

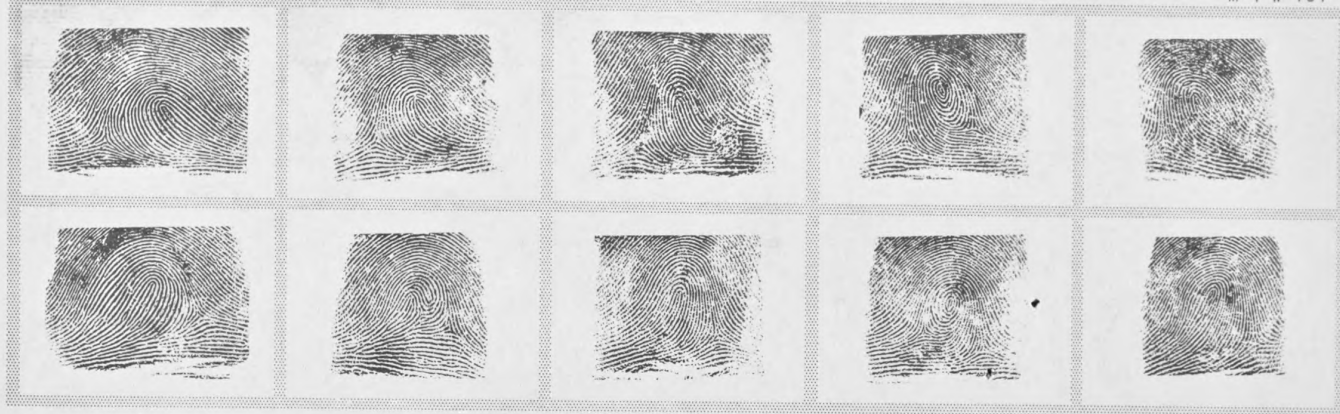
I. O. 4182
4-20-68

**CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY**

**WANTED BY FBI
JAMES EARL RAY**

FBI No. 405,942 G
16 M 9 U 000 12
M 4 W 101

ALIASES: Eric Starvo Galt, W. C. Herron, Harvey Lowmyer, James McBride, James O'Conner, James Walton, James Walyon, John Willard, "Jim"



Photographs taken 1960

Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)



James Ray

DESCRIPTION

AGE: 40, born March 10, 1928, Alton, Illinois
HEIGHT: 5' 10"
WEIGHT: 163 to 174 pounds
BUILD: medium
HAIR: brown, possibly cut short
OCCUPATIONS: baker, color matcher, laborer
SCARS AND MARKS: small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand
EYES: blue
COMPLEXION: medium
RACE: white
NATIONALITY: American
REMARKS: noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly is a lone wolf; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending

CRIMINAL RECORD

Ray has been convicted of burglary, robbery, forging U. S. Postal Money Orders, armed robbery, and operating motor vehicle without owner's consent.

CAUTION

RAY IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Ray as Eric Starvo Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional Right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241). A Federal warrant was also issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri, charging Ray with Interstate Flight to Avoid Confinement for the crime of Robbery (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

**IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.**

Identification Order 4182
April 20, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(1/12 68)

Located at:	Building	Telephone
ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office & Ct. House	465-7551
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 87101	4303 Federal Office Bldg.	CHapel 7-1555
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99501	Room 204, Federal Building	272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree St., N. E.	Jackson 1-3900
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LOS ANGELES, California 90017	1340 West 6th Street	Hubbard 3-3551
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MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	379-2421
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PHOENIX, Arizona 85013	244 West Osborn Road	Crestwood 9-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Bldg.	471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97205	423 U. S. Court House Bldg.	224-4181
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

F B I

Date: 4/25/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

SAC
 ASAC
 CC
 ASST CC
 STENO SOP
 C-#1
 C-#2
 C-#3
 C-#4
 C-#5
 C-#6
 C-#7
 S-#1
 S-#2
 S-#3
 S-#4
 S-#5

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND
 ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386) (P)
 SUBJECT: MURKIN
 CR
 (OO: MEMPHIS)

Re Atlanta airtel to Director, 4/22/68.

3 - Bureau	2 - Jackson	2 - Phoenix
2 - Albany	2 - Jacksonville	2 - Pittsburgh
2 - Albuquerque	2 - Kansas City	2 - Portland
2 - Anchorage	2 - Knoxville	2 - Richmond
2 - Baltimore	2 - Las Vegas	2 - Sacramento
2 - Birmingham	2 - Little Rock	2 - St. Louis
2 - Boston	2 - Los Angeles	2 - Salt Lake City
2 - Buffalo	2 - Louisville	2 - San Antonio
2 - Butte	2 - Memphis	2 - San Diego
2 - Charlotte	2 - Miami	2 - San Francisco
2 - Chicago	2 - Milwaukee	2 - San Juan
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Minneapolis	2 - Savannah
2 - Cleveland	2 - Mobile	2 - Seattle
2 - Columbia	2 - Newark	2 - Springfield
2 - Dallas	2 - New Haven	2 - Tampa
2 - Denver	2 - New Orleans	2 - WFO
2 - Detroit	2 - New York	2 - Atlanta
2 - El Paso	2 - Norfolk	JJL:rjb
2 - Honolulu	2 - Oklahoma City	(119)
2 - Houston	2 - Omaha	
2 - Indianapolis	2 - Philadelphia	

LEAD
 CAPS
 CA

44-1114-304

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 27 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

COUGHLIN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AT 44-2386

For information those offices not receiving reairtel, it was pointed out therein that Subject JAMES EARL RAY, aka. was last known to be in the Atlanta, Georgia, area on 4/5/68. Intensive investigation by Atlanta to date has not established mode of transportation RAY may have used after 4/5/68. Receiving Offices were requested in reairtel to check cars recovered their division that were stolen from the State of Georgia subsequent to 4/4/68, and where the transporter of same was not identified or otherwise accounted for, investigation should be conducted to determine if RAY was person who may have stolen and transported same.

Investigation reflects Subject RAY can be placed in the Atlanta, Georgia, area 3/24/68.

In view of the above, all Continental Offices are requested to review car recoveries within their respective territories of cars stolen from the State of Georgia subsequent to 3/23/68, and where the transporter of same is not otherwise eliminated or accounted for, consider Subject RAY as suspect. Where there is any remote indication that Subject RAY may have been person transporting such a car, exhaustive and intensive investigation should thereafter be conducted.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☒ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
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☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
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TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date April 26, 1968

RE:

MURKIN

See 8/44-114-43

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Enclosed are copies of photographs taken by a woman companion of the subject while he was in Mexico in the Fall of 1967.

These are for your further assistance in connection with efforts to locate the subject.

*3 - make up 1A
photos in
lab*

Enc. (3)
Bufile (44-38861)
Urfile

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
APR 29 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

44-114-303

4/26/68

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta
Birmingham
Chicago
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Memphis

From: Director, FBI

MURKIN

Bureau has received requests from receiving field divisions to circularize various business establishments either on a state wide or nation wide basis. The requests have not been specific as to what is to be accomplished but have been general in nature.

The suggestions already submitted, as well as any future such suggestions, should be fully evaluated by you as to nature of the circularization, what is expected to be accomplished, scope of the circularization, any disadvantages as weighed against advantages, costs, if any, involved and any other factors on which the Bureau can base an evaluation of the suggestions.

Subject armed and dangerous.

Index
Circularization

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1968	
FBI — CHICAGO	

44-1114-306

April 22, 1968
111 W Lawrence Ave
Eff. Ill. 61401

Dear Sir:

My step-son-in-law is named Cecil Ray. He was raised to the best of my knowledge in Vandalia community. Do not know much about his background, but know enough that he was raised in carefree manner and comes from the type family, "You dare me I dare you". Separated from wife and children Highland. Last known address to me was in Joliet, working for gas and oil filling station. Driving large truck on long hauls out of town. Just to-day, friend said Cecil has been making visits back to Vandalia recently. The wife and family live in Highland.

In the past Cecil referred to a James Ray, cousin to my deceased husband and I. Meant nothing to me.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

44-1115-307

at times:
 several years ago Cecil Roy's father
 was found killed on Highway south
 of Danville, Va. Apple and three
 months ago, my husband was attacked and
 died two days later by hand-to-hand
 fight. If you follow committee, but could be
 possible.
 You writing in perhaps your would
 need to check with Cecil Roy in
 Pitt or around Danville. Cecil Roy is
 also has a brother in Detroit. I feel it
 my duty to help in any small way if
 Martin Luther King is necessary as
 brought to justice. There are a few
 or other about day movement
 day relations among Danville.
 After understanding they have relations
 American around or in Danville.
 And, Thank you.

Thos. Elliott J. French
 711 W. Lawrence Ave
 Ely, Va. 22921

F B I

Date: **4-26-68**Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via **Airtel** _____
(Priority)

✓ To: SACs, Chicago
Springfield

✓ From: Director, FBI

MURKIN

Re Mrs. Alberta L. French, Effingham, Illinois.

Enclosed for Springfield and Chicago are two copies of a letter from Mrs. French dated 4-22-68. One copy is enclosed for Memphis.

Springfield, immediately interview Mrs. French for any additional information she can furnish regarding the whereabouts of Cecil Ray, and thereafter set out appropriate lead so he may be interviewed.

Cecil Ray should be thoroughly interviewed with respect to whether or not he is related to the subject, James Earl Ray or is any way acquainted with him.

1 - Memphis

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

44-1114-308

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Downey



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Haven, Connecticut

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 23, 1968

VINCENT PAUL DE PALMA
MINUTEMEN
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

11/14/01 SP-1 CLK/tjt

I. BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

VINCENT PAUL DE PALMA was interviewed by Special Agents of the New Haven Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 9 through 11, 1968. He furnished the following background concerning himself:

He was born [redacted], in Gerrish, which is near Concord, New Hampshire. At an early age he was adopted by DONATO and ELLA DE PALMA. He attended elementary and high school in Bristol, Connecticut. He did not graduate from Bristol High School but left in 1959. He entered the United States Army June 10, 1959, and was discharged from Fort Dix, New Jersey, on August 18, 1959, under honorable conditions. His Army Serial Number is RA 11360380. He spent almost his entire life in the Bristol, Connecticut, area and was employed by many different companies in this area. His last employment prior to leaving the Bristol, Connecticut, area was with the Park and Forestry Commission, State of Connecticut, which job he left June 29, 1967. DE PALMA stated that he is married to BEVERLY DE PALMA but has been separated from her since June of 1967. They have five children. Four of these children are living with his wife's mother in Bristol, Connecticut, and the younger child is with his wife who is currently residing in Southington, Connecticut. DE PALMA and his wife are in divorce proceedings at the present time. DE PALMA has Social Security Number [redacted]. He is six feet tall, weighs 180 lbs., has dark brown hair balding at the sides, brown eyes, dark complexion, and tattoo between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. He is an expert in karate and has been a teacher of karate in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 25 1968	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

44-1114-309

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RE: VINCENT PAUL DE PALMA

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II. CONNECTIONS WITH MINUTEMEN

A characterization of Minutemen and the Patriotic Party appears in the appendix section.

A. Connections with Minutemen in the State of Connecticut

DE PALMA stated that he first became interested in the organization Minutemen during the latter part of 1966. He advised that he first read about the organization at the time that the District Attorney's Office in New York City made arrests of a number of individuals who were, according to newspaper publicity, identified as Minutemen. He stated that following this he also recalls reading a newspaper article in a Connecticut newspaper in which THOMAS J. HART was quoted as saying that the individuals arrested by the District Attorney's Office in New York City were not Minutemen.

Characterizations of individuals mentioned by DE PALMA are not being individually characterized at this time since DE PALMA has advised that he knew them at a later time to be members of the Minutemen of Connecticut.

DE PALMA stated that on the basis of reading THOMAS HART's name in the newspaper he got in touch with HART telephonically and stated that he was interested in joining the organization Minutemen. He said that at that time HART took down certain information about him and told him to sit tight and "we'll be in touch with you." Shortly thereafter DE PALMA states that he received a letter from a Dr. CHARLES CONVARD of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in which letter CONVARD asked him to come down to Bridgeport for an interview.

DE PALMA stated that he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut and met with Dr. CONVARD as requested and that after spending quite some time with Dr. CONVARD, CONVARD told him "we'll have to check you out." DE PALMA stated that several days following

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

his interview with Dr. CONVARD he received a telephone call from CONVARD and that CONVARD told him to go to the firehouse in Waterbury, Connecticut, and ask for GEORGE BROWN.

DE PALMA continued that he went to the firehouse in Waterbury, Connecticut, as instructed by Dr. CONVARD at which time he met with GEORGE BROWN whom he stated was a fireman with the Waterbury, Connecticut, Fire Department and also with one JAMES TEUBNER whom he also stated was a fireman with the Waterbury, Connecticut, Fire Department.

DE PALMA stated that both GEORGE BROWN and JAMES TEUBNER again asked him many questions, asked for identification and then pointed out to DE PALMA that he, GEORGE BROWN, was the state co-ordinator of the organization Minutemen in the State of Connecticut and that JAMES TEUBNER was in charge of security. DE PALMA stated that to the best of his recollection this was in or about October or November of 1966. He stated that as a result of his contact with both GEORGE BROWN and JAMES TEUBNER he was invited by GEORGE BROWN to attend a meeting of Minutemen at Waterbury, Connecticut, within approximately one week from the time he was interviewed by BROWN and TEUBNER. He advised that he recalls that on that night he drove to GEORGE BROWN's home where he there met for the first time individuals he later learned to be JOSEPH FABIANO and FABIANO's father-in-law JACK KEARNEY. He stated that also at BROWN's home that night was an individual later known to him as AL RENNA which individual he advised was referred to by other members as "SARG".

He advised that on that night when he attended this first meeting he and the above mentioned individuals drove to Naugatuck, Connecticut, to a barn located on the top of a hill or small mountain. He stated that the barn was located on the property owned by an individual whom he believed to be of Czechoslovakian origin. He advised that in addition to the above mentioned members, he met that night for the first time the following additional Minutemen members at this barn: JOSEPH ROTUNDA and SAMUEL RIZZITELLI. He stated he also met an individual named BOB, last name unknown, whom he stated he

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VINCENT PAUL DE PALMA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

later learned was from Milford, Connecticut. He advised that also at this meeting that night was Dr. CHARLES CONVARD from Bridgeport, Connecticut, whom he had previously met as stated above.

He advised that at the time of this meeting he learned that SAM RIZZITELLI, above, was then acting state chairman of the Patriotic Party for the State of Connecticut in the absence of THOMAS HART. He advised that in this connection that THOMAS HART at that time was away from the State of Connecticut on Patriotic Party or Minutemen business.

DE PALMA stated that in addition to himself there was also an individual named FRANK PERRY, another new member believed to be from Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was sworn in with him into the organization Minutemen on that night. He advised that Dr. CHARLES CONVARD was in charge of the swearing in ceremony in this regard.

DE PALMA stated that following the swearing in both he and PERRY were told by Dr. CONVARD to purchase uniforms. He said that this uniform consisted of a set of military type fatigues, combat boots and green berets. He was also advised by Dr. CONVARD that he would have to purchase shoulder patches setting forth the identity of the group as Defense Survival Force (DSF) which DE PALMA stated was a cover name for the actual Minutemen operation of the group. He advised he was told further by Dr. CONVARD that DSF was to be the organization he was in and that he was never to mention the organization Minutemen and that if he were asked about this in any way he was to point out that although the program of DSF might appear to be similar to the program of Minutemen he was to emphatically deny affiliation with Minutemen and insist that the organization he belonged to was the DSF.

DE PALMA stated that the Connecticut group of Minutemen of which he was a member consisted of individuals from Waterbury and Bridgeport, Connecticut and usually held meetings once a week but usually on different nights. He stated that the group from Waterbury was known as Band #1 and that the group from Bridgeport, Connecticut, was Band #2. He

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

advised that in addition to holding meetings on different nights each week, meetings would also be alternated between the Bridgeport area and the Waterbury area. He advised that during 1966 he attended approximately eight or ten meetings of Minutemen in the State of Connecticut and that up until July, 1967 he usually attended one meeting per week.

1. Waterbury, Connecticut, Band

DE PALMA advised that GEORGE BROWN, above, is the State co-ordinator for Minutemen in the State of Connecticut. To his knowledge BROWN has been affiliated with Minutemen since approximately 1961. He stated it was his understanding that the organization in Connecticut was founded by GEORGE BROWN and also probably JACK KEARNEY, JAMES TEUBNER and JOSEPH FABIANO. He stated that members within the organization on a state level are classified as rank and file and above that would be the State co-ordinators. Above the State co-ordinators would be unit leaders whom DE PALMA described as individuals working for the national organization and also individuals who could be referred to as being in the inner circle.

DE PALMA stated that GEORGE BROWN to his knowledge has never personally met ROBERT DE PUGH the national leader of Minutemen, however, as State co-ordinator in Connecticut he is known to DE PUGH and has furnished reports to DE PUGH and has also talked to him telephonically. DE PALMA stated that in his estimation GEORGE BROWN is a hard-core member of Minutemen.

DE PALMA stated that THOMAS J. HART was at one time the Chairman or Co-ordinator of the Patriotic Party for the entire East Coast. In this connection, however, DE PALMA stated that the Patriotic Party for all practical purposes is defunct.

DE PALMA stated that JOSEPH FABIANO of Waterbury, Connecticut, is the band leader for the Waterbury group of Minutemen and that FABIANO has charge of the subversive files maintained by this band which were last known by DE PALMA to be kept in FABIANO's home.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VINCENT PAUL DE PALMA

CONFIDENTIAL

With regard to AL RENNA, mentioned previously, DE PALMA stated that RENNA had dropped out of the Waterbury band around July of 1967.

Concerning JAMES TEUBNER, above, DE PALMA described him as a member of the Waterbury, Connecticut, band of Minutemen, however, stated that TEUBNER does not attend meetings because he is a member of the Minutemen underground.

DE PALMA also advised that there was another person in the Waterbury band whom he only knew as BOB but who he stated also worked for the Fire Department in the City of Waterbury, Connecticut.

2. Bridgeport, Connecticut, Band

DE PALMA stated that Band #2 in Bridgeport, Connecticut is also Minutemen group under the cover name of DSF. He said that members in this group consist of Dr. CHARLES CONVARD, Jr.; JOSEPH ROTUNDA, whom he stated is Dr. CONVARD's son-in-law; THOMAS HART; SAMUEL RIZZITELLI and also an individual whom he only knew as BOYCE. He said that the leader of the Bridgeport band is JOSEPH ROTUNDA and that Dr. CONVARD is in charge of security. Concerning FRANK PERRY, mentioned earlier, DE PALMA stated that this individual was eventually let go from the band because according to other members he talked too much.

3. Activities Relative to Bands #1 & #2

DE PALMA stated that both bands #1 and #2 operated under the cover name of DSF. He stated to his knowledge the DSF in Connecticut had no automatic weapons. He stated that it was left up to each individual member to obtain his own firearms and ammunition and be responsible for the safe-keeping of these weapons.

He advised that he recalls general discussions among members of both groups about obtaining dynamite but

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that no specific location to his knowledge was ever pinpointed for this purpose. He stated that it was the individual members belief that dynamite could easily be obtained when needed from construction sites where dynamite was known to exist.

DE PALMA stated that with regard to explosives SAMUEL RIZZITELLI, previously mentioned, had demonstrated at Minutemen meetings in Connecticut how to make plastic explosives using vaseline and potassium chloride.

DE PALMA also advised that there was never any talk among the group in Connecticut to his knowledge while he was active in this group concerning any contemplated plans to commit bank robberies or robberies of any type. He also advised that there was never any specific talk among the group in Connecticut concerning assassinations. With regard to assassinations he stated the only talk in this regard which ever came to his attention was general talk concerning individuals the Minutemen considered to be "left wing." In this regard he stated no individual names were ever mentioned. In this regard he pointed out that although no name was ever mentioned to his recollection it came to his attention that one such individual would be the leader of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America who resided in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Characterizations of the W.E.B.
Dubois Clubs of America and the
Bridgeport Chapter of W.E.B. Dubois
Clubs of America appears in the
appendix.

Concerning caches of ammunition and arms, DE PALMA stated that he never knew or learned of any cache within the State of Connecticut, however, he stated it was his belief that one probably existed. He stated, however, that it was up to each individual member of Minutemen to make his own cache in this regard.

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DE PALMA said that the individual he only knew as BOYCE from Bridgeport, Connecticut, turned over ten or twelve rifles to the DSF shortly after he joined the organization. According to DE PALMA, these rifles were 30.06s and 303s.

DE PALMA also advised that JOSEPH FABIANO from Waterbury, Connecticut, has a 22 caliber rifle which is manufactured by the Armalite Corporation which resembles a Thompson sub-machine gun. According to DE PALMA this weapon is semi-automatic and according to information he learned from FABIANO the weapon is buried. DE PALMA said that concerning the Armalite weapon owned by FABIANO this is a weapon which can be made fully automatic by cutting the sear.

He said that the DSF ordered 18 to 25 of these weapons from the Armalite Corporation, however, when they were received it was learned that the weapons which Armalite Corporation had sent were fully automatic, which according to DE PALMA, is a weapon manufactured by Armalite for the military services. DE PALMA stated that these weapons were turned over by the DSF to the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Armory. DE PALMA advised that the DSF was later notified by the Armalite Corporation that a mix up had been made in the shipment of guns and that the semi-automatic weapons ordered by DSF had gone to Fort Dix, New Jersey, and that they could be picked up there by the DSF. DE PALMA stated that no attempt was ever made by the DSF or any individual member of this group to pick these weapons up because they were of the belief that this was a trap. DE PALMA said that the guns, to his knowledge, were obtained by someone in one of the two bands through a contact at the Colt Firearms Company. DE PALMA further advised that JOSEPH FABIANO was able through some unknown source to obtain alot of surplus British 303 ammunition.

According to DE PALMA an individual known only to him as STUART KELLER attended a Minutemen meeting at one time, date unrecalled, at the home of Dr. CONVARD in Bridgeport, Connecticut. DE PALMA stated that he was told by KELLER at that time that KELLER was a gunsmith and is also a school

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teacher, however, DE PALMA did not know where KELLER was from or where he taught school. DE PALMA further stated that KELLER told him at that time that he, KELLER, was affiliated with the United Klans of America.

A characterization of the United Klans of America appears in the appendix.

DE PALMA stated that he recalled attending a meeting which was held at SAMUEL RIZZITELLI's house during the early part of 1967. He said that this meeting was advertised as being a meeting of the Patriotic Party. DE PALMA said that at this meeting were several representatives from the United Klans of America who were supposed to be from the Connecticut area. DE PALMA said it was his recollection that KELLER was at this meeting and it was his recollection that this meeting was held so that the Minutemen could determine how close the Minutemen goals were to those of the United Klans of America and in order that the possibility of joining forces could be considered.

DE PALMA stated that he was aware of Minutemen stickers which individual members of the organization Minutemen would place about in public places. He stated, however, that he had never known of any individual member of the group mailing such stickers to persons not affiliated with the organization Minutemen. He stated that the purpose of such stickers which bore the caption, "Traitors Beware" were solely for the purpose of creating terror.

DE PALMA stated that it was his belief based on past affiliation with Connecticut members of Minutemen that the most dangerous member of the group in Connecticut is JACK KEARNEY. He described KEARNEY as being fanatical in his beliefs and "ready to jump off the deep end". He also advised that JOSEPH FABIANO would undoubtedly go along with anything that JACK KEARNEY might suggest.

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DE PALMA stated he recalls that at one time while active in the Connecticut group of Minutemen he was told in a group which consisted of Dr. CONVARD, THOMAS HART, JOSEPH ROTUNDA, JACK KEARNEY and JOSEPH FABIANO that the Minutemen in Connecticut had a plan to blow up the FBI Office in New Haven, Connecticut. He advised it was his recollection that THOMAS HART was the one who was most insistent that this plan be carried out. He said that in this regard THOMAS HART had said that he had seen the office in New Haven and that it wouldn't be too hard a place to case for such a job. He advised that in this respect, it was pointed out to him that the Minutemen didn't want to hurt anyone in the FBI office but they wanted to carry out the plan merely as a harrassment. He advised that nothing was ever said about what type of explosives would be used to carry out this plan. He said that he doesn't recall who told him this among the group but that the plan was to either place a bomb outside the doorway of the FBI office or to throw it in through a window.

DE PALMA advised that usually when meetings were held on the farm in Naugatuck, maneuvers would be held by those attending. He said that these maneuvers would consist of the members splitting up into small groups going out into the field on different compass headings and changing these compass headings every fifteen minutes. He said the point of this maneuver was for each group to crisscross and to attempt to avoid detection by the other groups. He also advised that some field maneuvers were held in Stratford, Connecticut at Parker's Dairy. He stated that he did not believe the owner of Parker's Dairy was a Minutemen member but that he had made the property available on the basis that he was told the DSF was an anti-communist organization. He also advised that it was his understanding that the owner of Parker's Dairy in Stratford, Connecticut, owns a three hundred acre plot of land somewhere in the State of Vermont. He said it had been suggested in the past that this property in Vermont be utilized for a training session but to his knowledge this never materialized. He said that in conjunction with this

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land in Vermont the idea had been discussed of having full time training sessions there for all the bands in Connecticut as well as the entire East Coast. He stated the plan was to have target ranges set up there as well as any other training facilities which would be required.

Concerning the existence of other Minutemen bands within the State of Connecticut other than those described previously, DE PALMA stated that he had no first hand knowledge of any other bands but had been told that there was one in existence in the Norwich, Connecticut, area. He said that according to information he had received from GEORGE BROWN there were a reported twenty members in the Norwich, Connecticut band. DE PALMA stated that he, himself, on one occasion was introduced to an individual who was reportedly the leader of the Norwich, Connecticut, band. He said that this individual was referred to as "The Piper". DE PALMA stated he didn't recall where he met this individual or what the circumstances were under which he met him. He stated, however, that he recalls his physical description as follows: 35 - 39 years old, 140 - 150 lbs., 5'6"-7", thin build, shriveled right hand which he carried bent at the elbow.

DE PALMA stated further that when he was home at Christmas time, 1967, he had occasion to meet with THOMAS J. HART, Dr. CHARLES CONVARD, JOSEPH ROTUNDA, JOSEPH FABIANO and JACK KEARNEY. He said that at that time he was told by one of these individuals that a new band had been formed in Waterbury and that the membership consisted of only several members.

DE PALMA advised that other than the Bridgeport and Waterbury bands and the reported band at Norwich, Connecticut, and the reported formation of a new band in Waterbury he could furnish no information relative to any additional bands or members within the State of Connecticut.

DE PALMA advised that GEORGE BROWN, the State co-ordinator of Minutemen in Connecticut, has access to police records through a Connecticut State Trooper who has

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been a member of the Connecticut State Police for the past two to three years. DE PALMA advised that he did not know the identity of this State Trooper, however, he knew him as JAMES (last name unknown) and as a real close friend of JOSEPH FABIANO. DE PALMA said that this Connecticut State Trooper resides between Wolcott and Waterbury, Connecticut and that he works out of headquarters barracks of the Connecticut State Police at Hartford, Connecticut. DE PALMA described this State Trooper as follows: JAMES (last name unknown), middle or late twenties, 6'1" - 2", 180 - 190 lbs., black hair, residence formerly at Waterbury, within recent past few years purchased a new home in the Wolcott, Connecticut, area. DE PALMA advised that he never knew this Connecticut State Trooper to attend any Minutemen meetings.

B. National Connections with Minutemen

1. Attendance at Second Annual Patriotic Party Convention, Kansas City, Kansas

DE PALMA stated that he was invited by THOMAS HART to accompany HART to the Second Annual Patriotic Party Convention which was held from July 2 through July 4, 1967, at Kansas City, Kansas. He stated they drove in HART's car and arrived in Kansas City on July 1, 1967, at 9:00 p.m. and registered at the Townhouse Motor Inn.

DE PALMA stated that he didn't know any of the persons at the Convention at the time of his arrival. He stated that THOMAS HART was master of ceremonies of the Patriotic Party Convention. The night they arrived HART introduced DE PALMA to ROBERT DE PUGH and WALTER PEYSON. During the Convention he was also introduced to MARY TOLLERTON, ROY FRANKHAUSER and ROBERT BAGWELL, whom he knew at the time as JIM PETERS. He stated that during the Convention he attended several of the meetings but took no particular

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part in any of the proceedings. During this Patriotic Party Convention secret meetings were held at the motel with an individual named WILLIAM PENN PATRICK, a cosmetics manufacturer from California, who owns Holiday Cosmetics. DE PUGH wanted to back PATRICK for a Vice Presidential candidate on the Patriotic Party ticket. In return, PATRICK was supposed to donate money to ROBERT DE PUGH which was to be utilized for the establishment of Minutemen training camps and schools. DE PALMA stated, however, it was his understanding that this arrangement didn't work out because PATRICK wanted to be a dictator and at the same time needed the Minutemen to back him in the same respect as the SS troops in Nazi Germany backed HITLER. DE PALMA stated that in attendance at these secret meetings between DE PUGH and PATRICK were also WALTER PEYSON, DR. KENNETH GOFF, the leader of the Soldiers of the Cross, THOMAS J. HART and PATRICK's secretary whose name DE PALMA did not know. DE PALMA stated he believes that he received the above information from THOMAS HART and that he, DE PALMA, never attended any of these secret meetings.

On March 29, 1967, OLIVER KENNETH GOFF signed a statement to the effect that he was a member of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League from May 2, 1936, to October 9, 1939, during which time he used the alias of JOHN KEATS. According to this statement, he testified before a Congressional Committee in 1939 concerning this connection with the Communist movement, and since that time has cooperated with several agencies of the Federal Government in investigation of Communist activities.

GOFF was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1947 in connection with his activities with others in placing signs of a derogatory nature in front of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

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He was fined \$100.00 in United States District Court, Washington, D.C., in February, 1948.

In recent years GOFF has been lecturing throughout the United States against Communism. He has also established the "Soldiers of the Cross" organization which maintains a training school approximately five miles southwest of Evergreen, Colorado, on the Eastern Slope of the Colorado Rocky Mountains. GOFF has been interviewed on several occasions by Agents of the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

GOFF is also a minister and director of a church at 125 South Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, and resides at 3406 South Bryant Street, Englewood, Colorado.

On July 8, 1966, NH T-1 reported on the activities of a group of Colorado Minutemen who participated at the Patriotic Party Organizing Convention, Kansas City, Missouri, on July 2 - 4, 1966.

On July 3, 1966, informant was present during a private conversation between members of the Colorado "Minutemen" and ROBERT DE PUGH, national coordinator of the "Minutemen" organization, at which time DE PUGH advised that he was going to make KENNETH GOFF a full partner so that the "Minutemen" could join forces with GOFF's "Soldiers of the Cross". DE PUGH indicated that GOFF had a training camp in Evergreen, Colorado, and at this camp members of the "Soldiers of the Cross" were taught the Christian history and conception of the Constitution, the Bible versus Communism, the history, philosophy and standards of Socialism and Communism, survival, ham radio operations, judo and karate.

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On July 15, 1966, an article appeared in the issue of the "Denver Post", a Denver daily newspaper, concerning an interview with ROBERT DE PUGH. The article stated that DE PUGH arrived in Denver on that date to appear at the annual conference of the "Soldiers of the Cross" near Evergreen, Colorado, "an organization headed by the Reverend KENNETH GOFF."

DE PALMA stated that the primary reason for his going to the Patriotic Party Convention with THOMAS HART was actually to attend a training session which was to be held after the Convention.

2. Minutemen Training Session, Independence, Missouri

DE PALMA stated that shortly after the conclusion of the Patriotic Party Convention he proceeded to headquarters of the Patriotic Party, 613 East Alton, Independence, Missouri. He stated that besides him those who resided at this address were THOMAS HART, WALTER PEYSON, MARY TOLLERTON, ROY FRANK-HAUSER and ROBERT BAGWELL.

DE PALMA stated that the training sessions started about eight or nine in the morning running for about fortyfive minutes and a fifteen minute break. They ran until six p.m. to nine p.m. at night. He stated that WALTER PEYSON and ROBERT DE PUGH were the instructors. He added that among the subjects covered at the training sessions were guns and gun handling, microdot photography, some chemistry on different types of poisons that would kill instantly such as hollowing out the end of a bullet and placing cyanide in it, nicotine poisoning by taking tobacco and running it through several processes until raw nicotine is obtained, instructions in sniping where persons worked in teams with one person doing the spotting with binoculars and the other person doing the shooting. He stated that the majority of the training was on leadership and how to become "good officers". One of the main purposes

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of this training was for those attending to return to their individual areas to become leaders of the Minutemen groups in those areas.

DE PALMA added that ROBERT BAGWELL discussed plastic explosives, dynamite, how to set charges and how time fuses worked. He added that BAGWELL had a book with him that dealt with various types of explosives and chemical formulae for them.

DE PALMA stated that this training was three days in duration and that he and HART returned to Connecticut following this training. He stated that prior to his departure for Connecticut ROBERT DE PUGH asked him to come back and be a permanent employee for the national organization. He stated that after he returned to Connecticut he spent about a week and returned to headquarters of the Patriotic Party in Independence, Missouri. He stated he returned in his own car.

Upon return he stated he parked his car in front of headquarters and was told by DE PUGH to move his car since it would be readily spotted and since he was new to the area they could use his car. He stated that DE PUGH told him that he would be working with BAGWELL but to "watch him" because DE PUGH apparently did not trust him (BAGWELL).

He stated he remained at Patriotic Party headquarters in Independence, Missouri, all of July, 1967.

3. DE PALMA's Trip to Golden, Colorado

DE PALMA stated he is somewhat confused on exact dates due to the length of time which has since expired and the rapidity of events which took place from this time on. He stated that one day DE PUGH came to him and told him that he was to leave Independence. On this same day DE PUGH took DE PALMA into the cellar of the Patriotic Party headquarters

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and showed him eightysix sticks of dynamite, pull igniters, caps and fuses stored there. DE PUGH then instructed DE PALMA in how to make a hand grenade out of a pipe and dynamite. Later DE PUGH told DE PALMA that the eightysix sticks of dynamite would be for a cache in Colorado.

DE PALMA stated shortly thereafter he and BAGWELL took WALTER PEYSON's Volkswagen and drove into Kansas City, Missouri, where they went to a motor lodge, which he believed to be the Townhouse Motor Lodge. He stated that upon their arrival they went to a room where they met ROBERT DE PUGH, WALTER PEYSON and ROY BRANSON. In this room their luggage was completely searched.

DE PALMA and BAGWELL were then told by ROBERT DE PUGH that Mrs. DE PUGH owned a house in Golden, Colorado and that DE PUGH wanted them to go to this house, and make repairs in order that the house could be sold. DE PUGH then gave BAGWELL the power of attorney to sell this house.

DE PALMA stated that shortly thereafter he and BAGWELL traveled to Golden, Colorado, and located the house which was at 1801 Ford Street, Golden, Colorado. He stated that they brought the following guns to this house: 38 caliber revolver, 30.06 rifle, 22 caliber rifle with a scope, 3 British Enfields and BAGWELL had a sawed off shotgun.

DE PALMA stated that they repaired the house and put it up for sale and resided in the house.

4. Meet Between JERRY BROOKS, DE PALMA and BAGWELL

He added that approximately a week after they had been at the house in Golden, Colorado they were advised by DE PUGH that there were two men coming in by bus to Golden, Colorado, and they were to meet them. DE PALMA was told that one of the two men would have a Seattle, Washington, newspaper and one of the words would be blacked out. DE PUGH gave a general description of the two men. He added that he and

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BAGWELL went to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Denver, upon instructions from DE PUGH. In the bus station he saw a man carrying above indicated newspaper whom he later determined was JERRY BROOKS. He stated, "You and I have a mutual friend" and BROOKS said "I was waiting for you". DE PALMA stated he took BROOKS' Selective Service Card away from him but he did not take any money. When DE PALMA asked BROOKS about the other person who was supposed to be accompanying him he was told by BROOKS that this fellow had "taken off" because he was wanted by the police. They then drove back to Golden, Colorado.

DE PUGH stated that the following day he met WALTER PEYSON at the Denver Airport, they returned to Golden, Colorado for a short time and then went to the Soldiers of the Cross Camp in Evergreen, Colorado, the same day. He stated that PEYSON told him that he was planning to give classes at the Soldiers of the Cross Camp for a few days in guerrilla warfare. DE PALMA was of the opinion that all of the above took place within the first two weeks of August, 1967.

DE PALMA stated that after a few days PEYSON had to return to Kansas City and DE PALMA substituted for him at the Soldiers of the Cross Camp. DE PALMA stated that sometime during this period JERRY BROOKS ran away from the group. He further stated that prior to leaving Mrs. DE PUGH's house for the Soldiers of the Cross that they took the dynamite which consisted of eightysix sticks with them.

Shortly thereafter he and BAGWELL received \$100.00 from Mrs. DE PUGH and upon the instructions of ROBERT DE PUGH they left for the Arapahoe State Forest near Dillon, Colorado. They camped in this area for approximately one week. They then telephonically contacted WALTER PEYSON in Independence, Missouri and PEYSON told them to look for a hide-out where they could hold Minutemen training sessions. They then proceeded to Coal Creek Canyon in Summit County, Colorado and located a camp near the edge of a reservoir.

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5. Description of Camp Site and Minutemen Training Session at Coal Creek Canyon, Summit County, Colorado

DE PALMA stated he left BAGWELL at the camp site and drove back to Dr. GOFF's camp. He stated that he was amazed to find JERRY BROOKS at Dr. GOFF's camp. He stated that he gave a few classes at Dr. GOFF's camp at which time he was dressed in the full uniform of the DSF.

He stated that the next day ROY FRANKHAUSER, EDWARD BUMGARDNER whom he knew as "STEVE" and a third person by the name of "BILL" came to Dr. GOFF's camp to attend the training session. He stated that shortly thereafter he brought FRANKHAUSER, BUMGARDNER and BROOKS to Coal Creek Canyon. He added that the next morning they could not find JERRY BROOKS and figured he had taken off again. He stated that after searching they finally found BROOKS in a "gin mill" and BROOKS stated that he had seen "marshals and sheriffs" on a truck and became panicky because he thought they were after him. They tried to talk BROOKS into going back to the camp site with them and BUMGARDNER suggested to DE PALMA that they "knock him out" but DE PALMA did not agree. BROOKS returned to the "gin mill" and after a short time the owner, who was a woman, came out and asked them if they were waiting for the "fellow inside because he said there was a guy out side waiting to beat him up". She stated further she had called the Jackson County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff did arrive and picked up BROOKS and they returned to the camp.

DE PALMA stated that they had brought dynamite and guns with them to this camp site. He stated that shortly after the above incident he contacted WALTER PEYSON and advised him of the BROOKS' incident. PEYSON then told him that he was in the process of getting more persons to attend the contemplated training session at this camp site.

DE PALMA described this camp site as follows:
He stated that there was an "A" frame building, an old shed

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which they used for cooking and an "out-house". He stated that during the training session there were approximately twenty persons in attendance and most of the persons slept in the "A" frame. Also some slept in the cook's shed and in tents. He stated that the person he had previously referred to as "BILL" was in attendance at the training session and he advised that he was known as "DADDY LONG LEGS" and that he had reddish brown hair. DE PALMA advised that he later found out that this fellow "BILL" was a person by the name of J.D. MORRIS.

DE PALMA stated that the training session was originally scheduled to last two weeks. He stated that DE PUGH was at the training session and was the main instructor. Covered in this training session were cameras, microdot photography, poisons, discipline of troops in wartime and peacetime, sniping, forced marches, maneuvers in the field, how to act when picked up by federal agents or police agencies, the use of dynamite, pull igniters, fuses and caps. He stated that each person in attendance had a serial number and that he had dog tags made out of thin aluminum pieces which he had previously been given by GEORGE BROWN when he was a member in Connecticut.

DE PALMA stated that during the second week of the training session DE PUGH advised the group that he had received information "from an official in the government" that an assassination team from Cuba was either coming to the United States or had come to the United States to assassinate himself, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, national leader of the American Nazi Party; ROBERT SHELTON, national leader of the Ku Klux Klan; and ROBERT WELCH, national leader of the John Birch Society.

Characterizations of the American
Nazi Party and the United Klans of
America appear in the appendix.

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DE PALMA stated that he believed the story which was told by DE PUGH about the assassination team was started by DE PUGH the day after GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had been murdered. DE PALMA stated that after DE PUGH told this story about the alleged assassination team coming in from Cuba he told those at the training session that they had better stay at Dr. GOFF's camp which was heavily defended and that Dr. GOFF would allow them to continue their training session there.

DE PALMA stated that while at Dr. GOFF's camp an individual known to him as BOB GOURLEY and his wife came up to the camp from Kansas City. DE PALMA stated that the GOURLEYS son was a member of the training session and that this was probably the reason that BOB GOURLEY and his wife JOAN came up. DE PALMA stated that when the GOURLEYS arrived at the camp BOB DE PUGH told one of the guards to shoot the GOURLEYS if they left because he didn't trust them.

DE PALMA stated that classes of this training session, most of which were held indoors, were finished up and that the members in attendance were then split up into groups to act as guards around the camp working in two hour shifts. When the training classes were finished the group started to leave but DE PUGH stayed on in order to make some tape recordings for Patriotic Party meetings which were to be sent around the country. BOB and JOAN GOURLEY also stayed at Dr. GOFF's camp. DE PALMA stated that when the training session was broken up he, ROBERT BAGWELL, ED BUMGARDNER and ROY FRANKHAUSER left GOFF's camp and returned to Coal Creek Canyon. DE PALMA stated that to the best of his recollection this took place around the end of September or early October of 1967.

DE PALMA advised that there were only four individuals who returned to the camp in Coal Creek. These individuals included himself, ROY FRANKHAUSER, ROBERT BAGWELL and ED BUMGARDNER. DE PALMA stated that the following

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day he and ROY FRANKHAUSER went back to get DE PUGH and PEYSON but DE PUGH wasn't ready to leave GOFF's camp so WALTER PEYSON came back without DE PUGH.

DE PALMA stated that when he arrived at the Coal Creek Canyon he had a 500 watt transceiver radio as well as guns, dynamite, food, gas masks, uniforms and all kinds of clothing. DE PALMA stated that BUMGARDNER, FRANKHAUSER, BAGWELL, MARY TOLLERTON and himself were to comprise a strike team. DE PALMA said that in conjunction with this strike team BOB DE PUGH told him that he, DE PALMA, was to be in charge of the strike team and that this was to be the 20th such strike team. DE PALMA stated that the purpose of these strike teams, according to information given him by BOB DE PUGH, was that they were to commit robberies or anything else which BOB DE PUGH might recommend.

6. Plans to Rob a Home in Erie, Illinois

DE PALMA related that in this connection, BUMGARDNER told a story at this time about an individual believed to be from Erie, Illinois, who had about \$14,000 in silver certificates which according to BUMGARDNER would be an easy strike for such a team. DE PALMA stated that ROBERT DE PUGH went along with this suggestion of BUMGARDNER's, however, DE PUGH figured that FRANKHAUSER would not go through with the plan so he removed him from the strike team.

DE PALMA stated that when the group left Coal Creek Canyon they went into Denver to meet DE PUGH where DE PALMA had a long talk with him. DE PALMA stated that DE PUGH wanted DE PALMA, BUMGARDNER and BAGWELL to get this money, give it to MARY TOLLERTON and then return to Coal Creek and that it would then be MARY TOLLERTON's responsibility to get the money to DE PUGH after which she also would return to Coal Creek.

DE PALMA also advised that BOB DE PUGH told him at that time that the entire strike team should return to

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Kansas City for a few days which according to DE PALMA was done with the exception of WALTER PEYSON who did not return to Kansas City with them.

DE PALMA advised that DE PUGH stated one of the main purposes of the robbery in Illinois was to test BAGWELL and BUMGARDNER. DE PALMA stated that they actually went to Erie and cased the house, however, this operation never took place because DE PUGH did not trust BAGWELL.

7. First Discussion by DE PUGH on Minutemen Robbing Banks

It was at this time that DE PUGH mentioned future plans to rob banks. He stated that he wanted banks robbed "like a military operation". He also stated that once they got enough money to "hold us over" they would start robbing banks in uniform in the name of Minutemen leaving some kind of communication at the bank that the money they took was "funny money" and also would leave Minutemen stickers. DE PUGH indicated that the idea in back of robbing banks in uniform in the name of Minutemen was that other bank robbers in the country would follow this idea of robbing banks in such a uniform since they could then blame the bank robberies on the Minutemen. DE PUGH said that the whole idea of this was to "keep the FBI and the government in a constant state of confusion as to just who the Minutemen were and who weren't".

8. Bombing of Patriotic Party Headquarters, Independence, Missouri

DE PALMA stated that the same day they returned to Patriotic Party headquarters in Independence, Missouri. This was shortly after the headquarters had been bombed. DE PALMA stated that it was his opinion that actually the bombing had been carried out upon DE PUGH's instructions. He stated that he believed this because another person whose name he could not recall had mentioned to him at one time that DE PUGH had talked to him about doing this as it would be good propaganda and people would be sympathetic and secondly if a person had really meant to bomb the headquarters they

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would have placed the bomb in a different part of the building. Further, only a half of stick of dynamite was used in the bombing which was not enough to cause any serious damage.

When they returned to headquarters BAGWELL packed the dynamite which had been stored in the cellar into suitcases and boxes. BAGWELL then gave ROY BRANSON all but seventyfive ~~sticks~~ of the dynamite. BAGWELL stated it was about this time that the GOURLEYS became frightened and took off. At about this same time also BUMGARDNER took off from the group.

9. Discussion Concerning Possible Bombing of
"Independence Examiner" Newspaper

DE PALMA stated that when the above mentioned incidents took place, BAGWELL came up with the idea of bombing the "Independence Examiner", a local newspaper, and DE PALMA stated he talked him out of it.

10. Description and Activities at North Kansas
City Hide-out Believed Physically Located
in Platte City, Missouri

Shortly after the above PEYSON came to Independence and DE PALMA told him the story about BUMGARDNER and the GOURLEYS leaving. PEYSON then told DE PALMA that DE PUGH wanted he and BAGWELL to locate a hide-out in the Kansas City area. PEYSON didn't tell DE PALMA at the time the purpose of the hide-out but he later learned that it was to be a place to bring the United States Attorney in Kansas City after he had been abducted. DE PALMA stated that he and BAGWELL searched for a place and finally located a suitable place in North Kansas City known as Platte City. DE PALMA described the location of this hide-out as follows: After arrival in Platte City take an "N" highway, stay on this highway go past the point where another lettered highway runs in from the right. He stated he believes this other highway is "G" or "H". "N" highway at this point swings with a sharp left turn. After the

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left turn there is a second road running off to the right which he believed went over a small wooden bridge. Follow this road until it comes to a cross road. On the left corner of this cross road is a brick church. At this cross road take a right. He stated he believes there is a corn field on the left hand side after taking a right. After proceeding approximately 1/8 or 1/4 or a mile down this road there is a driveway running off to the left. This is a long driveway and there is a white house sitting quite a way back. DE PALMA stated that when he left the hide-out there was a mail box which consisted of a box set inside of a milkcan which had been filled with cement. On the mail box was the surname BRASE and he believed the first name on the box was "RON".

DE PALMA stated that this house was owned by a person in California whose name he did not know since BAGWELL had completed the transaction.

He stated that BAGWELL obtained this rent in the name of an alias and the electricity was in the name of another alias.

11. Plans to Kidnap, Interrogate and Kill the
United States Attorney, Kansas City and one
AL SUMMERFORD, St. Joseph, Missouri

As previously stated DE PALMA related that one of the reasons DE PUGH wanted the hide-out in North Kansas City was to have a place to bring the United States Attorney of Kansas City after he had been kidnapped.

DE PUGH further stated that the second man who was to be kidnapped was one AL SUMMERFORD who lives on Indian Trail East, St. Joseph, Missouri. DE PALMA stated he knew nothing concerning SUMMERFORD at the time but DE PUGH told him that he was an "agent provocateur against Minutemen". DE PUGH then gave DE PALMA the job of surveilling SUMMERFORD. DE PUGH surveilled SUMMERFORD on several occasions and determined

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when he left for work, when he returned home, the route he took, the car he **drove**, where his wife worked and the like. DE PALMA stated that SUMMERFORD worked in the Credit Department of a large store in downtown St. Joseph, Missouri. He believed SUMMERFORD's wife was a nurse. DE PALMA stated he determined it would be impossible to abduct SUMMERFORD due to the heavy traffic on the road he traveled and the people who were always around him. After he told DE PUGH this, DE PUGH stated that since they were planning to "knock him off" at the hide-out it would be just as well to do it at his house. The first plan DE PUGH discussed with DE PALMA was blowing up SUMMERFORD's car. It was thought to wire his car with dynamite so that when the explosion occurred they would not be around. DE PALMA stated they found this was impossible for two reasons. First, there was a street light right outside SUMMERFORD's home and it would be too bright to plant the dynamite in the car. The second reason was that SUMMERFORD's wife used the car at night to go to work and they could never be sure who was going to be in the car when the explosion occurred. They then discussed the possibilities of wiring the car when he parked it at work but that was also ruled out since the place where he parked the car was in a gas station and the gas station attendants were the ones who parked the car and then brought it out to the owner when he left the gas station hence the gas station attendants would be blown up. DE PUGH then decided that the best way to wire the car would be at eleven o'clock in the evening when they were sure SUMMERFORD's wife was not at home. DE PUGH then stated instead of this they would go up to the house at night, knock on the back door and when SUMMERFORD came to answer merely shoot him down. DE PUGH figured the neighbors would hear the shot but everything would happen so quick they could be out of the area when the neighbors arrived.

DE PALMA stated that while he was busy surveilling SUMMERFORD that WALTER PEYSON and ROBERT BAGWELL surveilled the United States Attorney. During this surveillance they determined the route the United States Attorney took to and from work and the car he most frequently used. DE PALMA stated

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that he never worked a surveillance on the United States Attorney but had been brought to view the United States Attorney's home. DE PALMA stated that the plan was to pick a logical spot to stop the United States Attorney in his car and several methods of stopping this car were discussed. He added that the United States Attorney only lived about twenty minutes from the hide-out in Platte City.

DE PALMA stated that the surveillances of the United States Attorney reflected that upon returning home from work on the freeway that he would take one of two exits. One of these exits was heavily traveled and they decided against any attempt to abduct the United States Attorney if he took this turnoff. The other turnoff was less heavily traveled and plans were made for the abduction on this turn-off. DE PALMA stated that the plans were as follows: One of them would take a position at a point just below this turnoff with a high caliber rifle. DE PALMA noted that at this turnoff there was a fairly steep hill. As the United States Attorney's car came into view the person with the rifle would fire into the radiator of the car. As the car proceeded down the incline off the freeway water would start running out of the radiator and they then estimated the point where the car would heat up to the extent that the United States Attorney would stop the car. Another group would be surveilling the United States Attorney's car and when the United States Attorney stopped they would approach the car giving the indication of helping. It would be at this point they were planning to abduct the United States Attorney, take him to the Platte City hide-out, interrogate him, torture him if necessary and ultimately kill him. The reason for the interrogation was to determine the plans the United States Attorney had in the prosecution of DE PUGH, the evidence he had and the witnesses he planned to use against him. Furthermore, that with the assassination of the United States Attorney plans for the trial would be upset.

DE PALMA stated that the plans for the abduction of SUMMERFORD and the United States Attorney never materialized due to the ROBERT BAGWELL incident which follows.

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12. ROBERT BAGWELL Incident

DE PALMA stated that on many occasions ROBERT DE PUGH had told him that he was highly suspicious that ROBERT BAGWELL was "a defector, a spy and working for the other side."

During late September or early October, 1967, ROBERT DE PUGH came to the Platt City hide-out. He told DE PALMA that he was more convinced than ever that BAGWELL was a defector and that they would have to take steps to eliminate him. DE PALMA stated that a plan was then devised. He stated that he approached BAGWELL in the hide-out and took a gun that BAGWELL was carrying in a shoulder holster. At this point DE PUGH entered the room carrying a 30.06 rifle. DE PALMA stated that DE PUGH noticed that DE PALMA had taken BAGWELL's gun and DE PUGH then stated, "All right BAGWELL, the jig is up." DE PUGH then told BAGWELL that he was aware that BAGWELL had given information about the Minutemen after BAGWELL's arrest in New York City by the New York City District Attorney's office. DE PALMA stated that WALTER PEYSON also was in the room carrying a .45 caliber handgun. DE PUGH then told PEYSON to go to the car and "bring in the stuff" which DE PALMA later found out was dynamite with primer cord and fuses. PEYSON also returned with a shotgun and a hacksaw which he gave to DE PALMA. PEYSON told DE PALMA to cut the barrel then to an illegal length of seventeen inches and to remove the stock. DE PALMA did this. During this time BAGWELL was handcuffed with his hands behind his back. PEYSON and DE PALMA then took the handcuffs off BAGWELL and placed the dynamite and the primer cord in front of BAGWELL. They then handed the sawed off shotgun to BAGWELL and DE PUGH took a picture of BAGWELL holding this illegal shotgun, and then stated they were going to take "a before and after shot" to place in a Minutemen bulletin to show what happens to defectors.

DE PALMA stated that the questioning of BAGWELL continued for a considerable period of time by DE PUGH and

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BAGWELL was visibly shaken. DE PALMA stated at this point DE PUGH handed DE PALMA the sawed off shotgun and motioned for him to use it on BAGWELL, stating, "This is the way you get into the inner circle." DE PALMA noted that as he had the shotgun within three feet of BAGWELL's head, DE PUGH was standing on one side of him with the 30.06 rifle and PEYSON was on the other side of him with the .45 caliber handgun. DE PUGH and PEYSON then took a large black sheet of plastic, placed it on the floor and told BAGWELL to get into the middle of this which he did, kneeling on his heels. DE PUGH then took another picture and stated, "This is where the before and after shot comes in." He then told BAGWELL that the second picture that he would take would depict BAGWELL "without a face." During this period BAGWELL kept denying the charges and was trembling uncontrollably. DE PALMA stated DE PUGH then told him to "Shoot him right in the face." DE PALMA stated that he was frightened at the thought of killing BAGWELL and was also frightened over the fact that DE PUGH and PEYSON were standing beside him with guns. DE PALMA stated that he also was shaking and pulled the trigger. DE PALMA stated that to his complete amazement, the shell was a blank, however, the wadding hit BAGWELL in the forehead and left a considerable welt.

Immediately after the shot, DE PUGH said to DE PALMA, "Congratulations, you're in the inner circle now." He explained by stating that most people "in the inner circle" had to be tested in a similar manner. After this incident DE PUGH beat BAGWELL with the wooden part of a shade but BAGWELL would not admit to being a defector. DE PALMA stated that after DE PUGH calmed down he then told BAGWELL that he would permit him to remain in the Minutemen but that he would never be able to hold any kind of a security position. He mentioned that he would permit BAGWELL to go to Patriotic Party Headquarters in Independence, Missouri, to do clerical work. DE PALMA stated that to his amazement, BAGWELL stated he still wanted to continue with Minutemen.

DE PUGH then stated he wanted a signed confession from BAGWELL and BAGWELL agreed. DE PUGH then dictated a

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statement to BAGWELL which the latter wrote in his own handwriting. This statement was to the effect that BAGWELL had passed information to the Office of the District Attorney in New York, which resulted in the Minutemen arrested in New York City and that he had been forced to pass this information on by Federal agents on threat that they would advise DE PUGH he had passed this information on to them in New York City. DE PALMA stated the purpose of this confession was that DE PUGH would keep the statement and the photograph he had taken of BAGWELL in front of the dynamite to use in court in case of ~~his~~ (DE PUGH's) or PEYSON's arrest. Also in the statement was the fact that BAGWELL admitted planting an illegal sawed off shotgun in Coal Creek Canyon which was found when the cache in Coal Creek was raided.

DE PALMA stated the statement was very long and he could not recall all the details of it since he was in and out of the room. DE PALMA stated that they dictated and rephrased the statement several times. DE PALMA advised that he recalled at the end of the statement was the statement, "I was not threatened, hurt or intimidated in any way and I am giving this statement freely."

DE PALMA stated that the interrogation of BAGWELL by DE PALMA lasted in the vicinity of approximately five hours. He stated that throughout the entire interrogation DE PUGH was violent, was screaming and acted like a complete madman. DE PALMA said that following the interrogation and the signing of the statement, DE PUGH spoke to WALTER PEYSON outside during which time DE PALMA guarded BAGWELL, who was handcuffed to a table. Following this, DE PUGH then spoke to DE PALMA outside and DE PALMA stated it was his assumption that what DE PUGH told WALTER PEYSON was the same as he told DE PALMA. DE PALMA said that when DE PUGH spoke to him alone outside he said he was going to be leaving, but didn't say where he was going and he wanted DE PALMA and PEYSON to hold BAGWELL for at least two days. DE PALMA said that DE PUGH

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told him, "Keep him locked up in a closet where he can't get away and where if anybody comes around they won't be able to see him."

DE PALMA advised that after DE PUGH left, he and WALTER PEYSON stood guard over BAGWELL during which period BAGWELL was placed in a closet. He was brought out only to eat. DE PALMA said that they guarded BAGWELL for the remainder of that day, through the following day, and into the following night. DE PALMA said that on the second night of BAGWELL's detention in the closet they told him that they would be leaving but that he, BAGWELL, was not supposed to come out of the closet until he could see daylight under the door. DE PALMA said that at about that time when BAGWELL was given the instructions to remain in the closet, BOB DE PUGH returned and it was DE PUGH's decision to take BAGWELL back to East Alton, Independence, Missouri. DE PALMA said that BOB DE PUGH, WALTER PEYSON and BAGWELL then left for East Alton and that he, DE PALMA, stayed at the hide-out because DE PUGH was afraid that if BAGWELL had any way of getting a message out the hide-out in North Kansas City would be raided.

DE PALMA stated that the night he remained at the hide-out alone he slept outside away from the house, which he stated was a precaution in the event the hide-out was raided which would enable him to get away.

DE PALMA also stated that when DE PUGH showed up at the hide-out during the above described BAGWELL incident, he had with him the "Denver Post" newspaper which contained the story of the raid of the camp site in Coal Creek Canyon. This newspaper showed pictures of guns which consisted of a .22 caliber semi-automatic with scope, three British 303 Enfields, a 30.06 rifle, a sawed off shotgun, the 500 watt transceiver and uniforms. It also contained an enlarged photograph of a DSF patch, a photograph of an American flag and a photograph of one of the boxes which contained the three 303 Enfields with an address on the side, Biolab, Inc., which was DE PUGH's firm. DE PALMA stated that the "Denver Post" ran a series of articles after this.

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After the BAGWELL incident, DE PALMA stated that he locked all the windows of the Platte City hide-out and placed paper on the top of each door and by the hinges of the doors so that they could tell if anyone came into the hide-out. After doing this he returned to Independence, Missouri, for a few days. He stated that he and WALTER PEYSON then returned to the Platte City hide-out. They then took the illegal shotgun which he, DE PALMA, had cut down and broke the gun down into as many component parts as they could. These parts they scattered in the tall grass beside the hide-out. They then took the remaining part of the gun and pounded it into the ground in the southwest rear corner of the house by a trash pile located not more than thirty feet from the house. He stated that they buried it in this spot because there was considerable metal trash in the trash pile which would make it difficult to detect by a mine detector. He added that there was an old louvered door and an old bed in the trash pile and they pulled the louvered door and the bed over the spot where they had pounded the gun into the ground.

13. DE PALMA's Trip to Sheriff's Office,
Summit County, Colorado, to File
Charges Against "Denver Post"

DE PALMA advised following the story which appeared in the "Denver Post" concerning the discovery of a cache of arms and other material, the incident was followed very closely by DE PUGH. DE PALMA stated that it was learned at this time that the "Rocky Mountain News" was having a feud with the "Denver Post" over this Colorado Minutemen incident. DE PALMA said through the "Rocky Mountain News" it was learned that a Sheriff by the name of CLARKE, the Sheriff of Summit County, Colorado, had made the statement that he was going to prosecute the newspaper men who had raided the hide-out for trespassing and breaking and entering. DE PALMA said that he brought this to the attention of BOB DE PUGH, who was then in Norborne, Missouri. DE PALMA said that DE PUGH told him that both he, DE PALMA, and FRANKHOUSER should go to Summit County, Colorado, and file charges against the newspaper men.

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DE PALMA stated further that it was his understanding at the time through newspaper publicity that the Sheriff would give the items that were taken in the raid back to the Minutemen because of the illegality of the raid.

DE PALMA advised that one of the guns that was seized in this raid was an illegal sawed off shotgun which had a seventeen and one half inch barrel. DE PALMA said further that this gun had no stock and that both he and DE PUGH knew this gun was illegal and they were leary to claim it because the newspaper articles had said that the Alcohol Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU) had referred to it as a legal gun. DE PALMA said, however, that in spite of this, DE PUGH decided that an attempt should be made to get back this equipment.

DE PALMA advised that on the following day, he and FRANKHOUSER left for Summit County, Colorado, arriving there approximately on or about October 9, 1967. He said that they went to the Sheriff's Office in Summit County, Colorado, where they talked to Sheriff CHARLES CLARKE for approximately four hours.

DE PALMA stated that Sheriff CLARKE told him and FRANKHOUSER that the newspaper men had trespassed, that they had also broken into the cabin, thus causing an illegal entry or breaking and entering. DE PALMA said that CLARKE also told them that he did not have all the equipment taken. He said he had the guns and ammunition but the dynamite which had been taken had been exploded because the dynamite had been frozen and stability of it was unknown.

DE PALMA said that Sheriff CLARKE asked him if he could identify any of the guns taken by serial number. DE PALMA said he was unable to do this and the only gun he could identify was a 30.06 which had DE PALMA's initials scratched on it directly in front of the trigger guard. He said Sheriff CLARKE also told them that the "Denver Post" still had the rest of the material taken in the raid, namely, the clothes, the gas masks and the 500 watt transceiver.

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DE PALMA advised that the shotgun mentioned previously was in the possession of the ATTU and that he, DE PALMA, told the ATTU that BUMGARDNER had taken off and that it was believed that BUMGARDNER had planted this illegal shotgun, as well as the dynamite. DE PALMA stated that on that day after conferring with Sheriff CLARKE, he filed a complaint over the theft of the Minutemen equipment from the cabin in Summit County, Colorado.

DE PALMA advised that Sheriff CLARKE did not return any of the guns to him and FRANKHOUSER at that time and said he would like to keep them for evidence for prosecution of the newspaper men involved. DE PALMA said that Sheriff CLARKE indicated to both him and FRANKHOUSER that it would take the next couple of days to get the material taken from the Cabin back from the "Denver Post."

DE PALMA advised that he and FRANKHOUSER remained in the area for approximately four or five days during which period they stayed at Dr. GOFFE's camp in Evergreen, Colorado. DE PALMA said that during this four or five days he remained in touch with DE PUGH, PEYSON and Sheriff CLARKE. DE PALMA advised that DE PUGH, in one of these telephonic contacts, told him to return to Independence with FRANKHOUSER, inasmuch as work was building up back at headquarters. DE PALMA said he notified Sheriff CLARKE that he was leaving Summit County and he could be reached at Independence, Missouri.

DE PALMA advised that during the period he was in Independence, Missouri, waiting to hear from Sheriff CLARKE, he advised that ROY FRANKHOUSER left for Erie, Pennsylvania, in order to make arrangements for a "Council of War" of all right wing militant groups which included the Minutemen, National States Rights Party, the KKK and American Nazi Party. DE PALMA advised that the Soldiers of the Cross were also included in this "Council of War" but no one attended from this group since DE PUGH was so close to Dr. GOFFE it was not considered necessary.

A characterization of the National States Rights Party appears in the Appendix.

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14. DE PALMA's Activities on Behalf
of Minutemen as Result of the
Coal Creek Canyon Raid

DE PALMA advised that a few days before the trial he received a call at Independence from Sheriff CLARKE advising of the date of the trial which was to take place at Breckenridge, Colorado. DE PALMA advised that he left to attend the trial during either late October or early November, 1967, and that he brought with him JOAN GOURLEY and LINDA PEYSON (WALLY PEYSON's wife).

14a. Interview on November 3, 1967,
Between DE PALMA and ATTU

DE PALMA advised that when he arrived in Colorado, he stayed at Dr. GOFFE's and on or about the morning of November 3, 1967, he appeared at the County Courthouse in Breckenridge, Colorado, where he was interviewed by Mr. KARL TERLAU, of the ATTU.

DE PALMA said that following the trial he went to Sheriff CLARKE's office in order to claim the equipment and while there he was again questioned by ATTU agents concerning the whereabouts of BUMGARDNER.

DE PALMA advised that he told the ATTU agents that ED BUMGARDNER had a .38 Colt Chief's Special revolver, that he was a convicted felon and that he had been traveling across state lines with this gun. DE PALMA also advised that the ATTU asked him at that time if there were any machine guns in Colorado and they also asked him about the Minutemen organization in Colorado. DE PALMA stated that he told the ATTU at that time that he had been previously fighting Communists in Nicaragua for several years before, however, he stated he did not mention any specific dates, places or individuals. DE PALMA advised that this information which he gave to ATTU was false because he never participated in any such activity.

DE PALMA also advised that he did not recall mentioning anything to ATTU investigators at that time about

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three "Black Power" training camps in New Jersey. DE PALMA said that what he was possibly referring to at that time were three "left wing" camps, namely Voluntown, Connecticut, Ketona, New York, and Midvale, New Jersey. DE PALMA advised that ATTU Investigator TERLAU invited him at that time to return to TERLAU's office on the following day but that he never kept this appointment.

DE PALMA advised that following his contact with Sheriff CLARKE and with the ATTU he returned to Kansas City, leaving the equipment which he had reclaimed at Dr. GOFFE's Soldiers of the Cross Camp.

15. Details Concerning Trip to Idaho by
DE PALMA and Others to Build a Hide-Out
for Use After Proposed Bank Robberies

DE PALMA stated that when he arrived back at headquarters in Independence, Missouri, he was told by WALTER PEYSON that they would be heading for the "boondocks." DE PALMA also advised that DE PUGH told him at this time that he and ROY BRANSON, in company with ED BUMGARDNER, would be leaving that night and that DE PUGH told him they should keep BUMGARDNER under watch because DE PUGH didn't trust him. DE PALMA stated that in this respect before they got out of Kansas City, BUMGARDNER managed to get away from himself and ROY BRANSON. DE PALMA said that following this he and ROY BRANSON continued on to Joplin, Missouri.

DE PALMA stated that upon arrival in Joplin, Missouri, they were to go to the Howard Johnson Motor Inn upon prior instructions of DE PUGH. DE PALMA said that shortly after arrival at the Howard Johnson Motor Inn in Joplin, Missouri, an individual whose name he never learned, approached him and said, "I think we have a mutual friend, BOB, and you must be VINNIE." DE PALMA said that he affirmed this to this individual at which time he was told that BOB DE PUGH had left instructions for ROY BRANSON and himself to take a room at the motel under an assumed name. DE PALMA said he didn't recall under what name he and BRANSON registered.

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DE PALMA advised that on the following day both BOB DE PUGH and WALLY PEYSON showed up at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge. DE PALMA advised that DE PUGH told himself and BRANSON that they would be gone for about six weeks.

DE PALMA advised that DE PUGH then told him and BRANSON, "We need money and we need it badly." DE PALMA continued that DE PUGH also said that there would be banks involved and that BRANSON, DE PALMA and possibly one other person would be involved in pulling the bank robberies. According to DE PALMA, DE PUGH also said at this time that WALLY PEYSON would do the casing of the banks. DE PALMA said that DE PUGH never did mention who the third person might be.

DE PALMA said that DE PUGH advised at this time that BRANSON and DE PALMA would leave for Salt Lake City, Utah, on the following morning and on the Thursday of that week they would meet with WALLY PEYSON. He then stated that the number 20 strike team would now consist of DE PALMA, ROY BRANSON, WALTER PEYSON and another person.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1967, DE PALMA stated he and BRANSON met PEYSON in Salt Lake City. He stated that he and BRANSON were staying at a motel in Salt Lake City located near the Holiday Inn and the sign in front of the motel had a large number 9 on it indicating it was a \$9.00 a day motel, but he could not recall the exact name.

At this time PEYSON told DE PALMA and BRANSON that he was going to case various banks in the Salt Lake City area and asked them if they had any ideas. BRANSON made the suggestion of hitting one of the more "plushy" motels in the area on Friday when they allegedly had money, but PEYSON did not go along with this idea. At this time PEYSON referred to the fact that he was staying with the "old man" in Salt Lake City. He did not further elaborate on the "old man."

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The day after Thanksgiving, PEYSON, DE PALMA and BRANSON went shopping and purchased three haversacks, military Arctic sleeping bags, rope, digging tools, can foods, heavy winter clothing and heavy socks.

DE PALMA mentioned that prior to their arrival at Joplin, he and BRANSON had stopped at Dr. GOFFE's camp and picked up all of the guns, ammunition and 500 watt transceiver that he had previously recovered from the trial in Breckenridge, Colorado.

DE PALMA stated that shortly after their arrival in Salt Lake City, he and BRANSON ran extremely low on funds and he hocked the 500 watt transceiver in a jewelry store in the center of town. He could not recall the name of the jewelry store and to his knowledge the transceiver is still there. He stated he has since destroyed the pawn ticket. He stated he told DE PALMA a lie by stating he never recovered the transceiver after the trial. He stated he hocked the transceiver for \$50.00.

While packing, PEYSON came to the motel with his wife, LINDA PEYSON, and they also brought a man whom DE PALMA knew as "MIKE" from Texas. He described "MIKE" as 25 or 26 years of age, 5'10-11" tall, 170 pounds, thick black hair, combed straight back and very curly, dark colored eyes, horned rimmed glasses, average complexion, Italian descent and talked with a strange accent which was not a Texan accent. He learned "MIKE" had been in the United States Army and had training at Fort Dix, New Jersey; further, that he is a high school teacher of civics in Texas and his mother is a beautician and one section of their home in Texas had been made into a beauty parlor. "MIKE" further made the statement that in October or November, 1967, a Minutemen band had just started in his home town. DE PALMA added that he had previously seen this person named "MIKE" at the training session in July, 1967, in Independence, Missouri. He also said that he had previously seen him at another training session which was held in Coal Creek, Colorado.

DE PALMA advised it was his recollection that when he had seen this "MIKE" at the Coal Creek, Colorado training

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session he was driving a 1957 red Chevrolet, which was later in an accident and that "MIKE" later bought a white milk truck.

DE PALMA stated that the next morning WALTER PEYSON and his wife, LINDA, "MIKE," BRANSON and DE PALMA left Salt Lake City enroute to Idaho. During the trip DE PALMA stated he ascertained from "MIKE" that "MIKE" had been to the camping spot for which they were heading.

DE PALMA then gave a description of the place they went in Idaho as follows:

There is a large lake known as Bear Lake. The spot for the camp was a few miles northwest of Bear Lake just before arriving in a town called Paris. The beginning of the road was tar, the remainder being dirt. About one and one half or two miles in on this road there is what appeared to be an old mining town which consists of about five or six abandoned buildings. About one half mile beyond that point they passed a power station on the left side of the road. Continuing on this road there is a fork which is the beginning of a national forest. At this fork was a sign stating something unrecalled to DE PALMA about caves. To reach the site the left fork of this road is taken, leading up to a spring and a few picnic tables. DE PALMA advised that it was at this location where it was pointed out to him that DE PUGH wanted them to go due north of this spring which would be about a two hour hike from the spring or roughly four miles. DE PALMA stated that because of hunters in the area they turned around, went back to the fork and took the road with the sign pointing to something about caves. DE PALMA stated further that after looking at a map they learned that this road which they had finally taken led due north thus they proceeded on this road approximately four to four and one half miles. He said that where they finally stopped and unloaded he noticed a split rail fence which came down to the road out of the forest which fence he said was on the left side of the road.

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