mr. Johnson must be interviewed. There is also a belief by the Assistants in the Major Crimes Division that Mr. Johnson knows a good deal more information concerning gambling and possible corruption than he has acknowledged.

Above and beyond the at least awkward situation with Mr. Johnson, this case, of which I was not even aware until about a month ago, troubles me. I do not doubt that the defendant did commit perjury. The evidence, however, is not strong, and the case will be very difficult to win. Moreover, there is in the case oblique reference to Judge William Thompson which may well come out at trial and could be construed as an indirect attack on him by this Office without any supporting evidence at all. Judge Thompson, as I am certain you know, is a personally popular individual. So is the defendant Simpson. This, of course, does not preclude prosecution and letting the chips fall where they may in the appropriate case. I have reservations, however, whether this is the appropriate case.

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Honorable Louis Stokes

NOTE: Johnson is a former Deputy United States Marshal; attorney with United States Attorney's Office, Washington, D. C.,; and Department of Justice. He has two arrests, one in 1961 for a civil rights demonstration-dismissed, and in 1966 for forcible rape, also dismissed. He was the subject of a Veterans Administration Matter in 1958 for obtaining unemployment compensation while on G.I. Bill. Prosecution declined and restitution made. A former associate does not recommend because of associations with criminal element. Another recommends, but points out improper conduct with opposing lawyers. One agency check and additional interviews still out.

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DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 29, 1977

GENE RANDOLPH JOHNSON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. JOHNSON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ABILITY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

An applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Mr. Johnson in 1967. The results of that investigation are included in this summary memorandum as well as the results of the current inquiry.

Birth

Mr. Johnson was born on October 10, 1937, in Quincy, Florida.

Education

Mr. Johnson attended Highland Park Community College, Highland Park, Michigan, from September, 1956, to June, 1958, receiving no degree. The records of the college reveal that on June 13, 1958, he was requested to withdraw from the college because of poor grades. In 1959, exact date not shown, he applied for readmission and was denied by the college on the basis that he was not considered to be qualified for college work.

He attended Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, from September, 1960, to May, 1964, receiving a B.A. degree.

Gene Randolph Johnson

He was enrolled as a correspondence student at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, from February, 1963, to June, 1963, and December, 1963, to May, 1964, successfully completing two courses in French.

He also attended Howard University, Washington, D. C., from September, 1964, to June, 1967, receiving an LL.B. degree.

Military Service

Mr. Johnson enlisted in the United States Air Force on June 11, 1954, and served on active duty to September 3, 1955, when he was given a general discharge under honorable conditions by reason of "unsuitability for military service."

His service record reveals he was recommended for an administrative discharge based on his lack of interest in the military service and a request from his superiors that he be transferred to another duty section. On March 25, 1955, he appeared before his unit commander and requested a transfer from the Supply Group because he "was bored and thought he was losing his mind." His service record reveals he had previously received counseling by his commanding officer, psychiatrist, chaplain, and immediate supervisors. On March 8, 1955, he was reduced in rank from airman third class to airman basic pursuant to Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice, based on his commanding officer's disciplinary action due to Mr. Johnson having been apprehended in an off-limits area in the Old Medina, Casablanca, French Morocco.

His medical record reveals he was treated for gonorrhoea during the period from January 21 - 24, 1955. No complications were noted.

Employment

From June, 1958, to September, 1960, Mr. Johnson was employed by the Gadsen County Hospital, Quincy, Florida, as an orderly.

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Gene Randolph Johnson

Department of Justice. This person said Mr. Johnson on occasion frequented various taverns and bars in Washington, D. C., where known members of the criminal element gathered. He said one such bar is "Faces" on Georgia Avenue. He said he does not mean to imply that Mr. Johnson is dishonest or associates with known criminals, but merely that it is his belief that a person in a sensitive position such as Mr. Johnson held in the Department of Justice should not be seen in such establishments.

This person also noted that he has observed Mr. Johnson on several occasions having lunch and being very friendly with various defense attorneys. He said although there is nothing improper in such conduct, he does not feel that such friendliness with opposing counsel is proper conduct for a Government attorney. He commented very favorably concerning Mr. Johnson's character, reputation, and loyalty, and said he would recommend Mr. Johnson for a position of trust with the United States Government.

Henry Green, Executive Assistant, Office of the United States Attorney, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Johnson since 1969 when Mr. Johnson became employed in the Office of the United States Attorney. He described Mr. Johnson as a very friendly and outgoing person. He noted Mr. Johnson had difficulty in passing the District of Columbia bar examination and may not be admitted to practice in the District of Columbia. He did say he thinks Mr. Johnson may have passed the bar examination in Nebraska.

Mr. Green said he has no reason to question Mr. Johnson's loyalty to the United States, but he does have serious reservations regarding Mr. Johnson's judgment. He said Mr. Johnson was known to associate with known criminals, whom he could not name, and exercised poor judgment in this respect. He said this was during 1969 through 1971. He said because of this he could not recommend Mr. Johnson for a sensitive position of trust with the United States Government.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Gene Randolph Johnson

The files of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department reveal Mr. Johnson was arrested on June 30, 1966, and charged with "forcible rape." The disposition of this charge is shown as "stricken off the ledger" on August 3, 1966, by order of the judge.

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reveal Mr. Johnson's wife, Delores Jean Johnson, was given a traffic citation on December 21, 1971, for "disobeying a traffic signal." She was judged guilty, but the amount of fine levied is not shown.

Bar Affiliations

Mr. Johnson is eligible to practice law in the State of Nebraska. No grievances have been filed against him.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Johnson was the subject of an investigation in 1958 by this Bureau which concerned a violation of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. This matter was referred to the FBI by the Veterans Administration based on a determination that Mr. Johnson was receiving unemployment compensation based on his military service while also receiving a Veterans Subsistence Allowance under the G.I. Bill. The United States Attorney, Detroit, Michigan, declined prosecution of Mr. Johnson on June 4, 1958, on the grounds of no criminal intent. Mr. Johnson made restitution in the amount of \$130.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Johnson:

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 12, 1977

LILLIAN BARBARA JOHNSON

The information in this summary memorandum supplements the information contained in a summary memorandum dated October 6, 1977.

Miscellaneous

Records of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Civil Division, Landlord and Tenant Branch, indicate Peerless Property, Washington, D. C., plaintiff, filed complaints against Lillian Johnson, defendant, on September 24, 1976, and June 9, 1977, for possession of real estate-failure to pay rent from September 1, 1976, to October 1, 1976, and from June 1, 1977, to July 1, 1977, for Apartment 1 at 1489 Newton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. On October 15, 1976, the defendant consented to judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment was issued. The judgment was vacated on the same date with a stay of execution to October 30, 1976, with defendant to pay. On June 28, 1977, an eviction notice was filed.

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1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Spangler
1 - Mr. Mullen

October 7, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on September 6, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Lillian Barbara Johnson. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

When a check of the records of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Civil Division, Landlord and Tenant Branch, concerning Mrs. Johnson has been completed, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

Note: Johnson recently employed as secretary House Select Committee on Assassinations, Washington, D. C. Records indicate she was terminated from one employment for "unsatisfactory work". Also terminated from second employment due to excessive tardiness, but supervisor recommends if tardiness habit corrected. Two past due credit accounts located for Johnson. Brother, Charles, residing in apartment leased to Johnson reportedly sued for past rent. Several arrests located for brothers, Charles and Larry. Johnson advised brother, Larry, incarcerated in Maryland correctional institution. Investigation otherwise favorable. D. C. Superior Court records check outstanding.

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 6, 1977

LILLIAN BARBARA JOHNSON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. JOHNSON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Mrs. Johnson was born on December 6, 1943, in Washington, D. C., as Lillian Barbara Killens.

Education

Mrs. Johnson attended Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., from September, 1959, to June, 1962, when she was graduated.

She attended Strayer College, Washington, D. C., from January, 1972, to June, 1974, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

Employment

May, 1962, to
1963, month
unspecified

Mrs. Johnson has advised she was employed as a waitress, by the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C. This employment could not be verified since records are not maintained.

1963, months
unspecified

Mrs. Johnson has advised she was employed as a clerk by the Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. This employment could not be verified through records.

February, 1963, to
March, 1963

Stoutenburgh's Drug Store,
Washington, D. C., as a clerk

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Lillian Barbara Johnson

February, 1968, to
January, 1970

records do indicate Mrs. Johnson was employed as a beverage waitress from April 23, 1972, to April 25, 1972, and was terminated due to "unsatisfactory work." The records contain no additional information concerning Mrs. Johnson, and no one was located who recalled her.

Mrs. Johnson has indicated she was employed as a secretary by Harbridge House, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. This employment could not be verified since records are only maintained for three years.

January, 1970, to
March, 1970;
November, 1970, to
March, 1971; and
September, 1975, to
July, 1976

Unemployed and residing in
Hyattsville, Maryland

March, 1970, to
November, 1970

American Association of Community
and Junior Colleges,
Washington, D. C., as a secretary

March, 1971, to
November, 1971

Mrs. Johnson has advised she was employed as a waitress by the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York. She also has advised she was employed as a secretary by the Kennedy Girls Secretarial Services, New York, New York, during part of this period. These employments could not be verified since records are not maintained.

December, 1971, to
January, 1972

Unemployed and residing in
Washington, D. C.

DATE: -11-14-2017

Lillian Barbara Johnson

Interviews

John Mallon, Assistant Executive Director for Government Relations, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Washington, D. C., advised he knew Mrs. Johnson on a professional basis from approximately March, 1970, to November, 1970. He said he recalls Mrs. Johnson as being an average secretary whose character, associates, reputation, or loyalty he did not question. He said Mrs. Johnson's outstanding fault during her employment was that she could not get to work on time. He said Mrs. Johnson was terminated due to her excessive tardiness. He stated he would have to consider the matter very carefully before rehiring Mrs. Johnson. He said he does recommend her for a position with the Government only if the above-mentioned fault has been corrected.

Twenty-eight additional persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, associates, and social acquaintances of Mrs. Johnson's, were interviewed and they advised she is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. She was described as conscientious, reliable, dependable, stable, pleasant, and mature. It was stated that Mrs. Johnson is an efficient and discreet individual who is hardworking and industrious and who enjoys a fine reputation among her associates. They highly recommended her for a position of trust and responsibility.

Close Relatives

In addition to her daughter, mentioned previously, Mrs. Johnson has the following close relatives:

Mother	Edna Ophelia Killens Washington, D. C.
Father	Hargrow Killens Washington, D. C.
Brother	Charles Daniel Killens Washington, D. C.
Brother	James Ervin Killens Washington, D. C.

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Lillian Barbara Johnson

Brother

Floyd Andrew Killens
Washington, D. C.

Sister

Le Helen McKnight Killens
New York, New York

Mrs. Johnson has advised her brother, Larry Killens, is presently incarcerated in an unknown Maryland correctional institution.

Mrs. Johnson's close relatives who are known to persons interviewed during this inquiry were described as reputable individuals.

Based on the background information furnished by Mrs. Johnson and on investigation, she has no known close relatives residing in Iron Curtain countries.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Johnson, except the following:

Records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., indicate Mrs. Johnson has past-due accounts at the Congressional Employees' Federal Credit Union, Washington, D. C., and the Suburban Trust Company, Rockville, Maryland. A representative of the Congressional Employees' Federal Credit Union, Washington, D. C., advised Mrs. Johnson's account has a balance of \$166 and no payment has been received in the past three months. It has been turned over to the Collection Department.

A representative of the Suburban Trust Company, Rockville, Maryland, advised Mrs. Johnson's Bankamericard account was closed in February, 1977, with an outstanding balance of \$716.44, which was turned over for collection. To date no payments have been received.

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Lillian Barbara Johnson

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mrs. Johnson or her close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., indicate Mrs. Johnson's father, Hargrow Killens, was arrested on June 5, 1975, for drinking in public and he forfeited a \$10 fine.

These records indicate Mrs. Johnson's brother, Floyd Killens, was arrested on November 13, 1976, and charged with "disorderly." The records contain no additional information concerning this charge, except that he elected to forfeit an unspecified amount of fine.

Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and the FBI Identification Division indicate Mrs. Johnson's brother, Charles Daniel Killens, was arrested on six occasions between November, 1964, and October, 1971, on charges including an unspecified traffic violation, robbery, second degree murder, and violation of narcotic laws. The dispositions for these arrests range from a thirty-day sentence to a five-year sentence. The second degree murder charge was dismissed.

These records also indicate Mrs. Johnson's brother, Larry Killens, was arrested on eleven occasions between September, 1966, and November, 1973, on charges including assault with a deadly weapon, narcotics possession, unlawful entry, stolen credit cards, and robbery with a deadly weapon. The dispositions for these arrests range from nolle prosequi to a fifteen-year sentence on November 14, 1973, on the robbery with a deadly weapon charge.

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Lillian Barbara Johnson

Miscellaneous

Ray Alaniz, Peerless Property, Washington, D. C., advised his agency manages the building at 1489 Newton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He advised Mrs. Johnson is the leasee of Apartment 1, at that address, but her brother, Charles Killens, presently resides there. He said he has had to sue the occupants of Apartment 1 on three occasions for rent. He said the matter was handled in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Civil Division, Landlord and Tenant Branch under case numbers 83166 in May and September, 1976, and 48001 in June, 1977. He said he is trying to evict the present occupants of the apartment.

Mrs. Johnson has advised her brother, Charles Killens, is presently residing in the apartment she leases. She stated, however, that she has never appeared in court regarding failure to pay rent for the apartment.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Johnson:

Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission; Office of Security, Department of the Treasury; and the Security Office, Inspection Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Johnson.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Spangler
1 - Mr. Mullen
July 21, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on June 22, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Diana Nick Jones. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

When a check of the records of the Office of Security, National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been completed, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

JM:amo (IX)
(8)

SEE NOTE, PAGE TWO.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louise Stokes

NOTE: Jones recently employed as secretary, Select Committee on Assassinations, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. One former associate does not recommend stating Jones' work performance poor and she is sensitive about racial matters, claiming work assignments given due to her racial origin. Two other former associates state Jones is sensitive re racial matters and this affected her work performance, but recommend. Three bad credit accounts located for Jones. Two arrests located for father. Investigation otherwise favorable. One agency check outstanding.

311-1012

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 21, 1977

DIANA NICK JONES

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. JONES COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Mrs. Jones was born on December 6, 1943, in Shady Side, Maryland, as Diana Lucille Nick.

Education

Mrs. Jones attended Bates High School, Annapolis, Maryland, from September, 1957, to June, 1961, when she was graduated.

She has indicated she attended Cortez Peters Business College, Washington, D. C., now defunct, from June, 1961, to May, 1962, receiving no degree.

She also attended the Department of Agriculture Graduate School, Washington, D. C., from January, 1964, to May, 1964, on a part-time basis, receiving no degree.

Employment

Mrs. Jones has advised that during the summer of 1962, she was unemployed and residing in Washington, D. C.

August, 1962, to
May, 1963

National Institutes of Health,
Public Health Service, Department
of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Bethesda, Maryland, as a secretary

Diana Nick Jones

June, 1977, to
the present

Select Committee on Assassinations,
United States House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D. C., as a
secretary

Marital Status

Mrs. Jones is married to Ernest Joseph Jones and they reside at 29 Laughton Street, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Interviews

An individual who requested confidentiality advised in Washington, D. C., he has known Mrs. Jones professionally for approximately one and one-half years. He stated Mrs. Jones used a lot of sick leave and could not be depended on to report for work on a daily basis. He said she openly spoke of financial problems she was having but did not mention specific details. He stated Mrs. Jones exhibited a poor attitude toward her work which he attributed to his belief that Mrs. Jones is very sensitive about racial matters and her own racial origin. He advised that, as an example, Mrs. Jones would complain she had been given a particular assignment because she is a member of a minority group. He stated Mrs. Jones' attitude and performance had a negative effect on her associates, since she did not carry her share of the workload. He said no effort was made to fire Mrs. Jones, but she was encouraged to leave her position, which she voluntarily terminated. He stated nothing has ever come to his attention which would cause him to question Mrs. Jones' character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. He stated, however, that based on Mrs. Jones' work performance and her attitude he would not recommend her for a responsible position of trust.

A second individual who requested confidentiality advised in Washington, D. C., she has known Mrs. Jones professionally for approximately one and one-half years. She stated Mrs. Jones, by her actions and words, indicated she felt she was being discriminated against because of her race. She said Mrs. Jones' work product was unsatisfactory in terms of total work completed as well as accuracy and that she did not carry her fair share of the workload. She

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Diana Nick Jones

stated she believes Mrs. Jones does possess the ability to perform well in a secretarial position. She said the financial problems of which Mrs. Jones frequently spoke could have had an adverse effect on her work performance. She stated she believes Mrs. Jones could improve her performance if placed in a position more to her liking. She said nothing has ever come to her attention that would cause her to question Mrs. Jones' character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. She stated she recommends Mrs. Jones for a position of trust.

Stephanie Schisler, staff assistant, Office of Richard Stone, United States Senator from Florida, advised in Washington, D. C., she has known Mrs. Jones since November, 1975, on a close professional basis. She stated Mrs. Jones' work habits could only be classified as bad. She said Mrs. Jones took a lot of sick leave and the uncertainty of not knowing whether she would report for work on a given day had a disrupting effect on the office. She stated she believes Mrs. Jones is sensitive about her racial origin. She said Mrs. Jones frequently complained about being given a particular work assignment and attributed such undesirable assignments to the fact that she is a member of a racial minority. She stated she personally advised Mrs. Jones she was in error.

She described Mrs. Jones as being an alert and intelligent person who is interested in political affairs. She said she believes that if Mrs. Jones was properly motivated she would perform in an excellent manner. She stated she is aware of Mrs. Jones' present position, and she believes Mrs. Jones has a deep and sincere interest in the work of the Select Committee on Assassinations, United States House of Representatives, and will perform in a very satisfactory fashion. She said nothing has ever come to her attention which would cause her to question Mrs. Jones' character, associates, reputation, or loyalty and stated she recommends her for continued employment in her present responsible position of trust.

Bruce R. Rowen III, Legislative Assistant, Office of Richard Stone, United States Senator from Florida, advised in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Jones served as his personal secretary from November, 1975, to May, 1977. He described

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Diana Nick Jones

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Jones, except the following:

Records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., indicate Mrs. Jones has had debts with the National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the Federal Credit Union, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. These records also indicate Mrs. Jones has a four-month delinquent credit account with the Diners Club, Incorporated, Denver, Colorado.

A representative of the National Bank of Washington, D. C., advised Mrs. Jones had a checking account with a credit line of \$400. He advised further that in March, 1977, her account was overdrawn in the amount of \$190, and no additional funds were deposited into the account. He stated Mrs. Jones' account was closed by the bank in March, 1977. He advised Mrs. Jones paid small amounts on her account, but these payments stopped in May, 1977, leaving an outstanding balance of \$120.

A representative of the Federal Credit Union, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., advised Mrs. Jones was granted an automobile loan in the amount of \$3,130.27. He stated the automobile was repossessed due to Mrs. Jones' continued delinquency in making loan payments and was sold on April 25, 1977, for \$200, leaving an unpaid loan balance of \$350.86. He said the outstanding balance has been written off by the credit union, but Mrs. Jones has a legal obligation to repay it.

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Diana Nick Jones

A representative of Diners Club, Incorporated, Denver, Colorado, advised Mrs. Jones' account was opened in October, 1973, and her high credit amount was \$98. He said that due to nonpayment the account was cancelled in February, 1974, and the \$98 was charged off as an uncollectable loss in April, 1976. He further stated the account was turned over to a collection agency and a \$20 payment was received on June 28, 1977.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mrs. Jones or her close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Anne Arundel County Police Department, Millersville, Maryland, indicate Mrs. Jones' father, Earl Arthur Nick, was arrested on November 9, 1952, on a charge of assault and paid a fine of \$102.50 with six-month sentence suspended. These records also indicate he was arrested on September 10, 1953, on a charge of assault and battery and was found not guilty. The records contain no additional information concerning these arrests.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission indicating its files contain no record concerning Mrs. Jones.

Information has been received from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicating its files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Jones.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Monahan
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Davis

Fisher

October 21, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 26, 1977, which furnished you the results of investigation concerning Mr. James Patrick Kelly. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a supplemental summary memorandum containing the results of additional investigation.

This concludes the investigation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

RMD:djw (IX)
(8)

NOTE: Additional interviews set forth. Efforts to obtain voucher records from House of Representatives negative. LEAA unable to identify grant or records concerning same. Investigation complete.

②7

2/1/82



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 21, 1977

JAMES PATRICK KELLY

The information in this summary memorandum supplements the information contained in a summary memorandum dated September 23, 1977.

Interviews

Harley O. Staggers, United States Representative from West Virginia and Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (CIFC), advised in Washington, D. C., that Mr. Kelly was employed as an investigator with his committee from the fall of 1967, to April, 1971. Representative Staggers suggested that former and present employees of CIFC may be able to furnish additional information concerning Mr. Kelly's employment with CIFC.

William T. Durhan, Staff Director, Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce, CIFC, advised he formerly served as Special Consultant for CIFC. He said at the direction of the Chairman he conducted an investigation into certain activities of Mr. Kelly while Mr. Kelly was employed by CIFC. Mr. Durhan said the information he furnishes is based on facts that were ascertained during his investigation.

He said the investigation centered on travel vouchers submitted by Mr. Kelly during the course of his official duties as an investigator with CIFC. He said the investigation revealed Mr. Kelly had a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in connection with an educational television station in Boston, Massachusetts. The grant involved a series of about twenty educational television shows about crime or criminal investigations. He said the investigation revealed Mr. Kelly was involved in the production of

FBI/DOJ

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James Patrick Kelly

the shows at the same time he was on the payroll of CIFC. He said a review of Mr. Kelly's travel vouchers submitted in connection with official duties of CIFC revealed Mr. Kelly traveled on a regular basis from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of producing the shows. He claimed per diem and travel expenses concerning such trips on his official vouchers submitted to CIFC. He said as a result of the investigation Mr. Kelly resigned his position with CIFC.

Mr. Durhan also stated that in his opinion Mr. Kelly was not effective as an investigator with CIFC and much of his investigative product concerned information discoverable from various public sources such as Dun and Bradstreet Reports or city directories. He said this reflects a basic dishonesty on Mr. Kelly's part. He said much of the information on which his investigation of Mr. Kelly's activities was based can be found in LEAA records and the files of the Finance Office, United States House of Representatives. He said Mr. Kelly is a loyal citizen and a discreet person; however, there are serious questions concerning Mr. Kelly's honesty, trustworthiness, and reliability. He said that concerning a recommendation he would not hire Mr. Kelly.

A fourth individual who has requested confidentiality advised he was formerly associated with Mr. Kelly with CIFC. He said he is familiar with the circumstances surrounding Mr. Kelly's employment with CIFC from 1967 to 1971. He said during Mr. Kelly's association with CIFC he made numerous trips to Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of working on a lengthy television series on law enforcement training. He claimed per diem and travel expenses for such trips as being incidental to official business of CIFC. He also received a salary from CIFC as well as payments from WGBH TV, Boston, Massachusetts, for his work on the television series. He said Mr. Kelly was confronted with the facts concerning such dual employment and his use of official funds for travel to work on the series. He said Mr. Kelly elected to resign his position with CIFC. He said he would not recommend Mr. Kelly for a position with the United States Government.

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James Patrick Kelly

Stanley M. Brand, General Counsel, Office of the Clerk, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., advised the current rules of the House of Representatives require a court order be presented in order to obtain information concerning vouchers submitted by an employee of the House of Representatives. He noted that if such information is desired by a member of Congress, a letter directed to the Clerk of the House from the member would in all probability produce the desired information.

Theodore R. Conant, New York, New York, advised he formerly headed the Educational Division of WGBH TV, Boston, Massachusetts, from 1961 to 1976. He said he recalls Mr. Kelly as an employee of WGBH TV during the period from 1966 to 1967. He said Mr. Kelly was hired because he had prior experience in producing programs. Mr. Conant said while Mr. Kelly was employed by WGBH TV he began a series of law enforcement training programs and helped produce films and video tapes for law enforcement instruction and training. He said he could not recall specifically, but thought it possible that Mr. Kelly may have returned to WGBH TV as a consultant subsequent to leaving the station in 1967. He said he cannot recall any detailed information concerning this aspect of Mr. Kelly's association with WGBH TV. He said Mr. Kelly was a hard worker who was diligent and very capable. He got along well with everyone and did a splendid job. He commented favorably concerning his character, associates, reputation, and loyalty, and highly recommended Mr. Kelly for a position of trust and confidence. Mr. Conant subsequently advised he recalls Mr. Kelly served as Director of a project known as the Boston Police Report, funded under LEAA grant number 193. He said Mr. Kelly headed this project from December, 1967, to May, 1968.

John J. O'Brien, Director of Buildings and Grounds, WGBH TV Educational Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts, advised he recalled Mr. Kelly as a former employee of WGBH TV during 1966 and 1967. He said Mr. Kelly was involved in producing a series of law enforcement films and video tapes. He said

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Monahan
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Spangler
1 - Mr. Davis

Peelman

September 26, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on August 24, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. James Patrick Kelly. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

When additional interviews have been conducted and efforts to obtain records of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, and the Office of Finance, Office of the Clerk, United States House of Representatives, have been completed, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

RMD:djw (IX)
(9)

NOTE: Kelly is a recently employed investigator with the requesting committee. Investigation revealed several persons who gave conditional recommendations or none based on his 1967-1971 position with the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from which he was asked to resign because of expense voucher irregularities and a dual employment. Additional interviews are outstanding as well as continuing efforts to obtain records concerning LEAA grants and Clerk of House records re vouchers.

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2/11/78



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 23, 1977

JAMES PATRICK KELLY

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. KELLY COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Kelly was born on March 14, 1926, in Staten Island, New York.

Education

Mr. Kelly attended Saint Peter's High School and Curtis High School, both located in Staten Island, New York, from September, 1939, to April, 1944, receiving a diploma in May, 1944.

He also attended Wagner College, Staten Island, New York, as a part-time and full-time student from September, 1947, to May, 1952, when he voluntarily withdrew in good standing. He did not receive a degree.

Military Service

Mr. Kelly enlisted in the United States Navy on April 25, 1944, and served on active duty to May 21, 1946, when he was honorably released as a yeoman second class and transferred to the United States Naval Reserve, inactive. He served to June 23, 1952, when he again entered on active duty and served to May 22, 1953, when he was honorably released and transferred to the United States Naval Reserve, inactive. He served thusly to May 21, 1954, when he was honorably discharged as a yeoman second class.

DATE: 11-14-2017

James Patrick Kelly

working for the CIFIC, United States House of Representatives. He said at that time Mr. Kelly was Chief Investigator and his immediate superior was Robert Lishman, now deceased, who was Chief Counsel to the committee. He said Mr. Lishman and Mr. Kelly had previously worked together on the House Committee on Public Works and Mr. Lishman had hired Mr. Kelly based on that past association. This individual said he could not recommend Mr. Kelly for a position of trust and confidence because he considers Mr. Kelly to be a poor investigator and generally an undependable person. He based his opinion on the following information.

He said it was common knowledge among several employees of CIFIC that at the time Mr. Kelly was hired by Mr. Lishman he had been working at WGBH TV, Boston, Massachusetts, under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) on a series of law enforcement programs or documentaries. He said by way of general background that it is common practice among the many Congressional committees and subcommittees to permit their investigators to have a relatively "free hand" concerning their investigations and connected travel. He said investigators are rarely questioned regarding travel expenses or even places of travel. He said as a rule investigators usually advise their immediate superiors as to purpose and intended travel. He said this was not the case concerning Mr. Kelly and his travels for CIFIC. He said it was the office joke to ask "where's Kelly?" because no one could say with any certainty.

He stated that in late 1968, Mr. Lishman expressed concern to him regarding the seemingly exorbitant expense vouchers being submitted by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Lishman also indicated he was curious as to the nature of Mr. Kelly's investigation which was requiring considerable travel to and time in Boston. He said that about this time Mr. Lishman became ill with what became terminal cancer. He said in his opinion Mr. Lishman's curiosity concerning Mr. Kelly's travel and expense vouchers was never brought to a conclusion prior to Mr. Lishman's death in late 1970.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

Deletions were made pursuant to the postponement rationale indicated below with no segregable material available for disclosure. All references relate to Section 6 of the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992."

- Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)
- Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)
- Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)
- Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)
- Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)
- Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)
- Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

LHM DATED 9/23/77 p 6, 7

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James Patrick Kelly

He stated, however, that sometime during 1969 to 1970 the Committee on House Administration began making inquiries through the Office of Harley O. Staggers, United States Representative from West Virginia and Chairman, CIFIC, concerning the high-average travel vouchers being submitted by Mr. Kelly. This individual said based on personal knowledge Mr. Kelly's travel and expense vouchers ran about \$900 per month. This amount was about \$700 to \$800 per month higher than vouchers submitted by other investigators. Mr. Kelly was required to submit a memorandum of explanation detailing his expenditures. He said the memorandum prepared by Mr. Kelly was "nebulous" in that Mr. Kelly attributed the expenses to high payments to various sources for information and the necessity for frequent travel to Boston in order to contact his sources.

This individual said sometime after Mr. Lishman passed away, Congressman Staggers became increasingly curious concerning Mr. Kelly's expense vouchers and he caused certain members of the CIFIC staff to conduct a review of old travel and expense vouchers submitted by Mr. Kelly as well as a review of documents on file with the LEAA. He said he is somewhat familiar with the results of these reviews which revealed the following information. Mr. Kelly received an LEAA grant in May, 1967, under which he was to devote twenty-five percent of his time to the work under the grant. He was to receive \$4,000 per year. He received a continuation of the grant in March, 1968. Mr. Kelly wrote a final report for LEAA which report left no doubt that Mr. Kelly had completed the terms of the initial grant and the continuation grant. The report concerned the nineteen programs Mr. Kelly had completed at WGBH TV and noted he was desirous of some kind of additional grant. This individual noted that the date of Mr. Kelly's report to LEAA was in doubt. He said the review also encompassed a comparison of CIFIC travel and expense vouchers with the dates of the nineteen LEAA programs, and in approximately fourteen instances Mr. Kelly's travel for CIFIC coincided with the dates of the LEAA programs.

He said Congressman Staggers then confronted Mr. Kelly with this information and demanded an explanation. Mr. Kelly admitted having worked on the LEAA grant while working for CIFIC. He told Congressman Staggers that Mr. Lishman

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James Patrick Kelly

had been fully aware of this and had agreed to permit it. This individual noted that in this regard he does not believe Mr. Lishman knew of or approved Mr. Kelly's dual employment, because had he known, he would not have been curious concerning Mr. Kelly's vouchers. He also noted that had Mr. Kelly's explanation been true, then he should have mentioned it in his memorandum of explanation to the House Committee on Administration, which he did not do. He said thereafter Mr. Kelly was given the opportunity to resign and did so in April, 1971.

This individual said all of Mr. Kelly's travel and expense vouchers would be on file with the Finance Office, United States House of Representatives and the information concerning the LEAA grant should be on file with that agency.

A second individual who requested confidentiality advised he has known Mr. Kelly since 1967 and worked with him from 1967 to 1971 on CIFIC, United States House of Representatives. He said their association was strictly professional. He said during Mr. Kelly's tenure with CIFIC, travel and expense vouchers submitted by Mr. Kelly were the subject of considerable doubt as to whether they were accurate and proper. He said in his opinion, based on a personal review of many of the vouchers at the time, Mr. Kelly's vouchers were often doubtful as to whether he actually traveled on CIFIC business or on personal business. He said some of the vouchers were rejected by the House Committee on Administration because of their questionable nature.

He said he recalls unsubstantiated information to the effect that while employed by CIFIC Mr. Kelly was also working for radio or television in Massachusetts. He was unable to recall the specifics, but noted that if true, such dual employment may have constituted a conflict of interest. He said the general feeling was that Mr. Kelly was blending his personal business with the official business of CIFIC. He stated that Mr. Kelly had somewhat of a "free hand" as an investigator with CIFIC as well as with travel incidental to his investigations.

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James Patrick Kelly

He said he recalled there were never any formal allegations of fraud made against Mr. Kelly in connection with the vouchers; however, there were sufficient doubt and controversy generated over the matter that Mr. Kelly finally resigned his position in April, 1971. He said due to the doubt and controversy, he feels Mr. Kelly's integrity was in question to a degree sufficient to cause a loss of confidence in him. He said Mr. Kelly's discretion and reliability as an investigator were unquestioned, and he considers Mr. Kelly to be a loyal citizen. He said he could not comment concerning Mr. Kelly's associates. He said he would recommend Mr. Kelly for a position of trust with the United States Government on the condition that Mr. Kelly is under very close supervision.

A third individual who has requested confidentiality advised she has known Mr. Kelly since 1969. She said Mr. Kelly was employed as Chief Investigator with CIFC, United States House of Representatives, when she met him. She said as an investigator he did excellent work and was known for his discretion and reliability. He was also a very charming and likeable person, whose loyalty was never in question. She said, however, she has sincere doubts and reservations concerning his honesty and integrity. She furnished the following information as the basis for her opinion.

She said she worked with expense and travel vouchers with CIFC at the time and recalled that on at least two occasions she believes Mr. Kelly claimed expenses that he did not sustain and expenses for modes of travel he did not use. She said on one occasion he claimed travel from Washington, D. C., or New York, New York, to California claiming full per diem for five days, when he did not actually spend that amount. She said his claim may have been legally and technically correct, but it was not morally correct. She said on several occasions he claimed taxi fares to and from airports, when in fact, he had not traveled by air, but by train. She said she also recalls he claimed travel expenses in connection with a trip from California to New York, New York, for the purpose of interviewing a person residing

DATE: 11-14-2017

James Patrick Kelly

there, who in fact was never in New York. She said she thinks Mr. Kelly's travel to New York was solely for the purpose of taking a ride on the Boeing 747 jumbo jet which had just come into service between California and New York.

She said because of the lapse of time she could not recall additional instances of incorrect or improper voucher claims. She noted that the vouchers should still be on file in the Office of Finance, United States House of Representatives. In addition, she said there was a question concerning whether or not Mr. Kelly was engaged in an outside employment while working full time for CIFIC. She said based on the controversy over this and his vouchers, Mr. Kelly was asked to resign his position which he did in April, 1971. She said because of the foregoing she could not recommend Mr. Kelly for a position of trust and confidence.

Benjamin J. Smethurst, Special Assistant, CFIC, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Kelly since 1969. He said they were professionally associated with CIFIC. He described Mr. Kelly as an extremely capable investigator who liked to work alone. He said during the period of time they were associated he never had reason to question Mr. Kelly's honesty, reliability, discretion, or loyalty. He said Mr. Kelly was a well-read person, who enjoyed an excellent reputation. He said he could not comment concerning Mr. Kelly's associates.

Mr. Smethurst said he recalls Mr. Kelly became the subject of considerable controversy during his employment with CIFIC caused by some irregularities concerning expense vouchers. He said Mr. Kelly may have resigned "under fire" because of this situation. He said he cannot recall specifically what irregularities existed, but believes they may have concerned the fact that Mr. Kelly had a residence in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Washington, D. C., yet he claimed per diem while in the District of Columbia. He said he also vaguely recalls some controversy over other documents concerning travel expenses. He said he would recommend Mr. Kelly for a position of trust and confidence, but due to the controversy and questions over the expense and travel vouchers, he would condition the recommendation on Mr. Kelly's being properly supervised.

DATE: 11-14-2017

James Patrick Kelly

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mr. Kelly's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

Based on the background information furnished by Mr. Kelly and on investigation he has no known close relatives residing in Iron Curtain countries.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Kelly, except the following:

The files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., reveal a tax lien was filed against Mr. Kelly on March 4, 1977, by the Internal Revenue Service. The files of the Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia Government, Washington, D. C., reveal instrument number 1282-77, a tax lien, was filed on March 4, 1977, against James P. and Marion M. Kelly in the amount of \$1,887, which remains unsatisfied. The basis of this lien is not set forth in the files of the Office of Recorder of Deeds.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Kelly or his close relatives.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Kelly:

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Taylor
1 - Mr. Dente

November 25, 1977

BY LIAISON

John

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on October 31, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Harold Dale Leap. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. Leap is a former investigator, Drug Enforcement Administration. Since November, 1977, he has been employed by the Select Committee on Assassinations as an investigator. A bench warrant remains outstanding in Kansas City, Missouri, since August, 1976, concerning a parking violation. Investigation otherwise favorable and complete.

PJD:dd (IX)
(7)

11-10182

35

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 25, 1977

HAROLD DALE LEAP

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. LEAP COVERED INQUIRIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Leap was born on March 13, 1923, in Shidler, Oklahoma.

Education

Mr. Leap attended Labette Community Junior College, Parsons, Kansas, from September, 1956, to August, 1958, receiving an Associate of Arts degree.

He attended Kansas State College, now Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas, from September, 1958, to June, 1960, receiving a B.S. degree.

Military Service

Mr. Leap enlisted in the United States Coast Guard Reserve on November 19, 1942, and served inactively until January 30, 1943. On January 31, 1943, he entered on active duty with the United States Coast Guard and served until February 5, 1946, when he was honorably discharged as a water tender third class. His service record is clear.

Employment

Mr. Leap has indicated he was employed following completion of high school from 1940 to 1943; however, he has no records or recollection of this employment. Investigation has failed to locate any records or persons to verify this period of employment.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Harold Dale Leap

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Leap or his close relatives, except the following:

Records of the Parsons, Kansas, Police Department indicate Mr. Leap was arrested on June 2, 1960, and charged with "disturbing the peace." This charge was dismissed on an unspecified date.

Records of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department indicate Mr. Leap was cited for a "parking violation" on July 20, 1976. On August 10, 1976, a bench warrant was issued for Mr. Leap concerning the aforementioned violation, and a \$25 bond was set. This bench warrant is currently outstanding.

Security Clearance

Mr. Leap holds an active top secret clearance granted to him on November 19, 1970, by the Department of Justice.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Leap:

Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission; Central Intelligence Agency; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Office of Security, Department of Justice.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Leap.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Steel
1 - Mr. Ritzer
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Paisley

April 29, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on April 15, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Alvin Rorer Lewis, Jr. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

When a check of the files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission has been completed, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

DWP:pj (IX)

-8-

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

36

DATE: 11-14-2017

Honorable Louis Stokes

NOTE: Lewis is currently Staff Director and Acting Chief Counsel, Select Committee on Assassinations, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Seven persons will not recommend because of his alleged "affair" with his former secretary or because of his work as an attorney. Investigation otherwise favorable to date. Civil Service Commission still out. Letter being directed to Representative Stokes pursuant to advice from SA Paul Daly, Office of Congressional Affairs, Legal Counsel Division.

301-10/82



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 29, 1977

ALVIN BOWER LEWIS, JR.

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. LEWIS COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ABILITY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Lewis was born on April 24, 1932, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Education

Mr. Lewis attended Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from September, 1950, to June, 1954, when he was graduated, receiving a B.A. degree.

He attended Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from September, 1954, to June, 1957, receiving an LL.B. degree.

Employment

Mr. Lewis has indicated he was employed during the summer of 1950 by Mesic's Food Market, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, as a truck driver. This employment could not be verified as this company is now defunct.

He has indicated he was employed by the Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as a technician during the summer of 1951. The employment records of the Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, fail to reveal this employment.

Alvin Bower Lewis, Jr.

examples concerning this "improper" parental supervision, but he stated he would not recommend Mr. Lewis for a position with the Federal Government. He would not comment concerning Mr. Lewis' character, associates, or reputation.

A second individual who requested confidentiality advised in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, he is an attorney and has known Mr. Lewis more than twenty years socially and professionally. He said Mr. Lewis is a forthright and honest individual who has a fair sense of loyalty to his friends and country and a good reputation as an attorney and individual. He stated regarding Mr. Lewis' reputation, he heard information from an unrecalled source that Mr. Lewis has had a "relationship" with one of his office secretaries. He said he could provide no additional information concerning this matter. He said he recommends Mr. Lewis for a position of trust and confidence.

A third individual who requested confidentiality advised in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, he is an attorney and has been acquainted with Mr. Lewis on a professional and social basis more than twenty years. He said Mr. Lewis is an honest and uncompromising attorney whose character and associates are excellent. He stated he had heard from a source he declined to identify that Mr. Lewis is having an "affair" with his secretary, Gloria Meyer, who resides in Palmyra, Pennsylvania. This individual said Mrs. Meyer has been divorced within the past few months. He said he could provide no additional information concerning this alleged relationship. He said he would recommend Mr. Lewis for a position with the United States Government, because he believes he would do a professional job.

A fourth individual who requested confidentiality advised in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he has known Mr. Lewis on a professional basis for the past five years. He said he has received information from an unrecalled source that Mr. Lewis is having an "affair" with a woman by the name of Gloria Meyer who was recently divorced from

Alvin Bower Lewis, Jr.

her husband. He stated he has also received information from the same unrecalled source that Mrs. Meyer's former husband knows his ex-wife is having the "affair" with Mr. Lewis, but reportedly cannot prove it. This individual declined to make any statement or recommendation concerning Mr. Lewis.

A fifth individual who requested confidentiality advised in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, he has known Mr. Lewis twenty years on a professional basis as a member of the legal community. He said he has had various opportunities to observe Mr. Lewis as a prosecuting attorney and considers him to be a poor attorney in that Mr. Lewis attempts to try his cases in the news media rather than in a court of law. He said he recalls one instance when Mr. Lewis was almost cited for contempt of court when he withheld evidence of value to the defense in a homicide trial. This individual is of the opinion that Mr. Lewis' conduct in this regard is more "stupid" than dishonest. He stated that he has seen Mr. Lewis on a number of occasions with his secretary, Gloria Meyer, under circumstances where one would not expect to see an attorney with his secretary. He said Mr. Lewis would appear with his secretary at functions which were normally attended by married couples. He declined to relate specific examples. This individual also stated he has received information from unrecalled sources that Mr. Lewis is presently living with Gloria Meyer in Washington, D. C. He said he does not know this to be true and could provide no additional information concerning this matter. He refused to comment concerning Mr. Lewis' character, associates, or loyalty to the United States Government; however, he said he would recommend Mr. Lewis for a position with the Government because "you will have him and we will not." He said he means by this, the United States Government would have Mr. Lewis and Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, would not have him.

A sixth individual who also requested confidentiality advised in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, that he has known Mr. Lewis on a casual basis twenty years as a member of the

Alvin Bower Lewis, Jr.

legal community. He said he had an opportunity to observe Mr. Lewis as an attorney on various occasions and he is of the personal opinion Mr. Lewis tends to engage in too many activities at any given time with the result that his endeavors are careless and superficial and lack a depth pursuit. He said he has received information from a source he declined to identify that Mr. Lewis is romantically involved with his, Mr. Lewis', former secretary. He said he has also heard from the same source that Mr. Lewis lives with his former secretary in Washington, D. C., and returns to his home in Pennsylvania on the weekends. He declined to identify Mr. Lewis' former secretary and he would not comment concerning Mr. Lewis' character, associates, reputation, or loyalty to the United States. He advised that although Mr. Lewis is a hard worker and did modernize the operation of the District Attorney's Office in Lebanon County, he would not recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

Jere Meyer, 324 North College Street, Palmyra, Pennsylvania, advised he has known Mr. Lewis for approximately eight years, having met him through his ex-wife, Gloria Meyer, who was employed by Mr. Lewis as a private secretary. He said he has heard information at various times through individuals he would not identify, that his former wife and Mr. Lewis were having an "illicit love affair." He said he does not hold Mr. Lewis responsible for the breakup of his marriage because his wife had "affairs" prior to her contact with Mr. Lewis. He said he has no direct proof that there is an affair between his former wife and Mr. Lewis, but that "as a husband" he knows this to have taken place. He said he was divorced from his former wife on December 2, 1976, and he currently is involved in a custody suit with his ex-wife over the custody of their children. He said in this regard he caused a subpoena to be issued for Mr. Lewis to appear at the custody hearing in Lebanon County Court, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on January 18, 1977. He said this hearing was postponed indefinitely just prior to that date due to a heart attack suffered by his attorney. Mr. Meyer

Alvin Bower Lewis, Jr.

stated he would not recommend Mr. Lewis for a position with the Federal Government because in his opinion Mr. Lewis represents all that is currently wrong in Washington, D. C., citing examples such as "sex scandals," "immorality," and other "illicit" activities on the part of certain politicians. Mr. Meyer further advised he will not recommend Mr. Lewis for a position with the United States Government because he is of the opinion "it took lies and deceit on the part of Mr. Lewis to carry on the illicit affair with my wife and this not necessarily in Washington, D. C."

Gloria Meyer advised in Hershey, Pennsylvania, that she has known Mr. Lewis for approximately ten years and worked with Mr. Lewis as a private secretary from 1970 through December, 1976. She said he is an absolutely competent attorney and enjoys one of the finest reputations in the community. She said he was a good employer and entirely sincere in his work. She stated Mr. Lewis is a loyal American citizen of the highest moral character and associates only with reputable individuals. She said she highly recommends him for a position of trust and confidence with the Federal Government.

Fifty-three additional persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, professional associates, and social acquaintances of Mr. Lewis', were interviewed and they advised he is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. They highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility. Numerous persons said he is a conscientious, hardworking, and knowledgeable attorney who enjoys an excellent reputation among his professional associates. Several individuals said he is an honest and enthusiastic attorney who specializes in criminal law. Others said he is a dedicated and noncompromising criminal attorney whose abilities as a prosecutor are excellent. Neighbors and social acquaintances advised he possesses a fine reputation as a community leader.

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Flanagan

August 25, 1977

BY LIAISON

Foster

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on July 26, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Edwin Juan Lopez. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

MEF:djw (IX)
(7)

NOTE: Mr. Lopez is employed as a researcher by the above committee. Investigation disclosed he was fired from one employment because of poor work habits and character qualities. Also, he is not eligible for rehire at another employment because of his poor attitude towards his work. Investigation complete.

2/1-10/82 (40)

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 25, 1977

EDWIN JUAN LOPEZ

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. LOPEZ COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Lopez has indicated he was born on May 3, 1956, in New York, New York. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the City of New York, indicate Mr. Lopez was born on May 3, 1955, in New York, New York.

Education

Mr. Lopez attended Columbia University, New York, New York, from September, 1973, to May, 1976, receiving a B.A. degree.

He attended Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, New York, from September, 1976, to June, 1977, receiving no degree.

Employment

Mr. Lopez was employed as a youth counselor by Faro Puertoriqueno, a social services organization in New York, New York, during three summers from 1970 to 1975. This employment could not be verified through records; however, two individuals interviewed recalled his having been so employed.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Edwin Juan Lopez

interested in learning to be a switchboard operator or extending himself in any way. She said it is her opinion Mr. Lopez is immature because she found him to be lackadaisical regarding his work assignments. She said Mr. Lopez rebelled against her authority and often used discourteous language in his dealings with other infirmary staff personnel. She said when this matter was brought to Mr. Lopez's attention, he said "that's the way I talk." She said Mr. Lopez did not get along with many of the infirmary's doctors and nurses and often criticized the operation of the infirmary. She said that as a result of the aforementioned facts, she dismissed Mr. Lopez in April, 1977, and he is not eligible for rehire. She said Mr. Lopez is probably intelligent; however, because of his poor work habits and what she considers to be his poor character quality, she would not recommend him for a position of trust and responsibility.

Judy Hoffstein, Clerk, Sage Infirmary, Ithaca, New York, advised she was acquainted with Mr. Lopez during the period he was employed by this infirmary. She said she was instructed to train Mr. Lopez as a switchboard operator. She said it is her opinion Mr. Lopez was overconfident and believed he was too intelligent for this position because he described this position as a "stupid" job. She said Mr. Lopez did not pay attention to her instructions and was therefore, completely unprepared to take over the responsibilities of switchboard operator when it was necessary. She said Mr. Lopez was a difficult individual to work with and made no attempt to get along with members of the infirmary staff. She said she found Mr. Lopez to be rude on occasion and late for work on at least two occasions. She said she would reserve recommending Mr. Lopez for a position of trust and responsibility due to the short period she was acquainted with him; however, based on the aforementioned facts, she questioned Mr. Lopez's character.

Ralph Alexander, M.D., Ithaca, New York, advised he was the Deputy Director of the Sage Infirmary while Mr. Lopez was employed as a switchboard operator. He said it is his opinion Mr. Lopez presented a poor appearance and did a poor job as a switchboard operator. He said Mr. Lopez often furnished incorrect information to inquiries made to

DATE: 11-14-2017

Edwin Juan Lopez

the infirmary such as which doctors were on call and what the visiting hours of the infirmary were. He said that when he questioned Mr. Lopez about this, Mr. Lopez would deny giving out incorrect information. He said he received numerous complaints concerning Mr. Lopez's performance from members of the infirmary staff. He said many of the staff members described Mr. Lopez to him as being abrasive. He said that in his dealings with Mr. Lopez, he found Mr. Lopez to be unwilling to accept criticism or to admit he had made an error. He said that based upon the aforementioned facts, he questioned Mr. Lopez's reliability and honesty and would not recommend Mr. Lopez for a position of trust and responsibility.

Katherine Maki, Head Nurse, Sage Infirmary, Ithaca, New York, advised she was acquainted with Mr. Lopez during the period he was employed by this infirmary. She described Mr. Lopez as slovenly and unkempt in his appearance. She said she found Mr. Lopez to be defensive and abrasive to members of the infirmary supervisory staff. She said it is her opinion Mr. Lopez had a "cocky attitude," was immature, and thought the position of switchboard operator was beneath him. She said she would rather not make a recommendation concerning Mr. Lopez's suitability for a position of trust and responsibility because of the short period of time she was acquainted with him.

Isabell Bangs, Registered Nurse, Sage Infirmary, Ithaca, New York, advised she was acquainted with Mr. Lopez during the period he was employed by this infirmary as a switchboard operator. She said it is her opinion Mr. Lopez was headstrong, immature, disrespectful, and not professional in his work habits during this period. She said that based upon the aforementioned facts, she would not recommend Mr. Lopez for a position of trust and responsibility.

Larry Palmer, Associate Professor of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised he was acquainted with Mr. Lopez during the period Mr. Lopez attended this University. He described Mr. Lopez as a competent and enthusiastic student who was very interested in criminal work to the point of reading advanced texts. He said he knows of no derogatory

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Hurst
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Smith

October 13, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on September 14, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Mitchell Allen Mars. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mr. Mars is a staff employee of the Select Committee on Assassinations. Investigation is complete and favorable with the exception, Mr. Mars in December, 1970, was arrested for shoplifting and fined \$50.

JES:rap (IX)
(7)

52-10122 (13)

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 13, 1977

MITCHELL ALLEN MARS

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. MARS COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Mars was born on September 13, 1952, in Chicago, Illinois.

Education

Mr. Mars attended Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from September, 1970, to May, 1974, when he was graduated, receiving a B.A. degree, summa cum laude.

He also attended Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., from September, 1974, to May, 1977, receiving a J.D. degree.

Employment

During summer periods while attending and after graduation from college and law school, Mr. Mars was either vacationing or employed in various temporary employments, including work as a law clerk, salesman, delivery man, and as a caddie and assistant caddie master in La Grange, Brookfield, and Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mars is currently employed with the Select Committee on Assassinations, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as a research assistant.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Mitchell Allen Mars

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Mars or his close relatives, except the following:

Mr. Mars' sister, Debra Ann Mars Mungo, on April 7, 1977, in Quincy, Illinois, was given a traffic citation for going through a red light and was fined \$25.

Mr. Mars was arrested on December 8, 1970, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for shoplifting and was fined \$50.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, indicating its files contain no record concerning Mr. Mars.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Mars.

DATE: 11-14-2017

- 1 - Mr. Monahan
- 1 - Mr. Hurst
- 1 - Mr. Peelman
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Mr. Malarney

Foster

August 26, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
 Chairman
 Select Committee on Assassinations
 United States House of Representatives
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on July 27, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Isiah Charles Mathews. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
 Director

Enclosures (4)

* *

NOTE: Chairman of above committee requested investigation of Mathews. Investigation complete and favorable, except for his brother, Harold J. Mathews, who has been arrested for various offenses.

DJM:dd (IX)
 (7)

* * *

JJF-10/88 (45)

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 26, 1977

ISIAH CHARLES MATHEWS

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. MATHEWS COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Mathews was born on July 9, 1944, in Jeanerette, Louisiana.

Education

Mr. Mathews attended Greater Hartford Community College, Hartford, Connecticut, from September, 1970, to May, 1972, when he was graduated with honors, receiving an A.A. degree.

He attended Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from September, 1972, to June, 1974, when he was graduated cum laude, receiving a B.A. degree.

He also attended Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from September, 1974, to May, 1977, receiving a J.D. degree.

Military Service

Mr. Mathews enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on July 20, 1961, and served on active duty from that date to July 19, 1965, when he was honorably released as a corporal. His military obligation was terminated on July 19, 1967. His service record is clear.

Isiah Charles Mathews

acquaintances of Mr. Mathews', were interviewed and they advised he is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. He was described as hardworking, dedicated, aggressive, bright, amiable, and energetic. They highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility.

Close Relatives

In addition to his wife and children, mentioned previously, Mr. Mathews has the following close relatives:

Mother	Annabelle Mathews Dorchester, Massachusetts
Father	Isiah Mathews Dorchester, Massachusetts
Brother	Harold J. Mathews Dorchester, Massachusetts
Brother	Warren R. Mathews New Haven, Connecticut
Brother	Robert I. Mathews New Haven, Connecticut
Sister	Barbara Ann Mathews Scott Boston, Massachusetts
Sister	Marion Maxine Mathews Boston, Massachusetts

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mr. Mathews' close relatives advised they are reputable individuals, except for his brother Harold J. Mathews who has been arrested numerous times for varying offenses.

Based on background information furnished by Mr. Mathews and on investigation, he has no known relatives residing in Iron Curtain countries.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Isiah Charles Mathews

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Mathews.

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Mathews or his close relatives, except the following:

The records of the Identification Division of the FBI indicate Mr. Mathews' brother, Harold J. Mathews, was arrested for various offenses from 1969 to 1976. A copy of his Identification Record is enclosed.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Mathews indicates on Standard Form 86 that he was involved in a paternity action in Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1965, and the action was decided against him. No records or information could be located regarding this action.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Mathews:

Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission; Defense Central Index of Investigations; and the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office, Columbus, Ohio.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Mathews.

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

Deletions were made pursuant to the postponement rationale indicated below with no segregable material available for disclosure. All references relate to Section 6 of the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992."

- Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)
- Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)
- Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)
- Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)
- Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)
- Subsection 4 (cooperating individual or foreign government, currently requiring protection)
- Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding this page (these pages):

LHM DATED 8/26/77 p 5-7

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XXXXXXXXXX

DATE: 11-14-2017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

The following FBI record, NUMBER **940 737 G**, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.
 Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors.
 WHERE DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS
 DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 142248	March 12, 1969	Breaking and entering daytime	Dismissed
Bristol County Jail House of Corrections New Bedford Massachusetts	Harold James Mathews 06190	June 19, 1969	Violation auto laws	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold Mathews 142-248	March 6, 1970	Assault and battery deadly weapon	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold Mathews 153948	February 11, 1971	Shoplifting	Fined \$150
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold Mathews 153948	June 2, 1971	Receiving stolen goods	6 months suspended
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 153948	August 30, 1972	Burglary daytime BR 35548	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 153948	November 26, 1972	Breaking and entering daytime BR 35548	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 153948	March 8, 1973	Receiving stolen property BR 35545	Dismissed

K&E CO 3666

DATE: 11-14-2017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

The following FBI record, NUMBER 940 737 G, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 167-785	May 22, 1973	Breaking and entering day residence BR 35548	
Correctional Institution West Concord Massachusetts	Harold James Mathews 43493	June 29, 1973	Breaking and entering building daytime with intent to commit larceny assault and battery on police officer Use motor vehicle without authority Unlawful carry firearm "und" control in motor vehicle	6-28-73 Suffolk Superior Court 10 years 2 "ind" (2) "cc" 2½ Ind "cc"
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 181-818	March 10, 1975	breaking and entering daytime Possession Of burglary tools BR 35548	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Marold J. Mathews 181-818	February 2, 1976	breaking and entering daytime residence Assault and battery Possession of marijuana	
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold Mathews 181-818	April 21, 1976	Attempted breaking and entering BR 35548	

K&E CO 3666

MASTER 1-14-2017
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

3

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Police Department Boston Massachusetts	Harold J. Mathews 181-818	May 19, 1976	Receiving stolen property BR 35548	

DATE: 11-14-2017

1 - Mr. Monahan
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Hurst
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Doohar

Fader

October 12, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on September 8, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Anne Bernadine Misita. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

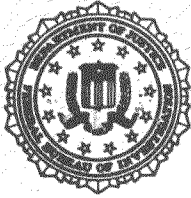
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mrs. Misita is a secretary with the House Committee on Assassinations. Two individuals indicated she lost her motivation and initiative at work; one individual declined to recommend her and the other recommended her with the provision she not be placed in a supervisory position. Investigation complete.

MPD:skf (IX)
(7)

3/10/88

55



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 7, 1977

ANNE BERNADINE MISITA

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. MISITA COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Records of the New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York, indicate Mrs. Misita was born on June 3, 1931, in Fulton, New York, as Anna Giannetto.

Education

Mrs. Misita attended Fulton High School, Fulton, New York, from September, 1945, to June, 1949, when she was graduated, receiving a diploma.

Employment

Mrs. Misita has advised that after graduating from high school, she resided in Fulton, New York, and worked in a canning factory and law office, details not recalled, until accepting employment with General Electric Company.

November, 1950, to
July, 1964

General Electric Company,
Syracuse, New York, as a
secretary

August, 1964, to
March, 1965, and
May, 1968, to
September, 1968

Unemployed and residing in
Fulton, New York

March, 1965, to
April, 1968, and
September, 1968, to
June, 1970

Sealright Company, Incorporated,
Fulton, New York, as a
secretary

DATE: 11-14-2017

Anne Bernadine MisitaJuly, 1970, to
December, 1974State University of New York,
Oswego, New York, as a
secretaryDecember, 1974, to
October, 1976Hutchings Psychiatric Center,
Syracuse, New York, as a
secretaryOctober, 1976, to
August, 1977Securities and Exchange
Commission, Washington, D. C.,
as a secretary

An individual who has requested confidentiality advised he has known Mrs. Misita on a business basis for approximately one year. He commented favorably concerning her character, reputation, associates, and loyalty. He said she has good technical skills and gets along well with others.

He said he does recommend her for a position of trust and confidence with the Federal Government provided she is not given any supervisory responsibility. He explained that Mrs. Misita's work seemed to taper off during the last 5 or 6 months of her employment and she lost her initiative and desire to learn more concerning her work. He said that if Mrs. Misita spotted a problem at work, she failed to report it or try to solve it.

A second individual who has requested confidentiality advised she has known Mrs. Misita for approximately one year as a co-worker. She said Mrs. Misita is a friendly person who gets along well with others and is very personable. She commented favorably concerning her character, reputation, associates, and loyalty. She said, however, Mrs. Misita lacks motivation as she does not try to improve herself. She said, in her opinion, Mrs. Misita does more socializing than work. She said for these reasons she does not recommend her for a position of trust with the Federal Government.

September, 1977,
to the presentSelect Committee on Assassi-
nations, United States House
of Representatives, Washington,
D. C., as a secretary

DATE: 11-14-2017

Anne Bernadine Misita

Marital Status

Since June, 1976, Mrs. Misita has been separated from Salvatore Richard Misita, who she has indicated resides in Fulton, New York, and is a United States citizen.

Mrs. Misita resides at 799 North Van Dorn Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Interviews

Ross E. Aldrich, Assistant Director of Community Relations, State University of New York, Oswego, New York, advised Mrs. Misita worked in his department as a secretary for several years. He said she does an outstanding job and has the ability to dictate and handle routine letters without supervision. He highly praised her character, reputation, associates, and loyalty. He recommended her most favorably for a position of trust with the Federal Government.

Mahmud Mirza, M.D., Hutchings Psychiatric Center, Syracuse, New York, advised Mrs. Misita worked for him for several years as a secretary. He described her as an outstanding secretary whom he has tried to rehire, as the Hutchings Psychiatric Center now has sufficient funds allotted to pay her salary. He commented most favorably concerning her character, reputation, associates, and loyalty. He highly recommended her for a position of trust and confidence with the Federal Government.

Twenty-three additional persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, associates, and social acquaintances of Mrs. Misita's, were interviewed and they advised she is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. She was described as hardworking, prompt, capable, pleasant, qualified, honest, and trustworthy. It was stated she is a friendly and conscientious person who is aware of her responsibilities. It was also stated she does her work and gets along well with others. Those who know her well highly recommended her for a position of trust and responsibility.

Anne Bernadine Misita

Records of the Oswego County Sheriff's Department, Oswego, New York, disclose Salvatore Richard Misita, Mrs. Misita's husband, was charged with harassment on September 11, 1975. The disposition is record as "turned over to family court."

Records of the Fulton, New York, Family Court disclose Mr. Misita forfeited \$100 bail in connection with this matter and the court issued a letter of protection preventing him from harassing or having contact with his wife for a period of one year.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Misita:

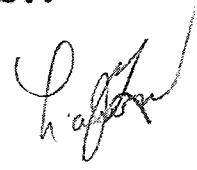
Bureau of Personnel Investigations,
Civil Service Commission; Defense
Industrial Security Clearance Office,
Columbus, Ohio; and the Securities
and Exchange Commission.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. Misita.

1 - Mr. Fehl
① - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Steel
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Flynn

April 29, 1977

BY LIAISON



Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on April 15, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Robert Crittendon Morrison. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DAF:dar (IX)
(7)

57

Honorable Louis Stokes

NOTE: Investigation re Morrison for position with Select Committee on Assassinations verifies prior marriage and annulment. Investigation complete and favorable, except for court martial while in the Navy and one traffic citation.

357-17188

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 29, 1977

ROBERT CRITTENDON MORRISON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. MORRISON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

Birth

Mr. Morrison was born on July 7, 1933, in Glasgow, Kentucky.

Education

Mr. Morrison attended Bowling Green High School, Bowling Green, Kentucky, from September, 1945, to June, 1951, when he was graduated.

He attended Western Kentucky State Teachers College, now known as Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, from September, 1951, to June, 1952, when he voluntarily withdrew.

Military Service

Mr. Morrison enlisted in the United States Navy on March 19, 1953, and served on active duty until December 1, 1976, when he was honorably discharged as a yeoman first class. His military obligation was then terminated. Mr. Morrison's military record indicates he was absent without leave from the United States Navy from April 7, 1956, to April 30, 1956. This record discloses that on May 5, 1956, he was awarded nonjudicial punishment in a summary court martial, and he forfeited \$102 and was restricted to his ship for one month.

DATE: 11-14-2017

Robert Crittendon Morrison

Employment

December, 1949, to
December, 1951

Mr. Morrison indicates he was employed intermittently on a full-time and part-time basis during the summers and while attending school in Bowling Green, Kentucky, variously as a salesman and service station attendant. The records concerning these employments have been destroyed, and no one could be located to verify these employments.

December, 1974, to
December, 1976

Mr. Morrison was employed intermittently on a part-time basis with the Hecht Company, Arlington, Virginia, as a salesman.

December, 1976, to
the present

Select Committee on Assassinations, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as Director of Security

Marital Status

Mr. Morrison is married to the former Laurel Rose Bligh and they reside in Apartment 101 at 1910 North Calvert Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The files of the Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, disclose that agency conducted a background investigation concerning Mr. Morrison in August, 1963. This investigation disclosed that on or about January 16, 1959, Mr. Morrison married Nancy Lee Rogers at Bowling Green, Kentucky. These records indicate she lived with him until June 8, 1959, when she left him.

These files also indicate that a search of the records of the Court of Common Pleas, Charleston, South Carolina, disclosed that on June 11, 1959, Mr. Morrison's wife filed a complaint alleging her marriage to Mr. Morrison had never been consummated, and she requested an annulment of their

DATE: 11-14-2017

Robert Crittendon Morrison

marriage. The court records indicated Mr. Morrison failed to answer this complaint and an Order of Default and Reference was filed on July 7, 1959, and a final decree of annulment was granted on July 29, 1959.

The files of the Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, also indicate that Nancy Lee Rogers was interviewed and she advised that after her marriage to Mr. Morrison in January, 1959, they lived together until June, 1959, when she left him because the marriage had never been consummated.

Her present whereabouts is unknown.

Interviews

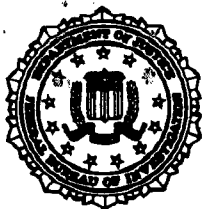
Twenty-one persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, associates, and social acquaintances of Mr. Morrison's, were interviewed. They advised he is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. He was described as intelligent, capable, personable, reliable, considerate, and sincere. They recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility. One person interviewed said Mr. Morrison is an excellent employee who is attentive, punctual, alert, and understanding. He was described as a man who carefully covers all details of a complex assignment in a low-key and professional manner. It was also stated he is a person who unhesitatingly works overtime and willingly accepts additional responsibilities.

Close Relatives

Mr. Morrison's father, Robert Morrison, and his stepfather, Benjamin Franklin Mower, are deceased. In addition to his wife, mentioned previously, Mr. Morrison's only living close relatives are his mother, Kimmel Baker Morrison Mower, and his sister, Frances Marion Morrison Rabold, both of whom reside in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mr. Morrison's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 15, 1977

CECELIA TRULA MORTON

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. MORTON COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Mrs. Morton was born on August 13, 1949, in Washington, D. C., as Cecelia Trula Brown.

Education

Mrs. Morton attended Charles Evans Hughes High School, New York, New York, from September, 1966, to June, 1967, when she was graduated.

She attended the Armstrong Adult Education Center, Washington, D. C., from February, 1972, to April, 1972, on a part-time basis, receiving a certificate.

Employment

July, 1967, to
September, 1969

Chemical Bank, New York,
New York, as a clerk-typist

September, 1969, to
April, 1972

Riggs National Bank of
Washington, D. C., as a clerk-
typist

April, 1972, to
May, 1977

Rural Housing Alliance,
Washington, D. C., as a
secretary

June, 1977, to
the present

Select Committee on Assassinations,
United States House of Representa-
tives, Washington, D. C., as a
secretary

DATE: 11-14-2017

Cecelia Trula Morton

Marital Status

Mrs. Morton is married to William Frank Morton. They and their daughter, Nicole, reside at 1240 46th Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

Interviews

Twenty-five persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, associates, and social acquaintances of Mrs. Morton's, were interviewed and they advised she is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above reproach. She was described as competent, industrious, cheerful, mature, hardworking, and discreet. It was stated that Mrs. Morton is an excellent secretary who demonstrates a fine attitude toward her assigned tasks. They highly recommended her for a position of trust and responsibility.

Close Relatives

Mrs. Morton has advised her maiden name, Brown, is derived from her mother's maiden name as she was born out of wedlock. She advised she does not know the current whereabouts of her father, Leon Coble, or her half-brother, Anthony Smith. She also advised Paul Smith, who is deceased, was the father of her two half-brothers.

In addition to her husband and daughter, mentioned previously, Mrs. Morton has the following close relatives residing in New York, New York:

Mother	Susie Brown Medina
Stepfather	Roger Medina
Half brother	Charles Smith

Persons interviewed during this inquiry who are acquainted with Mrs. Morton's close relatives advised they are reputable individuals.

- 1 - Mr. Fehl
- ① - Mr. Peelman
- 1 - Mr. Hurst
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Mr. Davis

Foster

August 5, 1977

BY LIAISON

Honorable Louis Stokes
Chairman
Select Committee on Assassinations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with a request received from you on July 8, 1977, an investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Barbara Louise Mosley. Transmitted herewith are two copies of a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

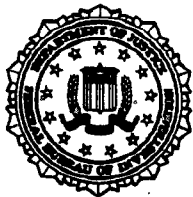
NOTE: Mosley is a recently hired researcher with the requesting committee. She is divorced and ex-spouse could not be located. She was fired in May, 1977, from position in Senator John Melcher's office for an administrative error concerning mailing of letter to the wrong people, embarrassing the Senator, who hesitates to recommend unless closely supervised. Investigation otherwise favorable and complete.

RMD:dd (IX)
(7)

59

3/1/78

DATE: 11-14-2017



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 5, 1977

BARBARA LOUISE MOSLEY

THE INVESTIGATION OF MRS. MOSLEY COVERED INQUIRIES AS TO HER CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HER INCOME.

Birth

Mrs. Mosley was born on March 10, 1950, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as Barbara Louise Tyson.

Education

Mrs. Mosley attended John Harris High School, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from September, 1965, to May, 1968, receiving a diploma.

She attended Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, from September, 1968, to April, 1970, when she voluntarily withdrew. In May, 1970, she submitted a request to officially withdraw which was approved on the basis of academic deficiencies.

She has advised she attended the Cortez Peters Business School, Washington, D. C., for a period of six months as a part-time student in 1971. This could not be verified since the institution is no longer in business.

Since April, 1970, she has attended the University of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., on a part-time basis. She is a student in good standing.

Employment

June, 1968, to
September, 1968; and
June, 1969, to
September, 1969

American Automobile Association,
Incorporated, Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania, as a travel
counselor

FBI/DOJ

DATE: 11-14-2017

Barbara Louise Mosley

Marital Status

Mrs. Mosley is divorced and has not remarried. She resides at 419 12th Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

She has advised she was married to Roddy Lee Mosley from 1968 to 1972, when they were divorced in Washington, D. C.

The files of the Domestic Relations Branch, Superior Court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., reveal Mrs. Mosley filed a Bill of Complaint on March 16, 1972, seeking a divorce from Roddy Lee Mosley on the grounds of voluntary separation in excess of one year. She averred they were married on December 31, 1968, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and that no children were born of their union. On June 19, 1972, she was granted an absolute divorce.

Efforts to locate and interview Roddy Lee Mosley were not successful and his whereabouts is unknown.

Interviews

Ben Stong, Administrative Assistant to John Melcher, United States Senator from Montana, advised in Washington, D. C., that the Senator is not available for interview, but has authorized him to comment concerning Mrs. Mosley. He said Mrs. Mosley was formerly employed as a staff assistant in Senator Melcher's office when the Senator was a United States Representative as well as after he became a United States Senator. He said Mrs. Mosley was terminated in that employment due to having made a gross administrative error in mailing numerous letters bearing the Senator's signature to the wrong people, which resulted in considerable embarrassment to the Senator. He said the Senator is not aware of anything of a derogatory nature concerning Mrs. Mosley's honesty, integrity, associates, character, or loyalty to the United States. He said the Senator considers her to be a very discreet person. He

DATE: 11-14-2017

Barbara Louise Mosley

said the Senator, however, is somewhat hesitant in recommending Mrs. Mosley for a position of extreme responsibility with the Federal Government unless such employment is under conditions of close supervision.

Janine Bolsky, Office Manager and Staff Director, Office of John Melcher, United States Senator from Montana, advised in Washington, D. C., that Mrs. Mosley was previously employed in the Senator's office as a staff assistant from April, 1974, to May, 1975. She said Mrs. Mosley was terminated after causing several letters to be mailed to the wrong individuals, which in turn caused the Senator considerable embarrassment among several of his constituents. She said she could think of nothing which would reflect unfavorably on Mrs. Mosley's associates, reputation, honesty, or integrity. She said, however, she would not feel comfortable in recommending Mrs. Mosley for a position of extreme responsibility unless the position would be one in which Mrs. Mosley received close supervision. She added that in her opinion, Mrs. Mosley is a completely trustworthy person and a very discreet individual.

Hazel Hackley, Staff Assistant, Office of John Melcher, United States Senator from Montana, advised in Washington, D. C., she has known Mrs. Mosley professionally and socially for the past two and one-half years. She said in her opinion Mrs. Mosley's recent termination as a staff assistant in the Senator's office was due in part to a project error committed by Mrs. Mosley and equally in part to a personality conflict between Mrs. Mosley and the Senator's staff director, Janine Bolsky. She described Mrs. Mosley as an extremely intelligent and capable individual whose character, associates, reputation, and loyalty are above reproach. She advised that she would recommend Mrs. Mosley without hesitation for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

Twenty-one additional persons, consisting of current and former supervisors and co-workers, present and former neighbors, references, associates, and social