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DL 100-10461

what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence. f) The TUCKER - NORVELL report states COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of cars." COLEMAN advised Bureau Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time. g) The TUCKER - NORVELL report reflects interview of "Robert Surrency" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in a dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind WALKER's residence. The report of Detectives MCCLROY and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of WALKER's residence. The report of Officers DELLINGER and ROSE, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about seeing the 1963 Ford and two men, but does not state when SURREY saw this car or the man and the report gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963. h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Bureau Agents he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958--Continued

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Chicago	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Investigation continued	TITLE OR CAPTION LEE HARVEY OSWALD	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	Chicago, Illinois	PERIOD COVERED	11/26-11/29/63	Assassination of President Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agents Edward Z. Tucker and Joseph E. Noonan				
DETAILS	<u>SUMMARY</u>				
<p>A white male, American, of unknown reliability, in December 1963, had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to a Cuban revolutionary whose name is known. The Cuban is alleged to have made a comment the day before the assassination of President Kennedy that "We now have plenty of money - our new backers are Jews - as soon as we (or they) take care of Kennedy . . . ."</p> <p>The Cuban advised the American that before any deals could be consummated the Cuban superiors would have to approve the American and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent.</p> <p>Discussion with the security agencies on this matter resulted in a conclusion that inasmuch as the investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, who has announced his intention of continuing the late President's policies, the Secret Service would have primary jurisdiction in the case and that we would keep the other security agencies informed. Subsequently, at the direction of the Secret Service, the American contacted the Cuban and an arrangement was made to meet the Cuban's superiors. The Cuban was identified as belonging to the 30th of November Group. (This group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of anti-Castro nature. It was the consensus of other security agencies that it was doubtful this 30th of November Group would be involved in illegal activities.) The American and the Cuban discussed the policies of President Johnson during their meetings, and the Cuban described President Johnson as a common person who would get things done. The Cuban stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual,</p>					
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE		
See last page		/s/ Edward Z. Tucker <sup>SPECIAL AGENT</sup> /s/ Joseph E. Noonan	12-3-63		
		APPROVED	DATE		
		/s/ Maurice G. Martineau Acting SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-3-63		

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959

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CG-2-34,030

a rich man's son who "did not give a damn about people," while President Johnson would work with the people. In any case, the Cuban stated that President Johnson would not stand in their way.

A few days later the American was informed by the Cuban and another unknown Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons and that they had one "banker". Two of the members of this group owned a small screw machine factory. (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and it is the practice of gun runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator and have the barrels reamed out since the plugging is mainly lead.) The American informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of "heat" had been created and that his party was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal downpayment if the Cuban group could provide them with the responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. The American informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns, and should they be double-crossed they intended to take retribution.

The investigation continued some time, with the Cuban and the American meeting regularly and discussing the possible purchase of guns and ammunition for the Cuban. At no time did any of the conversation between the American and the Cuban reflect that the activities in which the Cubans were engaged in any way had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. None of the persons involved in this investigation had any connection with the assassination, nor was there any indication that any of the persons involved had any information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. The investigation is continuing along lines other than that involved in the assassination.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959—Continued

Gov. Connally talks with reporters Friday at White House after chat with President.

# Connally Tells JFK Texas for Democrats

By ROBERT E. BASKIN  
Washington Bureau of The News  
WASHINGTON—Gov. John B. Connally of Texas Friday advised President Kennedy that the "general political atmosphere" of his state is favorable to the Democratic party as 1964 approaches.

At the same time, Connally acknowledged to reporters after talking to the President for about 45 minutes, that Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has "considerable strength" in Texas.

He said he told Kennedy that the 1964 campaign will be a hard one, but that he is confident Democratic nominees would win.

Connally cited a recent Golden Pull which showed Kennedy leading Goldwater by 8 percentage points in the state. Projecting this, Connally said, Kennedy's edge over Goldwater in a contest held today would be 26,000 votes if 3 million voters turn out.

(IN 1962, Kennedy defeated Richard M. Nixon by only 46,000 votes in Texas.)

Connally said the President asked a number of questions about his gubernatorial administration and the recent of the state Legislature. There has been

little criticism over the state of either, Connally reported.

Kennedy remarked that he had heard very little about civil rights problems in Texas, Connally said.

"I told him everybody had worked at it, at the state, county and city levels," the governor said, "and that remarkable progress had been made."

CONNALLY said he did not view civil rights as the paramount issue in next year's presidential election in Texas. After the nominations have been made and the platforms drawn, he declared. "There won't be much to choose between the two parties" on civil rights.

He said he wouldn't undertake to define what the major issue is likely to be in 1964 "because I don't know."

Connally told reporters that Goldwater is being acclaimed as a conservative by many people "who really don't know him."

"His image may fade when they find out about him," Connally said.

Connally said he had been asked to make recommendations on plans for the President's Nov. 21-22 visit to Texas and that he expected to be able

to present something to the White House in about a week.

HE DECLINED to discuss details at the present time.

"Many places in the state want him to come," Connally said.

Among them, he said, are Corpus Christi and San Angelo, plus the four big Texas cities: Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and San Antonio. In addition, he reported, two colleges have made serious bids for the President to appear on their campuses. He declined to name the colleges.

Asked about reported plans for the President to attend a dinner in Houston honoring Congressman Albert Thomas on the night of Nov. 21, Connally said the White House would have to answer that question.

He said he would characterize the President's Texas trip "as such."

"It's not my place to determine that, however," he added.

WHITE HOUSE sources last week frankly stated that the visit would be a political one.

Earlier Friday the governor called on Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman to urge inclusion of funds in the next budget to keep screwworms, which infest cattle, out of Texas, which has largely eliminated them.

He also discussed with Freeman the Toledo Bend Dam on the Sabine River, a project in which Texas, Louisiana and the federal government will cooperate.

Connally also visited the Pentagon, where he met with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Deputy Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatrick. The governor carried with him data showing a decline in prime military contracts in Texas from 1958 to 1962.

Friday night he attended a reception given by touring East Texas Chamber of Commerce members in honor of the Texas congressional delegation, after which he was scheduled to fly back to Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2960