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COMMENTS:

Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). DATE: 11-14-2017 MAY 1962 EDITION . SSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GO NMENT lemoranaum DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69179) TO DATE: 3/5/65 ALE INFORMATION CONTAINED HERRIE IS UNCLASSIFIED SAC, WFO (65-9464) (P) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE .: CHANGED AGENCY S SEFREDERICK PALMER aka Fritz DATE FERM. HOW FORW. ESP - R है**५ (00:** WFO) Title marked "Changed" because investigation indicates that info in reBulet apparently refers to subject. These names were obtained from State Department records. Title formerly carried as "CHESTER A. PICHARD." ReBulet 11/25/64, and WFOlet 1/18/65, both of whick were captioned "CHESTER A. PICHARD, ESP - R." Enclosed for Bureau are five copies of LHM captioned "FREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III, aka FRITZ." Therein is set forth info concerning the death of VIRGINIA ROBARDS GOLDSTEIN, the negative check of the name CHESTER A. PICHARD in State Department records and background info re GOLDSTEIN, one CHESTER A. PICARD and FREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III, obtained from State Department records. Investigation was conducted by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY with the exception of State Security file of VIRGINIA ROBARDS GOLDSTEIN which was reviewed by SA JOHN J. RADICAN. MULCLOS As indicated in reWFOlet, details of the suicide of Mrs. GOLDSTEIN and PICARD's connection with same were not to be found in his regular personnel file. Special files on PICARD were located through the courtesy of Mr. PETER SZLUK, Personnel Office, USDS. These were maintained in SZLUK's office and were kept separately from his regular file because of possible administrative action. NOT RECORDED In connection with his interviews of 3/18,19/64, PICARD was also asked about his relationship/with a Miss LILLIAN SABLACK, a former State Department employee. He claimed she did some typing on a private basis, that his calls to her residence were combination of social and business, that there was no question of physical contact or improper relations. PICARPINCIES 2-Bureau (En 1-WFO JFM:MJB Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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apparently was with Miss SABLACK the night of 3/11/64, after the suicide of Mrs. GOLDSTEIN. A communication in file revealed that State had checked SABLACK's security file which contained no adverse information.

Mr. SZLUK suggested and arranged an interview of Dr. LEWIS K. WOODWARD, Director, Medical Division, USDS, as of possible assistance in this matter. On 1/11/65, Dr. WOODWARD confidentially advised SA MORRISSEY that PICARD was a sick person when he returned to this country from Zanzibar. His understandably stressed condition was aggravated somewhat by his attempt to doctor himself with various pills available. He said that PICARD was presently under the care of a psychiatrist, whose name he was confidentially offering to the Bureau only - Dr. JOHN S. KAFKA, 7834 Aberdeen Road, Bethesda, Md., telephone OL 2-8226.

PICARD's security file also contained an undated "Limited Official Use" memo for the record which revealed that a Mr. BRUCE VAN VOORST of Newsweek met with Mr. DONHAUSER and Mr. WHITEHOUSE of State on 3/24/64, to discuss questions that VAN VOORST had raised with Mr. WILLIAM LEVIS of INR re the conduct of PICARD in Zanzibar. VAN VOORST said his bureau had received info from a very high level Departmental source that Mr. PICARD had a bad record before his assignment to Zanzibar; that he was an alcoholic; that he had insisted on evacuating his Arab mistress on the USS Manley and that he was undergoing psychiatric treatment. VAN VOORST was informed that PICARD was assigned to Zanzibar on an excellent record; that he was not an alcoholic, although they understood he drank more than an average officer would, but his performance was good. attention to PICARD's success in negotiations re a tracking station and his handling of Zanzibar's independence. evacuation of the lady was justified. They admitted rumors of a mistress, and said that PICARD suffered nervous exhaustion as a result of his Zanzibar experiences and was brought back to the Department.

Mr. VAN VOORST said the key element of the story was PICARD's suitability for his Zanzibar assignment. If he had a good record, subsequent nervous condition was understandable under the circumstances. He said he would report to Mr. BENJAMIN BRADLEE (the Newsweek Bureau Chief) whose story this was and it seemed likely BRADLEE would drop it. The above is being set forth for the information of the Bureau.

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With respect to PICARD's actions in Zanzibar, an Official Informal Limited Official Use communication intended for addressee only from Ambassador WILLIAM LEONHART, indicated that PIJARD conducted himself with courage and spirit; that the American civilians who were evacuated on the USS Manley were full of praise for him; that the four American newsmen whom he protected on 1/15 and 16/64 spoke with admiration for his efforts. PICARD was clearly not making responsible decisions during these five days but LEONHART did not believe any real damage to our interests resulted. In another communication, LEONHART said PICARD made the right decision at the right time.

PICARD's security file contained a memo of conversation dated 3/14/64, between PICARD and JOSEPH PALMER, II, Director General of the Foreign Service. The conversation occurred on 3/12/64. Mr. PALMER told PICARD that Department wished to be entirely fair with him in investigating and passing judgment on the questions which had been raised about his conduct and behavior; that PICARD was complicating his own case by recent activities such as the involvement in the GOLDSTEIN case and several reports of his drinking. Mr. PALMER urged PICARD to return to the hospital for further observation and psychiatric care. PICARD said he would not go to the hospital since he felt it degrading; that his own psychiatrist, a Dr. RUBIN, thought he was making progress and did not regard further hospitalization as necessary. claimed he was purely a victim of circumstances in connection with the GOLDSTEIN affair. He admitted he had been drinking fairly heavily, was under heavy strain. He made clear his resentment of not getting any recognition for his performance during Zanzibar events. The memo indicated that PALMER had the impression of PICARD as a sick man who was undergoing great psychological stresses and strains; that PICARD's bitterness at Department's lack of recognition in his performance during the Zanzibar evacuation seemed to color his entire attitude.

On 12/11/64, PICARD's Foreign Service Record indicated he applied on 3/29/55 for Russian language and area training. He noted that he had been studying Russian with the assistance of his wife, who majored in Russian at Middlebury College. She is SHOANA J. EDGAR PICARD, born 9/22/30, United Kingdom. His security file indicates she attended that college from September 1947 to June 1951 as a major in Political Science and Russian She received AB Degree cum laude in Russian.

MRS. FREDERICK PACINETY QUE A-RD II

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PICARD's security file also indicated he was investigated in 1952 in connection with State employment. This investigation indicated his father had a record of hospital commitments for dipsormania and had been or was addicted to the use of drugs. The father is now deceased.

His security file also contains an evaluation worksheet of 8/26/54/9/27/54. It was noted that he was asked what his attitude was toward military service. He replied he would accept it as a duty as a citizen, but was not looking forward to it and hoped he would not have to serve.

Routine attempts to locate the security files of GOLDSTEIN and PICARD met with the reply that Mrs. ANNA WUENSCHEL State Security, advised Security declined to make its files on her and PICARD available to anyone, referring inquiry to the Office of Personnel. The security files were made available, however, through the courtesy of Mr. WALTER JESSOP of State Security. Delay was experienced in PICARD's case since his case is presently up for administrative action by State Security in connection with revalidating his clearance and an overall evaluation of his status with State Department.

Mrs. GOLDSTEIN's security file was sealed, and administrative clearance was necessary for it to be opened for review. The file was sealed at her request in accordance with allowable procedure. The reason apparently for same is that Mrs. GOLDSTEIN had a child born "out of wedlock" after her first marriage ended in divorce. The file contained no other information pertinent to the allegation involved, and the above is not being set forth in LHM in the interest of good judgment and discretion. It was noted, however, in a CAC investigation that her given name at birth was ADA VIRGINIA ROBARDS which she discontinued at an early age for reasons not set forth.

PICARD's present psychiatrist described by Dr. WOODWARD previously, is JOHN S. KAFKA, 7834 Aberdeen Road, Bethesda, Md., telephone OL 2-8226.

WFO files contain a closed case entitled "MARION I. KAFKA, aka Mrs. JOHN S. KAFKA, IS - R" WFOfile 105-50426. WFO letter dated 12/4/62 to the Bureau contains all pertinent info. It indicates that on 9/14/62, WF 279-S* advised that MARION KAFKA, telephone OL 2-8226, contacted GALINA V. VASILEVA, wife of

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YURI P. VASILEV, Second Secretary, I conomics Division, Soviet Embassy, concerning a woman from the Soviet Embassy to teach Russian to a group of six or eight women. It was desired that the lessons be given in the home of one of the women. Source indicated that MARION KAFKA had previously spoken to someone at the Soviet Embassy about this matter and was given VASILEVA's name. Source advised that VASILEVA was unable to give an answer to the inquiry at that time and stated she would contact Mrs. KAFKA at a later date. Credit Bureau record check at that time disclosed 1957 credit report for JOHN SIMON KAFKA and wife MARION, residing 7834 Aberdeen Road, Bethesda, Md. He was employed as resident physician at Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md. since 1957. WFO expressed the opinion Mrs. KAFKA naive or misinformed, and since husband member of the medical profession, no further inquiry considered necessary at the time.

The enclosed LHM classified "Confidential" since various communications in State Department files of PICARD are classified Limited Official Use. Further, it reflects our investigative interest in a foreign power.

On 3/3/65, Mr. WALTER JESSOP, Office of Security, USDS, telephonically asked SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY, WFC, if Bureau had open case on PICARD. He explained that PICARD was now up for current evaluation of his clearance and status, hence his inquiry. JESSOP was advised of the original info attributed to the informant of unknown reliability. In view of the request of the Bureau made infra, the Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that State may inquire about the results of this investigation or wait to include it in its evaluation of PICARD.

ANALYSIS

It is apparent from the enclosed LHM that the authenticity of the original information is questionable. It appears that FREDERICK PALMER PICARD is intended by the reference to CHESTER A. PICHARD, for whom there is no State record, or a confusion between CHESTER A. PICARD and PICARD. The information also indicates that Mrs. GOLDSTEIN had acquired certain confidential information and that it was indicated that this information concerned LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the assassination. It would seem likely that during the course of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD and assassination investigation, almost unparalleled in Bureau history, that any information Mrs. GOLDSTEIN had possessed

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535 March 5, 1965

FREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III ALSO KHOWN AS FRITZ INTERNAL SECURITY - R

BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

The following information was received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation , Washington, D.C.:

Virginia Goldstein (nee Robards) was found dead in her home by Chester A. Pichard, reportedly a State Department employee. According to newspaper accounts, her death resulted from a gunshot wound and was reported to be a suicide.

An informant of unknown reliability has alleged that Pichard and Mrs. Goldstein were involved in a sex liaison and that Pichard was suspected of being an agent of Soviet Intelligence. This same informant indicated that Mrs. Goldstein had acquired certain confidential information, details of which were unknown to the informant. It was indicated, however, that this information concerned Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Hrs. Goldstein's husband is reportedly connected with the Navy Department and was also alleged to be a long-time patient in New York Hospital. New York City.

The following background information was furnished concerning Virginia Goldstein:

She was allegedly born in Missouri, July 25, 1927, and entered the employment of the U.S. Government as a clerk-stenographer, Social Security Administration, in 1944. She allegedly resigned in 1945 and was re-employed as a secretary in the U.S. Foreign Service. It was indicated that she had served in Egypt, France, India, and Morocco, and that she was re-assigned to the State Department in September of 1959, where she remained until June 1963. She was reportedly transferred to the Office of Executive Director, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, as Personnel Specialist.



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ENCLOSURE

RE: FREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III

REVIEW OF PERSONNEL FILE OF FREDERICE PALMER PICARD, III, AT USDS

The aforementioned Personnel Locator Section advised on December 3, 1964, that Frederick Palmer Picard, III, born December 30, 1927, Geneva, Nebraska, entered the Foreign Service of the USDS on March 15, 1953, and was attending the Foreign Service Institute of the USDS, Washington, UD.C., as a Foreign Service Officer.

A personnel file of Picard as reviewed on January 29. contained a Transcript of Proceedings of an interview of Picard conducted by the Office of Personnel, USDS, on March 18-19, 1964 in the matter of Mrs. Virginia Goldstein. The interview concerned Picard's relationship with Mrs. Goldstein and some other people. As background, he stated he left Zanzibar where he had been serving from June 1961 until January 1964, on January 7, 1964. He went to Tanganyika and left there January 21 or 22, 1964, arriving in the United States about January 24. 1964, having been declared persona non grata by the revolutionary government of Zanzibar. Arriving in this country he was met by State Department personnel, taken to George Washington Hospital and after a short stay there, spent some time at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Key West, Florida. He reported for duty, he believed, in February 1964, in Washington, D.C. Regarding Mrs. Goldstein, he said he first met her when she was employed as a secretary in USDS either late 1958 or in early 1959. She served not only Picard but another desk officer and his immediate supervisor. He worked with her for a matter of a few months when she was transferred to a better job. He saw her after this since they lived in an area near each other. She would visit him and his family occasionally, was considered a friend, and her husband also stopped in occasionally. During the entire period of time that he knew the Goldsteins, there was a cordial relationship between their families. In August of 1963, while he was on leave, he had a drink at the Goldsteins and their relationship was still cordial.

Upon his return from Key West, he gave her a call or stopped by her office to say hello. He did this for personal reasons since she was a good friend and the second was that professionally he was somewhat disturbed - unhappy because of unsubstantiated reports that his judgment had been called into question as to whether or not to evacuate the American community from Zanzibar. He explained that Mrs. Goldstein worked in the

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Washington Liaison Group (WLG), a division of SCA, which has various responsibilities for the evacuation of American citizens abroad in emergency conditions. He was most anxious to talk to her professionally to see what the feeling in W.G. was as to his request for an American destroyer. Mrs. Goldstein had also worked for the U.S. Navy in various places and was, therefore, in his opinion, highly qualified to give professional views as to whether or not his judgment was sound.

As to their activities on March 9, 1964, Picard related that he came to the Department (USDS) that morning. called her, found she was not in, thoughtshe may have been sick. Obtaining her personal telephone number he called her and she told him to come over. He did. He had previously borrowed a tape recorder and had tapes which he wanted her to hear. He explained that much of a previous luncheon engagement had centered around professional things - what had been the Bureau of African Affairs attitude about the evacuation; what had been the attitude of the Navy Department; what had been the attitude What was on these tapes was relevant to this.

Mrs. Goldstein said she did not feel well. He said they played the tapes and he asked if she would like to go to dinner. She mentioned that she was supposed to go to dinner with some friends of her husband but had begged off. He left it up to her. At this point he learned her husband was not well; that since they had been married the husband had severe headaches and was in a hospital in New York. Picard stated that Mrs. Goldstein had mentioned something on March 9, 1964, that her husband was in the hospital undergoing psychiatric treatment.

They spent the afternoon listening to the tapes and they drank some during the afternoon.

He stated it was at his urging that they decided to visit the Sloanes, since he was anxious that no misunderstanding arise over his being with Mrs. Goldstein. He and Mrs. Goldstein were good friends and nothing more, according to Picard. They went to Sloanes where Picard urged her to call her husband, which she did.

He said he called Mrs. Sloane after the suicide. She felt Mrs. Goldstein was her usual outgoing self which was what he thought. He felt it was not until just before they went home that Mrs. Goldstein's manner changed.

RE: PREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III



After leaving Sloane's they went to Luigi's Bestaurant. She appeared unsteady in her walk, became teary eyed and slightly emotional. He felt waitresses noted she was distraught. About this point she told him that sometimes she felt so blue and miserable that she felt like going home and putting a bullet through her head. He said he had never known her to act like that before, never known her to cry, nor to be inebriated as she was that night. She was obviously inebriated more so than he had ever seen her. They left the restaurant, he assisting her. They arrived home where she asked him to walk the dogs. As he did so, he heard a report and returned to find her as he described to police. He said police did not ask whether he had been intimate with her, but they did ask if he knew she was thaving her menses, to which he answered no.

Picard stated that there never was improper behavior on either part from the time he met her until the time of her suicide.

The file contained a memorandum dated February 3, 1964, concerning Picard's previous assignment to Zanzibar. It indicated that with regard to such assignment, he was selected for the post on grounds he was uniquely qualified for it. He had an excellent record in Salisbury and Taiz posts and in the Office of Southern and East African Affairs in the Department. He was an obvious choice. He had received excellent efficiency reports. In an efficiency report in 1963, it was indicated that he had performed outstandingly well and was recommended for promotion.

REVIEW OF USDS OFFICE OF SECURITY FILE OF FREDERICK P. PICARD

On February 19, 1965, the file of Frederick P. Picard at the Office of Security, USDS, contained an investigative report of Verne F. St. Mars, USDS, dated February 18, 1964, covering the investigative period of February 10 - 15 and February 17, 1964. The synopsis of this report indicated that investigation was initiated to confirm or disprove allegations of misconduct on the part of Picard both in Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salnam. Testimony of at least two witnesses confirmed amorous relationship between Picard and an ex-secretary, Public Affairs Officer, Zanzibar, in excess of one year. Testimony of all witnesses indicated that subject had been drinking steadily during the past few months. Allegations that he had "molested"



RE: FREDERICK PALMER PICARD, III

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the wife of Canadian High Commissioner were disproved. No evidence was produced indicating subject took benzedrine as alleged. One witness advised Picard had taken dezedrine which, it was shown, was non-narcotic, non-barbiturate, non-addiction sustaining and normally induced sleeplessness and suppresses appetite. All witnesses spoke highly of Picard's qualifications and capabilities; all are of opinion that he needs rest, a change of assignment and medical care. No information of security significance was disclosed during the inquiry.

A memorandum in file dated April 27, 1964, indicated that Picard's security clearance granted under provisions of Executive Order 10450 on October 7, 1954, was revoked. This action was based on USDS medical determination that Picard exhibited impaired judgment and reliability; that it was anticipated that the situation would persist for a minimum of several months.

By memorandum dated October 1, 1964, the Medical Department advised Personnel that it had taken no action to validate Picard's Executive Order 10450 clearance; that Picard's case was still "up in the air." The opinion was expressed that Picard should not be considered for Foreign Service upon completion of his French language training at the Foreign Service Institute; that a Departmental assignment at that time would be appropriate; that he probably should not be considered for Foreign Service until the Summer of 1965 or possibly a year later; that Medical would review the case for appropriate recommendation when question of Departmental assignment arose.

A memorandum dated February 10, 1965, referred to the above memorandum of October 1, 1964, and requested Medical review of Picard's case since Picard had not only completed his training, but had been tentatively assigned to IO (International Cooperation Year).

Picard's security file indicated that he was charged with a security violation dated September 23, 1959, in that he failed to secure up to and including Secret material. Picard evidently neglected to secure the bottom drawer of a four-drawer file cabinet in New State Building, Washington, D.C. He was also charged with another security violation on October 11, 1961, at American Consulate, Zanzibar. Secret and Confidential documents

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COMMUNICAL

were found in an unattended, unlocked cabinet. Picard explained that when he opened the cabinet there was an American employee seated working at a desk in the room. He incorrectly assumed this American employee was going to remain or would close the cabinet upon leaving. He was instructed to use greater care regarding the former offenses. The investigating officer, in the latter offense, commented that although the possibility of compromise could not be ruled out, he was of the opinion, after observing the operations of the post while conducting a security survey, that the likelihood of compromise was very slight. Picard was urged to exercise greater care.

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