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MEMORANDUM

To: Dick Billings
From: Eileen Dinneen
Date: October 19, 1978
Re: Draft due November 1, 1978 - Secret Service Protective Cases

A complete review of all protective cases established by the Secret Service during the time period covered from March, 1963 through December, 1963 was undertaken to determine what type of individuals necessitated the opening of a case file, what criteria was used in deciding whether or not the person constituted a threat, and to evaluate how the Service handled threatening individuals. Of the 413 total cases reviewed, it was established that there were seven major categories that resulted in the Secret Service opening case files on individuals. Six areas involved immediate threat potential; the seventh area, miscellaneous, is a catch all category for subjects coming to the attention of the Secret Service and not posing an immediate threat but of possible future interest. The seven major sources identified area: 1) Puerto Rican dissidents, 2) black militants, 3) right wing extremists, 4) left wing extremists, 5) Cuban revolutionaries, 6) dangerous mental cases/alcoholics, and 7) miscellaneous - job seekers, obscene letter writers, White House visitors, etc. A fine line exists between the latter two categories, as many White House visitors, letters writers, etc. were deemed to be mental cases after interviews and/or diagnosis by a doctor. A further breakdown of the last categories exists in Appendix C.

A. LIAISON

Before reviewing each individual threat, however, the question of referral and liaison must be raised. The Secret Service was not and still is not an investigative agency. The Service relies on other agencies for information regarding dissidents, criminals, and mental patients. Only when an individual expresses interest in a protectee does the Secret Service become
whether or not the Secret Service had close contact with other government agencies, to the point that referrals were made as regarded threatening individuals. The first agency studied closely was the F.B.I. It was determined that in 413 cases, 75 were definitely referred to the Secret Service by the Bureau. Out of those 75, 59 were referred subsequent to JFK's assassination. Only sixteen cases had been referred to the Service prior to the Dallas motorcade. (See Appendix A and B). The following is a chart to show the case numbers of the individuals referred prior as opposed to those given following Kennedy's death.

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Eight additional cases appeared to have been F.B.I. referrals, although no credit was given the F.B.I. Those case numbers were: 17, 24, 28, 29, 31, 41, 363, and 390. The case numbers are given to enable easy referral to JFK Document No. 008894 (complete survey of the 413 Protective Research cases established by the Secret Service from March – December, 1963).

Other agencies were also responsible for giving the Secret Service leads on potentially dangerous individuals. The Armed Services referred four Protective Research cases: Army – Case # 103 and # 280; Navy – Case # 125 and # 130. Other agencies in contact with the Secret Service included: Treasury (the Department controlling the U.S.S.S.), VA hospitals, the National Bureau of Standards, the Washington D.C. hospital, the Soviet embassy in Washington, the Veteran's Administration, the Postal Authority in Dallas, the Bureau of Customs in Philadelphia, the Department of Commerce, N.S.A., Social Security, the State Department, CAS (Costa Rica), the American embassy in Germany and
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A. LIAISON

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to obtain this type of information. Thus, it becomes important to establish whether or not the Secret Service had close contact with other government agencies, to the point that referrals were made as regarded threatening individuals. The first agency studied closely was the F.B.I. It was determined that in 413 cases, 75 were definitely referred to the Secret Service by the Bureau. Out of those 75, 59 were referred subsequent to JFK's assassination. Only sixteen cases had been referred to the Service prior to the Dallas motorcade. (See Appendix A and B). The following is a chart to show the case numbers of the individuals referred prior as opposed to those given following Kennedy's death.

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the CIA (which referred Case #401 involving a Panamanian plot against JFK).

Local police departments in areas Kennedy had trips scheduled were also active in making referrals. A list of 13 such individual cases follows:

New York P.D. - Case #109 and #233
Austin P.D. - Case #174
Washington, D.C. Police - Case #203 and #204
Florida P.D. - Case #205
New Jersey P.D. - Case #207
Maryland P.D. - Case #214
Arkansas P.D. - Case #241
Connecticut P.D. - Case #273
Monrovia, California P.D. - Case #327
Houston P.D. - Case #328
Miami P.D. - Case #364

One point of conflict in the statistics given above and a memo dated 3/31/64 from J. Edgar Hoover to Rankin concerns information fed the Miami Secret Service and the Dallas Secret Service field offices in 1963. Hoover states that Dallas was given the name Norman Lee Elkins. A review of the 413 files shows no Elkins mentioned. The question must be raised as to the accuracy of Hoover's statement or to the standards set by the Secret Service to begin a file on a potentially threatening individual. Since the Secret Service procedure called for each field office to inform Headquarters and the Protective Research Section every time a subject case file was opened, this information should have reached PRS, where all files were centralized.

B. ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

In view of the fact that a person's political and personal feelings might be influenced by the types of organizations he belongs to, Secret Service criteria for determining the extent and seriousness of an individual's threat

*Footnote: National Archives, JFK Assassination files, Box I, file box
included checking whether or not the subject was a member of a subversive, racist, or nationalistic organization.

The following pages list the various organizations to which the PRS subjects belonged and the number that belonged in each. Since many times one individual was a member of several organizations, a further break down of each group can be found on pages seven and eight.
**Puerto Rican Groups**

1. **PRN - Puerto Rican Nationalists:** 7
2. **July 26th Movement:** 1
3. **NPPR:** 10
4. **PSP - Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno:** 13
5. **FUPI - Federacion de Universitarios pro Independencia:** 8
6. **PIP - Partido Independencia Puertorriqueno:** 2
7. **MSP - Movimiento Socialista Popular:** 1
8. **PCP - communist (Partido Obrero Liberador):** 3
9. **MIRA - Movimiento Ind. Rev. en Armas:** 2
10. **PSO:** 1
11. **PSR:** 1
12. **FUAR - Frente Unido Anti-Represes:** 1
13. **MPIPR:** 1
14. **APU:** 3
15. **MAPA:** 1
16. **LSP - Liga Socialista Puertorriqueno:** 1
17. **JIP - Joventud Indep. Puertorriqueno:** 1
18. **FNP:** 1
19. **MLPR:** 1
20. **MPI:** 1
21. **DOR - Directorio Obrero Rev. de P.R.:** 1
22. **WWP:** 1

**Black Groups**

1. **Uhuru (now RAM):** 3
2. **BPP:** 1
3. **IBWC:** 1
4. **NOI:** 5
5. **CORE:** 1
6. **CL:** 1
7. **NAACP:** 1
8. **Ahmadiyya:** 2
9. **Nations of Islam:** 2
10. **Hanafi Muslim:** 1

**Extremist Groups**

1. **Communist Party:** 5
2. **Americans for Constitutional Action:** 1
3. **KKK:** 8
4. **National States Rights Party:** 7
5. **John Birch Society:** 12
6. **Anti-Communist League:** 1
7. **American Nazi Party:** 9
8. **National Socialist White Peoples Party:** 1
9. **SHRIKE:** 1
10. **National Youth Alliance:** 1
11. **Minutemen:** 2
12. **Socialist Labor Party:** 1
13. **Citizen's Council of America:** 1
14. **Freedom in Action Society:** 1
15. **Let Freedom Ring Society:** 1
16. **Indignant White Citizen's Council:** 3
17. **Constitution Party of the U.S.:** 1
18. **White Citizen's Council of America:** 1
19. **Congress of Freedom:** 1
20. **Van-Vanguardia de Accion National (pro-Castro):** 1
21. People's Party: 1
22. MUR: 1
23. Panamenista Party (PD): 1

Anti-Castro Cuban Groups
1. Anti-Castro Cuban: 1
2. MIRR: 1
3. BOMB: 3
4. RD: 1
5. CCG: 1
6. AC: 1
7. CORU: 1
PUERTO RICAN GROUPS

PRN - Puerto Rican Nationalists
July 26th Movement
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Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno
FUPI - Fed. de Universitarios pro Indep.
PIP - Partido Indep. Puertorriqueno
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LSP - Liga Socialista Puertorriqueno
JIP - Joventud Indep. Puertorriqueno
FNP
MLPR
MPI
DOR - Directorio Obrero Rev. de P.R.
WWF

BLACK GROUPS

Ubuntu (now RAM) - Revolutionary Action Movement
BPP - Black Panther Party
IBWC - Internat'l Black Workers Congress
NOI - Nation of Islam
CORE - Congress on Racial Equality
NAACP
Ahmadiyya
Hanafi Muslim
### Extremist Groups

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<tr>
<td>SHRIKE - Society to Harrass Reds and Kikes (Case #49)</td>
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<td>National Youth Alliance</td>
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### Other Latin Groups

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**A number in black represents one individual who belongs to no other group.
A number in red represents an individual who belongs to several groups.
A number in green represents an individual who associates with members of that particular organization but is not himself a member.**
C. SERIOUS THREATS

Further review of the files was made to determine which of the 413 cases were strong threat potentials. This was necessary due to the fact that many cases were established for no other reason than the various individuals were letter writers or visitors to the White House seeking restitution for "wrongs". The standards used by the Secret Service in determining if an individual exhibited threatening behavior varied. Generally speaking, if a subject expressed an opinion violently against a protectee, seemed hostile or unstable, and/or showed undue interest in firearms, the Secret Service deemed that person a threat. To evaluate which of the 413 cases initiated during the relevant time period involved definite threats, the following criteria was used. The case was of protective interest if after the initial interview a continued investigation by the Secret Service or F.B.I. occurred, quarterly investigations (QI's) were instituted, the interviewing agent specifically stated that the individual should be considered dangerous, and/or arrest, prosecution and commitment to an institution resulted.

By such definition, 95 cases were identified. The ensuing list encompasses those cases which the Secret Service determined necessitated their full attention. Included, also, is the Service's response to the threat.

Cases considered dangerous by the Secret Service


#2 [Diaz-Diaz, Angel Ramon] - in jail until 1968 due to involvement in 10-30-50 revolt. Special Agent's opinion that subject is of protective interest due to mental condition and propensity for violence. QI's until 1970.

#6 [Guzman-Colon, Jose] VA psychiatrist told of interest in assassination to S.S. Subject has rifles. Schizo-paranoid. Considered dangerous by doctor and Special Agent. QI's 1/64 - 10/65.

Rua-Rullan, Pedro Juan S.S. kept check on his movements. Investigation revealed subject as potentially dangerous but not known to have been violent. QI's from 9/67 - 2/70.


Jaca-Hernandez, Juan sentenced to four life sentences for 10/30/50 revolt but pardoned in late 60's. QI's from 2/69 - 2/70.


Rodríguez-Nunez, Manuel 1965 reportedly planned to set bombs during a Puerto Rican election. QI's from 3/66 - 7/68.

Hernandez-Rivera, Gregorio involved in 10-30-50 revolt. Released in 1960 and file was established on 6/6/63. QI's from 6/64 - 4/65.

Otero-Martinez, Manuel file established after the assassination but subject not interviewed until 5/13/66. Showed violent attitudes so QI's continued from 5/66 until 7/69.

Melendez-Colon, Arturo arrested 1/65 with weapons so QI's 1/66 - 9/67.

Alvarez-Archipia, Luis Degracia involved in plot to conduct acts of violence. QI's from 2/68 - 1/70 and following return from Dominican Republic, QI's were reinitiated from 8/70 - 6/74.

Ortiz-Belaval, Jose Benjamin involved continuously in national picketing, including the White House. QI's from 7/65 - 7/68.

Suarez-Bermudez, Andres owns mauser and wants Puerto Rican independence. QI's from 7/65 - 2/70. Described as mentally unbalanced.

Tripp, Luke Samuel (Jr.) black militant in Uhura. 12/69 considered of protective interest no longer. QI's discontinued.

#8 [Rua-Rullan, Pedro Juan] - S.S. kept check on his movements. Investigation revealed subject as potentially dangerous but not known to have been violent. QI's from 9/67 - 2/70.


#12 [Jaca-Hernandez, Juan] - sentenced to four life sentences for 10/30/50 revolt but pardoned in late 60's. QI's from 2/69 - 2/70.


#19 [Hernandez-Rivera, Gregorio] - involved in 10-30-50 revolt. Released in 1960 and file was established on 6/6/63. QI's from 6/64 - 4/65.

#20 [Otero-Martinez, Manuel] - file established after the assassination but subject not interviewed until 5/13/66. Showed violent attitudes so QI's continued from 5/66 until 7/69.


#23 [Alvarez-Arcilla, Luis Degracia] - involved in plot to conduct acts of violence. QI's from 2/68 - 1/70 and following return from Dominican Republic, QI's were reinitiated from 8/70 - 6/74.

#25 [Ortiz-Belaval, Jose Benjamin] - involved continuously in national picketing, including the White House. QI's from 7/65 - 7/68.


#28 [Tripp, Luke Samuel (Jr.)] - black militant in Uhura. 12/69 considered of protective interest no longer. QI's discontinued.
#29 [Watson, Kenneth John] - black militant in Uhuru. S.S. investigation from 8/63 - 1/64.

#30 [Featherston, Alfred Dwight Amos] - subversive affiliations and potential assassin. Communist Party member and black groups. QI's 10/64. 1962 assault with intent to murder. 5/72 received 6 years for arson. Still of interest to the Secret Service.


#56 [Herrell, Kenneth Franklin] - schizo paranoid. Threatening letters to JFK and Nixon. S.S. tried to prosecute but intoxication during threat prevented the charge from applying. Knowledge of firearms.

#60 [Bosch-Avila, Orlando] - Cuban revolutionary. Involved in bombings. Secret Service considered him dangerous although no record seen of QI's.


#64 [Sheets, Donald Hudson] - White House visitor, paranoid schizophrenic. QI's 63 - 12/65.

#66 Dorn, Charles - friendly mental but QI's from 12/65 - 9/72.


#77 Templeman, George Bryan (Jr.) - threat letters. Arrested for threats. QI's discontinued 7/68.

#80 Donovan, John Lawrence (Jr.) - threat letters, diagnosed schizophrenic. Interviewed in 1963, in 1967 he was sentenced for 5 years for burglary. Interviewed in prison and deemed no longer of protective interest.

#83 Benter, Stanley James - alcoholic and source of threats. S.S. tried to prosecute in 1963 but intoxication during threat prevented prosecution. Special Agent deemed him no threat in 1976.


#94 Horton, Orman Briggs - White House visitor, schizophrenic. Hostile. QI's from 1968 - 10/70.

#97 Cook, William - schizophrenic. Regarded as possibly dangerous and committed from the White House in 12/64.


#102 Magdalene, Emmanuel - schizo-paranoid, in 1963 not of interest. Threats became stronger in subsequent years. Arrested in 1966 under 18 USC 871.


#107 [Steadman, David Alvin] - schizo-paranoid, considered very dangerous.

Not of interest to Special Agent in 6/63 but QI's from 3/64 - 12/68.

Under surveillance in 1970 during a Presidential visit.


Not deemed dangerous.

#111 [Fails, Virginia Lee] - schizo-paranoid, dangerous; but no further investigation evidence past 7/63.


In 1969, determined to be capable of violence. QI's discontinued 4/71.


#120 [Shoemaker, Shirley Monroe] - impersonation, 7/63 of protective interest until 1967.


#124 [Hawkins, James Arville] - threat, arrested as result. Numerous interviews. Last interview was 3/68.

#131 [Fuller, Melvin] - friendly letters, paranoid. In 1966, subject was committed from the White House. QI's discontinued 5/69; reinitiated 5/71 for one week.


#147 [Lindley, Robert Willis] - letter writer, mental. QI's discont. 12/68.


#156 Warrington, John William - psychosis. Interviewed in 1963 and 1966 after making threats against JFK and RFK. SA reported subject as mentally ill. QI's NOT initiated. Difficult to determine if subject was considered a threat.

#159 [Hovland, Orville Merle Lange] - letter threat, member of the John Birch Society. QI's from 1965 until 1969.


#176 Oswald, Lee Harvey - S.S. unaware of existence until after assassination.

#194 [Weatherington, Robert Alfred] - Special Agent considered dangerous; subject arrested 11/63 on 18 Sec 871. Case dismissed but S.S. kept up interviews.


#204 [Williams, Phillip A.] - planned to visit Mrs. Kennedy. Mentally retarded. Checkups 4/64 - 12/64.


#210 Padilla, Omar Francisco - threat against LBJ. Subject owns a rifle. QI's 12/63 - 4/66. Prosecution denied.


#213 Flores, Rafael - threatened LBJ. Schizophrenic. Kept under surveillance.

#222 Burns, James Francis - threatened to pull another Oswald. Arrested 12/63 for 18 Sec 871. QI's from 12/63 - 3/68.

#223 McLarry, Russell Wence - remark regarding his rifle and JFK. Arrested 12/63 under 871. Last interviewed 9/67.

#225 Oswald, James Michael - mental. QI's 11/63 - 12/68.

#231 Nagell, Richard Case - prisoner claiming Oswald acquaintance. Interviewed 1/64 and in 11/67. SA determined subject no longer of protective interest.

#236 Fennell, Robert Beaty - letter threat, owns guns. QI's '68 - 12/71. Twice prosecuted for 871.

#241 Reynolds, Barney Henry - said offered job to kill the President. Committed by the Secret Service 12/63. Subject charged with assault earlier that year.

#248 Minter, Floyd - mental. Checkups 12/63 - 6/68.


#272 Gardner, Marvin Dale - letter threat. Interviewed several times, last one 6/65.


#355 [Taylor, Clifton Hughes] - disliked LBJ. SA considered subject potential danger. Interviewed 10/64 and 6/65. Checked closely due to agent's feeling that if mental condition deteriorated, subject would be extremely dangerous. QI's ended 2/68.

#367 [Berry, Wilford Lee] - Communist Party, pro-Castro and schizophrenic. 7/64 interview, the interviewing agent considered the subject dangerous. 10/67 hostile interview. Knowledge of weapons.

#378 [Volpe, Nicholas Michael] - alcoholic. Interviewed 3/65 and 11/66. He was charged with 871 but charges were dismissed. Dying of cancer.

#379 [Starkey, James Lee] - letters. QI's begun even though the subject was committed.

#380 [Millis, Monica] - senile. Interviewed 1/64 and not considered dangerous. In 1966 she threatened a Senator and doctors considered her dangerous, schizophrenic. QI's discontinued 5/69.


#401 [King, Thelma Estella] - CIA referral regarding a plot to assassinate the President of Panama. Does not appear to be S.S. concern, yet the Service uses CIA to update the subject's location to keep files current.

#406 [Tracy, Mildred Viola] - letter writer, QI's from '65 - 11/77. Prosecution declined on 871 in 1965. Subjects has been confined numerous times.

and S.S. attempted prosecution on 18 Sec 871.

McGhee, Timothy Ernest - not considered dangerous but subsequent events (Hanafi Muslim takeover in Washington, D.C.) has placed him on PRS list with checkups.

A quick overview of the first 15 cases shows an inordinate amount of interest in Puerto Rican nationalists. This interest by the Secret Service stems from the incident occurring on November 1, 1950 outside Blair House in Washington, D.C. when two Puerto Ricans tried to assassinate President Truman. The would-be-assassins succeeded in killing one White House policeman before being overcome.

Another group figuring prominently is the right wing extremists. Their tendency toward violence, geographic mobility, and their seemingly easy accessibility to firearms made this group a major concern to the Secret Service.

A third group of sizeable interest is the black militants. Kennedy, as the purveyor of equal rights legislation, became President during a volatile period in the black pride and black power movement. Consequently, the Service kept certain militants under surveillance.

The chart on page 18 indicates the reason the Secret Service opened a case file on an individual originally in 1963. Keep in mind, in some instances the fact that an individual was a right wing extremist, black, Puerto Rican, etc., was incidental to the reason for the case coming to the Secret Service's attention in the first place. Several right wing extremists were discovered through their abusive letters to the President and many mental cases were originally letter writers, phone callers, or White House visitors.

The following chart merely shows the incidence ration of the first five major threat categories according to the month each case was established.

Since many cases are so easily defined due to the various ways the
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The following chart merely shows the incidence ration of the first five major threat categories according to the month each case was established. Since mental cases are not so easily defined due to the various ways the Secret Service discovered these individuals, a further breakdown is found in Appendix C.

Compare this chart to the graph on page 18B which shows all individuals fitting into the five major categories without regard to the original reason for establishing a file. (i.e., if a person was a letter writer, later determined to be a right wing extremist, that person is graphed as a right winger.) For further comparison purposes, the five major categories are shown next to the rest of the cases (labeled miscellaneous) established for that particular month. These "miscellaneous" cases are generally individuals with mental problems ranging from harmless to paranoid-schizophrenic.
In contrast to the 95 cases delineated by the Secret Service as dangerous and of protective interest, a second search through the files showed only 42 serious threat cases as defined by Team IV. These cases refer to threats against JFK only, not other protectees. This list is somewhat shorter due to the standards used: the subject had to have come to the attention of the Secret Service prior to the assassination date or the S.S. should have been aware of them by 11/22/63, was not in confinement, was considered dangerous due to extremist tendencies, mental deviation (diagnosed by a physician), and/or knowledge of and access to firearms. Keep in mind that Team IV was concerned primarily with JFK's assassination and threats to Kennedy's safety, while the Secret Service was concerned with any and all threats to protectees from 1963 to the present.

The following list includes the 42 cases possessing strong threat potential to President Kennedy's safety. The case number refers to JFK Document No. 008894. The subject is identified by name, as well as by basis elements that characterize the threat (i.e. nationality and/or extremist group and the reason for listing the person as dangerous).

Cases considered threats to President Kennedy using criteria above

#7 Rabell-Martinez, Narciso: Puerto Rican with firearms knowledge
#9 Agudo-Hernandez, Angel Luis: Puerto Rican with knowledge of guerilla tactics
#15 Rodriguez-Santiago, Jose Neftali: Puerto Rican with firearms knowledge
#23 Alvarez-Archilla, Luis Degracia: Puerto Rican involved in sabotage plot
#27 Suarez-Bermudez, Andres: Puerto Rican with weapons, unbalanced
#28 Tripp, Luke Samuel: black militant
#29 Watson, Kenneth John: black militant
#30 Featherston, Alfred Dwight Amos: black involved in assassination plots
#31 Baker, General Gordon: black militant with access to guns
#34 Griffiths, Arthur Jennings: black advocate of violence
Adams, Kenneth Lamar: KKK member with a history of violence

King, George Joseph (Jr.) member of the American Nazi Party, John Birch Society, National States Rights Party and founder of SHRIKE (Society to Harass Reds & Intimidate Kikes Everywhere) noted for sale of machine gun

Lloyd, Robert Allison: American Nazi Party member who is a mental case

Hodge, Richard Randolph: John Birch Society member with firearms and explosives

Herrell, Kenneth Franklin: paranoid schizophrenic with knowledge of firearms and dynamite

Bosch-Avila, Orlando: Cuban revolutionary arrested for possession of Bombs

Donovan, John Lawrence (Jr.): mental case who made assassination threat

McGurrin, William Joseph: alcoholic who made assassination threat; knowledge of weapons

Knox, Jefferson Dale: violent black with military record showing arrest for assault with a deadly weapon

Perry, Andrew Anthony: dangerous schizophrenic

Steadman, David Alvin: dangerous mental case involved in shooting with Police

Major, Marvin Edward: dangerous paranoid schizophrenic

Bradburn, Raymond Marion Joseph: mental case making assassination threat

Hawkins, James Arville: mental case making assassination threat

Wilson, Lloyd John: American Nazi Party sympather, paranoid schizophrenic and considered dangerous

Warrington, John William: mental case who threatened to set up an ambush for JFK in Florida

Smith, Jack Herbert: dangerous mental case

Vallee, Thomas Arthur: John Birch Society member who owns weapons

Oswald, Lee Harvey: Marxist, member of FPCC - ASSASSIN

Weatherington, Robert Alfred: dangerous mental case

Webb, Richard Doyle: association with KKK and American Nazi Party, owner of rifles

Odegaard, Arnold: dangerous paranoid schizophrenic

McLarry, Russell Wence: threat regarding ambush of JFK with rifle
D. FOREIGN ASSASSINS

In reviewing the 413 computer print outs on Protective Research cases set up during the time period between March and December, 1963, it became evident that the Secret Service paid some attention to assassinations in foreign countries. Case #401 on Thelma Estella King was referred to the Service by the CIA on 3/8/63. Ms. King was alleged to be involved in an assassination plot against JFK and the President of Panama during a meeting in that country. She was reportedly involved in the assassination of former President Ramon of Panama and in a plot to overthrow the government of Panama under President Robles. Case #407 pertains to Chy Song, a military bodyguard to the Laotian foreign minister in 1963. On 4/1/63, Song assassinated Quinim Pholsena with 18 shots from his machine gun. Apparently the assassination was well planned as the other bodyguards did not react to the firing. The assassin's fate was listed as unknown. Case #409 involves Mohamed Khalifa, who on 4/11/63 mortally wounded his long time friend, foreign minister of Algeria, by shooting him in the face. The chauffeur captured the subject but his final disposition was
given as unknown.

The above three cases show definite Secret Service interest in foreign affairs. However, it is questionable as to why the Diem brothers' assassination was not given a case number. Review of the files showed no mention, whatsoever, of the assassination occurring in Viet Nam prior to the planned Chicago trip of Kennedy on November 2, 1963.

E. PRE AND POST ASSASSINATION CASE LOADS

In a comparison study of case loads for the nine months prior to the assassination and the thirteen months immediately following, see Appendix D. A quick glance shows that the Secret Service case load on threat subjects jumped significantly following JFK's death. The number of investigations initiated for the two months following 11/22/63 outnumber the investigation for the ten months totaled in 1963. Though not surprising, the number of cases involved does raise food for thought. If the Secret Service should have been aware of these individuals previously, why were they not? Did lack of funds cause lack of complete protection or was the caliber of agent at fault? Did the S.S. agents understand their obligation and if so, were they fully trained to meet those responsibilities.
File # of Cases

Subject to 11/22/63

Prior to 11/22/63

3/63 - 12/63

FBI Cases Referred to USSS
Reasons for cases coming to the attention of the Secret Service originally:
(In some instances, the fact that an individual was a right wing extremist, black, Puerto Rican, etc. was incidental to the reason for the case coming to their attention in the first place.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUERTO RICANS:</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(Case # 1 - 27)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLACK MILITANTS:</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(Case #28 - 34)</td>
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<td>RIGHT WING:</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(Case #40-52, 395-6, 411)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Picketers in Dallas #341-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEFT WING:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(Case # 328, 349, 356, 367, 400)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(Case # 59, 60)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LETTER WRITERS:</td>
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<td>Majority addressed to White House, some S.S. or FBI 100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Threatening or abusive: 35</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(Case # 35, 37, 61, 62, 69, 74, 80, 88, 91, 96, 99, 120, 123,</td>
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<td>127, 134, 140, 156, 159, 160, 168, 203, 215, 224, 229, 234,</td>
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<td>236, 257, 261, 265, 272, 308, 330, 348, 383, 410)</td>
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<td>Requests: 5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(Case # 53, 56, 154, 206, 246)</td>
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<td>Includes anything from asking for job, money or visa to leave US.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obscene:</td>
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<td>(Case # 54, 77, 85, 108, 303, 310, 406)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bizarre:</td>
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<td>(Case # 36, 39, 72, 90, 112, 126, 128, 129, 133, 136, 145-8, 151,</td>
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<td>153, 155, 165, 166, 198, 200-1, 208-9, 220, 239, 240, 274-5,</td>
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<td>360, 371, 376, 379, 412)</td>
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<td>Friendly:</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(Case # 38, 67, 78, 79, 82, 131, 161, 193, 250-1, 266, 270-1,</td>
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<td>294, 307, 339, 373, 402, 413)</td>
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<td>TELEGRAMS:</td>
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<td>Majority addressed to White House 9</td>
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<td>(Case # 63, 89, 190, 301, 314, 322, 358, 363, 397)</td>
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<td>PHONE CALLS:</td>
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<td>To White House, Secret Service or FBI</td>
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<td>Bizarre:</td>
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<td>(Case # 55, 76, 83, 102, 158, 175, 189, 194, 196-7, 256, 269,</td>
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<td>329, 362, 380, 385)</td>
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<td>Requests:</td>
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<td>(Case # 73, 95, 167, 171, 267, 325, 377)</td>
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<td>Threats:</td>
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<td>(Case # 92, 226, 241, 375, 378)</td>
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<td>Complaint:</td>
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<td>(Case # 283, 284, 288, 326)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS: 34 Majority have history of mental problems
(Case # 57, 64-6, 71, 81, 84, 86-7, 94, 97-8, 100-1, 107, 110-1, 114-6, 121, 132, 135, 138, 141-2, 144, 149, 162-4, 172, 258, 350)
ASSASSINATION RELATED: 16
(Case #58, 176-86, 390-3)

MENTAL INSTABILITY: 14 Result of liaison because of subject's interest
in protectees
(Case #68, 75, 118-9, 204, 225, 227, 230, 232, 248, 277-8, 353, 405)

PENETRATED SECURITY: 6
At Fort Knox - Case #70
At Anacostia Naval Station - Case #130
At Kennedy's funeral - Case #187 and #188
At Joseph Kennedy's residence - Case #286 and #287
At Fort Myer - Case #103
Visited:
Mrs. Kennedy's - Case #214 and #300
Eisenhower's - Case #169
LBJ ranch - Case #276

VISITS TO THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICES: 9 (Generally mental cases)
(Case #93, 117, 122, 150, 218, 259, 304, 309, 389)

POSSIBLE VERBAL THREATS: 72 Majority originated from FBI or informants
(Case #104-6, 113, 124, 125, 137, 139, 143, 170, 173, 174, 191-2, 199,
202, 210, 213, 216, 219, 221-3, 228, 233, 237-8, 242-5, 247, 252-4,
260, 262, 273, 290-3, 295-9, 302, 312, 316-8, 320-1, 323, 327, 333,

DEROGATORY STATEMENTS: 34 Result of liaison with agencies and informants
(Case #109, 195, 205, 207, 212, 235, 255, 263, 268, 279-82, 289,
305-6, 311, 315, 319, 334-5, 337, 340, 351-2, 355, 357, 359,
365-6, 368-70, 386)

THREATENED TITO, PLANNED TO PICKET WHITE HOUSE
(Case #152)

TREASURY VISITOR: Case # 157

MADE INQUIRY ABOUT PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE AT HOSPITAL: Case # 211

THREATS TO SOVIET EMBASSY: Case # 217

CLAIMED ASSOCIATION WITH OWSWALD: Case #231

POSTCARD RE PRESERVING MAGAZINE WITH KLEIN'S AD: Case # 249

MESSAGE FROM OUIJIA BOARD TOLD FBI RE ASSASSIN: Case # 264

WROTE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO RE VIOLATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, POSSIBLE WH VISIT:
(Case # 285)

PICTURE OF LBJ WITH CANNON POINTED AT IT: Case # 313

APPLIED FOR ORDERLY POSITION RE JOSEPH KENNEDY: Case # 324

WARNING OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN GERMANY (anon): Case # 382

INVOLVED IN FOREIGN ASSASSINATION PLOTS: Case # 331-2, 374, 401, 407-9

WHITE HOUSE ID: Case # 403-4