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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

August 28, 2014

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr. The Black Vault

> FOIPA Request No.: 1270941-000 Subject: PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Se	ection 552	Section 552a
(b)(1)	(b)(7)(A)	(d)(5)
(b)(2)	(b)(7)(B)	(j)(2)
(b)(3)	▽ (b)(7)(C)	(k)(1)
	☞ (b)(7)(D)	
	(b)(7)(E)	(k)(3)
Section (Additional Control of Co	(b)(7)(F)	(k)(4)
(b)(4)	(b)(8)	(k)(5)
(b)(5)	(b)(9)	(k)(6)
▼ (b)(6)		(k)(7)

322 pages were reviewed and 284 pages are being released.

V	Documents were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, another Government agency) [OGA].

This information has been referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

We are consulting with OGA(s). The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's eFOIA portal at http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures (2)

In response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted to the Records Management Division at Winchester, VA, enclosed is a processed copy of FBI Headquarters file 157-HQ-324.

This material is being provided to you at no charge.

A search of the FBI Headquarters electronic surveillance indices has been conducted, and no responsive record which indicates that Richard Paul Pavlick has ever been the target of electronic surveillance was located.

Records which may be responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request were destroyed on August 13, 2007. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. The retention and disposal of records are governed by statute and regulation under the supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 12, Sub-chapter B, Part 1228. The FBI Records Retention Plan and Disposition Schedules have been approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and are monitored by NARA.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigations information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual:
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence:
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA# 1270941-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 9 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 10 ~ Referral/Direct;



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer a File No. Boston, Massachusetts
June 4, 1975

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BRAMPIC ...

co-2-19,25

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

b6 b7C

On May 19, 1975, United States Attorney William J. Deachman, Concord, New Hampshire, received a letter from Richard P. Pavlick, a copy of which is attached to this memo.

Pavlick is well known to the United States Attorney's Office and review of his file in that office reflects the following background information:

December 7, 1960

Postal Inspector expressing fears about Pavlick.

December 8, 1960

This letter was forwarded to Secret Service in Boston, Massachusetts.

December 18, 1960

Pavlick was arrested in West Palm Beach, Florida by local police. The arrest was on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps.



UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

December 15, 1960

A complaint was filed with United States
Commissioner in New Hampshire against Pavlick for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871, for making threats to take the life of President Elect John F. Kennedy.

January 4, 1961

Pavlick was indicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami Division. Two counts of indictment charged violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871 and one count of indictment was for violation of Title 18, United States Code. Section 837(b) for the Interstate Transportation of Explosives.

January 27, 1961

Pavlick was found insane, so mentally incompetent as being unable to stand trial and was ordered committed until his insanity was restored.

March 15, 1961

Pavlick was indicted by a New Hampshire Federal Grand Jury on one count in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

June 19, 1962

United States District Judge Emett C. Choate, Southern District of Florida, found Pavlick insane and he was UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

committed to a mental institution.

On or about July 24, 1964

Pavlick was found competent to stand trial. The indictment against him in Florida was dismissed and Pavlick was ordered removed to New Hampshire.

July 30, 1964

The Concord, New Hampshire
United States District Judge
Sweeney gave leave of the court
for the government to dismiss
its indictment. On the same
date Pavlick was committed to
the New Hampshire State
Hospital because he had been

found incompetent.

December 13, 1966

Pavlick was ordered released on parole by Judge Robert Griffith, New Hampshire

Superior Court.

March 31, 1967

Pavlick was released from parole.

The United States Attorney's file also contains numerous additional letters from Pavlick to the United States Attorney, Concord, the last having been received on October 25, 1974. The general theme is that he did not threaten President Elect John F. Kennedy in 1960 and that all action taken against him since that time has been illegal. Pavlick was born on February 13, 1887,

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

and lists his current address as 28 Hanover Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

In view of Pavlick's background and the non-specific nature of the complaint, no investigation is being conducted in this matter by the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1270941-0
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Memorandum

TΩ

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/2/61

Pst.

FROM

SAC, MIAMI (157/311)

SUBJECT:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

BOMBING MATTERS

MALINFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
CAST 1/2/197 BY SP 5 BOB/Lmp

The Miami Office, while not conducting any active investigation in this matter, is following developments with regard to prosecutive action instituted as a result of investigation conducted by the Secret Service. PAVLICK is charged with violation of Section 837B, Title 18, United States Code, and is specifically charged with transporting in interstate commerce explosives from the State of New Hampshire to Palm Beach, Florida, with knowledge and intent that said explosives would be used to damage and destroy religious and personal property in Palm Beach County, for the purpose of interfering with religious, residential and civic objectives, and for the further purpose of intimidating JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The above matter has been specifically called to the attention of ______ and it was suggested that the matter be followed by this office, and that a report be submitted, setting forth the final disposition of the case.

On 12/21/60, Assistant United States Attorney advised that PAVLICK was brought before United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE on 12/19/60, at which time the hearing was continued, pending inquiry as to whether PAVLICK was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings. As of 12/21/60, a date had not been set for any further hearings on the matter.

On 1/17/61, Assistant United States Attorney advised that a hearing is scheduled for 1/27/61, before United States District Judge CHOATE.

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MM 157-311

The Miami Office will continue to follow this matter, and a report will be submitted upon final disposition of the case.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

000				
Reporting Office MIAMI	Office of Origin MIAMI	3/7/61	Investigative Period 12/16/60 - 2/18/	61
TITLE OF CASE	70	Report made by		Typed By:
RICHARD P	AUL PAVLICK	CHARACTER OF	CASE A)	sep
		В	OMBING MATTERS	
Synopsis;		- P*-	Many in A	
MIAMI		LEADS HEREI	4/2/197 1 Sp5 Bers/Lmp	

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will recontact the United States Attorney's Office, August, 1961, regarding any further developments in this matter.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

In view of the fact the subject was committed to a mental institution by United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, as not being able to comprehend the charges against him and his period of confinement is indefinte to his apparent condition, it is suggested this case be placed in a pending inactive status for a period of six months.

Approved hot //	Special Agent In Charge		Do not write in	a spaces below	
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1-USA, Miami, Florida

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Report of: Date:

March 7, 1961

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

Miami 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Subject arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Fla., on 12/15/60, on a traffic charge. Search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. Subject turned over to U. S. Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to them for sending threatening letters to President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY. Subject charged under Title 18, USC, Section 871. Subject appeared before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE on 12/19/60, at which time the hearing was continued pending inquiry as to whether the subject was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings. On 1/27/61, subject appeared in USDC, and Judge CHOATE ruled subject be committed to the medical center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent. Period of confinement is indefinite due to subject's apparent condition.

- P* -

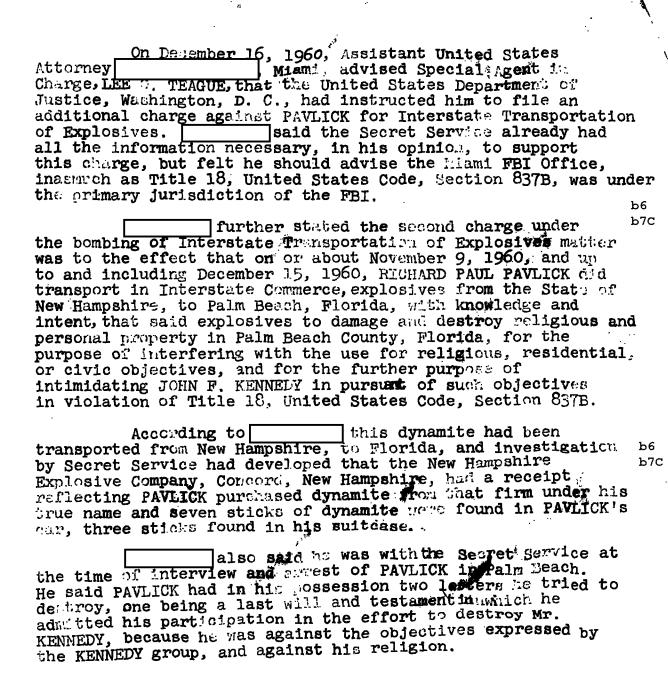
DETAILS:

On December 16, 1960, information received by the Miami FBI Office, to the effect RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was arrested on the afternoon of December 15, 1960, in the West Palm Beach, Florida area on a traffic charge. At the time of his arrest a search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps.

PAVLICK was turned over to the Secret Service inasmuch as identity was known to them for sending threatening letters to President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY. The Secret Service filed charges against PAVLICK under Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

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MM 157-311



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On December 21, 1960, Assitant United States Attorney advised PAVLICK was brought before United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE on December 19, 1960, at which time the hearing was continued, pending inquiry to whether PAVLICK was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings.	
	ьe
On February 6, 1961, Assistant United States Attorney advised Special Agent EARL L. FAUVER, PAVLICK appeared before United States District Judge CHOATE on January 27, 1961, at which time Judge CHOATE ruled that the subject be committed to the Medical Center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent to answer the charges against him.	
advised it was Judge CHOATE's opinion that the subject could not at this time, comprehend the charges against him. said this subject's period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition.	

AIRTEL

376018

To:

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS 111X

RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of a letter	b6 b70
received at the Bureau on 3/28/61 from and its	
envelope. Also enclosed is one copy each of a letter and its envelope which were enclosed with letter and	
which he had received from the victim. The original of Pavlick's letter to is also enclosed since it would	
appear from the comment on the envelope that wants this letter returned.	

During the normal course of business, you should arrange for the return of the enclosed original letter and advise him at that time of the receipt of his letter by the Bureau. He should also be advised that this matter has been referred to the Civil Rights Division of the Department for its consideration as to whether the facts indicate a violation of Federal law and in the event he has further inquiries in this matter, he should address his correspondence directly to the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Bureau files disclose that one Richard Paul Pavlick, who is apparently identical with the victim of this matter, was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile reportedly disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the U. S. Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to them for sending threatening letters

Enclosures (6)

JLS: aeo 🕸 🕖 🔑

Parsons

Malone

APPNOTE MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Airtel to Boston
Re: Unknown Subjects
Richard P. Pavlick - Victim

NOTE:

to the President. On 1/27/61 Pavlick appeared in U. S. District Court and the Judge ruled that Pavlick should be committed to the Medical Center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time as he is deemed mentally competent to answer the charges against him.

 	
Pavlick's letter to is very rambling and incoherent; however, he apparently complains about the fact	b6 b7C
that he has not been tried, has suffered personal discomforts	
in confinement, he has no rights and \$53 was taken from him	
by the police in Palm Beach, Fla., at the time of his arrest	
and has not been returned. forwarded this letter to	b6
the Bureau restating Pavlick's complaints and asking the Burea	u b70
to look into the matter. wants the letter to him from	~ ,
Pavlick returned, which Boston will handle and orally acknowle	dge
the incoming. Bufile 157-324 indicates Paylick is now in	•
a mental institution. The only possible identifiable reference	е
to fin Bufiles is 91-5535-3934, wherein one	
was interviewed [
case.	_,
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4/21/97 - 375 OLB/LAD. Dear Ser: a fellow by the name of Richard P. Pavlick was hicked up in Floreda claimed he was going to " kill J.F. Ken. so far he had no charges against him but he claims that the Police stole Cash to the amit of 5300 at Palm Beach 10-500 3-100 Bills wrote to Gov. Farris Brigant as the money was taken off his person + no reclift for same. he wrote back saying its not up to him its about time you get the fellew who took it. I enclose d'a letter frem Pavlick to me he is held on no charges + no examinations so far. I don't say her guilty but I doubt it I've lived with him & known him 15 yes or more. He's welcome to stay with me thate how I feel he don't even catch fish or hunt. they better look up the P. O. moster at Belmont, A. H. for his mental State to process and and the second

Please ret Thanks Was here at my place stype before he started for Florida for the winter he goes down South yearly. yours truly Hope u can recover his 5300 + punish the bollower of same. 19. Hd 97 3 82 at 1

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farch ND 1961 b7C Somethand & Janlick 1 Herr Inminica Mo It test Thyear and an ignorant slanderar togs me where Iam now. It wouldn't be bad if the charges were true but, Inever threatened Kornedge, will Thave had a mailing addressen Jalm Deach is had planned a night king Inever print that the postmaster at Relmont had a dream The wante & Noune by out of the way Everything seems to have workedoutin his favor get the sunday magazine supplement furade Meh 5, see why talked, must have been in a shock, with you get it write my repeated and advers on Sarade) 12 a 107 Nenlarged (1) me know, keep it un till meed it, they contigue me anothing but newspaper, Vermored letters, you can write whowever you please but wite only 3 letters from here, each week Tomeone stolk 53 from me at Jalm Beach West Palm Beach or Handledale, The only way per hapiteante found is by newspaper publiced in Mani or It Lauder dale but Jacent de augthing about it seven the M. & Marshall diesn't de any thing about & Daliverp prided migel about my country but the Bill Reght doesn't pridet me evidently am not a crimenal because I have not been truck am here in Springfield for you may near, perhaps you will, perhapsyon with mations that don't happen, The

Harian Massiffed Berling

got a trial it is already mouth, in Massachuste the condition of a person would be noted by this time Jorkaps you can helpme perhaps you canx. I you have any of the Boston Globes about Feb. 24 save them, Belstated that they sortuilly took me for a rade Upsourse coulding hurtanjoue get they branded me as no crim-inal inhistory has been branded My cousin. just died too bad she didn't live to get my in surance/000, now someone else has to get it. This is what happened in halm Beach; they took everithing from me at the police station, the money 53 was in 10/5 +3/1. The He Marchaelax Manni has a letter from Chief of tolice admitting that it was handled by them from Juhn Frank to For Taudirdale, the 53 was stolen; the other for 13 H20 was received six the Louder date; they don't give any receipt for personal property in Belm Buck, M. Jahn Beach or Addressed and more you know when I havent received the 53 - Doubatyou early Tomething should be done to get me on trial as Sam competere / We have very clean quarter, more about at will wold draft bother me, sleep in bildward radio at everybed but plug should be out when not in use they are norsy in questioned, T. Vallthe time, movie or But Tomeone is spreading athlete feet, it easy to cure & stop, just fried theman. We have 3 suits shirt punh, underwar, Lay Change twice a week Stomache Recking up alexpension perhaps but in spell Anight Real

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P. O. Box No. 4000

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period	
MIAMI	MIAMI	3/29/61	1/17/61 - 3/21/61	
TITLE OF CASE	PASIT TOIC	EARL L. FA		Typed By:
RICHARD PAUL	PAVILUK	CHARACTER OF CAS	SE	
45		ВО	MBING MATTERS b6	
<u> </u>			b7C	
Synopsis:	- RE		4/1/1/67 PSPS BCE/LND 376 UIS	
Rep at Miami.		(A - P* - LEADS ~), dated 3/7/61,	
MIAMI:	***************************************	1300 130 LD		

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will, as indicated by referenced report, recontact the U.S. Attorney's Office, in August of 1961, and report any further developments in this case.

Approve	THE	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	,
Copies m	ade:		1 2 2 2 2	NEC- 23
	2 - Bureau (157-324)	b6		
	1 - USA, Miami		28 (1.47 S. 182)	
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100	TO Nept. 4/3/6/		1/1/1/18	
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- ADMINISTRATIVE -

This case is being continued in a pending inactive status as per referenced report.

The information concerning subject being indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Miami, January 4, 1961, was inadvertently omitted from referenced report.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - USA, Miami

1/2/197 345 BC= Jump.

Report of: Date: EARL L. FAUVER March 29, 1961

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

PAVLICK indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Miami, 1/4/61, charged with 2 counts of making threats to take the life of President Elect KENNEDY and 1 count regarding Interstate Transportation of Explosives with Intent to Destroy and Damage Property. PAVLICK indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Concord, New Hampshire 3/15/61, for threatening to kill President Elect KENNEDY in W. Palm Beach, Fla. PAVLICK still incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

_ P* _

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Examination of United States Attorney's file on January 17, 1961, concerning this matter reveals that on January 4, 1961, PAVLICK was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Miami, Florida, which indictment charges PAVLICK with 2 counts of making threats to take the life of President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY and 1 count charging him with transporting in interstate commerce, explosives with intent to use same to damage and destroy real property in Palm Beach, Florida, and for the further purpose of intimidating the President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY, the first 2 counts being in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871, and the third count in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 837 (b).

b6 b7C

MM 157-311

On March 21, 1961, examination of the United States Attorney's file revealed a newspaper clipping sttting forth that on March 15, 1961, a Federal Grand Jury, at Concord, New Hampshire, returned an indictment charging PAVLICK with threatening to kill President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY, at West Palm Beach, Florida.

On March 21, 1961, Assistant U. S. Attorney advised that PAVLICK is still at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, and will be there for an undetermined time due to his indicated mental condition.

Mr. Rose

FROM

PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL SUBJECT:

BOMBING MATTERS

jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service.

of well regard all 8/6

Tolson

Parsons Mohr_

Belmont

DeLoach

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b6

b7C

In the attached letter received 4/25/61, the subject states that the Bureau was not asked or did not properly investigate the case in which he was charged in Miami, Florida, 1/4/61, with threats against the life of President-elect Kennedy and with the illegal interstate transportation of explosives. alleges that he is improperly incarcerated. The Bureau conducted no investigation in this matter since it was within the primary

Subject was arrested by local authorities in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60, on a traffic charge. Search of his automobile by local authorities disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to Secret Service for sending threatening letter to President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The subject was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Miami, 1/4/61, charged with two counts of making threats to take the life of President-elect Kennedy and one count of interstate transportation of explosives with intent to destroy or damage property. He was als indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Concord, New Hampshire, 3/15/61, He was also for threatening to kill President-elect Kennedy. The subject is presently committed to the medical center for Federal prisoners at Springfield Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Due to the mental condition of the subject his letter is not being acknowledged.

▲ MAY g 1961 2. A true copy of subject's letter is being forwarded to the Criminal Division of the Department and a copyright being Tollwarded to the United States Secret Service in view of its primary interest in this matter.

Enclosure

l - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Liaison Sec

56 MAY 10 1961

From Richard P. Pavlick

April 16, 1961 (Date)

Bx 4000 Springfield Mo

To J Edgar Hoover

Washington DC (Address)

ME INCORPATION CONTAMISE

MEREIN IS UNLASSIFIED BEB LUG.

Dear sir:

Ihave always, and stilldo, had respect for the F.B.I, so I was surprised at the ignorance of those who caused an indictment; naming me, at Concord, N.H. Your department should have demanded proofof charges & threats letters written from out of State, when I was in Belmont every day that the P.M has held office. When my trial is conducted there will be a big surprise, that the Republicans will take advantage of, all because your department wasnt asked or didn't properly investigate.

If Ihad wanted to kill Kennedy why didnt Ido it at Hyanisportwhere he was only 25 ft away; why did Igo to Florida, to see Miami after 30 years. Why did Igive my postaladdress as G/D Palm Beach, because I was going to go West then finally into Mexico (Guadalajara) for the winter, perhaps for life? Why didn't Ikill K. on Sunday 12/12/61 when Ihad the material, Dynamite &caps 4 miles away from car, when Isaw K., athis, fathers' home as he was getting into car to go to church, the second time I I ever sawhim and accidently saw him as I was sight seeing, because Ihadnt planned to.

Ididsee how "lousy" the protection given K., is; it canbe much improved by blocking road as he goesto church and using more cars.

suggestion

Secret Service

Inever threatened Kennedy by letter, action, material. Icould have because the potential was there. I amnot a killer, notinsane; the P Member should be removed from me & I should be brought totrial soon.

An innocent man is now being tortured by a damaged reputation & impresonment without trial.

Yours truber Richard P. 414. H Md 3-2 W

Dis routing on origitation

April 16,1961 Frontechard P. Paulick 18/4000 Springf 2d Mo Toff Edgar Stoorer Washington DC.
(Name) (Address) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIVED ROC.

DATE HILLIGT TO SPI SCENA APR 25 1861

APR 25 1861

APR 25 1861 spect for the Feld, so I was sweprised Sot the ignorance of those who saused an undestment, nameningme, at Concord, N.H. Your department should have be mande & proof of charges thready letters wretten from out of Stale when I was in Belmont every day I hat the AM has held office. (Then my trial is conducted There well be a big surprise, that the Republican welctake advantage of, all becoure your department wasn't asked or didn'x properly investigate. If That everile d to belo Kermely why didny Ido it at Ayanisportwhere he was only 25 fraway, why ded Igo to Floriter, O see Miami after 30 ejears. Why did I quie my postal address as I/W Talin Beach because Twee going tige West then finally mito Mexice (Geadalajara) for the winter, Tunday when Shallhe material from saw K, at his home as he was getting into car to goto Cherren, the second lines

sawhein and accidently saw himes is because Thadut pla Ided see how lowy the protection Lecube much by blockengread as he goes Cheerek Su ggestion Inever threatened Kennedy by letter, colon material, Ironed have becreese the potentias was there amnola keller, normsane, the missiber should be remo med Tahoued be brought touriesoon. Am innoccus man is now being Twitured by a damaged inepresonment without trial. Reshared & Lawleck - Md 3-2 W JOEPT. OF JUSTICE The Si IS so hw. p BOLLSON BOTH BOTH 13. NJ 00 Z 12 811

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

		DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
MIAMI	MIAMI	9/14/61	9/13/61	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
				jlt
RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK		CHARACTER OF CASE		
		во	MBING MATTERS	

REFERENCE: Report of SA EARL L. FAUVER dated 3/29/61, at Miami.

- P - MI INFORMATION AND HEREIN IS UNICUSSIENT - LEADS - MATE 4/21/97 1 SP 5 BCE/LIP - 376018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

 $\,$ Will recontact United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN, and report any further developments in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

Copy to:

1 - USA, Miami

Report of:

Date:

September 14, 1961

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Bureau File No .:

Office:

157-324

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIERD WE 4/2/197 BY 505

Miami, Florida

376018

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file reflects subject still incarcerated Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo. USA, Miami, Fla., advised he plans no action in this matter until he receives an answer to his letter from the Medical Center about subject's mental competency.

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file on September 13, 1961, concerning this matter disclosed a letter dated September 12, 1961, addressed to the Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, from the United States Attorney, Miami, Florida, requesting a written report concerning the mental competency of RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK.

On September 13, 1961, United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN advised that PAVLICK is still incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield,

MM 157-311

Missouri, and that it appears he will be there for some time due to his condition. However, Mr. BOARDMAN said he plans no action until he has received an answer to his letter from the Medical Center reflecting PAVLICK's mental competency. 0-1 (Rev. 2-5-59)
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

,	IVI	cmoranaam				
(то	SAC, Miami	(Your file 157-311)) DATE:	2/12/62	
	FROM	: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial	2268 324)	-		
	SUBJEC	CT: RICHARD FAUL PAVLI BOMBING MATTERS	ċ¢κ `	HEREIN IS UNC		10
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*		letter submitted	mitted			-
	□ 3.	If valid reason exists for not submi- will be submitted	ting report at this time, state	e reason specifica	lly and when report	t - -
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	☐ 5.	Sulet by Surep		SERIALIZED FEB 1		
10	n_{j}	(Place reply hereon and return to Bur	eau. Neitheceipt and acknowledge	<u>-</u>	e file)	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MIAMI	Office of Origin MIAMI	10/25/01	10/23/61	
TITLE OF CASE	b6 b7C	Report made he		Typed By: 811
RICHARD	PAUL PAVLICK	CHARACTER OF CASE O ! MM 12-13-11 REPT. /N E		
REFERENC	8: Report of SA			Mieni.

MLIMI

AT MINNI, FEBRUAR

Will maintain contact with United State Attomogy of EDWARD F. BOARDAM and report any Swither developments in Edward case.

376018

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

Copy to:

1 - Udd. Miami

Report of:

October 25, 1951

Field Office File No.s

157-211

Office:

Mami, Florida

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

Date:

RICHARD FAUL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

4/2/97 2 5P 5 BEE/LAP

Synopsis:

USA, Miami, advised he plans no action in this matter until he receives and studies a current report from the Medical Center on the subject's mental competency

- ? -

b6 b7C

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file on Uctober 23, 1961, disclosed that Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, springfield, Missouri, enclosed with his letter dated september 18, 1961, to the United States Attorney, Mani, reports of the results of the examinations of the subject as of May, 1961.

In part, the reports reflected that PAVLICK is so mentally ill as to be unable to rationally understand the charges pending against him or to rationally assist in his defense. Further, that it was the stair's opinion at the Medical Center that there was no reason to believe that the patient's thinking which led to a finding in court of dangerousness under Section 4247 has changed. It was the opinion of the Meuropsychiatric Staff that the patient's present emphoria and hyperactivity are reaction foundations against a strong chronic underlying depression.

MM 157-311

On October 23, 1961, United States Attorney MANAW F. BOARDMAN advised that insamuch as he did not receive a current report on PAVAICK's mental competency from the Medical Center, he intends to write another letter to the warden, requesting a current report. He further stated he plans no action in this matter until such time as he receives and studies a current report on the subject's mental competency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
MIAMI	MIAME	12/29/61	12/11 - 12/27/61	<u> </u>
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
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RICHARD HALL	PAVLICK	CHARACTER OF	CASE	
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REFERENCE: R	deport of SA	<u> </u>	(A), dated 10/25/6	51.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

Copy to:

1 - USA, Miami, Florida

Report of:

December 29. 1961

Office: Miami, Florida

Date:

Field Office File No .:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD HALL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

HEREIN IS UNCLASS THE BCE | INC. 376018

Synopsis: Review USA's file disclosed a letter directed to Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., requesting future progress reports reflecting the mental competency of the subject. On 12/12/61, F. RUSSELL MULLIN, USA, Western District of Mo., telephonically advised Miami USA Office that the subject had petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus. AUSA, Miami, advised that he intends to contact MULLIN and furnish results of contact.

b6 b7C

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

A review of the United States Attorney's files on December 11. 1961. disclosed a letter dated October 27, 1961, to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, from United States Attorney, Miami, requesting future progress reports reflecting the mental competency of RICHARD H. PAVIICK. The file, to date, contained no reply to this communication.

On December 27, 1961, Assistant
United States Attorney, Miami, advised that on December 12,
1961, F. RUSSELL MULLIN, United States Attorney, Western
District of Missouri, Federal Building, Kansas City,
Missouri, telephonically contacted Assistant United States
Attorney advising him that PAVLICK had
petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

MM 157-311

stated that he plans to contact

F. RUSSELL MULLIN, and will advise the Miami FBI Office
results of the contact. further stated he plans
no action until he talks with MULLIN.

FEDERA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
MIAMI	MIAMI	2/20/62	2/13 - 14/62	
TITLE OF CASE	1) 28/2	REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
RICHARD PA	UL PAVLICK	CHARACTER OF	(A)	CIIIW
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	<u> </u>			
REFERENCE:	Report of SA		(A) at Miami,	

dated 12/29/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY SPE B

- LEADS -

376018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with United States Attorney's Office, and report any further action in this case.

	A* - COVER PAGE -	b6 b7C
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ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF J FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

Copy to:

1 - USA, Miami

Report of:

Date:

(A) February 20, 1962

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No .:

157 - 324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

PAVLICK afforded hearing on Writ of Habeas Corpus before FDJ WILLIAM BECKER, Western District of Missouri. Judge BECKER took this matter under advisement and indicated he would furnish his opinion in writing. AUSA, Miami, advised no opinion has been received to date and no action will be taken until the above opinion is rendered.

- P -

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorny's file on February 13, 1962, disclosed that on February 2, 1962, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was afforded a hearing on his Writ of Habeas Corpus before Federal District Judge WILLIAM BECKER of the Western District of Missouri. At that time, Judge BECKER took this matter under advisement and indicated that he would furnish his opinion in writing.

Cn February 14, 1962, Assistant United States Attorney, Miami, advised that to date no opinion has been received from Judge BECKER and that no action will be tken in this matter until the above opinion is rendered.

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b7C

FBI	
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	Miami.	Rerep of SA		dated 2/20/62,	at b6 b7C
	Medical (on 4/2/62 near fut	On 3/29/62, AUSA ARD PAUL PAVLICK is Center for Federal Property, and will be afford are in Miami, to determine to stand trial.	being re risoners, ded a com	Springfield, Mispetency hearing i	souri, n the
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1962 Cial Agent in Charge

Per.

FBI Date: 4/17/62 AIRTEL Transmit the following in ____ (Type in plain text or code) AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324) TO: ALL INFORMATION CONTA HEREIN IS UNCLASSIED SAC, MIAMI (157-311) (P) FROM: MIEY 4/97 NSP5 376018 RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK BOMBING MATTERS 00: Miami Re Miami airtel to Bureau 3/29/62. On 4/13/62, PAVLICK was afforded a hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, to ascertain b6 PAVLICK's mental competency to stand trial. b7C Judge CHOATE ordered U. S. Attorney's Office to employ a psychiatrist to examine PAVLICK. AUSA advised that he will employ a psychiatrist to examine PAVLICK and as soon as the results of the exam are learned, he will advise the Miami Office of the action to be taken in this matter. Miami will follow and report any action taken. 3 - Bureau (AM) 2 - Miami PGM: cmw (5) Sent_

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION b6 b7c

		DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
MIAMI	IMAIM	5-16-62	5/4 - 14/62	
ITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED B
	DATE TOP		(A)	AL
RICHARD PAU	JL PAVLICK	CHARACTER O	F CASE	
		BOMBI	NG MATTERS	
REFERENCE:	Miami airtel to 1	Bureau, dated	4-17-62.	
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Copy to:

1 - USA, Miami, Florida

Report of:

(A)

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

May 16, 1962

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

Date:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MATE 4/21/67 BY 505 BCE/Lipp

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Synopsis:

PAVLICK afforded hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, Fla., on 4-13-62. Judge CHOATE ordered a mental examination for subject. On 4-19-62, psychiatrist, was appointed to conduct the mental examination. Results of examination reported by on 5-3-62. It was recommended that PAVLICK be hospitalized for a prolonged period of time in a hospital which is able to afford him protective custody, psychotherapeutic care and psychiatric medication.

- P -

b6 b7C

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

On May 4. 1962. Assistant U. S. Attorney

advised that

a Miami psychiatrist,

was appointed by the court to conduct a mental examination
of PAVLICK and the results of this examination are not as
yet known to him.

A review of the U.S. Attorney's file in this imatter on May 4, 1962, disclosed a letter dated April 3, 1962, directed to WILLIAM H. BECKER, District Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District of Missouri, from R.O. SETTLE, M.D., Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. This letter reflected that PAVLICK was released on April 2, 1962, from the Medical Center and placed in the custody of the U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to be returned to the jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

On April 13, 1962, the subject was afforded a hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, to ascertain his mental competency to stand trial. Judge CHOATE ordered a mental examination for PAVLICK under the provisions of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2244.

b6 b7C

On April 19, 1962, Judge CHOATE entered an order appointing a Miami psychiatrist, to conduct the mental examination of PAVLICK.

The U. S. Attorney's file also contained a report dated May 3, 1962, directed to EMETT C. CHOATE, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, from

This report disclosed that based on the examinations, PAVLICK has a schizophrenic reaction. a schizo-affective type, manifested by severe defects in associations of ideas and judgment; by disturbance in affect; by the presence of delusions of grandeur and of a somatic nature; by the presence of ambivalence; by some evidence of paranoid thinking; by the long standing history of emotional disturbance with periods of depression accompanied by suicidal ruminations; by instances of capricious, impulsive behavior. Because of the chronicity of his illness with insidious intensification of symptoms, the prognosis is guarded. In the interest of his emotional well-being, it was recommended that PAVIICK be hospitalized for a prolonged period of time in a hospital which is able to afford him protective custody, psychotherapeutic care and psychiatric medication.

The file further reflects Judge CHOATE will hold a final hearing on PAVLICK's sanity some time during the end of May 1962. However, no date as yet has been set for such a hearing.

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	inAIRMAIL	(Type in plain tex	t or code)	
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TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI	(157-324)		<i>(</i> *)
			b6 b7C)	
FROM:	SAC, MIAMI (1	.57-311)		
RTCHARD	PAUL PAVLICK			•
BOMBING			ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS	**
00: Miam	i		MACASSIFIED	
			376018	ľ
	Rerep of SA		at Miami, dated	
5/16/62.	_			
	On June 12, 1	962 ΔΤΙΘΑ	Miami,	
Fla., ad	vised that PAVI	ICK will be	afforded a final men	tal
competen	cy hearing in U	ISDC, Miami,	on June 19, 1962.	
	Miami will fo	ollow and ren	ort results of the	
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TO :	SAC, Miami	(Your file 157-311)) date: 6/22/62
FROM :	Director, FBI	(Bufile and Serial 157-324) (Room No. 2268	
SUBJECT:		PAUL PAVLICK MATTERS	7/21/96 1505 BCE/1 37601 Y
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157-311=

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. FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:	1 - USA, Miami, Flo	orida	HEREIN 15 AND A SOS 1	Be 5 Lmip
Report of: Date:	June 29, 1962	Office	Miami, Florida	
Field Office File No.: Title:	157-311	Bureau	u File No.: 157-324	
line:	RICHARD PAUL PAVLIC	CK		
Character:	BOMBING MATTERS			
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DETAILS:				20 7 0
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June 19,	On June 22, 1962, 's file in this matt 1962, signed by EME The order is as foll	er disclosed TT C. CHOATE	d an order dated	
Section 5 tests by 1	"This cause having provisions of Title tion 4244, and the C timony of the Court to examine tal condition),	18, United S ourt having	States Code, heard the previously appoin	t

MM 157-311

"defendant; and the Cort having heard argument of counsel for the respective parties; and the Court finding that the defendant is presently insane and so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense; it is, thereupon:

"ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

- "1. That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, is presently insane and is so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense.
- "2. That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, be, and he is, hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, until the defendant shall be mentally competent to stand trial, or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law; and the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, is hereby further directed to make every reasonable effort to have said RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK committed to the proper authorities of the State of New Hampshire, the residence of the defendant.
- "3. That the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, shall, not later than six (6) months from the date of this Order and not later than every six (6) months thereafter, furnish to this Court written report concerning the mental condition and improvement, if any, of that condition of the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHARACTER OF	CASE	jlt
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В	OMBING MATTERS	b7C
	В	BOMBING MATTERS dated 6/29/62

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MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will recontact the United States Attorney's office in February, 1963, regarding any further developments in this matter.

LEADS

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (157-324)

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY.

REQUEST RECD.

DATE FWD.

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BY.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

In view of the fact the subject was committed to a Federal Correctional Institution as not being capable of understanding the charges against him, and his period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition, it is suggested this matter be placed in a pending inactive status until February, 1963.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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CO	D٧	TO:

1 - USA, Miami

Report of: Date:

August 13, 1962

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

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DATE 4/21/47 BY SP5 BETS LANG
376015

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

PAVLICK transferred from Fla., to Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., on 7/20/62.

- P* ·

DETAILS:

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On August 10, 1962, Assistant United States
Attorney Miami, advised that PAVLICK was
transferred from Florida and is presently in an
institution in Connecticut.

On August 10, 1962, United States Marshal's office, Miami, advised that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICE was delivered to the Federal Correctional Institution located at Danbury, Connecticut, on July 20, 1962.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1-United States Attorney, Miami, Florida.

Report of: Date:

March 19, 1903

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

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Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

The United States Attorney's file, Miami, contained a motion captioned "Demand for Trial", dated 2/13/63, signed RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. Motion set out.

-P-

DETAILS:

Review of the United States Attorney's file on March 14, 1963 disclosed a motion captioned "Demand for Trial" dated February 13, 1963, signed RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, Defendant. The motion is as follows:

"Comes now the defendant, Richard Faul Pavlick, and states and demands as follows to-wit:

pending against him an indictment in the Southern District of Florida, charging that he violated title 18, section 837 (b) and 871, U.S.C.

MM 157-311

- "2. Defendant further states that he has never been tried or convicted on said charge but is presently being held in the United States Medical Center for federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, pursuant to an order of this Court.
- "3. Defendant states that he is unable to allege with particularity the date that he was recommitted back to the Federal Medical Center after his release on March 26, 1962, by order of the Honorable William H. Becker, District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, Having on December 11, 1962 requested of the Clerk of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Florida information concerning the order recommitting the Defendant to the Medical Center but having been unable to get any such information from Said clerk.
 - 4. Defendant states in particularity as follows:
 - 1. That he has mental capacity to appreciate his presence in relation to time, place and things;
 - 2. That his elementary mental processes are such that he can comprehend being in a Court of Justice and that he is charged with a criminal offense;
 - 3. That there would be a judge on the bench to judge his case or that he would be entitled to a jury:
 - try to convict him of the criminal charge against him;
 - 5. That he would have a lawyer, either self employed or court appointed who would undertake to defend him against that charge;
 - 6. That he would be expected to tell his lawyer the circumstances, to the best of his mental ability (whether colored or not by mental aberation) the facts surrounding him at the time and

place where the law violation is alleged to have been committed.

- That there would be a jury present to pass upon evidence adduced as to his guilt or innocence of such charge if requested; and
- That he has sufficient memory to relate those things in his own personal manner which concern the charges against him.
- That Defendant is imprisoned without ever having been tried or convicted of the alleged charge made against him and for that reason makes demand upon this Court for his return to the Southern District of Florida in Miami, Dade County, Florida, for trial on the charges presently pending against him in that Court.

"WHEREFORE, Defendant demands that he be forthwith and immediately brought before the United States District Court, Southern Division of Florida, Miami Division in Miami, Florida, for immediate trial on the charge of violations of Title 18, Sections 837 (b) and 871 U.S.C.; or, in the alternative, that this Court order that said charges be dismissed and that the indictment presently pending against him be discharged.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

"STATE OF MISSOURI)

COUNTY OF GREENE

"On this 13th day of February, 1963, before me, a notary public, within and for the county of Greene, State of Miniouri, personally appeared Richard Paul Favlick, of lawful age and first being duly sworn and did state that the facts in the foregoing demand are true and correct.

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Notary Public

MM 157-311

On March 14, 1963; the United States Attorney EDITH HOUSE advised that upon receipt of the above motion in the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, Florida, she checked with Judge EMETT C. CHOATE's Office, United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida, to ascertain if the Judge's Office was aware of the above motion and to determine if the United States Attorney's Office should do anything regarding this matter.

Miss HOUSE advised to date she has received no reply as to her inquiry.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JOSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

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Report of:

Date:

(A) 4/22/63 Omice:

Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTABILE

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/197 BY 505

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

376018

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, disclosed a classification study of subject at Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., on 11/21/62. The study contained the following recommendations: That the subject remains chronically mentally ill, and is in need of long-term hospitalization in an institution where he can be under close supervision.

- P -

#### DETAILS:

On April 15, 1963, a review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter disclosed a classification study of RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, held at Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, November 21, 1962.

The study reflected PAVLICK's condition was diagnosed as: Schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentialed type as characterized by paranoid thinking, inappropriate affect, expansive grandiose dilusions, feelings of omnipotence, tangential thought disorder, circumstantially a tendency to act out his fantasies.

The study also reflected PAVLICK remains chronically mentally ill and recommends a long term of hospitalization in an institution where he can be under close supervision.

The United States Attorney's file also contained a letter, dated April 4, 1963, to PAVLICK, from Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida, reflecting the Medical Center indicates PAVLICK is still not competent to stand trial, and suggested the most economical measure for testing PAVLICK's present right to trial would be by a writ filed in the district where he is now located.

The letter also reflected this was the feeling of the Court in the Southern District of Florida, and gave permission to PAVLICK's attorneys to so advise the Court in that district.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - United States Attorney, Miami

Report of:

(A)

Office: Miami, Florida

Date:

May 22, 1963

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

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Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, disclosed a letter to PAVLICK's attorneys, Springfield, Mo., from Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Southern District of Fla., regarding the filing of a writ of habeas corpus in the district in which PAVLICK is now located. The letter reflected that Judge CHOATE assumed PAVLICK's attorneys were proceeding with this in Mo., and requested they advise him if they are awaiting any further action by his court. USA's file contained no reply to this letter to date.

- P -

#### DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

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On May 21, 1963, a review of the United States
Attorney's file in this matter, disclosed a letter addressed
to PAVLICK's

United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida.

The above letter made reference to Judge CHOATE's letter of April 4, 1963, in which it was reflected that the court (Southern District of Florida) felt that a writ of habeas corpus should be filed in the District where PAVLICK is now located.

MM 157-311

The letter further reflected that Judge CHOATE assumed that PAVLICK's attorneys had this matter in hand and are proceeding in Missouri.

Judge CHOATE's letter requested he be advised if PAVLICK or his attorneys are awaiting any further action by his court.

The United States Attorney's file contained no reply to Judge CHOATE's letter to date.

### FD-263 ( 5-1-59)

## FEDERA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MM 157-311.

Missouri, and not being able to comprehend the charges against him and his period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition, it is suggested that this case be placed in a Pending Inactive status for a period of six months.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1-United States Attorney, Miami, Florida.

Report of:

 Office:

Miami, Florida

Date:

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIEFED
DATE 1/21/972 PREPS BOR FLA

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Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file disclosed letter from Judge CHOATE to Warden, Medical Center, reflecting that inasmuch as Medical Center report reflects PAVLICK is mentally incompetent, it will not be possible to set a trial date in that the Court would await further word from the Medical Center as to PAVLICK's condition. AUSA, Miami, advised that no further action is contemplated by their office in this matter at the present time.

-P*-

#### DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter on July 3, 1963 disclosed a letter dated June 7, 1963 by R. O. SETTLE, M.D., Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, to EMETT C. CHOATE, Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, enclosing a special progress report on RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK dated May 21, 1963.

This report reflected that PAVLICK was examined by the Psychiatric Staff at the Medical Center and it was ascertained at this time as in the past PAVLICK's condition remains to be somewhat grandiose in that he is stating this is "the rottenest case in the history of the United States", continuing, he alludes to the fact that someone will be jailed in response to an expected habeas corpus

### MM 157-311

hearing. He refuses to discuss further any of his ideas concerning the charges against others or who might be responsible for keeping him incarcerated. He speaks in a very rameling and somewhat disconnected fashion. He has very strong opposition to the roll of psychiatry in his current legal status.

It is the opinion of the Medical Center that he continues to be unable to rationally understand the judicial proceedings because of his paranoid delusions. The report further reflects that there is some evidence of physical decline over the past six months, PAVLICK certainly would be able to tolerate court proceedings as far as his physical status is concerned.

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The staff indicated that they continue to find the prognosis for change to be poor and that because of chronity, disposition be made to state hospital.

	The repor				
	Psychiatric	Service,	Medical	Center,	Springfield,
Missour	ri.				

The file also contained a letter dated June 12, 1963 by Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, to R. O. SETTLE, Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. The letter indicated that inasmuch as the report reflected PAVLICK mentally incompetent, it will not be possible to set a trial date and that the Court would await further word from the Medical Center as to PAVLICK's condition.

The file also contained an Amended Order dated June 5, 1963 signed by Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.

The Amended Order reads as follows:

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The court, sua sponte, amends its order entered herein June 19, 1962 (filled June 21, 1962) to read as follows:

This cause came on for hearing pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4244, and the Court having to examine the defendant

MM 157-311

as to his mental condition); and the defendant, and the Court having heard the argument of counsel for the respective parties, finds:

That the defendant is presently insane and so mentally incompetent as to be able to understand the proceedings against him and to properly assist in his own defense, and that if defendant were released he would endanger the safety of the officers; the property and other interests of the United States of America, and therefore the conditions specified in Title 18, United States Code, Section 4247 and further to exist. Upon consideration it is:

### Ordered and Adjudged

That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, be and he is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative until the defendant shall be mentally competent to stand trial, or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law; and that the Attorney General or his authorized representative is hereby further directed to make every reasonable effort to have RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK committed to proper authorities of the State of New Hampshire, the residence of the defendant.

That the Attorney General or his authorized representative shall not later than six months thereafter furnish to this Court a written report concerning the mental condition and improvement if any, of the condition of the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK.

Done and Ordered at Miami, Florida June 6, 1963 nunc pro tunc as of June 19, 1962.

On July 3, 1963 Assistant United States Attorney

Miami, Florida, advised that no further action
is contemplated by their office in this matter at the present time.

### FBI

Date: 11/13/63

	Date: <b>11/13/03</b>
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Via	(Priority or Method of Mailing)
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)  ALL INFORMATION AND SERVICE STREET
	FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311) (P) MFE 4 20/27 01305 BCE/LING
	RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK BOMBING MATTERS
	b6 b7
į.	Re report of SA dated 7/5/63 at Miami.
	For information of the Bureau, AUSA  Miami, advised on 11/12/63, that RICHARD PAUL  PAVLICK appeared in USDC for the Southern District of  Florida before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE on 11/8/63 on motions
b6 b7C	pertaining to his sanity. As a result of the hearing, Judge CHOATE ordered a psychiatric examination for PAVLICE
	stated that no date has been set for this examination.
	Miami will follow and report any action in this matter.
	3 - Bureau (AM) 2 - Miami
	PGM/j1s (5) REC-25
Approv	ved: Wolf Special Agent in Charge

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
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TITLE OF CASE	<u> </u>	REPORT MADE BY		TYPED
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### UNITIED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: Date:	12/20/63 (A)	Office: Miami, Florida
Field Office File No.:	157-311	Bureau File No.: 157-324
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DETAILS:	- P -	b6 b7C
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MM 157-311

mentally incompetent to assist in his own defense.

stated that on December 13, 1963 Judge CHOATE ordered PAVLICK to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C., for further observation and treatment.

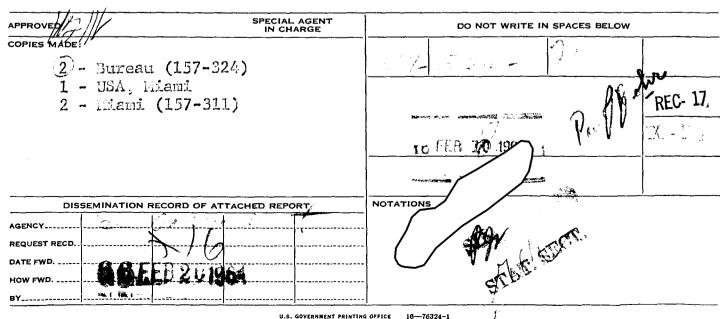
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MIAMI	2/6/64	1/13 - 2/3/0	54
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
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REFERENCES:	Report of SA Washington Field a	(airtel to Bure	A), Niami, dated au, dated 1/3/64	12/20/63
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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: 2/6/64

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFE BY SO5 BEELING

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Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

#### Synopsis:

U.S. Attorney's file, Miami, Fla., contained an order, dated 12/13/63, signed by U.S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, SDF, reflecting St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. authorities, submit a written report on the subject's mental condition not later than 60 days from the date of his arrival at the hospital. AUSA, Miami, Fla., advised as yet no report has been furnished and no further action in this matter is contemplated at the present time.

_ P _

### DETAILS:

On January 13, 1964, review of the United States Attorney's file, Southern District of Florida, Miami, disclosed an order, dated December 13, 1963, by United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Southern District of Florida, reflecting that St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., authorities

b6 b7C

MM 157-311

submit a written report to the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, not later than 60 days from the date of PAVLICK's arrival at St. Elizabeths Hospital reflecting PAVLICK's mental condition.

On February 3, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney advised that as of this date, authorities at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., have not furnished a written report concerning PAVLICK's mental condition to the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, and that no further action is contemplated by the United States Attorney's Office, Niami, at the present time.

## FEDERA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
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TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
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## UNITO STATES DEPARTMENT OF JULICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - United States Attorney, Miami, Florida

Report of:

_____(A

Office:

Miami, Florida

Date:

March 24, 1964

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Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4 19197 BY 305 BCE LAP

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, Fla., in this matter disciosed a letter from St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. to Clerk, U. S. District Court, SDF, reflecting PAVLICK mentally incompetent to stand trial.

-P-

### DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter on March 18, 1964, disclosed a letter dated February 10, 1964, addressed to the Clerk, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, from C. CANERON, M.D., Superintendent, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. This letter reflected that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was examined by a psychiatrist, and it was ascertained from the examination that PAVLICK is mentally incompetent to stand trial.

The file also contained a copy of a letter dated March 11, 1964, addressed to RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., from EMETT C. CHOATE (Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida) which acknowledged receipt of a letter from PAVLICK on February 24, 1964. This letter also reflected that the court received an evaluation from St. Elizabeth's, and accordingly it would not be possible under legal standards to have a trial; however, the letter pointed out that if PAVLICK felt he was entitled to relief, he should apply

MM 157-311

to the United States District Court, District of Columbia.

The file contained no additional information.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING (	OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MIAMI	5/8/64	investigative period 5/7/64	
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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - United States Attorney, Miami, Florida

5/8/64

Office: M

Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.

157-311

Bureau File No .:

157-324

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

MERCIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/21/97 NY 3PS BES/LIN

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file, Miami, disclosed a letter dated 4/23/64 to USA, Miami, from Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., indicating no word has been heard by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., regarding plans to return PAVLICK for a hearing before the court. The file contained no reply to this letter.

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- P -

#### DETAILS

A review of the United States Attorney's File,
No. 11987-M pertaining to RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK disclosed
a letter dated April 23, 1964, to
United States Attorney, Miami, Florida, from JAMES V. BENNETT,
Director, United States Department of Justice, Bureau of
Prisons, Washington, D. C.

In essence the letter reflected that the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., stated that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was committed to the institution under Title 18, Section 4244, U. S. Code, on December 17, 1963, by the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, for a period of 60 days and to furnish the court a written report on PAVLICK's condition.

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MM 157-311

The letter further reflected that the Superintendent submitted his report to the court on February 17, 1964, and has heard no word regarding plans to return PAVLICK for further hearing before the court. The file contained no reply to this letter.

The file reflected that on May 1, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney ______, Miami, Florida, contacted the General Crimes Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., regarding the above, at which time it was determined that the Department would explore the mechanics necessary to have PAVLICK returned to New Hampshire.

To date the file contained no information as to action taken in this regard.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 66

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Copy to:

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Rep**ort of:** 

(A)

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.:

157-311

Bureau File No.:

157-32r

Title:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SATE 1/21/97 W Sp 5 Cot

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

AUSA, Miami, advised PAVLICK's return to the State of New Hampshire is still under exploration by the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. No action contemplated by USA's Office until a determination has been made by the Department.

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#### DETA ILS:

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return to								_	b6
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is contemplated by the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, until a determination has been made by the Department.

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### DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

1 - United States Attorney, Miami

Report of:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Office: Miami, Florida

Date:

Title:

July 29, 1964

Bureau File No.:

157-324

Field Office File No.:

157-311

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/21/97 BY 305 See Land

Character:

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file, Miami, disclosed an "order for dismissal" dated 7/23/64, signed EMETT C. CHOATE, USDJ, dismissing the remaining count (Count Three) of an Indictment against RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. AUSA, Miami, advised in view of the order, no further action is being taken in this matter and he was closing his file.

- C -

### DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

A review of the United States Attorney's file entitled United States versus RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, File Number 11,987 CR-EC, Miami, Florida, disclosed an "order for dismissal" signed EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Judge. The order was dated July 23, 1964, and reads as follows:

"Pursuant to Rule 48(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and by leave of Court endorsed hereon the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida hereby dismisses the remaining Count (Count Three) of Indictment against Richard Paul Pavlick defendent, upon telephonic authorization from the Department of Justice for the reason that said defendant is to

157-311

"be removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him is outstanding."

On July 27, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney

Miami, Florida, advised in view of the
above order, no further action is being taken in this matter
and he was closing his file.

Tolson -Belmont Mohr . Casper. Callahan Canrad Devocen Evans Gale -Rosen Sullivan Tavel . Trotter -Tele. Room Holmes _ Gandy ___

UPI-J5

(TRIAL)

MIAMI. -- A FEDERAL COURT HEARING WILL BE HELD MONDAY ON A RETIRED

POSTAL WORKER'S PLEA FOR A TRIAL ON CHARGES IN AN ALLEGED

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. -76. IS CHARGED WITH POSSESSING DYNAMITE,

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. -76. IS CHARGED WITH POSSESSING DYNAMITE,

A MISBEMEANOR WITH A MAXIMUM ONE-YEAR SENTENCE IN JAIL. HE WAS

RETURNED HERE RECENTLY FROM A WASHINGTON, D.C., MENTAL HOSPITAL

AFTER BEING DECLARED COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL.

AFTER BEING DECLARED COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL.

MORE SERIOUS CHARGES IN THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

MORE SERIOUS CHARGES IN THE ALL

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BALLACION CON LORD

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

### Memorandum

TO

Mr. Width

FROM

D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK 105 PLEASANT STREET CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE DATE: 7-26-66

2012/1/21/97 376018

Tolson

DeLoach

A letter dated July 20th has been received from captioned individual who states that an innocent man has been kept prisoner for 5 1/2 years for writing threatening letters. It is evident that Pavlick is referring to himself inasmuch as he states in his postscript that if he is not given a chance to take the postmaster of Belmont, New Hampshire, into court to prove his innocence, then he will give up his right of being a United States citizen.

Bufile 157-324 reflects Pavlick was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12-15-60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service since his identity was known to them for having sent threatening letters to the president. On January 4, 1961, Pavlick was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami on two counts of making threats to take the life of Presidentelect John F. Kennedy and one count charging him with transporting in interstate commerce explosives with intent to use same to damage and destroy real property and for the purpose of intimidating President-elect Kennedy. Pavlick was subsequently afforded a complency hearing and adjudged insane and mentally incompetent to understand proceedings against him and to properly assist in his defense. The latest information in this file reflects Federal charges were dismissed against Pavlick on the third count because of his mental condition, and he was to be removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him was outstanding. The threatening letter he refers to is no doubt one known to Secret Service as no record of it was located in Bureau files.

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

MHB:gdc (3)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 28 1960

7 0 AUG 8 1965

Morrell to Wick memo

RE: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That correspondent's current communication not be acknowledged.

2. That, if approved, this memorandum be returned to the Correspondence and Tours Section for the preparation of a card reflecting Pavlick's mental history.

3. That a copy of correspondent's letter be referred by form to Secret Service.

#### TRUE COPY

July 20, 1966

J. Edgar Hoover. Wash., D. C.

4/21/97 # 505 BEF/14

Dear sir: If you believe an innocent person should be free, then prove it.

Why has an innocent man been kept prisoner for 5 1/2 years when a comparison of his handwriting with that of the threatening letter mailed to Belmont, N. H would prove his innocense of having sent it? Why wasn't you told to investigate. An investigation would clear his name. Letter was mailed about Nov. 8, 1960

The sender of the letter was known to the addressee and the addressee know to the sender; it may still be possible to find the sender.

 $$\operatorname{If}\ I$$  had sent the letter I would have had only 3 years imprisonment.

It is hoped to receive an acknowledgement of this letter.

P.S. (over)

/s/ Richard P. Pavlick 105 Pleasant St. Concord, N. H.

MOLCOLL

REC-1

RICHARD PAUL PAULICK
105 Pleasant Street
Consord, N. H. 336/

4 JUL & G INGO

CORRESTONDENCE

11 4 2 5 5 5 7

A Company

If I am not given a chance to have the postmaster of Belmont, N. H. taken into Court for liable & defamation of character, also perjury so I can prove my innocense then I'll give up the only thing that I value, my priceless right of being a U. S. citizen.

P

ADDRESS PER ENVELOPE: Richard Paul Pavlick 105 Pleasant Street Concord, H. H.

July 20, 1966 LL INFORMATION CONTAINE J. Edgar Hoover. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP Wash, D.C. Allar sir; If you believe an innocent per son should be free, then provent. Orhyhas an innocent man been kept prisoner for Spycars when a comparison of his handwriting with that of the threatons ing letter mailed to Belmort, Attoword prove his unocense of having sent it. Why wasn't you told to investigate. an investigation would clear his name. Letter was mailed about 700.8, 1960 The sender of the letter was known the addressee and the addressee know to the sender; it may still be possible to find the sender, If I had sent the letter Iwould have had only 3 years impresonment. It is hoped to receive an acknowledgement of this letter, Hours truly Moneel to Wills memo Richard Pavlier 105 Pleasant St. 1-58-99 Concord, A. A. MHB/gre

If I am not given a chance to have the postmaster of Belmont, Nt. taken into bourt for liabley defamation of character, celso perjury so I can prove my innocense then Del give up the only thing that I walker, my priceless right of being a Ov. S. sitizen.

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SECTO-CON- & TOURS

### Freedom Asked for Man In Old Kennedy 'Plot'

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A court has been asked to look into the legality of the detention of Richard P. Pavlick, who has been hospitalized since the federal government dropped charges that he threatened the life of the late John F. Kennedy.

Attorney Warren Waters, a former state deputy attorney general, filed papers maintaining that Pavlick, 79, of Belmont, contends he "is not suffering from mental illness and ought not be detained" in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Merrimack County Superior Court set Dec. 12 for a hearing.

Pavlick, described by a doctor as "in excellent physical condition for a man his age," is indefinitely committed to the hospital on order signed by two Manchester doctors who took action on a complaint signed by the three governing selectmen of Belmont.

When the charges in connection with the threat on the life of Kennedy were dropped Aug. 4, 1964, a U. S. attorney told the court the government considered its case defective. The federal attorney said that a grand jury indictment charged Pavlick with threatening the life of the president, but that Kennedy was neither president nor president-elect at the time.

Pavlick has been in custody since December, 1960, when FBI agents accused him of having dynamite, detonating devices and incriminating letters in his possession when he was arrested

for a minor traffic violation in Palm Beach, Fla.

Waters said Friday that he was "drawn" to handle the case of Pavlick and added that he has been looking into the matter since this summer.

Waters was selected by the New Hampshire Bar Association's committee on legal aid to handle the case for Pavlick, described by Waters in the writes being "without funds to procure independent psychiatric examination."

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The Washington Post and		
Times Herald		
The Washington Daily News		
The Washington Evening Star		
New York Daily News		
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The Baltimore Sun		
The Worker		
The New Leader		
The Wall Street Journal		
The National Observer		
People's World		
Date		

NOT RECORDED 46 DEC 13 1966

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Memoranaum

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT:

x***

SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

PAUL PAVLICK

MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is attached a quantity of printed material which Chief of Police ALFRED L. McKIBBIN, Pasco, Washington has made available concerning the captioned individual.

In view of its nature, I presume that it has received rather wide distribution and may have already come to the Bureau's attention.

**REC-** 76

2 - Bureau (Encl.-1) (COLOR STAR)
1 - Seattle

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RE: PAUL PAVLICK

MISCELLANEOUS

INFORMATION CONCERNING

SEfile 62-0

Quantity of printed matter re

MEREIN IS UNIVERSITY BOTTOM

157-32430

ENCLOSURE

If you would continue to enjoy the blessings of law and order and freedom, then you should organize, and with other citizens restore the control of the United States of America to the citizens. Only in Union is there power and stength. Only through organization will we be able to keep our way of life and worship as we please. The police must be supported in their efforts for law and order. It is up to you. Russia is waiting to take over, let her wait forever. If interested then write to Richard P. Pavlick 45 Water st, Manchester, N.H. 03101 Let us organize the Legion of American Citizens.

#### A PETITION

OT	the	Honorable
		(Representative or Senator)

I/We humbly appeal to you and petition that you secure a trial or an investigation of the false charges, illegal activity of the Secret Service and FBI, that kept Richard Paul Pavlick a prisoner in asylums for 6 years without a trial or exercise of his Constitutional rights which were denied to him, and the charges subsequently dismissed. He was arrested in Palm Beach, Florida and denied counsel at the time of his arrest on December 14, 1960.

The charges and indictment were known of by Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Judge Choate and U. S. District Attorney Maurice Bois of Concord, N. H. and had to be dismissed on August 4, 1964 as defective. Then Attorney General William Maynard of New Hampshire had the Selectmen of the Town of Belmont, New Hampshire commit Pavlick to the New Hampshire Hospital. The Selectmen had not seen Pavlick for 4 years, yet they did it.

Name	Name
Street	Street
City & State	City & State

154-324-30

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BEFLLEND 376 019

### AMERICAN JUSTICE

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

If you don't help me to get a trial from Congress, which is the only place that a trial can be had because the Statute of Limitations makes it impossible because action was not begun before one or two years had elapsed, you may some day find that the American flag is replaced by some other country's. Is that what you want? If you ignore me, someone may act in the future.

On Dec. 14, 1960 I was arrested in Palm Beach, Florida and charged by the Postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. that I was planning to kill JOHN F. KENNEDY, not yet a President elect.

Had the Constitution of the United States been observed, I would have been taken to Court at Concord, N. H., but Robert Kennedy had the case transferred to Miami where Judge Choate, a Kennedy man, held Court. At Concord I could have had witnesses and counsel which was denied to me at Palm Beach by the police and the Secret Service agent, John Marshall, and no trial.

The Postmaster had charged that he had received letters and cards from me from Hyannisport, Mass. where I was supposed to be following Kennedy around. Yet I had not been out of New Hampshire from June 13 to Nov. 26, 1960. This letter was supposed to be sent sometime after Nov. 8, yet they have been unable to produce a letter or card and they don't know where it may be because as far as I am concerned, it was never written.

On March 15, 1961 an indictment was issued that charged that I had been in Belmont, N. H. from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960 and threatening the life of John F. Kennedy, President elect. The indictment was illegal as there wasn't any law under which, if the charge were correct, that I could be arrested legally, and there wasn't any president elect until Congress met Jan. 5, 1961 when the electoral votes were counted.

On Dec. 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H. after transferring my house to the Spaulding Youth Center--it was said that because I gave my home away that I was going to kill Kennedy. Because I couldn't get my price and I had an income sufficient to take care of all my wants in Mexico where I was going, I left.

On Dec. 3 to 7, I was in Ashland, Mass--on the 8th I was in Washington. D. C. for 2 hours--and on the 10th I was in Rivera,

At 8 p.m. that night I first learned that the Kennedys had a home in Palm Beach. I wanted to see what Jimmy Hoffa
looked like because of the picture that the papers made him. I
didn't expect to be in Florida until the 15th, but got there
sooner. How could I be in New Hampshire? I was in jail Dec. 16
in Ft. Lauderdale.

At no time did I leave the main highways because I didn't know that a CHARGE had been made against me.

I had dynamite in my car and also detonators because I had given up blowing stumps out of my house lot on Rte. 106 and was afraid to throw the detonators away because someone might find them and hit them with a stone or hammer and hurt themselves. At Miami, the detonators were in a safety box in my motel and only 7 sticks of dynamite were in the car trunk. The car was taken from me without a search warrant after a judge had refused them a warrant.

It is my understanding that 3 Secret Service men were in the same motel that I had my car and from which I drove to Miami on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and on the 14th, while on my way to the Post Office at Palm Beach, I was arrested for traffic violation and vagrancy: both lies. The arrest was in a trap where the Police of Palm Beach had a 2-ton truck in the single lane. Behind it was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to cross the double line because all cars coming from West Palm Beach were not obeying the law, the unmarked police car speeded across the double line and stopped at the truck. Then a Negro spoke to the cop and speeded away towards the Post Office a quarter of a mile or more away. Then the Negro gave me a signal, which I didn't need because I was going to cross the line legally, to come on, that it was safe. Near the Post Office I was arrested.

I offered no resistance to my arrest, but Lester Free pulled me out of the car. He pushed me against the car and frisked me, but he didn't find anything and didn't ask for any identification He took me down to the Police Station where the desk sergeant asked my name and took everything that I had, including \$53, that was never returned to me. \$3.50 was also taken from my car, but they missed \$320 that I had under a cardboard in the glove compartment. John Marshall tried to get me to open the trunk and I almost did. I remembered about my \$320 in the glove compartment. They said that I was over-anxious to open the trunk, which is a lie, along with all the stories told by John Marshall.

A judge wouldn't give John Marshall a search warrant, but they took my car and everything, kidnapped me and drove me around West Palm Beach. They took two letters addressed to me, but not opened, which they opened, and gave to the newspapers. They stil have my car and much of my property, and the \$53.

I was not on County Road, North, in front of the Kennedy home on Dec. 10, but I was 300 feet North of the house and behind cars that had been stopped. No one came to the gate when Kennedy went to church at about 10 a.m.

For 8 years I have appealed to the citizens and the Congress of the United States to give me a chance to prove my innocence. I spent all my savings--\$6,000--trying to get my Constitutional right for a trial before my peers, but Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial and now, because of the Statute of Limitations, I cannot use the courts. I have sent out over 10,000 letters.

On August 4, 1964, all charges were dropped by the United States and I was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital before the charges were dismissed. Although my commitment was illegal, I had to spend 28 months there until Mr. William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had his reporter investigate my confinement and found that I had told the truth, and then placed his paper and lawyer behind me. On December 13, 1966, I was dismissed by Judge Robert Griffith who said that he had heard enough and that the Hospital shouldn't have paid any attention to the FBI and the Secret Service.

You, the Citizens of the United States, have a chance to give an innocent person a trial by demanding that Congress investigate all charges. Failure to help me may be the biggest mistake that you could make, just as my arrest was for something that I hadn't done.

In March 1964, True Magazine printed a libelous story about me. So did Look, Life, Parade, The Boston Globe, Secret Service Chief Braughman in his book Secret Service Chief, Arthur Schlessinger in his book 1,000 Days in the White House, and many more.

My future and yours depends on you. If you fail me, then you don't deserve to have the liberties and freedom that we enjoy.

My future then will be in some foreign country.

Don't replace the Stars and Stripes with some other flag, which will surely happen if you don't stand up for the constitutional rights of all Americans.

Richard P. Pavlick 45 Water Street Manchester, N.H. 03101 If you would keep the United States a Republic and a Democracy, then remove the responsibilities of government from the control of one man and place the responsibilities on three elective officers.

To keep the U. S. Attorney General's office free from powerful forces, and an enforcer of the laws of the United States instead of a persecuting office, it should have three Attorneys General.

To provide funds for unemployment, we should stop isueing interest-paying bonds and instead issue Bonded Currency, issued only when taxes have been provided for to retire each issue from circulation through sinking funds of 5% each year for each issue. Interest saved would be used for jobs for the unemployed.

Do you want control of your country? If so, then organize a <u>United Citizens of America</u>. It will give you power to control the destiny of the United States; stop the wasting of government funds for non-profit activities that are not public; keep money in the country instead of buying hatred; and return your government to the people, for the people and by the people. Is this what you want? Then organize!

If you fail to get me my Constitutional right to prove my innocence of the vicious charge by Thomas Murphy and Fred McDermott, Secret Service agent, which cost me 6 years of my life (all charges had to be dismissed as defective and false), then you deserve to lose your liberty, freedom and your country. My efforts to secure my Constitutional rights have cost me all my savings--\$8,000--and I have sent out over 20,000 letters. Keep the American flag flying; don't let it be substituted by another flag.

Sign the petition and send it to your Congressman or Senator in Washington.

Richard P. Pavlick 45 Water Street Manchester, N. H. 03101

# Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

(NOTE: Richard Paul Pavlick, described as a. "political prisoner" of this country, has spent the past six years in prisons and asylums as the result of a charge which the federal government long ago dropped and on which he was never permitted to stand trial. Details of this bizarre and-some believe-tragic case will be published in a series of seven articles, of which this is the first. For further background read the accompanying Page One Editorial.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Richard Paul Pavlick is a "political prisoner" of the country—in a time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend him-

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

### 'No Justice'

The lonely, discouraged 79-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation, "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed, trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal falents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice-or the lack of it-he appears doomed to spend his re maining years in desolate loneliness.

A former nostal amplove in his native Boston, Pavlick.

so on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man said Pavlick in explaining why was driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the explosives were not put to the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by the use intended. Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely When this reporter asked why crossing the double center line. An additional charge of the old man didn't just leave it vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legall an his old home or toss it away hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to standexclaimed, "What, and have with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Free searched some kids find it and get hurt his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and with it?" taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect of fered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest said, Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arresting officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just West Palm Beach church the wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the revious Sunday, "was only a highway," said Pavlick.

Once at the police station, the accused man was again and changed his mind about searched. His car keys, card case, jackknife, wallet and exploding the bomb when he money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a during his questioning.

some Secret Service men, head of the United States."

Pavlick, planned to kill Kannedy mont man. he avaloring a dynamit homb "A short time after I ideand motor car under guard of U.S

motor vehicle violation and was Sometime during the day of Caroline and all those other a member of the AAA, I asked Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be neonle," Pavlick is reported to to call an attorney from that determined just when; Robert have told the Secret Service.

and questioned me until I lost then assistant to Maurice Bois. all track of time," said Pavlick. U. S. attorney, of Manchester, Two months later, Feb. 9, 'Put Words In My Mouth' gave verbal permission over the 1961, Pavlick was sent to the The former postal clerk said right to seek legal aid prior to or the agents tried to gain an telephone to proceed in the ar springfield, Mo., for mental admission from him that he rest and prosecution of the Bel evaluation and arrived there

lin some remote area, Pavlick

### Claims Changed Mind

McDermott did say however. hat under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the lew feet away from Kennedy. saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little

organization but they wouldn't W. Rust, the U.S, attorney in Three days later, Dec. 19, let me make any calls, said Miami, contacted the New Pavlick appeared before Judge Pavlick in recalling the details Hampshire U. S. attorney and Emmet Choate for the first f his arrest.

asked him to authorize prosecu-time and was ordered examined the I was put into a tion of Pawlick on the charge of by a psychiatrist. The records detention cell and after a white "threatening the President elect indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, ed by a John Marshall, came in William Marnard of Concord, but the findings are unavailable o the press.

Federal Medical Center at five days later after a trip by

congressed to admit use as a patient since he had cour charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary beween July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of baseas corpus for him and on Aug. 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago I see ino reason who be isn't fit to stand trial and ) order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail

### Refused Trial

After a two months wait, h again, on Dec. 17, 1963, at peared before Judge Choate who refused to hold a trial an ordered the man committed a St. Elizabeth Hospital in Was

Beimont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U. S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Ken-

In the next four years, the accused man was incarcerated in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

### Trial Ordered

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., Federal Medical Center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in Federal Court in Yansas City. Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial of the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmett Choate in the Mami Federal Court. Trial was on each occasion deferred, and Pavlick was ordered shipped to still convened at their request, to another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick, "threatening the life of when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States President-elect John F. Kenand New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for nedy," when they both knew life to the New Hampshire Hospital.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the charge. Yet an indictment excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard was returned on the charge and intents.

of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous ander the regime of the "Great Believer" in the rights of the down trodden Robert F. Kennedy.

Under RFK

For it was under Kennedy, then United States attorney cribed minutes available of general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was grand jury hearings, it is only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the impossible to ascertain if the government's highest legal department that the final chap members of the jury were ever ter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities informed the original order for was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only was illegal - or if their that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved consideration of this charge was -and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he also illegal. distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at John F. Kennedy was not the that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been President-elect. Not until Dec. underway along the entire Eastern Seaboard. McDermott 19, 1960, when the Electoral said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "humar College met and cast thete bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the Presi ballots, did Kennedy become the

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, entire country, there was apwho had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected Chief and cast their votes for a Executive.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1952 sedan and its marker plate number. This information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old medel sedan.

elect.

putting words into my mouth, L case, * said Maynard. am not a man of violence. I am, Maynard explained he issued lodged against him.

interrogation following his ar- Bois' name and why the warrest, Pavlick and not have the rant was signed the following protection or advice of legal day with both he, Maynard, and counsel as guaranteed under the Bois knowing the charge to be U'S Constitution - federal illegal - that is, not covered by sigents would not allow the any federal statute. accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or unable to explain why, on

there was no statute to cover was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no trans-Pavlick's arrest and prosecution

Under our constitutional law, official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the prehension, some members of this body might bolt their party candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't *have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President

himself as well as the Presidentcomplaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal "I told them they were grounds for prosecution in this was filed for the confined man

afraid of violence," countered the authorization since Bois was unable to explain however, why During the many hours of the warrant was signed with

> Both Maynard and Bois were March 15, 1961, Criminal Docket elect. said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

### · Heavy Bail Set

On Dec. 16th, the - accused man appeared before the U.S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of \$100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were: seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detocating caps being in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bound" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 106 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it. so I had to forget the work,"

Nearly a year later. Feb. 2. 1962, a writ of habeas corpus in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and Pavlick in denying the charge out-of-town at the time. He was ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

> (NOTE: Tomorrow's installment will desdribe how the government after nearly four years finally dropped its original charge against Pavlick and how, without benefit of counsel, he was immediately incarcerated in a hospital for the insane under extraordinary circumstances.)

> NOTE: This is a second of a seven-part series concerning Richard Paul Pavlick. Yesterday reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authroities on a complaint the Belmont man had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Milami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami Federal Court froceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire Hospital.

Back In U.S. Custody Hospital authorities in Con-

ington, D.O., io. -..-"period of mental evaluation." On July 24, 1964, just 19 day after his release from the Washington hospital, Pavlid again appeared before Judg Choate in the Miami Feder Court. The U.S. atotrney said ! was competent to stand tra but asked the charges dropped "because the indi-

start." The judge ordered all charg to be dismissed against Pavli and further ordered him train ferred to Concord, N.H., whe similar charges were pending Federal Court.

ment was faulty from t

On Aug. 4, 1984, with Louis Janelle, U.S. attorney, and assistant, Paul L. Normand present, along with Willi Maynard, then attorney gene for New Hampshire, Pavli faced Judge Sweeney on t charges of "threatening the l of President-elect John-Kennedy."

### Charges Dismissed

At the request of the U Attorney, the governmen charges were ordered missed, although at the time the court arraignment, accused man was not rep sented by counsel.

Following the dismissal of charges, Pavlick was still no free man, for he was promi taken into custody in courtroom by the county she and taken to the New Ha shire Hospital for commitm to the institution.

Documents revealed that I lick left Miami on July 25, and arrived at Hillsbord County Jail in Manchester July 30. One day before arrival in Manchester, July the town selectmen of Beln signed papers request Pavlick's commitment to

# Pavlick Den

ital hespital even though the n had not been in their town nearly four years.

hose signing the commitnt papers were John F. ynihan, Floyd W. White and son S. Mansfield, then ving as selectmen of the vn of Belmont.

### Ordered Committed

hordy after his arrival here Manchester, two local physins, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie and Jean N. Leclerc, examined lic at the county jail and sed the commitment order.

n one section of their sworn, ded statement, both doctors d. 'He has neuropsychiatric minations on 15 occasions ing back to 1923." Yet, bŷ ir own acknowledgment to s reporter, they never had such written reports in their ssession.

n fact, Dr. Lavole, when estioned as to the date he amined the accused man ggested to the reporter, heck with the old man, he uld know.'

in a second portion of their mmitment report, both exnining doctors noted, he, ivlick, "talked very freely and as extremely loquacious, exbited some evidence of defece judgment and flight of eas. He was alert and coerative and well orientated all r time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77 ears old at the time, who had en confined for the past few ears in various jails and risons, mostly in solitary connement.

### Startling Omission

A very startling omission was iscovered in Paragraph 4, ection A, of the signed comnitment order which reads, facts indicating mental illness, ersonally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided or their comments, the examinng physicians left this space OTALLY BLANK!

One competent legal authority

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

# Maynard Says Selectmen At Belmont 'Did As Told'

article of a seven-part series. In the first two installments Reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authorities on a complaint the Belmont man threatened the life of John F. Kennedy, then President-elect, Also included is the accused man's itinerary for nearly four years, his struggles to gain a court trial, the nature of his commitment to New Hampshire Hospital in Concord and the beginning of an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general, deeply involved in the legal aspects of the case.

Maynard, who instructed New hospital in this state. Their ment attorney acknowledged if PAVILLEN

cut."

Asked if he ever conferred Kennedy on the Pavlick matter. Maynard was unable to recall any such conversation.

"I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conservation with the attorney general. I do believe anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby Kennedy since the two men were so close. After all he was the attorney general of the United States at the time these events were taking place." said

keep Paylick under maximum too good," commented Maynard federal statutes, he would have security at all times.

tric reports furnished to me and patients. his action in this matter.

### Reports Disagreed

Maynard did admit however, opinion in these reports."

Maynard's own admission, it very much faith in their judg nard. was learned that it was he ment er their ability at the VA The former Justice Depart-

recalling some violent incidents "I had read several psychia-committed by released VA

I did not want to have this man | Returning to the period when running around loose. It was my he was assistant U.S. attorney, impression he should be kept in Maynard said it was possible taken place. maximum security," Maynard the explosives might never have replied when questioned as to been found if the authority for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution had not been issued.

'Not all the psychiatrists' re- raise a sticky legal question Kennedy," said Maynard. ports agreed with each other, now in view of recent U.S. Maynard disclosed the three and Pavlick might have grounds for Pavlick. "No, I wouldn't oppose his for a false arrest suit since the "As I recall it now, the

NOTE: This is the third | Hampshire Hospital officials to record in the past hasn't been he took the trouble to check learned no such charge existed as requested by the Miami U.S. attorney's office, and the Pavlick affair might never have

### 'Did As Told'

"But you can't have someone running around loose voicing "Yest, I would say that could threats against a man like

As I recall it now, and that was Supreme Court rulings. It might Belmont selectmen "did as they some time ago, but as I recall be just possible the whole thing were told" when it came to it, there was some difference of would be thrown out of court signing the commitment papers

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. Administration Hospital. But I beginning," commented May-when I was state attorney the commitment proceedings

Page Three

and saw to it they were carried . Sunday, November 13. 1966

### with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

and saw to it they were ried

Asked if he ever conferred with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy on the Pavlick matter, Maynard was unable to recall any such conversation.

"I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conservation with the attorney general. I do believe anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Louis M. Janelle currently serving as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the Concord federal court.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Ja-

the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

it was his belief seven sticks of everything, he never was in the explosives were in the trunk trouble with the police departof the suspect's vehicle and the ment while he was in Belmont." detonating caps were in a safety said the ex-chief in defense of box in Paylick's motel room.

Queried about the possibility of viewing the written threats allegedly made by Pavlick, the Secret Service chief said he did not know where the evidence was at this time.

"I can't give you anything on that subject - you might contact the U.S. attorney in Concord, he might have something in the files he could show vou." concluded McDermott.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said, "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything."

"He was a prolific letterwriter, always writing letters to town officials and newspapers complaining about situations he thought needed correcting. The selectmen's office is filled with them," lamented Leith.

With all his letter writing and with all his complaining about incorrect town subjects, the former police official said he had never known Pavlick to threaten anyone in the town with violence.

The former town official said he was called to Pavlick's home on several occasions when the old man complained about local. children teasing him or calling him names.

"After I would talk to the children and get the matter straightened out, Pavlick would turn right around and give the kids candy or soda or whatever they might like at the time. He had a soft spot for children and was always good for a donation to any fund drive for a kids organization," recalled Leith.

"Despite all his complaining, McDermott went on to relate and sticking his nose into the old man.

Asked how the "human Of the three selectmen who hamb" clare first same to light signed the commitment papers

he two doctors afraid to fill his paragraph in with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompeent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted, "When I was assistant U.S. Attorney, ind again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or .ess made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospital."

### Judge Not Told

Maynard also conceded the presiding judge of the Concord Federal Court was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the bench to answer to the charges pending against him.

The former attorney general of the state said the so-called threats against Kennedy were in the form of written letters and postcards and they only "implied" he, Pavlick, was going to kill the in-coming chief executive.

"As I recall it, they were in a general way, in quite general erms," Maynard said in recollecting the threats.

NOTE - See tomorrow's paper for the third part of this seven-part series dealing with the man's itinerary and his struggles for a court trial.

regar nead in terminating the

Maurice Bois, now in private law practice in Manchester, when contacted last month said, "I'm sorry, I can't be of much help to you at this time. The Pavlick case was nearly six years ago and I have no records to use for reference in reply to your questions."

The former U.S. Attorney for this district conceded he signed the authorization for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution even though he was not directly involved in the original issuance of the warrant.

"Yes, I was out of town that day and the matter was handled by Bill Maynard, my assistant. That is more or less standard procedure in the office," said Bois.

### "I Could Have Freed Him'

A startling disclosure was gained from Bois, when, in confirming the report of a high Secret Service official, Bois admitted at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom.

"After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and presecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as an afterthought.

NOTE: Tomorrow in the New Hampshire Sunday News, read part four of this series to learn the Secret Service activities in this case and the views of Belmont town officials regarding the Pavlick case.

WELL OF CLOSE LITTLE BUT IN THE the attorney general of the United States at the time these events were taking place." said the former New Hampshire legal head in terminating the interview.

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"After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as -- * starthought_

Note: In the first three articles of this seven-part series on Richard Paul Pavlick, reporter Arthur C. Egan has taken readers through the arrest of Pavlick, his "merry-go-round" type of confinement for four years, his struggle to receive a court trial, and dismissal of the charges by a federal court.

"It is my duty to protect .he rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I new the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, presiding justice, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the court-

A transcript of the court proceedings, secured from the Concord Federal Court clerk, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or

the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to locate material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threats to Kennedy, led to the Boston Secret Service

### **GRANTS INTERVIEW**

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

When questioned about PAVLICE... Dano 11

ami police headquarters.

Pressed for details on the area. government agency's participa. Moynihan, when interviewed, tion in Pavlick's commitment to immediately remembered Pav-McDermott replied, "The Secret great letter-writer of our town. his confinement in New Hamp- you interested?" shire. That was all handled by The selectman said his files agreement between state and were filled with letters from federal legal authorities."

he was unable to identify the offered to let the press read any federal men involved in the so of the letters in his possession called "deal" because this was and draw their own conclusions not in his department, therefore about the marhe would not have the informa-

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott' said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation 'TAKE IN STRIDE' and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

### GOT LETTERS

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, age he is quite a letter-writer. And he never gives up - he is always writing to someone people in respect to Pavlick. trying to interest them in his case."

"In fact, I have a letter right here which I received just this morning from California, from: the mayor of San Francisco. Pavlick wrote him a month ago concerning his case," McDermott said displaying a two-page document.

. "There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he action of committing a person declined to elaborate further on to the New Hampshire Hospital his statement.

understanding Pavlick allegedly in the town John L. Joyanan told Secret Service agents the is still a selectman in Belmont story under questioning in Mi Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another

the Concord mental institution lick and said. "Oh yes, the Service had nothing to do with What has he done now that has

Pavlick on "about every situa-The Secret Service chief said lion in the town." Moynihan

Moynihan said, "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was very critical of them at times - both verbally and in writing - of their actions and views on town problems.

"We looked on the old man as someone we had to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose - a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong - always offering suggestions on how to "Oh yes indeed. For a man his make matters better," remarked the selectman when asked the opinion of towns-

Earl M. Sweeney, present Belmont police chief said he had nothing to do with the commitment of Pavlick. "But I think Concord is a good place for him and they can keep him there for all I care," retorted Sweeney when queried about his views on Pavlick's commitment.

Sweeney conceded he never had personal contact with Pavlick, only new of him or had heard about him from other town residents.

"Before I could take any I would have to conduct my own investigation. No one ever asked me about Pavlick or his mental state," Sweeney said in concluding his interview with th reporter.

# ed Trial

'Did Not Have Any Dynamite on

NOTE: During the first four installments of this seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has traced Richard Paul Pavlick's arrest, detention by federal authorities; his fouryear itinerary of travels to. and confinement in, 19 county inils, three federal prisons and three mental institutions: his long five-vear struggle to gain a court trial; statements from a Secret Service chief, a former New Hampshire attorney general, legally involved in the man's commitment to a mental institution and comments from Belmont town officials where retired montal

made his home prior to his arrest on Dec. 14, 1960, in Miami, Fla., on the charge of plotting the death of Presidentelect John F. Kennedy.

### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

This reporter found as very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy - a man scared to death Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"What - are you going to try to get him out? They aren't going to release him are they?" were the first comments of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was very reluctant at first to even discuss tde Pavlick matter saying, "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the six-year head of the small town postoffice, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for No Outright Threat

kill Kennedy. He just indicted people have responded and then. by his words the new President evidently realizing the full imshouldn't or wouldn't live to pact of the Kennedy power. said to me, from the cards I man," commented Dillingham. received and their point of "But I believe in the old origin I assumed he was going fellow and I am going its to kill the man and I still fee continue to stand by him and that way," said Murphy.

months and I didn't want to cluded Dillingham. make any mistakes and get into trouble with my superiors. I just told them what I knew. gave them the postcards and a letter and they took over," said Murphy in concluding the in-

Checking with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth from New Center, situated in Northfield, It was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

"Mr. Pavlick contacted me sometime in September or October of 1960 offering the center income from property he

owned in Belmont. He said he would like to see the children of the area benefit since he lived very modestly and wouldn't need the money from the mortgage," said Dillingham.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dildingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Paylick devel-

"In the past 18 months I have "Yes, Mr. Maynard is right, mailed over 650 letters written the old man to reach a court. Pavlick never did come right by Pavlick to various people all out and say he was planning to over the United States. Some take office. From the things he decided not to assist the old

light for him. Maybe some day "I was only on the job a few he will receive justice," con-

> NOTE: Tomorrow, in the next to the last of this sevenpart series, learn the role of a Washington, D.C., newsman in Pavlick's behalf and the comments of the office of Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. senator

### Gave to Youth Center

The postmaster told bow Paylick sold his modest home in number, and the company he Belmont, legally specifying the represented. But evidently the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the \$2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center in

"Guess that was around October of 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety. of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said, "When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home."

NOTE: In six installments

"I guess they kist don't want I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial." said Alexander.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made contiquous efforts to contact Sen Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washing-

ton but to no avail - he just wasn't ever there.

Person to person calls to the New York senator's office only resulted in one of five different female secretaries saying, "I'm sorry, the senator is on the Senate floor at this time. He is expected back very shortly would you care to leave your name and number?"

The caller did just that, for the first three days, four calls each day, he left his name, his senator never returned to his office, because he di! not call back, although his office was advised to call collect.

The fourth day of attempts to contact the busy junior senator from New York State reached

male press secretary took the calls.

Not identifying himself, the secretary asked the nature of the call and what information was requested from the junior concerned Richard Paul Pavlick the secretary replied, "Oh yes, well what are the questions and replies."

This the reporter did staying mainly to what rele Robert Kennedy, when U.S. attorney general, played in the Pavlick affair; what discussion the senator had with Holmes Alexander: and why the Justice Department, under Kennedy's command, allowed such injustices to be inflicted on a citizen. meaning of course, the violation

of his constitutional rights.

The reporter pointed out to

\$1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlik in the Concord Hospital en Jan. 8. 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought.

### In No Distress

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat vounger than his stated age. He

seems alert, and cooperative but talkative.

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Concord attorney, receiver of this information, was identified as Christopher Gallagiler, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey and Soden firm.

On May 27; 1966 Gallagher wrote so Pavlick and said he talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney generinto the higher echelon when a al, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U.S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

Their objections stem from

senator. When told the question, the fact that you nave not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the I will ask the senator for his society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I an not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. Theye the offirials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest ny innocence to anyone.'

Doesn't Belong at Concord

A staff psychiatrist at the concord hospital, Dr. Christos Coutras, who is Pavlick's per-

# Legal Paylic

BY ARTHUR C. EGAN

Some starting legal man ver may be expected short probably within the com week - in the half of Richa Paul Pavlick a man who l been described as "an Am an political prisoner."

Now an inmate of N Hampshire Hospital, the st mental institution at Conco Paylick has been confined the past six years in so two dozen federal and st prisons, jails and asylums.

Yet the charge on which was originally held by the S. Secret Service - "three ening harm to the l President-Elect-John F. Ke edy" - was long ago quas by the federal Justice partment.

### UNDER STUDY

The facts of this biza case as brought to light by UNION LEADER and S DAY NEWS are known to under close scrutiny by number of official agencie

These include the Hampshire Bar Associa the American Civil Liber Union and the Civil Ri Division of the U.S. Ju Department.

Action to insure that lick's full civil and cons tional rights be protecte likely to be instituted in nently by one or mor these agencies.

Representatives of the bar association maintain have long had the case t

study. Spokesmen for the A can Civil Liberties Unior

# Move Can Help k Within Week

Pavlick was being moved

the case only vaguely.

### CHECK STATUTES

at-

hts tice

l is

we might look into for possibl from mental illness. he action by our organization."

was checking the federa was taken into custody in Palm statutes with a view to de Beach, Fla., in December, 1960.

case is very important," Wul Pavlick has been indefinitely said.

### CALL FOR ACTION

organization and three Belmon erning selectmen of Belmont, residents say they are takin his home. residents say they are takin

the present, said they plan t when he tried to talk with them file a petition with the Belmon

Superior Court Justice Robert perior Court Justice Robert Griffith of Nashua said today he will parole Richard P. Pavlick from the New Hampshire Hospital subject to conditions to be worked out by attorneys for Pavlick and the state.

Koutras said that Pavlick u- about the country from one "should remain where he can ly place of confinement to an be taken care of," but added that he does not feel the man other, but his office told this has to be "locked up." Pavlick reporter that he remembered currently is permitted to spend some time on the grounds and goes to the library frequent-

Melvin Wulf of the Civ Pavlick also testified during a Liberties Union initially sai 3½-hour hearing late Monday, "this sounds like an extremel saying he has objected to tak-interesting case — somethin ing medication and that "to my interesting case — somethin knowledge" he is not suffering

He gave his version of what Later he said his organization has happened to him since he termining if Pavlick's right FBI agents said he had dynahad been violated. He said h mite, detonating devices and was turning the case over to a incriminating letters in his posassistant for close scrutiny. session when he was arrested "The subject matter of thi for a minor traffic violation.

committed to the hospital on an order signed by two Manchester doctors who acted on a com-Meanwhile a state veteran plaint signed by the three gov-

He said he suffered a back independent action in the cas injury in the armed services of Paylick, who is an honorable and went to a series of veterand went to a series of veterdischarged veteran of Worl ans hospitals for brief periods

that their names be withheld to tors refused to listen to him shire Hospital Supt. Dr. Warren

W. Burns that Pavlick was not in the need for further medica

wald's report Mr. Pavlick doe a courtroom. not represent any menace eithe

Ordered by Superior Court

# Pavlick Wins Total Freedom

CONCORD—The last restraints on the liberty of Richard Paul Pavlick have now been lifted.

The man once accused of plotting the death of the late President John F. Kennedy was granted his unconditional freedom yesterday by Superior Court Justice Robert

Richard Paul Pavlick, 80 happens at the hearing and how formerly of Belmont and nowthe court decides in this matter. residing in Framingham, Mass You just have to wait and see won a parole from the statewhat develops in these things," mental hospital Dec. 13, 1966commented Waters.

after a two-day hearing before Using Chapter 135-Section Justice Griffith in the Merri 30, of the New Hampshire Remack County Superior Court. vised Statutes, Waters con-

In granting Pavlick his free tends Pavlick is not suffering dom, Justice Griffith imposed from any mental illness and the condition that the elderlyought not to be detained at man consult with a physician at the state mental hospital. least once a week for a period Waters, in his petition yes of three months. A report would terday, referred to the committhen be presented to the court ment order sending Pavlick to Waters of Concord, acting on for evaluation. Both hospital Concord as "that such certifi Paylick's behalf, and repreofficials and Justice Griffith cate issued, and such con-senting the Legal Aid Commit-

expressed concern for Pavlick's finement ensued, and continphysical condition if released ues, under circumstances high Accountation, could bring about from the hospital. in that, on information and near future.

In complying with the court's belief, the same rose out of

The Balmont trio, who aske Pavlick added mat some doc Rosenwald notified New Hamp- in any court."

Despite the findings of any causing the petitioner to be p.m. as the hearing date with Kansas City federal judge the examined by independent psy-Justice Robert F. Griffith of On March 23, Dr. Burn informed Justice Griffith tha "on the basis of Dr. Rosen wald's report Mr. Pavlick doe a court room of the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is George Pappagianis an opportunity of the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is George Pappagianis an opportunity of the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is George Pappagianis an opportunity of the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is George Pappagianis and opportunity to prepare the court shall deem the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is designed to the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is designed to the case to be heard mappropriate, whether there is designed to the case to be heard mappropriate. sufficient cause for the detentunity to prepare the state's

Then, by admission of formention of the petitioner in said case since he will represent the to himself or to the community New Hampshire attorney genenospital; and if it appears that New Hampshire Hospital at the at this time. Therefore I would eral William Maynard of Con-here be no sufficient cause for high court hearing. The attorney

## Move To Determine Detention's Legality by Counsel Initiated

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

"This is the most wonderful news I've heard in a long, long, time. At last I am going to be treated like a human being-I am going to appear in a courtroom, and before a judge-finally I'm getting some of my rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

lick talking yesterday afternoon takes care of himself . . . he shortly after he was informed has the same attitude day in legal petition seeking to de and day out."

Legal petition seeking to de and day out."

Alfred R. Forest of Concord, Superior Court in Concord.

The legal action institute man." yesterday by Atty. Warren E. lly prejudical to the Petitioner Pavlick's release in the very

The brief filed by Waters, In complying with the court's an offense alleged to have equested the presiding judge of order Pavlick has been under been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which he superior Court to hold a the care of Dr. Richard J. tioner; commission of which hearing to determine the legal-Rosenwald of Framingham, offense the Petitioner denies, ity of Pavlick's continued con-Mass., during his parole period. for which he has never been finement at the state's mental tried, and with respect to institution where he has been and observation of Pavlick Dr. which no charge is pending "detained" since Aug. 4, 1964.

### Sets Hearing Date

court, acting under the provi-but of the statute, "investigate, Court Clerk, set Dec. 12 at 1:30

man raise his voice . . . his This was Richard Paul Pav talking makes sense . . . he

confinement to the New Hamp an attendant at the hospital, shire Hospital was formall said he sees Pavlick every day filed in the Merrimack County and that man has "good normal conduct . . . like an ordinary me at all - really hates me did he mention me in your

talk?" Munphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats were addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some postcards and a letter; were turned over to

postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harmy to' the in-coming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was very anti-Kennedy and he let everyone around here know it too. Claimed Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he was anti-Catholic also, just from some of the things he would say," recalled Murphy in reference to a query on Pavlick's known attitude in the town.

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick. "When they came from Hyannis Port. Kennedy's home I became frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected President," the postmaster related

Knowing how Powner few yout the President elect, and by 'hook or crook' as the old nowing he, Pavlick, was going o be in the same area as Kennedy I became real scared ham disgustedly. and notified the postal inspectors," went on Murphy.

one card sent by Paylick said, letters Paylick wrote to influen-"Kennedy might never live to tial persons requesting legal get in the White House" and to assistance in his fight for me it meant he was planning freedom. harm to the President-elect," he said.

oped from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

"I was getting pretty discouraged and had just about given up hope anyone would take an interest in the old man's case. You have rekindled my faith in humanity," Dillingham told this reporter. "This is a deplorable situa-

tion. Here is an old man whose mind is fully alert, knows what he is doing, knows what he is saying, yet he must remain confined in a mental institution. For the past four years I have been assisting him in fighting to secure a trial where he can prove his innocence. By keeping him confined in Concord the authorities can suppress the truth in his case," said Dillingham with bitterness

The former Youth Center officer said he visited Pavlick at the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there. "I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

"Maybe wihen people read your story they will realize just what can happen to a person who has no friends or relatives to battle for them. This could happen to anyone, any place, any time, even though the laws of our country are supposed to protect us from just such an injustice. To my way of thinking, the Justice Department was going to keep Pavlick confined saying goes," remarked Dilling-

The Contoocook man said he had a trunk full of correspon-The Belmont postmaster said dence received in answer to

porter Arthur C. Egan has revealed details concerning the arrest, detention and investigation of Richard Paul Pavlick, 79-year-old Belmont man accused of plotting to assassinate John F. Kennedy in December of 1960. The previous articles disclosed no such law existed under which Pavlick was arrested yet he was indicted by a grand jury; an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general who made startling admissions concerning the legality of the case; comments from the Secret Service agent who headed the investigation; statements from Belmont town officials regarding the

accused man and finally the friendship of one Contoocook man who stills believes the old man is innocent of the creme for which he was charged — and from which he could never defend himself because the federal government legal authorities blocked any court trial.

### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

One communication in John B. Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with hi.

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Paylick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

the press secretary that Kennedy was one of the most outspoken leaders in the fight for constitutional rights and privileges.

Finally, on the fifth day, disappointing news was forthcoming from Kennedy's office - the junior senator was unable to recall any details of the Pavlick case - according to the press secretary. All the records pertaining to the case were in the Justice Department files and would the reporter contact them for the necessary informa-

Asked again about the senator's conversation with Holmes

Alexander the secretary replied in the negative — Kennedy was unable to recall any such Pavlick's report that after a conversation with Alexander

cerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this day, three times a week. time," was the concluding comment of the press secretary.

### Called Harmless

E. Marland, a Washington psy- privilege card to the reporter. chiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosis but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others.

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me,"

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was onal physician, said, "The man as a very alert mind for his ige. According to previously conducted psychological tests he ias an IQ of 132.

Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid," said the doctor in commenting on Pavlick's condition and state of mind.

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Adm inistration hospital. "I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I think it would be good for him," said Koutras.

Hospital authorities confirmed

Union Léader reporter in "The senator vaguely remem- terviewed him for the third bers the unpleasant affair con-time he was suddenly given "ground privileges" one hour a

"I was never allowed out alone before you came to the hospital," Pavlick told this On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert reporter displaying his ground

# Pavlick's Parole

the Justice Department's Rights Division expresse terest in the recent re tions by the Loeb newsp only after considerable ding by this reporter.

However both agencies declare that if their st the UNION LEADER DAY NEWS disclosure cate any violation of Pa rights, they will endea effect remedial measur

The newspapers conan exhaustive investiga the case after Pavlick handwritten letter from state hospital, appeal Publisher William Loe help.

At the conclusion of a part series detailing Pa lengthy confinements what appeared to be s procedural irregularitie federal, state and Be town authorities, this re laid the facts before bo American Civil Libertie ion and the Civil Division of the U.S. D ment of Justice.

After being furnished the published stories Melvin Wulf, of New City, executive director o ACLU and Atty. Maceo bard of the federaty Rights Division in Was ton, D. C., said they w give the ease serious stud

Follow-up phone calls Hubbard elicited the rest that the Division would to do something if there been any violations of co tutional rights. That is policy."

"Of course," said Hub "you must understand who is involved in this ma That has something to do

Aside from the late I dent Kennedy) the onlyof national prominence has appeared in the publ articles is that of his bre U. S. Sen. Robert Kenne New York. He was hea the Justice Department ing much of the time

Psychiatrist Says Pavlick Doesn't Belong at Concord

to say "I would be inclined to parole him" under a program by which "he could get treat" ment if he needs it."

The judge immediately called attorneys for Pavlick and rep-

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resentatives of the state and ney General's office into h chambers for a conference work out details.

He said that no charges ar pending in any court again Pavlick, who has been confine ucted at the New Hampshire Hospita on of since the federal governmen in a in Aug. 1964, dropped charge the that Pavlick threatened the lil d to of the late John F. Kennedy. Great Weight

"Right or wrong," the judg even- said, "it is clear that people a lick's the state hospital have given great weight to people who have and no interest in this case now' rious - explaining that he meant the s by Secret Service and the FBI.

mont Dr. Warren Burns, superinorter tendent of the hospital, said h the that on the basis of his "rela-Un tively brief examination I would ights feel that if some provision could part be made for supervising medication that he (Pavlick) could with be maintained outside of the both hospital."

ork Dr. Christos Koutras, director the of correctional psychiatry at lub- the hospital, testified earlier Civil that Pavlick is suffering a seing- vere mental illness and should ould be kept in a protective environ-

Koutras described Pavlick as onse having a "schizophrenic reac-'try tion, chronic undifferentiated have type."

nsti. The doctor said Pavlick was "excessively suspicious" and that Pavlick felt the Kennedy family was directing authorities to keep him locked up.

Resents Medication

Koutras explained the medication which Pavlick is receiving and added: "He has -sented taking medication all along."

He admitted that he has nevshed er seen Pavlick when the man was not under the influence of the medication but that if Payd of lick did not take it "he would dur be more aggressive and more when anxious."

recommend that he be dis cord, a dear

A series of seven articles elderly man. appearing in the Union Leader the case and through Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord took energetic steps in the man's behalf.

hearing on Pavlick's sanity with assistance and became contempts the Merrimack County Superior vinced of the man's innocence compus the red carpet treat Concord came about by an ment here, so to speak." "admitted deal" between state Court. Joining with Waters in and that he was illegally being For Pavlick, this was the and federal legal authorities the court hearing was Union held at the state institution.

finement had been opposed at been confined. Gen. William O'Neil.

prisoner" of then Atty. Gen. on the original charge. years of confinement.

Service and charged with ate newspapers. "threatening the life of President-elect, John F. Kennedy."

### **Protests Innocence**

Although Pavlick continually protested his innocence and requested a court trial before a judge and jury he was never accorded his constitutional right to such a hearing.

was made such detention, may charged from parole status with between the state of Newlrelease thereform." no specific recommendation as to continued psychiatric treat ment."

After receipt of both Dr Rosenwald's and Dr. Burns' report Judge Griffith yesterday issued his unconditional release order for Pavlick.

A series of seven articles

A series of seven articles are continued psychiatric treat of his life. The legalegal papers later, requirement of the final one was a "means to an end"—the long with all records pertain to the confined man which elderly man.

The Superior Court Clerk was a Waters, former chairman of the pavlick hearing. Waters, former chairman of the public Utilities Commission, also assistant attorney proceeding took the federal goving them to produce Pavitorney general from 1950-53 and deputy in the Concord court was a "means to an end"—the long to the confined man which elderly man.

A series of seven articles

A series of seven articles

The Superior Court Clerk waters, former chairman of the public Utilities Commission, also assistant attorney proceeding took the federal goving them to produce Pavitorney general from 1950-53 and deputy in the Concord court in the Concord court in the confined man which elderly man.

The plight of the 79-year-old the bospital. no specific recommendation as Hampshire and the federal Will Appear in Court The plight of the 79-year-old the hospital.

last November brought Pav. man was called to the attention Callahan, commenting or lick's case to the attention of of William Loeb, publisher of the petition filed yesterday by the state and nation. As a result the Union Leader by a letter Waters, said, "We, the court During the six years of his of the articles the N.H. Bar from Pavlick pleading for as will treat this application for confinement Pavlick stead-Association pressed for action in sistance in this illegal contine release with the same dignity fastly has maintained his inment to the mental institution, and expediency as a writ olnocence but never was achabeus corpus.'

### Appeals for Assistance

Midway through the second investigation which lasted six-year struggle to secure a the state of New Hampshire ay's hearing Justice Griffith nearly two months. The search day's hearing Justice Griffith nearly two months. The search hearing on his mental com-would take steps to see that called a halt to the proceedings for the truth of Pavlick's case and set Pavlick free with the carried the reporter to Florida, petency or on the charges he, Pavlick, was confined to remark, "I've heard enough on Georgia, and Washington, as placed against him by the a mental institution for the Paylick's release from consider states where Paylick had at 1960. Pavlick's release from con-other states where Pavlick had of 1960.

the hearing by the N.H. at- Not a shred of evidence torney general's office, repre-existed, or had ever existed, sented in court by Asst. Atty. Egan finally reported, which would stand up in a courtroom. Pavlick, termed a "political to justify Pavlick's conviction

Robert F. Kennedy, was con- As the result of his work on fined to 19 county jails, four the case Egan has been nomfederal prisons and three men-inated for numerous journalistic tal institutions during his six awards. The Pavlick story was named by Associated Press The retired Boston postal editors as one of the five top worker and veteran of World 1966 New Hampshire news War I, was arrested in Palm stories. It also brought generous Beach, Fla., by the Secret editorial acclaim from other

man's behalf. Egan Jr., was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was assigned to "that in the interests of justifial by july in a country was a coun

Leader counsel Ralph Sullivan Then, at the Union Leader's first positive legal step taken ever came up for trial in a expense, Loeb ordered an all-out in his behalf during his long court of law, and if the

### Accused in 1960

er Belmont retired postal plan" and contended he never worker was taken into cus- said that Koutras was on the tody in West Palm Beach, Kennedy payroll. elect John F. Kennedy."

Since his arrest, Pavlick has ings. been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, had "lost touch with reality." confinement in a private men- very normal." tal institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick Concord Hospital.

admitted the charge lodged person on the outside does." against Pavlick was "illegal" Parker Smith of Allenstown, from the very start.

a terse "no comment" yesterlay when asked their plans

"It will depend on what 'Admitted Deal'

corded his rights under the A staff reporter, Arthur C. The court clerk explained, U. S. Constitution, that of a Egan Jr., was assigned to "that in the interests of justical by jury in a court of law. who agreed that if Pavlick

Asst. Atty. Gen. William O'Neil, Pavlick denied that he had On Dec. 14, 1960, the form- ever talked about a "secret

Flat and charged by the Se- One witness called by Pavcret Service with "threaten-lick's attorney described the ing the life of the President- man as being "extremely well in touch" with his surround-

Asked if he thought Pavlick two periods of confinement at John Dillingham of Contoocook a federal medical center and responded: "No, I'd say (he is)

Dillingham, who said he has been in contact with Pavlick several times, described Pavhas been an inmate at the lick as being "extremely well aware of his circumstances."

The charge placed against Bernard Dumont of Chiches-Paylick was long since ter, who said he is an attendant dropped by the government, at the hospital, said Pavlick mainly since a U. S. attorney "acts the same as a normal

> another worker at the hospital, said he has "never heard that

# Justice For ALL

Recently a four-page handwritten letter was sent to the publisher of this newspaper from the State Hospital in Concord by a man in his 80th year.

In this letter he stated:

"You impress many that you believe in law and order, but do you? ... I have asked for the rights supposed to be guaranteed in the U. S. Constitution but did not get them ... A diabolical plot to keep me confined was planned."

Because this newspaper respects the rights of EVERY citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, or his religion, or whether he is important or unimportant, we immediately assigned a reporter to investigate. Our reporter was provided with the assistance and guidance of competent legal counsel retained by this newspaper.

The facts uncovered by Mr. Arthur Egan—which will be set forth in a series of articles, the first of which is on this front page today—may startle you. They may also frighten you when you think that this could happen to YOU or to a loved one.

After reading this series one can't help but wonder, based on the facts uncovered, how many others have been similarly treated.

In exposing the story of Mr. Pavlick this newspaper, of course, passes no judgment as to whether he is or is not guilty of any crime.

Certainly the safety of the President of the United States must be protected at all times. The assassinations of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy are all too vivid in our minds for anyone to believe otherwise.

We realize that once we let down our guard in any way, terrible consequences can follow:

But certainly Pavlick—or any other American, no matter WHAT he is accused of—is entitled to his day in court. He should not be handled as this lonely old man, without any friends or relatives, seems to have been treated.

It seems to this newspaper that there must

# The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr., is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old man.

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassination of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

We ask you first to consider the facts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical name to Kennedy.

3—During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution, Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his questioning.

4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United

that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

7—Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be committed to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

2. Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9—Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with them Atty. Gen. Robert, Kennedy, brother by the deceased President.

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret

Pav

The more we Richard Paul Payear-old man what the New Han more we are r Rosario of 1839 longshoreman watteawan State because psychiat story that was su

We make no innocence of Mr. notoriety on Dec in West Palm B Secret Service w President-elect K his subsequent trand state authorion the history of

Here is a man arrest has been c select prisons, t Center in Missour mental hospital, Hampshire Hospit the due process of been several time to stand trial but right which is acc man who has not six long years him were long ag

We cannot still Pavlick may have — deprived of h Bronx longshoren bizarre story that Victor Rosario, State Hespital, in had been "frame common law wife in their apartment he said, he was blackjacks and se

An Editorial

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# ck: Another 'Rosario Case'?

ed and hear of the case of k of Belmont, that lonely 79ts not-so-patiently in his ward tire Hospital in Concord, the nded of the case of Victor hgate Ave. in the Bronx, a spent four years in the spital of the Criminal Insane s refused to believe a bizarre quently proved to be true.

ssessment of the guilt or vlick, who gained nationwide , 1960 when he was arrested h, Fla., and charged by the plotting the assassination of edy. But we do believe that ment at the hands of federal will forever be a black mark erican jurisprudence.

to in the six years since his ined in 19 county jails, three e at the Springfield Medical once at a Washington, D. C. nd currently at the New - and all apparently without aw! Here is a man who has djudged mentally competent never been given that basic ed to every citizen. Here is a eathed the air of freedom for n though the charges against ropped!

suspicion that Richard Paul en — repeat, may have been freedom because, like that , he insisted on telling a ppened to be the truth.

m his cell at the Matteawan ed again and again that he on an assault charge by his d her lover, who was living When he protested his arrest, aten unconscious by police to Bellevue for psychiatric

observation. He told his story but no one would believe him. He told it again at Matteawan adding the bizarre twist that he had seen his wife's lover drink his own blood mixed with beer as "proof" of his manliness.

An obvious paranoid schizophrenic, said the psychiatrists. The fact that Rosario had been steadily employed and had no record of mental illness did not impress them.

From Matteawan, Rosario - assisted by other inmates - began sending applications for writs of habeas corpus to the State Supreme Court. They were denied. He then wrote to several lawyers, pleading for their help.

Only one replied — Mrs. Sara Halbert, an energetic woman who, after accepting a small retainer, conducted her own investigation. The pieces began to fall into place; Rosario's bizarre story seemed almost plausible. The common-law wife admitted lying to the police. Two of their children recalled seeing her lover drinking the blood-and-beer cocktail of which Rosario had spoken. In 1962 Rosario was released and the assault charge was dismissed. Mrs. Halbert sued the state for malpractice and wrong imprisonment, and in October of this year Rosario was awarded \$16,350 by the Court of Claims for the 11months of illegal detention between the filing of his third habeas conpus application and his discharge from the hospital. The case is a landmark decision in the area of legal protection accorded to those who allegedly are mentally ill.

Is the ordeal of Richard Paul Pavlick another "Rosario case?" There are striking similarities, but the final determination of that question must be made in a court of law, not in the columns of a newspaper.

We believe we have fulfilled only part of our responsibility to the cause of justice by setting forth the facts of the case in the seven-part series by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr.

Pavlick says: "All I want is my day in court." We intend to see that he gets it.

leave for warmer climate. I many years. "I am not antihave spent many years in Catholic as the Belmont post-Fforida, have gone to Arizona, master claimed, but I do not California and Louisiana. I am feel that any religion should no stranger to the Palm Beach have a person choose between area having gone there many his country and his church. That 'times," said Pavlick.

born and raised a Catholic but country comes first and that is had not followed his faith for PAVLICK

is just what the Catholic Church The Belmont man said he was might ask of Kennedy. My

### Possessions Missing

The whereabouts of Pavlick's personal possessions taken from him at the time of his ed class president, an honor he arrest, remains a mystery. The felt undeserved. "Perhaps no Boston Secret Service office other class had such a poor disclaims any knowledge of the items but said they assumed ability, emotional stability or their agency was still holding understanding to lead the 150 some of the articles.

Pavlick said about a year after his arrest, he received a bill from a Miami garage for over \$150 in storage fees and a position as substitute clerk in was informed his car would be the Boston Post Office and held sold to satisfy the bill. "I guess the car has been sold by this time. I didn't pay the bill and I haven't seen the car since my arrest. There were many other personal items taken from me and never returned," said Pav-

"I couldn't get the price I was asking for my Belmont home so I gave it to the youth center. The children might received some benefit from the money gotten, for the place," said Pavlick in explaining the donafon of his home to the center.

"Lididn't need the money - I sing from the work

### **PAVLICK**

(Continued from Page 20)

why I was against Kennedy," said Paylick.

Asked if he felt Kennedy was bad for the country, Pavlick replied he thought so at the time he was seeking the presidency. "But I had to accept the choice of the majority-that is what our country is founded on - the majority vote of the people."

When asked about a letter found in his car at the time of his arrest in Florida, which the Secret Service said was unc o mplimentary to Kennedy, Pavlick readily admitted it was there and he had written it.

"I once read in a book, when you are angry, sit down and write your anger in a letter then put it away until the next day and read at over again and you will see how foolish you were to write it in the first place," Pavlick explained with sincerity.

Pavlick said he never before was in trouble with law enforcement officials. "Oh, I go a couple of parking tickets but J deserved them," he said

His adventures as a boy, especially those of working around the stable, associating with older men, listening with awe to their tall tales, gave him the "Huckleberry Finn" type of characterization with the other youngsters. To this day Pavlick envisions himself in just such a

### Class President

Graduating from Lawrence High School, Pavlick was electleader. I was not qualified by students in my class," said Pavlick in summing up his educational background.

In March of 1914 he received that job until he joined the U.S.

Army Air Corps in December of

Pavlick served with the 334th Aero Squadron and his overseas base was in Liverpool, England. The squadron was returned state-side and he received an honorable discharge in December of 1918 at Camp Mills, Long Island.

Like so many of the Army veterans of hise time, Pavlick was a "lost man" following the end of World War I, for there were few jobs open to them. He was unaware he could apply for re-instatement to his old posi-

### Wanders for Years

Wandering aimlessly for several years, Pavlick worked as a rubber worker at the Goodyear tire plant in Akron, Ohio; a harvest farm hand in Kansas for two dollars a day, room and board; a dishwasher in New Orleans; bus boy in several California restaurants; diner worker in Prescott, Ariz., and, dining room employe in many Veteran Administration hospitals in the Far West.

### An Editorial

o Pickets r Pavlick No Pickets For Pavlick

War I, my retirement from the post office and my Social Security check, so I was well off, I don't need much to live on," he said.

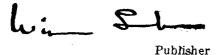
### Wants Day in Court

"After Jack Kennedy was elected, and my dislike of the area's winters, I decided 1 would live in Mexico for a few years. With my income I could time than And whether Pavlick is sane or not sane. Once that has been determined, then he should be tried, as he himself demands, on the original charge. He is either guilty of this or NOT guilty. If he IS guilty he should be imprisoned. If he is NOT guilty he should be set free.

Like any American citizen, Pavlick has certain basic rights. This is what distinguishes the United States from Communist and other dictatorships. This is the cause for which the American Revolution was fought.

We believe that after this series is completed our readers will come to the same conclusion that this newspaper has—that is, that Pavlick's rights have NOT been protected.

This newspaper intends to see that the rights of this lonely, forgotten, old man are protected just as carefully as if he were a fich and powerful person.



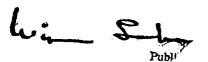
# Statement By the Publisher

Today this newspaper concludes a seven-part series detailing the strange circumstances surrounding Richard Paul Pavlick's six-year confinement in 19 prisons, jails and asvlums.

Now that we have presented the facts of this case we look for prompt action in Pavlick's behalf by such champions of freedom as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice and assorted other advocates of individual liberty.

Naturally they will all fall over each other in their rush to assure fair treatment and impartial justice for this forlorn and friendless old man.

Unless, of course, they are too busy defending Stokley Carmichael, the draft card butners and the college beatniks of Berkeley. Calif.



did not cover any logal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to defermine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 — 5 days after Pavlick's arrest).

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6-On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a 'ull year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Mami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement. Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. atterney conceded representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea... And I think I could have freed him, too."

II—Conceining his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S., attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12-Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest . . . " McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of these who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Pavrick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Pavlick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level; "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't more for him. I would like to see him get a fa trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

Anyone ably told by only one comman has nev which is due how humble her accused from those w guardians of

The Civishire has bee Department of the in Washi however, son Hampshire at

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AN PRICE

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served our countr I have read eve things that his fr done to him.

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I served oversea over there 34 mor bittleton Pool No playborn him. To make

And why has }

ding the Pavlick story, as so orter Arthur Egan, can come to ion—namely, that the poor old had granted to him the justice ry American citizen, no matter nay be or no matter what crime Yet you have heard no outcry are supposed to be the officiale civil liberties.

iberties Union in New Hampilent. The special section of the ustice concerned with civil liberon has been silent. (There are, signs of concern among New

rds. Mr. Pavlick is not a n**egro**. negro votes to be gathered by icians, Democratic or Republihis aid.

ot a left-winger or a Communist, the United States which stand ne interests of those people do lp him.

per DOES care, because we becould kappen to Mr. Pavlick, to any of us.

TUDENTS MAY PICKET FOR SEE OBSCENE MOVIES, BUT

Page 13

m Loeb: I read your paper thing you write. I agree with have been reading about , a veteran who served his Vorld War I, tried to do his e lived in, after serving his home and was discharged from that day on he was a e thousnads of us who have

lay about this man and the s and his government have

ber of the American Legion ver 30 years and I can't of these outfits doesn't look e and try to hel**b** him.

the first World War. I was joined the VFW in 1932 at . The government and its proved anything against en in court.

country and his so-called

Lisbon

friends all gone against him, for something they can not prove?

So let's all the veterans of this country all get together, and do a little writing ourselves, and see if there isn't someone who can help this old veteran live out what few years he has left in

YOU DON'T SEE ANY COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKETING FOR THE MUCH HIGHER CAUSE OF MR. PAVLICK'S CONSTITUTION-

(Continued from Page One)

AL RIGHTS When people become indifferent to the

freedom of their fellow men, their fellow men soon become indifferent to their freedom.

Therefore, in the absence of any public support by Gov. King or any of our Republican or Democratic representation in Congress for an investigation of the Pavlick case this newspaper, at our own expense, has asked our legal counsel to proceed with proper action to assist anyone who wants to see that Mr. Pavlick is at hast given justice.

Publisher

The final article today describes Pavlick's life from his early childhood until his arrest in Miami, Fla., on Dec. 14, 1960, on a charge which did not exist on the federal law books.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. Pavlick's life history is. a

FRED S. GILBERT SR.

besides, maybe I could write the story of my life - you know I have had some wonderful experiences roaming around the country - I make Huckleberry Finn look, like a piker with my

times, a dismal chronicle of incidents characterized by a complete lack of self-confidence in his own ability to meet the every-day problems of life.

Born in South Boston on Feb. 13, 1887, son of immigrant parents - his father was from Bohemia, his mother, from Prussia - Pavlick was the youngest of five children. Both youngest of five children. youngest of five children. Some sister. The oldest child of the family, now a woman of 88, 10 the family, now a woman of 88, 10 the family in South Boston.

For the first 15 years of his life the family resided on Gold Street in South Boston, later moving to West 6th Street, where, one by one, the children grew up and left the family

ecurity.

During his grammar school by the part of high school, ays, and part of high school, ays, and part of high school, averaged by the part of high school. days, and part of high school, Pavlick worked as a stable boy for Michael Hickey, earning the tremendous sum of 50 cents a week. He was hired to carry the hay, oats and grain for the animals and sweep out the five stalls.

Nearly every day before school Mr. Hickey would let me ride are of the horses to the berret shop and back as I ned errands for him.
ade me feel important at ne," Pavlick recalled.

Reminiscing about his early

childhood, Pavlick remembered the hard times neighborhood toughs gave him over his hair - his mother made him wear large curis, typical of the style mode of the era.

As Pavlick expressed it, "In a total Irish South Boston neighschood a boy just didn't wear curis whichovs, and some the girls, really made life tough for med!

was re-instated in his postal jou and held this position until the death of his mother in 1934, at which time he again left for California.

While is California he tried to gain admission to a veterans hospital but was refused admittance. Without funds, without

food or a place to sleep Pavlick pulled a "dodge" common in those days -- he told hospital authorities he contemplated suicide. This ruse gained him admission to the hospital but they soon found out he was faking and discharged him.

### Down and Out

This pattern was repeated several times later when the Belmont man found himself "down and out" and in dire need of assistance. But as he said, "My life of luxury would end when they discovered I was faking it and they would kick merout."

Sometime in 1936, Pavlick could not recall the month, he was once again re-instated in the Boston postal system and worked until his retirement in

It was during this last period of employment that he purchased about 150 acres of land in Gilmanton which he farmed for enjoyment of the work.

my am

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y's adventures," h a smile. k, all I want, i t — to prove "I need a small home in which to live so I sold the land in Gilmanton and purchased property in Belmont which had a small three-room house and plenty of land." Pavlick said this was just right for his needs. It was this property he donated to the youth center when he left Belmont.

"The winters in New Hampshire were just too cold for me so five months a year I would

When published "Gfears me Hall by R-7. PAVLICK

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MAL INFORMATION CONTAINS
MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 421197 BY 595 BEF LUP
376 DIX



Chief of Police Pasco Washington 99301

DIRECTOR, FBI

(151- 324)

10/4/68 DATE:

51

SAC, TAMPA (62-0)

SUBJECT:

RICHARD PAVLICE

INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAHIS HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/31/97 BY SOS BUS

For the information of the Bureau, there is being transmitted herewith some literature and mimeographed sheets, furnished to Tampa by Chief of Police EDWARD M. SMITH, Dunedin, Fla.

It should be noted that PAVLICK shows his address as 45 Water Street, Manchester, New Hampshire, 03101.

From review of this material, it would appear that the Bureau probably already has same; however, this is being furnished to Bureau in case it does not have it.

2 Bureau (Enc. INCL) 1 - Boston (Info.)

2 - Tampa

JFS: av **(5)** 

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

15 OCT 7 1968

ENCL FROM TAMPA, TO Burley

RE: Richard Tawleck

Urfile

IPfile 62-0

DESC: Literatures mine
Large Rep. Let. Al, daled 194/68

NEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BEEFERS

NEREIN 18 UNCLASSIFIED BEEFERS

1376018



157-324-31 ENCLOSURE (5)

10/24/68

FROM

TO

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

the information contained

HEREIM IS UMCLASSIFIED ATE 4/21/67 BY SP5 BLE/LMP

Attached was received by me from the Office of the City Manager, Savannah, Ga., bearing the return address Manchester, N. H. Indices are negative re PAVLICK.

Being forwarded Bureau and Boston for attention and any action deemed necessary, since possibility exists that Bureau or Boston may be in possession of previous correspondence.

Bureau (Encl. Boston (Encl.

- Savannah

KWW: FMT

(5)

12 OCT 28 1968

To refer have been found on the formation with the continue of 
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

### A PETITION

An innocent man makes this his last appeal to the President, Congress and the citizens of the United States of America for his constitutional right to be tried by a jury of his peers, or Congress, to prove his innocence of the charges that were made against him and to show the illegal actions, arrest by Palm Beach police, of Frank McDermot and John Marshall, Secret Service Agents, of the U. S. District Attorney of Miami, and of the mentally disturbed postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. The police and the Secret Service denied him his right to have counsel when arrested, and to be tried in Concord, N. H. according to law.

In 8 years, \$12,000 has been spent and 10,000 letters recently mailed; also 1,000 more earlier to fire chiefs, police chiefs, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, lawyers, law schools, colleges, mayors, governors, superintendents of mails, 1,900 newspapers, congressmen and the President, yet only William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader and a young lady, Virginia Leary of Barnstable, Mass. cared.

Three times he was declared competent to stand trial, yet Judge Choate and the U. S. District Attorney wouldn't let him have a trial or a guardian so he could go to court. Now the Statute of Limitations denies him the right to go to court, so he must appeal to you and Congress for an investigation.

Your apathy and disregard of this miscarriage of justice could be the beginning of the loss of your country and freedom. DO YOU CARE? If you care, then demand of Congress that it investigate the illegal arrest, confinement, and denial to have a lawyer.

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU, TOO!

Richard Paul Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N.H. 03101

Date 42/47 BY SpS Bcs/u-r /57-324-3/X
376018





Hon Pico B Floyd Savan ah Ga

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BEE/LMP

CATE 4/21/97 BY SP 5

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ENCLOSURE - 32/ - 32

1/21/10 20 205 BeE /wy



g. Edgar Hoover ABI. Nashington DC Airtel

10.

1 -

TO:

SAC, Philadelphia

FROM:

Director, FBI 😤

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK INFORMATION CONCERNING

EX-102

HEREIN 18 1972 BY 505 BEE/LONG
376 018

Reurairtel dated 8-16-69.

Facts of re communication should be submitted in form of LHM by return communication. Insure copy of this is disseminated to Secret Service.

PAC: ms (4)

### NOTE:

Retartel indicates subject was going to travel to Washington and had made threats against President Kennedy in the past. These facts have been furnished to Secret Service office at Philadelphia, Pa., and it is felt they should also be brought to the attention of Secret Service Headquarters.

MAILED 6

AUG 1 9 1969

COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room Holmes ____ ER3 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Approved:

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		FBI	į L
		Date: 8/16/	69
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Transmi	it the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	
/ia	AIRTEL		
/ I.u		(Priority)	!
		<u>,                                    </u>	
}	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
	FROM:	SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
	Cup trom	DIOMARD DAME TAKE TOK	DATE 4/21/67 BY 505 BEE /AMP
	SUBJECT:	RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK INFORMATION CONCERNING	
E			b6 b7C
			ladelphia Police
	Departmen	nt, Airport Police Unit, furnish Ion to the Philadelphia Office a	ed the following t 7:10 p.m. 8/15/69.
	III OI Ma C.	-	-
	22220226h	An individual described as a wedge	hite male, age 65 to 68
	Phildelpl	nia International Airport at abo	ut 2:50 p.m., 8/15/69 and
		d directions to downtown Philade ad himself as RICHARD PAUL PAVLI	
		headed, "The PAVLICK Case Summa	
	carrying	a case containing what appeared	to be numerous copies
	of the pa	amphlet.	
{		He was also carrying a large of	overed package which he
	said was	a poster depicting the wrongs of to display the poster at a "fut	one to him and that he pure date." He then told
	the offic	er that he had been arrested in	1960 for threatening
		President-Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY.  s in prison but did not specific	
		of the threats. He told the offi	
	address :	is care of	
			157-1324
		After receiving directions to	
		stated that he was visiting Phil g, and was going to Washington '	
		s, and was going to nashington	to the state of th
	2/Bureau	elphia (62-0)	
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Sent -

Special Agent in Charge

_ M

Per .

PH 62-0

b6 b7C PAVLICK did not make any kind of threats to anyone and said nothing that could be construed as a threat to anyone.

·	In view of PAVLICK's statement that he has herestening a former President, the above information	d been arrested
funni	p.m., by SA DARWIN B. BARE.	at Philadelphi
الما	Philadelphia indices contain no reference	e to PAVLICK

The above is being furnished the Bureau for information.



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it the following i	Type in plainte	xt or code)	† 
AIRTEL		D. :	1
. Again again union union suran suran suran suran suran su	(f	Priority)	<u></u>
TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI		
FROM:	SAC, PHILADELPHIA		b6
SUBJECT:	RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK INFORMATION CONCERNING		b7
LHM was f Philadelp	Enclosed herewith is the captioned as above. In urnished to Secret Service hia Office, U.S. Secret Sy SA DARWIN B. BARE.	formation contained i	n this
1-1HM-	Secret Service  ROO- Criminal  REC.	150516 IS UNCLASSIFIED	
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59SEP1	<b>1969</b> Sent	M Per	

to Miami and the Post Office until arrested at 10:30 a.m. Dec. 14, 1960 by Lester Free of Palm Beach who didn't ask for any identification papers. Without protest I went to the Palm Beach police station where my name was taken and everything, including \$53 was taken and never returned, except for my camera and typewriter. I also lost \$3.50 in change in the glove compartment, but they overlooked four \$50 and \$120 in Travelers Checks.

On Dec. 15, 1960 the U.S. Marshall took me before Judge Choate and after that I was put in Palm Beach jail. From then, until I was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital in August of 1964 at the request of Attorney General Maynard by the Selectmen of Belmont who hadn't seen me for four years, I was confined in jails in cities across the country, traveling handcuffed as much as 300 miles a day, frequently without blankets, soap or towels. The "tour" included Clearwater, Fla., Pensacola, New Orleans, ElDorado, Ark., Springfield, Mo., Memphis (where I was almost overcome because the air conditioning was shut off), Montgomer, Ala., Orlando, Fla., Miami--again--, Jacksonville (where cockroaches looked at the food and hurried away), Fayetteville, N.C., Brunswick, Ga., Salisbury, Del. (a humane jailer), Wilmington, Del., Westchester, N.Y., Manchester, N.H., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Penn., Leavenworth, Kansas, and again in Springfield, Mo., Miami, Jacksonville, and Fayetteville, plus a stay at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

I was finally released from the New Hampshire Hospital (Dr. Ames Robey almost destroyed my mind when he prescribed Thorozene because I would answer only one question. He never talked to me. Counsel advised me not to talk) by Judge Robert Griffith who dropped the hearing, stating he had heard enough, that reports did not agree, and that the Secret Service and FBI shouldn't have been concerned.

Only William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader helped me to get a hearing and freedom. The rest of the country was afraid of the Kennedys.

My story is not Reporter Arthur Egan's which is reprinted here: my story is ready to be published whenever funds are available from anywhere. Only 15 per cent will come to me to keep promises.

WHAT GOOD IS THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IF IT CANNOT BE USED TO GIVE ME MY REGHT TO PROVE MY INNOCENCE BECAUSE ALL COURTS ARE CLOSED TO ME BECAUSE OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. ONLY CONGRESS CAN HELP ME NOW TO PROVE MY INNOCENCE. THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES MAY DEPEND ON CONGRESS AND DETERMINED CITIZENS TO GIVE ME MY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A TRIAL.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN. THERE IS STRENGTH IN NUMBERS. REMEMBER, WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO ME COULD HAPPEN TO YOU.

RICHARD P. PAVLICK c/o J. B. Dillingham P. O. Box 84 Concord, N. H. 03301



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST

### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 3, 1969

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK	
b6 b7C	
Philadelphia Police Department, Airport Police Unit, furnished the following information the Philadelphia Office of the FBI at 7:10 p.m., 8/15/69.	
An individual described as a white male, age 65 to 68, approached Airport Police at the Philadelphia International Airport at about 2:50 p.m., 8/15/69 and requested directions to downtown Philadelphia. The man then identified himself as Richard Paul Pavlick and exhibited a pamphlet headed "The Pavlick Case Summarized". He was carrying a case containing what appeared to be numerous copies of the pamphlet.	
and the management of the control of the state of the sta	b6 b7C
After receiving directions to downtown Philadelphia, Pavlick stated that he was visiting Philadelphia, would not stay long, and was going to Washington "later".	
Pavlick did not make any kind of threats to anyone and said nothing that could be construed as a threat to anyone.	
On August 17. 1969.	
advised that at 12 noon on 8/16/69 Richard Paul Pavlick held a one-man demonstration. said the reason for the demonstration wasnot exactly known by him but he would furnish a copy of the literature passed out by Pavlick.	b6 b7
The following is the literature furnished by	
of the second se	

ENOLOGUE

4/21/46 376015'



### NEW HAMPSHIRE SUNDAY NEWS

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty —

WILLIAM LOEB, President and Publisher

GEORGE E. CONNELL, General Manager; RICHARD H. BECKER, Auistant General Manager; ROBERT E. ELLIS, Comptroller; B. J. McQUAID, Editor-in-Chief; HUGH R. O'NEIL. Editor; T. A. DEARBORN, Editor, Editorial Page; JAMES J. FINNEGAN, Chief Editorial Writer; JAMES R. BUCKNAM, Managing Editor; WALTER F. HEALY, City Editor; PAUL A. LACAILLADE, Night Editor; MEG GERAGHTY, Women's Editor; EINAR O. PETERSON, Advertising Director; DAVID P. BLIVEN, Director, Research and Development; ROBERT L. LAPOINTE, Circulation Manager; MARGARET McALLISTER, Assistant Circulation Manager.

William J. Montague, General Manager 1948-1960

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centre or mail, \$17.00 per year in advance; six months, \$4.00; 2 months, \$4.30; monthly, \$1.7
Story & Kelley-Smith Inc., Publishers Advertising Representative

The following is the sole responsibility of Richard P. .

THE UNION LEADER IN 1968 PRINTED 5,884 LETTERS FROM READERS, AVERAGING ABOUT 113 A WEEK AND 308 FULL PAGES. YOU EXPRESS YOUR THOUGHTS, MAKE COMMENTS, AND THE UNION LEADER PRINTS 3 PAGES OF THEM EVERY DAY, IN TWO EDITIONS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE OR COMMENT

### -- IT IS A PAPER FOR AND OF THE PEOPLE

This is my sixth, and last, appeal for justice to the President and Congress of the United States of America and all Citizens, for my Constitutional right to a trial by my peers (Congress) to prove my innocence of the diabolical charges made by Postmaster Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N.H., Frank McDermot, Secret Service Agent, former U.S. Dist. Att'y. Maurice Boise, and William Maynard, former N. H. Attorney General. All my savings have been spent (\$12,000) and 14,000 letters have been sent asking for a trial or investigation of the illegal charges, which eventually had to be dismissed, and for which I was illegally confined in jails and hospitals for nearly 6 years.

Because the Statute of Limitations denies me any appeal to the Courts, only Congress and the citizens of the United States can undo my defamation of character, the libels and perjury. I am innocent of the charges against me.

When arrested at Palm Beach, Florida by the police on Dec. 14, 1960 on charges of traffic violation and vagrancy, both of which were illegal, the police would not let me hire a lawyer; later the Secret Service who arrested me without a warrant also refused me my right to hire a lawyer and did not warn me about my right to remain silent. Without a warrant, I was kidnapped, car searched (also my cabin) and everything was taken away from me. Only a camera and typewriter were returned. The charges were dropped on Aug. 4, 1964 because they were illegal. There was no President Elect on Nov. 8 and Dec. 14, 1960, not until Dec. 19 when the Electors met and voted.

Although declared competent to stand trial 3 times, Judge Emmet C. Choate of Miami refused me a trial, and declared me insane on Jan. 27, 1961, but didn't appoint a guardian for me.

I was not out of the State of New Hampshire from June 13 to Nov. 26, 1960, yet the indictment issued on March 15, 1961 read that I had sent a letter and card to the Postmaster in Belmont, N.H. on Nov. 8, 1960 from Hyannis Port, Mass. The letter and card somehow have never materialized! During this period I got my mail each day at the Post Office, and the daily paper at the drugstore in Belmont.

The indictment read that I was in Belmont from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960, inclusive, yet I left Belmont on Dec. 3, was in Ashland, Mass. to the 7th, in Washington on the 8th and in West Palm Beach, Florida on the 10th. I traveled back and forth

D:0-8 MR. TOLSON ___ JOPPHOE OF DIRECTOR MR. DELOACH _ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST b6 b7C MR. CALLAHAN -MR. CONRAD _ MR. TROTTER __ MR. JONES --TELE. ROOM --MISS HOLMES -MRS. METCALF _

Tile Aug

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NOT RECORDED

12 JAN 19 1970

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON MR, DELOACH -MR. WALTERS MR. MOHR _ } MR. BISHOP MR. CASPER MR. CALLAHAN __ MR. CONRAD _____ MR. FELT _____ MR. GALE _____ MR. ROSEN _____ MR. SULLIVAN ____ MR. TAVEL ____ MR. SOYARS _____ MR. JONES _____ TELE, ROOM _____ MISS HOLMES _____

MRS. METCALF ____

Martal registed 3232

_ RICHARD PAUL PAVEICK L B. DILLINGHAM BUX 84 CONCORD, N. H. 03301 PARCEL POST . BOOK RATE Special E Hover. J.B.1. Washington 20000 will be in Wash DE soon to have Congress and

LANGUECTER IN NION LEADER - Thursday, November 10, 1966 95000 625-5432 PRICE: TEN CENTS

### Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

# N 6-YEAR ORDEAL

### The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr., is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassina-tion of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the hlessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

Joney old man.

We ask you first to consider the lacts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy. Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

21 I have been present being that Pavlick.

instructions are a mental nospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to Kannedt. Kennedy

3-During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution, Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his ques-

4-William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I or increating the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for presecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bots knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, sir May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JYK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 – 5 days after Pavlick's arrest.)

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the defonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence. Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever

Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claim: he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedv" in church

6—On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychlatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a springing, no., for inema evaluation, rearry a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1862, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court recefveds are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a put interpretable to admit the resurt charges, pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1983, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1984, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. atterney conceded that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

7-Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had nampsnire Hospital, since betinon selections in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney.
The commitment order contains some starting The commitment order contains some starting omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be committed to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

*Describing the circumstances surrounding

8 Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could rause a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9-Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he communent papers for Pavick. Maynard sain the talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then Atty. Gen. Robert Kunnedy, brother of the deceased President. Chickard Poul Parlick

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret Service offidial to reporter Egan and admitted last month that at one time he considered representing Taylick in his fight for freedom Bois added. "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original compaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea. And I think I could have freed him too."

II—Concerning his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chef, who signed the original complaint

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest." McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and lederal legal authorities... I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

13-Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

was extremely lond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of these who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town witherwoleace even though he was critical of them at times."

13-Postmaster Themas M. Murphy, who thought Pavifick's letters threatened the security of the President, and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sentery Pavifick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat aithough, he added, Pavifick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

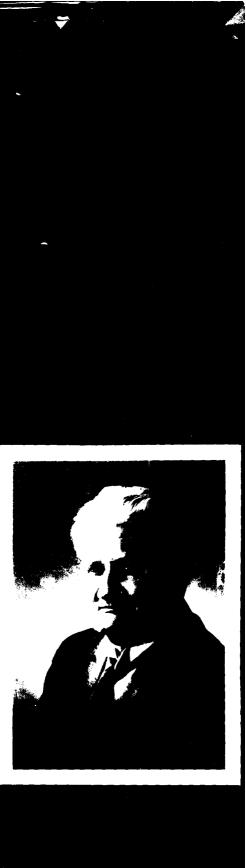
say he was planning to kill kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level; "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Richolas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't no more for him. I would like to see him get a fa trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

Egan to talk to Sen Robert Kennedy were unsuccessful, an aide saying only that "the senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time." It was also claimed that RFK could not recall any conversation with Holmes Alexander

Again, we repeat our challenge. After consideration of these facts, will you join these newspapers in protesting the denial of freedom without due process of law, to Richard Paul Pavlick - considering the facts presented above ut retaining all the while an open mind on the question of unocence or guilt?

FOR S PAR 157-3-40N 46001 3ED



# RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK T. E. DILLINGHAM BOX 6

CONCORD, N. H. 03303

#### AN INNOCENT MAN ILLEGALLY ARRESTED SPENT

# Six Years in Hell

by

## RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H.

A short autobiography of his life and the true story of an illegal arrest, indictments and false charges; lies by Postmaster of Belmont, N. H.; the refusal of the police of Palm Beach, Florida and the U. S. Secret Service to let him have counsel when arrested; the seizure of all his property after they were refused a search warrant; and the retention of his property although released December 13, 1966.

12/13/03 BOSTO ANG KE MINE

To whom it may concern;

As it has been impossible for me to hire a writer or a lawyer because of prejudice, I have had to use the pages that I had written with the hope that it may tell you the truth about my imprisonment on false charges although innocent.

Some of the evidence and difficulties endured are not a part of this book for they have been reserved for evluation by a jury of my Peers or the Congress of the United States of America. Congress if it believes that the Constitution protects the rights of all citizens. and will see that they get their rights as guaranteed by the document.

Am hoping that after you have read these pages that you will demand of Congress that it investigate the false charges. - illegal conduct and actions of the Palm Beach, Florida police - U S Secret ServiceAgent John Marshall of Miami. Florida. Former N H Attorney General William Maynard - former U S District Attorney for Comcord N H who had me indicted on March 15, 1961 on illegal charges.

I have spent almost all my reserve money, \$17000 and sent out 21000 letters to all walks of life since Dec, 13, 1966 and only 10 people were interested.

This is my last appeal to the citizens of the United States for help to clear my name.

Richard Paul Paulick

#### EPILOGUE:

This book is dedicated to my friends, whose loyalty and belief that I was innocent made it possible for me to regain my voice in the society from which I was separated for six years.

Joseph F. Howard, of Ashland, Massachusetts, did all that it was possible for him to get someone to help me. No one could be more loyal and sincere. Frank Howard opened his home to me so that I had a place to go out to, the only place that I could find shelter and understanding. John B. Dillingham, of Contoocook, New Hampshire, who gave up time to visit me and be my only contact with the outside world. I owe much to the extraordinary reporting, investigating and digging out the truth to Arthur J. Egan, Jr., a reporter for the Manchester Union Leader.

To Mr. William Loeb, of the Manchester Union Leader, I owe my life for he believed in me and had his reporter dig out the truth; without his help and backing of his lawyers and the paper, I might still be in a hospital. There are no words that can really express my thoughts of gratitude to them.

Richard P. Pavlick

### COMPLETE STORY ABOUT RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

This story must begin on the day of my birth on February 13, 1887 in South Boston, Massachusetts. On this day Boston experienced one of the worst blizzards in New England; the doctor found it almost impossible to get to 106 Gold Street. (I have to rely on my memory of what my mother told me about my birth.) I was born at 11:45 p.m., on February 13.

After about three months I was taken to the St. Peters and Paul Church where I was baptized, in the Catholic Church. My Godmother and Father were Italians who lived in our house, Mr. and Mrs. Somario Sorazio. The reason that they were my Godparents was that my mother said that the doctors couldn't cure her breast fever, but the Sorazios did, and to show her gratitude they were permitted to be my Godparents. My mother had all the boys, three, Christened in the same church, yet none of us ever joined the Catholic Church or any other church or religion. My father had been a Catholic, but as he told me, his two cousins in Wesoka, Slavonia had children with the local priest, so he quit the church and never to my knowledge ever went to a church again.

At the age of six months, the doctor had given me up to die if he couldn't take water from the back of my ear, which one I don't know; it was too late in life to have me get the real facts because the doctor had died just two weeks before

my mother told me about it. I have suffered all my life from motion sickness and could not ride a street car without becoming sick; perhaps the needle the doctor used in his attempt to remove the water was the cause.

My mother said that she never had any trouble with me, that I was her best child of the two boys and girls that she had. Although I slept with my brother who had diphtheria, I never caught it; in fact, I have never had any children's disease.

My early life to the age of six was spent at 106 Gold Street among other children living there. My closest friend was a girl named Annie Brady, with whom I played daily. It was on a nice warm day when we were playing in the yard that in some mysterious way Annie dropped the back of her drawers and I tore up a newspaper, spit on it and then pasted it on her backside; the receipt that I got was from my mother who must have seen us, for she used her slipper in the same place on me. I remember calling her a son-of-a-bitch, perhaps I got more paddling for that. Day after day went by and as the weather permitted all the kids had a good time with each of us.

The house that we lived in was two-story and basement;

can see myself in the arms of Mrs. O'Leary who didn't have any children, as she rocked me to sleep. I wish she could rock  $m\epsilon$  to sleep now, I need sleep.

All of us kids had played hopscotch, hide and go seek, baseball and tried to smoke the corn silk cigarets that we made. I don't know how we got matches, they were the wooden sulphur kind.

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Ι

One day someone started a fire in the street and I threw a burning stick onto the roof of the Felton Rum Brewery across the street from our house; the wooden shingles started to burn, but fortunately for me and the Brewery an adult came along, got a ladder and put the fire out. What a fire that would have been, for it took up about three-fourths of the block (the Brewery did) from C to D Streets. The Norcross School was also on D Street.

It is too bad that my sisters did not have the curly hair that I was born with. My grandfather was a nobleman, a Von Elfenbein, from Prussia, who hated the Prussian way of life and didn't want to be a soldier so he gave up his right to the name and took the name of Dargartz. My mother was the only child. My mother was born in Tuchel, W. Prussia, and my father came from Wesoka, Slovania. He came to the U.S. about 1869, he was born on June 14, 1849. My mother was born on December 20, 1857. They were married in Boston, Mass. about 1880, their early life was spent on Rochester Street, then an Irish neighborhood and later a Jewish settlement, and then moved to Fifth Street, South Boston and later bought a house on Gold Street, where my sister, Ulga, and younger brother were born.

My mother worked in Berlin, for a Jewish family, as seamstress and in later years she was to meet the sons and daughters of the Jewish family who had come to the U.S. and became rich. My mother always talked about how little meat they had at home. The usual meal was potatoes and once a month they had some meat. Nothing was said if they had milk.

She was a normal girl and had many escapades, which a normal girl would experience. While my mother could read and write, I cannot remember when she ever read any German books but she could read the newspapers and talk English. My father, however, always mixed with his countrymen and enjoyed his liquor to excess, only when we went to a dance by the Slovaks. Those were happy days for me and my brother. Many a time when returning from a dance on Washington Street near Waltham Street, in Boston, my father would be "loaded" but he could walk except when he went downhill on Dover Street near Dochester Avenue where he would fall into the snow, and we would have to rescue him. I cannot remember any quarrels that my mother and father ever had.

I cannot boast that my parents were educated people. They were like all the rest of the people, good citizens although my father never could read English or talk well enough to be properly understood in English. That was to be expected as long as he mixed only with his countrymen who liked him, although he was given to too much boasting. Father came from a District where most of the men were wire workers. He claims to have made the first wire coat hanger and made his way through Russia and Germany as a lad of 18. When my car was taken illegally, I lost the only picture that I had of him with the coat hangers.

As a child I had to wear long curls and skirts until after I was six years old. My life wasn't a happy one amongst the Irish boys, and in later years those who knew me always referred to the time when I wore a skirt. Of course I also

wore long stockings and also underwear.

I was never strong and so even though I knew that I could lick some of the boys I always ran away from them for two reasons, one was that I didn't want to be arrested (I had to wait until I was 74 to be arrested). The other was that I knew that I couldn't lick the other fellow, with a few blows that I was licked, so to avoid the licking I ran away from trouble. I would like to tell about another reason why I knew that I couldn't win in an extended fight, but it might be used against me sometime. The average person wouldn't understand and a doctor wouldn't know.

About 1894 we moved from Gold Street to 39 6th Street, South Boston, where we stayed until about 1901 when we moved to 167 Dorchester Street, S. Boston. My home before 1900 was a jumping off spot for the countrymen of my father, who accepted his hospitality and when they got settled soon forgot all about him. One fellow told my father that he was going to commit suicide, and my father bought him a horse and wagon and stocked him with things to sell, and when he sold all the goods he left Boston, and all my father had was a note that wasn't any good. My folks didn't have any money but what they had they helped those they thought needed help. My father sold his Government Bonds, mortgaged his home, and stopped the The time came in 1917 when my aunt now had three houses, all clear, thanks to my father. Our home was now mortgaged, and when my father died, the mortgagor wanted their money, so Mother went to her sister and asked for help and was turned down; my aunt said that she didn't have the money, that was the gratitude she received from her. No matter what we did my half cousins were jealous and they didn't think that we should even have a piano.

My grandmother spent most of her life in America with this family when the children were young, and when they were older they didn't want her so they sent her to my mother. She was now too old to help much around the small house we had. Fortunately, after many years my grandmother died at the age of 88.

As a kid I enjoyed the company of all the other boys. There was never any discrimination amongst us boys because one was a Jew or Protestant or Catholic. We were just people and enjoyed each other for what we were. I always remember when George Frawley told us that when he was in the church for Sodality on a Sunday afternoon, he farted and the nun hit him, he thought that it was a joke. There was Bert Meskell, with whom I used to go to Minnie Pond to fish. Before we went, Bert would always go to Canty's Store. An old maid ran it. He would go inside and before Miss Canty came out he would go behind the counter and gather some of the money on the shelf and then buy some soda crackers and pickles with her money. He was never caught. Then we would go up to the Pond, take off our shoes and dig for clams, and have a Clam Bake.

When I was about 10 years old I got a job cleaning up the stable for Mike Hickey; really it was for Charles Sullivan.

I got 50 cents a week, but I had the pleasure of taking the horse about one mile away to the shop where the horse was

hitched up to the wagon that hauled empty barrels away to be sold. On Saturdays I would drive Mike Hickey home in a Concord Buggy; he would always tell me, "Now, Sonny Boy, be sure and take the horse back to the stable." Well sometimes I did take it back at once and sometimes when I could find some boy we would go for a ride out what is now Columbia Road, but we never went farther than the Railroad Bridge.

I always wondered why someone didn't make the horse collars so they didn't have to be twisted around the horse's neck. I was too young to understand how to do anything about making a better collar; perhaps the fire horses had broken collars then because they had to fit into the harness fast when there was a fire.

Every morning, weather permitting, I rode the horse to the shop and then went to school; I really sympathize with the teachers who had to put up with the stink from unclean bodies and the horses.

In primary and also grammer school I was always called upon to sing and to declaim in front of the whole school. I always had to sing about "my pigeon house that I open wide and let all the pigeons free." It was a hardship for me to stand up before the classes and do what they expected of me because I was self-conscious.

My mother always told me to work hard and to obey the law and to think about what the other people thought of me. I never had to be urged to do anything. I wanted to learn to play the piano, but Mother didn't think that I could learn on the piano because it had a few keys broken. I was never urged

to use my brains but my little brawn.

My father didn't like the idea that I wanted to work although he only worked for \$12 a week; he was proud without reason. I tried to sell papers and pick up coal but there was only discouragement from home.

I was a leader in any mischief that was to be done. Yet we thought that it was only fun. We broke windows in empty houses. Each trying to break more than anyone else. All in fun. We went down to the tide and took a dory out into the channel and rocked the boat. Of course you cannot overturn a dory, but that wasn't understood by our mothers who would try to get us to come to shore before we drowned.

At 39 6th Street, when the tide was high, the waters would come into the cellar, but that wasn't all that came in. The water rats would come in also. In fact, I think that they made their home in the cellar under the ell. Snap traps were put there and rats were trapped but all the other rats left was the bone under the spring. My grandmother had a finger eaten, only a piece, by some rat that came up to the attic where she slept. I often wonder how we got our baths, if we got any, for we didn't have any bathroom; in fact, not many had them. Our toilet was in the cellar and used by two families. Lamp lights were all the light that we ever had. Only business houses had electricity and not many of them had that. They depended upon gas and oil lights. In 1900 gas lamps lit the streets. The lamplighter lit them at night and put them out in the morning. For lights all homes had lamps.

The age had not been reached when gas was taken from the crude oil, so many lamps exploded because of the gas in the kerosine.

It was while we lived at 39 6th Street that my mother was sent to the hospital and the girl whom my folks had helped when she came from Europe left us (my two sisters and two brothers) and went her way without a thank you. My oldest sister was only 16 at the time. Well Mother recovered but I was next to get in trouble. It was about the 4th of July and at that time we had all kinds of fireworks; I had what was called a Volcano. We used Chinese punk to light all our firecrackers. The punk was a brownish stick about eight inches long and stayed lit all the time. The Volcano that I had had lost its fuse; it had fallen into the cone. I put the punk in and had said, "I found it." About that time the Volcano erupted and I got most of the fire in my face but not in my eyes. My mother put olive oil on it, and for weeks I had a white bandage-like mask on my face. The doctors said that they could not do anything better for me so I recovered and there isn't any scar left.

In 1901 we moved to 167 Dorchester Street and from there I went to the South Boston High School as the first class to enter there. A new building, it was built in the old reservoir on Dorchester Heights. There were three and four year classes, and I took the commercial course for three years. I never studied much, only to get a passing mark. I was a Lieutenant in the Boston School Cadets. In 1904 the class elected me to be their President. That was a mistake but they insisted on my remaining in office which I believed should have been given to some other person better equipped mentally than I was and

who had experience in parliamentary laws.

* * * * * *

I am now going back to when I lived at 39 W. 6th Street, South Boston.

When I was about 11 or 12 years old, four of us kids went down to the Old Colony railroad tracks that went below 6th

Street between A and B Streets. As we walked along the road we met a fellow about 35 years old. Now I don't know why we stopped to talk to him, but while we were talking to him he pulled out his penis and masturbated. I remember that something white came from the head. He tried to get us to go with him but we scattered and only one couldn't get away, but we told some man about it, and I don't know just what if anything happened. The kid and the man went to the railroad yard nearby on Dorchester Avenue. Two of us boys escaped by climbing the granite wall to 6th Street. This fellow could have been a homosexual.

We kids used to play leap frog and baseball on the street until the cops chased us away. We didn't have any playgrounds. We used to have fun with Mary and Annie Corrigan; we didn't have any Jews around; we rode on old man Corrigan's jigger, a flat wagon, drawn by two horses. I remember George Lynch's mother. She had what we now call appendicitis; they called it inflammation of the bladder. I can now remember how she screamed in pain. George, after his mother's death, went west to Long Beach and married his first cousin; they lived at Signal Hill, California. I remember a woman who was having a

baby (I was only 12 at the time). She cussed and screamed and then was silent; her sons turned out to be bullies.

I always liked animals and my mother permitted me to have some, even a white rat and stray dog, but my life should be in the open spaces on a farm or ranch, and it wasn't until 1908 that my mother located her cousin in Kansas and I spent 1908 and 1909 there, in Glasco, Kansas, Cloud County.

I had only two fights when I lived on 6th Street and they were about my girl, Dolly Anderson; two blows and I was the winner. It was while I lived at 39 6th Street that somehow I went to the Morgan Memorial Church on Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Some of my time was spent around Corning Street where the Church was located. I sang in the choir and for singing they gave me piano lessons, but because my mother thought that I couldn't learn on the piano with two or three keys broken, I never did learn to play a piano. We speak of delinquents; well at that time the kids were no different than they are now. There were a few who always wanted to get what wasn't theirs. I remember how one of them took a glass cutter and cut a corner out of a window, directly across from the Church. It was a store window. Then they held their coats against the glass and pushed the broken window out and helped themselves to what they could reach. It was possibly from here that the Boston Young Man's Union of Boylston Street sent me to the country for ten days. We went to Ayer to a Mrs. Lord's place.

We arrived when apples were ripe and we chose sides and

had a battle with apples. Mrs. Lord would give us only one meal on Sunday. It was while here that my back troubles may have been started, for I was standing on a limb of the tree and had tried to reach the limb above me when I fell and landed in an upright manner, and with a loss of breath. When I landed my legs were stiff, not bent; that is what perhaps caused my spondylothelesis of the fifth vertebra. I can see the other kids standing around not knowing what to do. trouble isn't unusual, but it is hell to live with it. cannot go to a picnic because I cannot sit or bend down. I had another girl from Winchester Street, a kid about my own She lived in a neighborhood where she was raped by old age. One day we went to an outing down to Long Island, just for the day. I used to like this kid. I do remember a kid who even in winter never wore shoes or shirt and never caught cold; he was a neighbor.

This section of South Boston was called "Cork" Point. It was here that the ignorant, wealthy Yankees used to come over to South Boston, which was to have been the Back Bay of Boston, but when the Irish boys held them up in their carriages, they went to live in what is now the Back Bay.

Perhaps my class may be the only class that didn't have class pin, ring or any record to pass on to posterity, all because I failed them and they didn't have any more knowledge than that which I had, and the headmaster and his assistants didn't do any supervision.

While living at 167 Dorchester Street, I had a double runner sled which we used when the snow was deep enough to

slide down W. 6th Street towards F Street. One day, one of the "Forth Thieves" (a gang from E Street and where I sometimes went but left when they went elsewhere to steal and rob) jumped on my back as I started downhill, with others on the sled. I tried to stop him so I finally called him a son-of-a-bitch. Then he wanted a fight, so we went down to F Street to an open lot with a crowd following us, but all I had was one punch in his face when I fell down and then someone stopped the fight. Well for weeks I had to avoid going home from the Lawrence School through the shortest way because this fellow was always there and wanted to fight. I could have fought him but I didn't want to be arrested, so while I felt that I could win, we never came to blows again and I didn't get arrested; to have been arrested might have prevented my taking a Civil Service job.

In 1901 I had a 32 caliber revolver which I used to shoot off blank cartridges. Sometimes we would put nails in the barrel but we never knew where it went, if it went anywhere. I mean by we, my brother and I.

I never went anywhere with my brother except when we had a canoe. My brother was interested in my cousin, but he wouldn't let me go with my brother, and I have a scar on my leg where he hit me with a stone.

My brother told me once that you didn't have to have a girl, and it wasn't until many years later when I started traveling about that the thought came to me that my cousin was a homosexual. My brother appeared to be all right and as I look back I cannot find any action of his that would lead

anyone to suspect that he might have been a homosexual; to me he never was.

After my graduation from high school I got a job at Brown Durrells, wholesale dry goods, on Kingston Street, near Essex Street. My wages were \$4 a week. After one year I asked for an increase, only to be told that I was not fitted for the business, so I left and got a job with E.L. Patch Co., wholesale drugs. They were on North Street (99). I had charge of patented medicines, tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., and also morphine trituate tablets, which came in small bottles. We also had vanilla beans and oil of roses, both of which sold for \$6.50. The oil of roses sold for \$6.50 an ounce. tial oils were on the shelves and also some 5% nitroglycerin. When a doctor came in from the road, he would go to the cough medicine and take a two-ounce bottle and drink it. what good he thought the cough medicine was. Because the shipper, a Mr. Smail, and I couldn't get along I quit. He was always accusing me of not filling an order, only to find that I had. One day I forgot to lock the elevator door and we had a fight so I quit. I was also charged with not ordering Cascara Sagrada by the gallon from the factory in Stoneham, yet as soon as I took the Cascara off the shelf, I would order it and would not get another gallon for weeks. I did all that I could. My next job was with Ennis & Stoppani, Bankers and Broker, at 50 Congress Street. I was trusted with much money, but one day I paid a bill and it seemed that there were two firms by the same name in the same place. I got a receipt and then had to show the cashier where I had paid the bill.

One day I failed to put the "spot" cotton price on the sheet which I gave to the Boston Transcript, but I did call back as soon as I realized that I had forgotten about it. It was then that I realized that these things should be checked; my employers lost the free advertising because of the mistake. I was fired but hired again, and after a time I went to another job in an architectual iron works shop on Albany Street, Boston. Because when I did have time to rest, the foreman put me to sorting out machine screws (there were a number of barrels of them), I quit and went to a lithographing place. This concern, John Worley Co., printed music. I liked the job and might have stayed at it, but some of the men thought it funny to throw a "sucky duke" on my work and I had to do it all over again. I got tired of that and quit. A "sucky duke" was chewed tobacco cud.

My next job was with E.P. Crowell Co., at the Castle Square Stables, as a bookkeeper. Here he paid me \$12 a week. I stayed there until my mother found her cousin's address and wrote her asking if I could go there, so I went and stayed in Glasco for two years (1908 and 1909).

For a whole year I used to go with Lulu P. Rice but there was no love on my part, although I did use her time for one year and then left for Kansas never to see her or hear from her again. She was a wonderful dancer but jealous. We had many wonderful days that year, canoeing, going to the theaters in Boston, free, for I had passes to any theater in Boston and sat anyplace in the orchestra. We also went riding, thus giving some of the horses exercise. I did have my own horse,

Dodger, he was a dodger, you had to be alert all the time you were driving for he would duck at anything moving in the streets. I also had another fast horse who overstepped himself. If I had him today I would make him a race horse. only bad feature about him was that you couldn't pull too hard a line on him or he would stand still or balk, as they called it, then all one had to do was to lead him one step and he would travel like "lightning." We had many wonderful days together, and once we got stuck in a canal on the Charles River shortcut at West Roxbury and I had to get out of the canoe and push the canoe back to where we started. At no time did I ever think of sex with her. I used to like to take her hair down because it was very long; it reached to the floor; she was about 5 ft. 2 inches. Later in 1912 she married and had one boy, and when she thought that he was going back into the Army she jumped out of a window, 30 feet above the street, and almost landed on pickets on a fence on Cortez Street, in Boston. That was the last of her.

I think that it was about April 12, 1908 that Lulu and I went to see the Chelsea fire which almost destroyed the whole of Chelsea. It started in a Jewish rag shop and was out of control until it almost destroyed the complete Chelsea area.

At that time it was easy to get someone to start a fire in your business or house. Some used powder, which was painted on the walls, some used candles which they put on excelsior, lighted it, and then left, and when the candle burned to the excelsior, the place would burn. My cousin had four fires and he was never accused of starting the fires. He was a German

whose loyalty I found after WW 1 was with Germany although a citizen of this country. His first fire was in a grocery store on Armory Street, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He got insurance then he learned to be a bookbinder. His first fire here was on Summer Street where the Boston fire of 1872 started. His fire started between his place in a closet and the business next door; he got a big insurance. His next fire was on Devonshire Street near Franklin Street. His next fire was on Chauncy Street, near Milk Street, and then his final fire was on Arch Street. This left him with all the machinery that he needed that could be saved and with about \$59,000. He had that when he died. He was clever and could have made a name for himself in the auto world for he was mechanically inclined.

He had one of the first bicycle shops in Boston on Marine Road, South Boston. He was a member of a club with the Berlo boys. They had tandem bicycles and a five-man bicycle; they used to race at the M Street playground, in South Boston.

Late in April, 1908, I left for Glasco, Kansas, where I was to work on the ranches about the town, harvesting, plowing, driving cattle, and threshing wheat. This work was really too difficult for me, yet I did it with severe pains in my back. I never knew until after the war that it was my backbone that was injured early in life and which prevented me from bending and heavy lifting and standing around without pains. I was always slipping when loading wheat on wagons and pitching the bundle into the threshing machines. It was tough working

harvesting wheat in bundles and shocking them, many bundles would be broken. The first time that I shocked wheat I was walking in back of the binder when a rattlesnake was almost stepped upon. Fortunately I had long boots on, but it did not get a chance to attack me so I killed it with a black-snake whip. I was never afraid to pick up snakes, even rattlesnakes. I used to put the bull snakes around my neck; some were about five feet long; they were not dangerous. In the harvest field when the boys found a snake they would call me and I would pick it up. Once I took a rabbit out of the coils of a bull snake. I wonder what the snake called me.

One day while threshing we found some rotten eggs and one fellow wanted me to throw them to him. All went well until he missed and got spattered with the rotten mess. He was going to kill me, and if he could have gotten down, I would have had a fight on my hands. Some of the hands tried to make me drink liquor, and it is lucky for them that I am not violent or they would have had a pitchfork through their belly after I got up from the ground.

Harvesting and threshing were hard on the women folk for they had to get up early and make breakfast, then make dinner and supper for many harvest hands. Some certainly could eat, and at that time I, too, could eat after a hard day's work. But tired as I may have been I still couldn't get much sleep. We had fun as well as hard work. When harvesting, one lived with the people for whom he was working, but when threshing, you slept wherever you could find a place, on the ground or in a shed. One night some hogs got loose and scattered all

our clothing around but did not bother anyone. This man was noted as a poor feeder. One man gave my blankets to another man to sleep on and he went on top of some wheat. That ruined the blankets for the beards could never be removed from the blankets.

One fellow was very "goosey" and when you touched him and said "get her" he would put his arms around anyone nearby.

One day he put his arms around the girl carrying some food and it went to the floor. He was a good worker but that was all. He had some Indian blood in him for his mother was a pioneer and an Indian. His sister had designs on me but I didn't think that way. Because of my relationship with some of the pioneers, I was accepted by the bank as trustworthy, so without any money I bought a horse and buggy and had to break in the horse both to saddle and buggy. Once when in the saddle the horse decided to go up in the air and then fell backwards, but I was off and on again before it got to its feet. It made a good horse after it ran away once with me. It traveled about 25 miles that day after it ran away with me. I used a snaffle bit after that, not a straight bit.

One day I shocked from 30 acres, 30 bushels of wheat but the heat almost got me for I didn't have brains enough to rest. Everything went black, that was all. We were paid \$2 a day up to 1917. After that it was \$7 a day, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Even though the price of wheat was low, 75 cents a bushel, if they could have had a vacuum cleaner to gather up the waste wheat in the stacks of threshed wheat, money could be made.

No machine could get all the wheat; the cattle were turned in

to eat the wheat straw in the winter.

Corn cultivation was hard work and while it made about 25 bu. in 1908, now it makes about 200 in some cases, and the price is not 75 cents a bushel but about \$1.75.

The romance of farming, if there was any besides hard work, is gone for the tractor has made work easier and more expensive, and more can be done in a day. Horses are seldom seen on the ranches of the West. There are some, but very few.

The heat and the wind of Kansas for two years was not what I liked. I was in two tornados about nine miles out of Glasco. The first one moved a storage bin with about 5000 bu. of wheat, but missed the house by 10 feet. It was about 4 a.m., I got up and then went back to bed; the tornado tore up three cottonwood trees near the house and somehow narrowly missed the house. It would have been found in pieces; that was in 1909.

After working in the wheat fields, I went to Denver, but I didn't find any work for I didn't know what to do--a jack of all trades and master of none.

Market Street was then the "red light" district, legally operating. There were all kinds of people there. The Chinese and the Negro prostitutes were charging 25 cents, the French about 50 cents, and another house required that you show \$10 before they would let you in, so I was told. A colored girl was telling the patrolling officer that someone had cheated her of her 25 cents.

It was a tough winter there and one day, while I was near the convention hall, the wind was so strong that it blew me into the wall of the building; it was impossible to buck the wind.

After a few weeks in Denver and when my money was used up I went back to Glasco, Kansas and later went back to Boston.

In 1910 I took a job with the Edison Electric Company as a driver for the installation wagon. My work was to help the other man who took out meters and installed new ones and also to provide new bulbs and take back the used ones. These were carbon bulbs, but later they had Mazda bulbs which gave more light. Many days all we did was rest in the shade on a Back Bay street as we didn't have work to do. When the electric trucks took over, I tried to get a job to run one of them but I lost out. Tom Collins, my boss, told me that if he had had charge they never would have let me go. Maynard, the electrician who installed the meters, was drunk on Christmas Eve and I did all his work that day, yet he made charges against me that he refused to voice before me and his boss. Someone too lazy to put the used bulbs where they should be left them near an elevator. I put mine where they should be left, but I was accused of leaving them where the other fellow had put them. That didn't mean anything however.

Later I took a job with the Fels Naptha Co., of Philadelphia, putting up metal signs on buildings and stores and putting in window displays. My trip took me to Lowell and later
to Barnstable and Centerville, but as Hyannis Port was too far
away to drive a wagon I didn't get there.

On December 4, 1960 I drove down to Hyannis Port in my Buick, arriving there about noontime and leaving there about 2:30 p.m. My reason for the trip was that I wanted to see how much the roads and scenery had changed, and also to see the Kennedy home there. I never did see it, for after eating a lunch at the airport, I drove towards the waterfront, and as I was almost near the waterfront road two cars came around the bend and the officers patrolling the street ordered me and all other cars to the side of the road where we remained while Kennedy and the Secret Service men passed within ten feet of I was headed towards the ocean; they were coming towards me, going to the airport. I turned around and followed them to the airfield and walked up to the fence where Kennedy was shaking hands with many people. Had he come another 25 feet. I may have shaken hands with him. As there was no reason why I should stay around, I got into my car and went back to Ashland. In my car at the time, because I had forgotten all about it, were ten sticks of dynamite, some fuse and electric detonators (I think about 10). The fuses were in a safety box in back of the front seat and the dynamite was in the trunk. This is one time when luck was with me for I did not know that a false charge of threatening Kennedy was made by the Postmaster, Thomas Murphy, of Belmont, New Hampshire. Fortunately, all went well and I got back to I was not interested in Kennedy after the election.

After three days I started away again for Mexico via Miami. The last time that I was in Cape Cod was about 1910 or 1911 when I worked for Fels Naptha Soap Co.

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I don't know just what year it was but it was before	the
election for President I went down to Provin	ıce-
town to see, but he wasn't there and so	) we
stopped at someplace where	
After that it wasn't until December 4, 1960 that I went do	wn
to the Cape.	

In 1913 I took the examination for Postal Clerk at Boston, and in March 1914, the day that Parcel Post went into the Postal service, I was appointed a substitute clerk at 20 cents an hour and lucky to get over two hours a day. Day after day we went to the Post Office and sat on the "bench" to wait for work but there was not much work, and we did come back in the afternoon, and then at night about 5 p.m. we got about two Those who were in right politically got the eighthours work. hour jobs of men, sick, etc. Much of my work was in the Registry Department because I was a fast writer and an accurate While Wm. Hurley was Postmaster, I suggested to him using the numbering system then used in London, applying to the different stations. Hurley got all the credit for it. I suggested the money order system now in use but not as it is used today, for I thought only about the half dollars and quarters that were lost in the mails. I suggested that money orders, without a payee, be sold up to \$1, payable anywhere in the Postal sys-Wm. Hurley stopped me from getting a transfer to Sherborn to a rural route. I wanted to get out into the fresh air. I then transferred to Winchester, Mass., and later went into the U.S. Army on December 15, 1917.

Because there wasn't room at Fort Slocum, N.Y., we were housed in every church, synagogue, school, firehouse, etc. except the Catholic churches there. Before we left New Rochelle for the Fort. I, without any help and going without sleep and proper food or dress, collected about \$500 for a bronze memorial tablet, now in the library near the entrance, on which was engraved the appreciation for what the people of New Rochelle, N.Y. had done for the enlisted men waiting to go into the service. The Y.M.C.A. man from the Fort said that this was a time when he would be a big man. He had the band from the Fort lead us in a parade and I gave the money to the city for the tablet. He forgot all about me but I didn't want to make a mess of the affair so I went along with the boys. There was a Kelly from Rochester, N.Y. who was supposed to have been the treasurer but he didn't show up, so all work of collecting money fell upon me. The only place that my right to collect the money was questioned was at the synagogue, and they were right because I could have been on the make or have kept money for myself. All I got out of it was the loss of my hat, which Mrs. Casangian replaced with a new one.

At the New York Athletic Club, because I was not getting sleep and seldom eating, I almost fainted. All we got were eggs and coffee and bread. I went to pieces and Mr. Myers, of Liggett and Myers, gave me his room to rest in and some brandy to get back on my feet again, although I don't drink.

In a few days we were in the Fort and while there my father died of heart disease. I got a furlough for five days and went to Boston. Not having the money for the fare, one

soldier gave me the money and told me to give it to another fellow if he wasn't there; that is what I did when I came back. I was flat broke. At Christmas we had turkey but most of the turkey was in the bottom of the GI cans. We ate on wet tables that had been washed by the KP's. It was cold in the mess halls.

By the looks or appearance of the snow on the ground, the doctors must have added a laxative to the coffee. Many of the men waited just too late and had to take off their "johns" which had been messed and left them on the ground. It was easy in the dark to find your way to the toilets at the waterfront. We slept on the floor on small mattresses, only a barrel stove heated the long barracks, and when the doors were open those near the door felt the severe below zero cold of outdoors.

After we were doped, vaccinated--and got parathyroid injections--heart examined (no one fainted in our group), we were returned to barracks where we remained a few days until we were sent south to Texas (Waco), then Charlotte, N.C., and finally to Camp Mills from where we were sent overseas. It was funny in Waco to see a big lieutenant running away from his wife. He had been a sergeant and only held the office during wartime. He ran through the squadron barracks, then down to the headquarters, and she was only about 5 feet 2 inches. He cheated all the merchants in Waco with whom he dealed of the food that was provided for the Officers' Mess.

Temporarily I had a job as Sergeant at Charlotte, N.C.

I was informed of the death of my only brother and so I had

another furlough to Boston but not in time for his funeral.

At Camp Mills we were sent to our ship, the Mandingo, for overseas duty. This ship was the Appam and had a reward to anyone who sank the ship, because the Germans had taken it as a prize of war after the Germans had brought it into Newport, News, Va., before we went to war on April 7, 1917.

In England, when we got there at Liverpool, the kids lined up on the street asking for pennies. We had heavy Munson last shoes with cleats, and the streets were paved with bobble stones and with every two steps we took we lost one.

We had a few scares and a few deaths. The bodies were dumped at sea. I am not a sailor and motion sickness came to me soon after eating chocolate. The galley stunk until the Army cooks took over. I was sick and had to fall out of line for sanitary reasons. When we got to camp at Flowerdown, I had a bath, cold, the only one to take. The English cook on board ship made money by stealing our fruit and selling it back to us in pies. Somewhere in the South as we went south to Texas we cleaned out the bake shops, for all we got on the train were canned cold beans and coffee. At one "patriotic place" they raised the price of the pies. In High Point, N.C. Grace Bencinie gave us bacon sandwiches and cigarettes.

At Camp Mills, our Lieutenant, George Elliot, wouldn't let anyone go to New York City and he gave us plenty of "policing" If there was any other officer more hated (60 days) than George Elliot, we never heard of him. He seemed to go out of his way to make life miserable for the men.

At our camp in Cirencester, England we were assigned to work with the English. They kept their bed boards clean, but their bodies just stunk: They used our Y.M.C.A. while we went to town. Our attempts to wash our clothes, while not a failure, were difficult. Many who never washed anything until they got into the Army didn't know how to wash, so some burned their clothing trying to use hot water over a wood fire. When we were first served a meal in Liverpool, we had a pail for coffee and another for lamb stew, our only food, and black bread, no potatoes. Those who were on KP got all they wanted, and the last man was swearing a blue streak for he got very little, if any. When we served American style we all got our share, and believe me, no one left any black break on the table for they made bread pudding of it. We soon had a rash from the food.

At Cirencester the Major wasn't going to let us fly our flag, so the American officer in charge lined us up to leave the camp. After that the English also saluted our flag when it was raised and lowered. The English officers thought they were better than the men over whom they ruled.

Because I had a bad back to begin with, it became worse as I had to carry the weight of the tail of an aeroplane on my shoulders when putting it under cover. And together with the little sleep I ever got I went down to Winchester to the Army hospital. I had a chance to see London but passed it up. At the camp hospital I was sent to a tent under observation; the doctor wouldn't stop his game of cards to examine me. A man from Billings, Montana was in another tent. He was the only

occupant and a diphtheria carrier, so being alone I transferred to the tent but I never got any trouble. As they didn't take my clothes away and the other man had money, he used my clothing and went to the English canteen and bought food; we were never caught. The diagnosis that the doctor made was neurasthenia, yet he never saw or talked to me. Upon my return to Cirencester I was put in the office but had no duties until they told me to censor mail, but gave me no instructions as to what was not allowed to be sent in the mails. I was still in the office until we embarked for America. We had taken over \$1000 worth of cigarets, candy, and soap but all I ever got was what I paid for, although I brought \$250 worth of supplies with me when I was transferred to the Squadron.

We arrived back in New York, the second boat to return, but if it hadn't been for the storm we would have been first.

We lost a few days riding the waves. At New York we had our first white bread in the form of buns; the longshoremen threw money to us. Before we left England we were given Duke's mixture tobacco because we had never received any such rations, but most of it was thrown overboard. Unlike our trip over when men begged for tobacco and would pay 25 cents for Duke's mixture, in Liverpool. The Limeys went for our tobacco.

Before we left England we were deloused, our clothing except leather goods was put through extreme heat. If shoes were put in the bag they came out very small shoes, one-third the size when they went into the heat. One Russian Jew who slept next to me in the tent had plenty of lice on him; as they took them off of him they put them in a bottle; they were large.

I never got any lice at any time.

Only once when we stood retreat on Salisbury Plains, the officer in charge was some General of the Medical Service.

He alone saluted the flag although it is customary for all officers to salute when in formation.

After our return to Camp Mills we were discharged on December 21, 1918, and then we returned to our homes.

I didn't know that I could be reinstated in the Post
Office so I started wandering around from job to job. In 1920
I went to Akron, Ohio to work in the Goodyear Rubber Company
plant. Everybody who wanted work could get it, but they overloaded their plants and went into receivership. The Dillion
Read Co. took over. They were a good company to work for,
they had a House of Representatives to whom all complaints
could be made and then passed on to the Senate, and if they
approved, it went to the Manager, and if he disapproved, which
he seldom did, the House and Senate could override the Manager's
veto.

After leaving Akron, Ohio I went to the harvest field in Kansas, around Glasco, then to western Kansas where I could have married an heiress with over \$300,000, but I didn't love her and so wasn't interested. Then I went on to California and drifted from one job to another always hoping to find the round hole for a round peg but I was never to find it. Finally I drifted back to Boston and was reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk, but I overworked and almost had a nervous breakdown. I worked 12 hours a day for almost six months hoping to get a good starting salary when I would be appointed

regular clerk. When I felt that I might get sick, I left and went to California and tried to get into the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle. The first time they refused to admit me, but when I told them that I tried to commit suicide, they admitted me and I remained there for one year without any medical or psychiatric treatment. I never tried to commit suicide for I was never depressive manic psychotic.

After my return to Boston I was again reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk and remained that way until later. I again left the Post Office service. I was in W. Los Angeles when the last earthquake occurred in Long Beach, California. I took over the distribution of sandwiches and coffee, even to getting the ladles from the Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward stores there. I saw the inefficiency of the Salvation Army to take over in an emergency. There was an awful waste of food, particularly the beans and frankfurters. The American Legion didn't play favorites; all people were treated alike, and those that asked for bags of food got what they needed. But unfortunately many took more than they needed. When the Red Cross took over, they were more strict and fair.

I started hitchhiking to Boston after leaving Los Angeles. On the way two veterans who had been at the Home picked me up and later picked up a crook who had one little girl with him and had left his wife, pregnant, and with two children at Pasadena, and they were to be sent to Oklahoma. He was a crook and the other two veterans were also. At Lawton, Oklahoma the three of them stole into an open office and took away

a shotgun, a watch, revolver and pen. When I learned of this I left them in Tulsa. It was then that I learned that, while I was walking the street with the three-year old child, they were stealing. The gun was thrown away when the driver was scared that he was being followed by police. He also had two sleeping bags that they got at Long Beach. In St. Louis I was to get some money so I continued my trip to Boston.

Again, I got back into the Post Office and decided not to take a regular job for I wanted to be able to stay away from work when my back bothered me. So as soon as I could I got a place in Winchendon-Royalston, Mass. and spent my weekends there alone with my dog, as it was difficult to get anyone but kids to go up into the country.

During the hurricane in 1938 I was at the farm and saw big trees fall but none on the house. I saw Priest Brook become a river and then a lake. I sold the place to a veteran who had had sleeping sickness and bought a place in Gilmanton, New Hampshire--150 acres and a rundown house for \$1750, and later sold \$1800 worth of lumber off the place. It had over a hundred maple trees and about 15 acres of blueberries, some high bush, small bush and ground berries. This place later sold for \$6500 and mortgaged for \$5000 and yet there wasn't \$1000 worth of lumber on the place and the house was not worth over two thousand dollars.

I moved to Laconia to a store where I made my home for a few months or until I found a house to live in. After living in Belmont for a while, I bought a house and about one acre

of land on Dearborn Street. The place was repaired and new siding put on (Homesote) a waterproof siding.

I always liked children and so the kids in the neighborhood made my home theirs also, but the girls were not allowed in the house unless there were two or more. We never had any trouble with the children because they knew that I was good for a ride, theaters, candy, ice cream, etc., but the youngest had to earn their share by bringing in some wood or dusting the car. They also liked to use the vacuum cleaner. So they used that too. I was also their doctor for bruises and cuts. The only time that two of them got out of line was when they pulled up some sunflowers; then I told them to keep away and they did. Later I relented and permitted them to the same liberties that they had had before. Because there wasn't any meter on the water, I used the water to hose down the kids in the summertime.

I wrote many letters to the Selectmen about things that affected me. I wanted the assessment changed because they raised it about 800%. The water bill I wanted on another bill and not on the tax bill. I wanted a single tax bill for each of my two pieces of property but they would never give it to me. I wrote to about 200 people in Belmont asking them to insist on getting water meters. The people appeared to be carrying the water bill for the stocking mill. I asked that the money paid on the water installment be shown on the water bill, but it wasn't until I insisted on it. I also wanted to know how much was left on the bill but I never learned.

Because from experiences of the past I seldom used my own

name when writing to some paper, because I didn't want any serious troubles if anyone was to break into my home and I would have to shoot to protect myself.

I asked that the inspectors make the postmasters display the flag on the Post Office in Belmont and Laconia. The regulations require that the flag be displayed on good weather days, but Laconia, the Weirs, and Belmont didn't do that.

I never asked the Police to come to my place for anything for I never had any trouble except when I was going to Belmont a drunken man ran his car into my car. As I was about to go down the hill, he came up the hill at about 40 mph and hit the left side of my car, damaging the door. Officer Leith, then Chief, didn't do anything about it. The highway policeman took the man to Laconia and then released him. No charges were made against me or him although he should have been arrested for reckless driving.

I sued the owner of the car for the damages and the Sheriff didn't serve the summons or attachment until I told him that the owner was at home. That was days after the accident. I was called a character because I went down to his office one day as he always ignored all the traffic double lines on Prescott Hill. He was not on an emergency call and he did that everytime that he went to Laconia. I knew who he was, but he wasn't at his office. I didn't know Rodney Crocker, the Sheriff, except to say hello to him. We never had any talks.

Ex-Chief of Police Leith told the reporter that I was a recluse. Whenever any real activity took place and I didn't have any other commitments, I would go to town to take part in

them. The only time that I was alone was when in the evenings I would write my diary and watch the TV programs. The neighborhood children, eight of them, had access to my place every day as long as they behaved themselves, and they did.

When I bought my place on Dearborn Street, I never intended to stay there so I was always trying to sell the place for \$2500 without anything. When I couldn't sell at my price, I b6 b7C decided to give the a chance to own their own home but they must pay the Spaulding Youth Center \$25 a month on a mortgage. It was known that I intended to leave Belmont to go to Mexico long before I decided to go. The Election didn't influence my decision to leave New Hampshire, for if I didn't go to Mexico, I was going to Phoenix, Arizona for the winters. It was because I didn't get my price that I decided that I wouldn't wait any longer as I wanted to write the history of my life, in Mexico, where I would be. Guadalajara was where I wanted to try and live. It had nothing to do with the election, no matter how it went.

Every year I always left Belmont and went to the South or West; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Houston, Texas; or Phoenix, Arizona. In April I always returned to Belmont, about April 15. Early in April I came back to Belmont in 1960 and left it only once to go to Ashland, Massachusetts. I returned to Belmont on June 13, 1960 and never left New Hampshire until November 26, and then returned to Belmont again to leave it forever on December 3, 1960. I was in Ashland, Massachusetts on December 3 to the 7th, in Washington, D.C. about the 8th, and left a change of address card there for Palm Beach, Florida.

On December 10, 1960 I was in Riviera, Florida, and on December I was in The Fort Lauderdale Jail, a prisoner, because the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent accused me of having written a letter threatening John F. Kennedy elect, he was not a president elect. Although I didn't avoid any main highways I was able to get to Palm Beach, Florida on December 10, while the wonderful "lawbreaking Secret Service" was looking for me. I even passed through Palm Beach on December 10 at about 4:30 p.m. I was unaware that anyone was looking for me. On December 10 I learned that the Kennedys had a home on Palm Beach; I went over on Sunday, December 11. I was going to take a picture of the home and then go back to my motel. I thought that the road north of the Kennedy's home was a dead end so I turned around and drove back. I don't know if I took a picture of the place Sunday or Monday. When I got near the Kennedy's home a car ahead of me kept me from going ahead or leaving by the road on the right. That was about 300 feet or so north of the house. While I was parked there and only there, I saw a tall man come out of the Kennedy's home. I didn't know just what time it was, but I learned that it was John Kennedy going to church. wasn't any other person around near the door except the local police guard at the doorway to the land, or estate. Only two cars were there and only the man, Kennedy, got into the car. There was no Caroline or Jacqueline there, he must have said his goodby in the house. At no time was my car anywhere near or across from the Kennedy's home. If any car was permitted to park anywhere near the home the police officer would have

investigated the reason for the parking; if he didn't, he was inefficient as the FBI or the Secret Service. I had no intention to hurt Kennedy or anyone else, and if I had had such intentions, I never knew that Kennedy had a home there or would be there on December 10, 1960.

In New Hampshire the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent stated that I had been chasing Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet I was never out of the state from June 13 to November 26, 1960. While there is supposed to be a letter, I have never seen it.

On December 11, 12, and 13, I went over to Palm Beach without knowing that the Secret Service was wanting me. It wasn't until December 14 when I was about to continue my trip to Mexico that I was illegally arrested for crossing a double line and for vagrancy, although I didn't cross the double line until I had a right to do so and the arresting officer was about 1/4 mile in front of me. I had driven into the single lane and waited until the pleasure car ahead of me went ahead. This car was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to pass over the double line, the police car, without a signal, speeded up to the two-ton box truck at the end of the lane; then the man who was in the car spoke to the colored man and then speeded ahead towards the Post Office where I was headed for. After the police car left, the colored man gave me a signal to come on, that all was O K, and then I crossed the lane after a car from W. Palm Beach passed. Then I went over the line but the police car was then about 1/4 mile

ahead of me and going towards the Post Office. When the Police Blockade stopped me. I asked what the trouble was, and he told me that he was arresting me for crossing the double line and vagrancy. The officer never asked to see my right to drive or the ownership of the car, a Buick B 1 606, blue sedan. Not alone did he stop me, but he also pulled me from the car. Although I didn't offer any resistance, he also had me put my hands on top of my car, then he frisked me but found nothing dangerous on me. He didn't know if I owned the car or had a right to drive the car. I was taken down to the Police Station and then the Sergeant asked me my name, had me leave all my things on the table, then he asked me my name and address. I did not get a receipt for my personal property. I had \$53 in my wallet which I never again saw. It was stolen from me. There also was a pocket book with \$3.50 in it; that, too, was Had I not been fast I would have lost \$320 in cash and travelers cheques. I saved them because I got to the glove compartment before the slow Secret Service men. It was under some cardboard which would have been passed over by the searchers.

I demanded the right to have an attorney but neither the Police of Palm Beach or the Secret Service would let me get one. I was interrogated and never told that what I said would be used against me. I was forced into my car and driven around to my motel, the key taken away from me, and all my property taken away.

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On my way back in the car to the station house the Secret Service took two letters addressed to me, care of and the contents given to the press although the letter was illegally taken from me. Had I used the method that I always use after writing a "mad" letter it would have been destroyed the next morning. I don't know how it got into my bag. All that I know is that it should never have been in the custody of the Police. At sometime I must have told the Police that I had dynamite in my car in the trunk, but there were no detonators in the car. There were ten sticks of dynamite in all, three were in my motel. The detonators were in my motel and in a safety box. I have never used any explosives, and didn't intend to use it against Kennedy or anyone else; that would be impossible for me to do.

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At sometime I was taken down to the U.S. Commissioner, who asked if I had been arrested in a trap and, although he knew, he said no. I was held in \$100,000 bail for the threat (alleged) and \$50,000 for taking dynamite across state lines. I was returned to Palm Beach where all the newspapermen were "crowing" and having a carnival. I think that the next day they took me before Judge Emmett C. Choate who appointed an

When I appeared in court the next day or later in the day, I was bawled out by the Judge and then sent to the U.S. Medical b6 Center in Springfield, Missouri. But there was no time limit b7C so I was really sent there to die if the staff of the hospital wouldn't let me go to court. Late in November 1961 I filed a writ for Habeas Corpus and, in November, Attorney the U.S. District Court, in his "show cause" why the Habeas Corpus shouldn't be issued, stated that I had dynamite wrapped around me when arrested, which was a lie. I paid \$25 for an attorney to come up and talk to me in the open reception room where there wasn't any privacy. Later I paid him \$250 to file for writ and then \$250 more to investigate the case and then b6 \$9 more. b7C

Three months after I was confined in the U.S. Medical Center, the staff held a meeting in which were

and another. They

asked me how I got there and while they wanted to know the charge (they knew that) I told them that I got there in a Cadillac and with two U.S. Marshalls. I was asked what I had against Catholics and I answered honestly that I didn't have anything against them but that no one was going to tell me what to believe. I was asked if I believed in God and I told them that I believed only in Nature and the first cause, that there was no God. asked me why I wandered and didn't wait for a reply. That was about all that was said or done at this staff meeting. When I asked what the decision was, he said that I was crazy and that I would never get a trial while Kennedy was in office. (I never did get a trial as the charges were dropped by the Court.) A year later I appeared before Judge Wm. Becker of the Kansas City District U.S. Court. He asked me where I was, how to spell "waived"; a grand jury indictment was waived because I didn't want to give free. on the alleged charges that he had made in Belmont, N.H. asked me who he was and I told him that he was a Judge of law. Later I wrote to him and told him that while he was a Judge of law there were many more judges of different things. The U.S. District Attorney wouldn't do anything because he said that the case belonged in Miami. Really the case should have been heard in Concord, N.H. where the alleged crime is to have been committed. My lawyer wouldn't ask for the arrest of for perjury so the charge that he made was broadcast throughout the world; it was a lie.

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Judge Becker declared me competent to stand trial and I was sent back to Miami where I remained for at least a month, and when I appeared before Judge Choate he refused to let me have a trial and ordered that I have another psychiatric examination by a who declared me insane. the Medical Center also called me insane. asked me how much seven from 100 was, then to count backwards from 100 to one, that was all he asked.) I was then sent back to the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Mo. In about another year, when I had the money, I had another writ filed and Judge Becker again declared me competent and was mad because he said that I was competent and that he had declared me competent last year and could not understand why I wasn't given a trial. Again I went back to Miami, the hell hole. There I asked to be placed in a single cell because of some juveniles who wanted to beat me up. I remained here about two months and then was sent back to court; again Judge Choate would not give me a trial, and then after declared that I had a fantastic memory he called me insane. It was on November 23, 1964, when Kennedy was assinated, came down to get my reaction and I told him that I thought that he was kidding me. I couldn't believe that he would be killed in the U.S., although I thought that he might get into trouble in some foreign country through which he might go.

This time Judge Choate sent me to the St. Elizabeth Hospital for 60 days, but after that time expired I got another Habeas Corpus and was again declared competent to stand trial, but Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial. He dropped all

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charges and declared me competent and sent me to New Hampshire to be tried on the charges against me there. On August 4, 1964 all the charges were dropped and I was seized by Sheriff Parker and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital. Before the charges had been dropped by the Attorney General Wm. Maynard, he had the Selectmen of Belmont commit me to the New Hampshire Hospital as insane. They had not seen me for four years. On August 4, 1964 I was taken to the Hospital and confined in P.I.A. Ward.

All my clothing was taken away and I slept without any clothing and not under a blanket but under a canvas. In the corner was a pail for sanitation. In the morning I was put in a cell and given my clothing. I still had a pail under cover and taken out from outside. I had a bed mattress and two blankets and towel. The toilet room and the wash room were always kept locked but opened when one asked the attendant to do so.

This ward was an observation ward. After four months I was sent to Ward Ps N2 where I remained all the time that I was in the New Hampshire Hospital.

In P.I.A. were plenty of magazines, papers and also TV. During my four months in this ward I never saw any dangerous cases. There were two very smart men; I cannot pass judgment on them but I liked them and would help them all that I can. One would always run away when they placed him on parole.

I didn't know that the Attorney General had placed me in this hospital for life although I was innocent of the alleged charges against me. On August 4 or 5 _______ the

didn't wait for a reply. I didn't know I had been declared insane January 27, 1961. I was not to see him for over a month when he came back on September 12 after a vacation.

After three days I was taken with handcuffs to the M & S Department. Here I objected to being placed on a table and a spinal puncture would be taken. I made a half attempt against it but they put me on the table and punctured me from a position in front of me and three times he missed the spine and hit the vertebrae, and for three days I was sore in the back. The usual method is to have the patient bend over and then the needle is put through the pad after cleaning the spot where the needle would go in. The doctor did not put anything on the spot that he used to penetrate my spine. As I had not had any examination by any doctor, I cannot understand why he made the puncture. Later on I saw this same doctor about a callous below the metatarsal arch; I asked him for an arch and he told me to massage the spot (try and massage the bottom of your foot). Later I had a cheap arch placed in my shoes and that cured the callous in my right foot. It hasn't

On September 12, 1964 ______ came back to work in the Hospital and this was the only time that he ever tried to talk to me; he would walk away. After getting a double dose of thorizene I almost lost my mind. I couldn't read, write, talk intelligently, nor could I enjoy TV. I never could sleep during the daytime and very little at night. Yet I was very much upset after the medication was given to me in liquid form. After

bothered me since.

b6 b7C

I went as leep at a table in the Day Room P.I.A., the thorizene was cut down, and when I went to P 2N I was always conscious of all that was taking place. I was living in reality but didn't like my environment.

During my two years, eight months in the N.H. Hospital I wrote to over 1000 lawyers and VIP's to ask their help to get a trial and vindication, but it wasn't until after I questioned the Manchester Union Leader whether they meant what they printed that I got help. Then Mr. Wm. Loeb had a reporter call on me and took five tape recordings. Then after that Mr. Loeb wrote me that he was 100 percent behind me and would get me out of the N.H. Hospital.

b6 b7C

The material that ______ reported after two months of investigation finally got me into court, and on December 13, 1966 I was discharged by Judge Griffith, but put on a three-month parole because he questioned that I might need hospitalization because of my physical condition.

All the reports that the reporter made to Mr. Loeb were printed for over one week, front page.

On March 27, 1967 I was released from my parole.

## DIARY

(OR TRAVEL RECORD)

1960

On December 1h, 1960 I awoke and rode to Palm Beach to get my mail at the Post Office's General Delivery window. However I never reached this destination because the police arrested me in a trap (or rather one half mile, from the trap set to catch me). The arrest was illegal as the police car pulled away before I had started my engine. After the cop stopped at the truck, that was there to block the single lane and to force me to cross the double line which I did after the cops drove away and talked to the negro driver of the truck. Usually when stopped by a police he asks you to show your drivers license and car registration but he didn't ask for any identification, he told me that he was arresting me for going over the double line and vagrancy. It wasn't until in the police station that he learned my name. He was looking for my car, a blue Buick with New Hampshire license plates number B-1 606 N.H.

In my pocket was \$53 and hidden in the glove compartment under a piece of cardboard I had four \$50 bills and \$120 in Travelers Checques. The \$53 dollars was stolen from me at the Palm Beach police station, perhaps by the desk officer, on Dec. 15th, when I signed some papers and never received anything. (The property bag I received at Fort Lauderdale, didn't contain the \$53). The cop, took me down to the police station in his car. I went willingly and said nothing until asked me to empty my pockets. I had two notebooks, two ballpoint pens, a watch, pocket knife, keys, wallet with identification papers and a wallet with money. I never got the wallet or money back. I demanded that they let me get a lawyer but they wouldn't let me get one. Under normal conditions I would never have talked so I must have been under some kind of shock.

When reading about criminals saying that they had blacked out, like most people I believed that it was only a lie but now I know that they may have, after what had happened to me. The police then put me in a detention room where I was to remain for a long time but after a while I was taken to a room where there was two men and a large recorder. I did say something but don't know what I said. It was while being there, that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but a Judge refused to give them any.

Of course I cannot remember all that took place five years ago. The Palm

Beach police did not press their charge against me, they turned me over to the

Secret Service without their having any arrest warrant. The SS Agent,

told me that they were arresting me for having written a threatening

letter against John F. Kennedy, to someone in Belmont N. H., on or about Nov. 6th,

1960.

At sometime long after my arrest I must have told them about the dynamite in my car so they tried to get me to open the trunk of my car, they gave me the keys, I put the keys in the lock but did not open it, instead I made a dive for my glowe compartment where I had the \$320 under a cardboard and \$3.50 in a pocket book, that was stolen from me. Previously my car was taken away from me when I was arrested, it was backed up in to the station house, there the SS opened the trunk and took the seven sticks of dynamite. _______ said that I was a good fellow and told me that the dynamite would melt, leak into the trunk and explode. There were no detonators in the car, they were in the new Motel (with three sticks of dynamite) which I had rented that day.

After seizing my car, ______ took away my key to the Motel, opened the door and took over my personal property which included five record books and a typewriter, two books are still missing. On the way back the police took two letters addressed to me and gave them to the reporters who had gathered at the po-

b6 b7C

lice station. I talked but don't know what I said because I must of been in shock, I was not acting normally.

The reporters were soon dispursed and I was led to a very dark cell with bars in front and three solid walls. In order to get water there you push two buttons, one flushes the combination toilet, the other is for water for the lavatory and drinking, but it is impossible to drink water because it requires two hands to push the button in. In order to drink one hand pushes the button, the other hand is held below the faucet and forces the water up so one can drink, the spring tension is too strong to use one hand. After yelling for a cup so I could get water the trustee got me one. I cannot drink coffee.

One Dec. 15th, 1960 the SS drove me down to the U. S. District Court before the Commissioner who ordered me held in lieu of \$150,000 bail. said that I wasn't arrested in a trap. The Asst. Dist. Atty. Rusk said that he had a charge against me for carrying dynamite across the State lines. 15th, before going into Court took me into a consultation room. U. S. Asst. Dist. Atty. Rusk was also there, I didn't have any attorney. asked me or rather suggested that I was going to kill Kennedy at the Catholic Church, three times he was told he wasn't going to put those words into my mouth. because he couldn't get me to say that, he then suggested that I was going to ram my car into Kennedy's car. Kennedy didn't have a car, it was the SS that had the car, after that we went into court. Judge Emmet C. Choate, gave me a court appointed lawyer, he said that he was a good man and had been his clerk. judge then sent me down to see a psychiatrist in Miami. doctor kept going into another office and back again and in the two hours in his office he only asked me about six questions. He asked me where I had worked, when I replied that my record book would have to be consulted he dropped the question. He was asked why any psychiatrist could be considered sane when they had not been

b6

examined by a psychiatrist, he said that we were all more or less insane. The U. S. Marshalls said that I was only a misunderstood old man who was harmless. We returned to Court and judge Choate wouldn't listen to my attorney, he ordered me sent to the U. S. Medical Center in Springfield Mo., but placed no time limit for evaluation of my mental condition. This permitted the Staff there to keep me confined for life if they wanted to, the Clinical Doctor would have done so altho he never examined me.

From Springfield I was sent to a Fourt Lauderdale jail where I remained until Feb. 9th, 1961. There was no kangaroo court here, we were allowed \$3 of our money a week to buy cigarettes, candy, milk and writing paper from the commissary truck that came thru the hallway twice a week. I bought some Bugler tobacco for some of the men who didn't have any money. There were four bunks in each cell with one piece toilet and lavatory, controlled by push buttons, a screened protected light was in the rear of the cell. Bunks were welded to a metal partition. When one moved on the bunk the man on the other side of the partition was disturbed, the man on the other side of my partition did push ups every afternoon about % at one time, he disturbed me when he moved on the bunk. One fellow must have had a pull because he could have suitcases and clothing in his cell. Our clothing meaning coats were hung on barred partitions between cells and the bullpen. A toilet and sink and shower bath were in the bullpen. Plenty of soap powder was provided but clothing such as under-wear had to be washed in mpp pails used for cleaning the floor of the cells and bullben. Towels were torn up to make clothes lines. Hot shower baths were taken twice a week.

we had a child molester, a retired army major, rapist, murders, bank thieves, narcotic addicts and pushers; car thieves bank robbers and one fellow who stoles a rental car and for five months traveled the West and South with his wife and two children, getting help from Catholic priests. He went to one priest a second

time, so he was jailed.

I played poker and lost only \$3. The jailer wouldn't let me call my lawyer altho I had money to pay for the call. One man tried to commit suicide in
another set of cells but was found in time. There was one Deputy Sheriff from
W. Va. who treated everyone like human beings it was he who made the clerk in
the Sheriff's office get one of my \$50 bills changed so I had money to spend.
When a new Sheriff took over he was discharged. The nurse was a wise guy, she
knew everything before you spoke to her, yet she wasn't smart enough to prevent the stealing of some drugs from her office. The colored men were kept in
another section of the jail on the same floor. Food was pushed under the bullpen partition. Large glassed in rooms was provided for lawyers consultations
but visitors were limited to four by four inch heavily screened holes thru which
one couldn't see their visitor. My fingerprints and oictures were taken here.
I didn't see any cockroaches at this jail.

On Feb. 9th, we left for Springfield, Mo. in a cadillac with two U. S.

Marshalls stopping along the road for snack and some nights for chicken dinners,
when we couldn't get to jail for supper. We usually ate breakfast at jails, and
lunch along the road. All U. S. Marshalls drove about 1 to to 200 miles before
stopping except for gasoline. Some drivers obeyed the traffic speed, a few reckless drivers put one hand at the top of the steering wheel, very dangerous driving at 70 mph. In Memphis my cell was very close so I took off all my clothing
still I sweated, it was what is called solitary confinement. I had the jailer
call the Marshalls so they turned the air on, this jailer was a tough, ignorant
person.

The night before Mardi Gras we arrived in New Orleans at 4:00 PM, but while we didn't see the real show we did see one small parade, at the jail. The jail was one of the worst that I had been in, it was like going into a dungeon, the

cells had four wooden bunks in pairs, open on one end and small windows in the rear, the lavatory was above a stinking dirty toilet. We changed into coveralls, this was the only place that I didn't wear my own clothing, the cells were overcrowded. In my cell were two young Chinese, one had a wife and three kids in China, there eight men who had brought 40 packs of Opium and 25,000 dollars, into the U.S. The Chinese gave me and the other old man the lower bunks so I gave them my money. We had raisin pudding and coffee for supper in an aluminum dish or pan laxlax12 inches. To get a towel or cup for coffee would cost \$1.00.

About 7:30 AM we were on our way to Missouri, stopping everynight at some jail. We had chicken one noontime, my picture was taken on a moving picture camera, the Marshall had, but I needed a shave. On Feb. 14th, 1961 we arrived at Springfield, the car stopped at the tower and the Marshalls surrendered their guns, then I was taken to the entrance room, and given a receipt for personal property, my clothing were sent away as I would be supplied with three changes of clothing. The psychiatrist examined my lungs but not my prostate gland. After a shower bath a white suit of coveralls was given me to wear. I was then sent to ward 10 for quarantine, until a ward bed was available.

All cells are locked. One pane of glass is removable to get air in each cell. There is a loud speaker that can be turned off or on but the programs can be heard when the speaker is turned off. Men go to the mess hall three times a day and can buy at the commissary. Toothbrushes, combs and powder are provided free. After a few days they sent me to 3-2 W and I slept in a dormitory, where the mattresses are about 1 foot too short, many need to be replaced. There is a window behind each bed. The room is swept and washed or moped each day. It takes all day long to dry out the floor. From 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM the dormitory is closed but the men sleep on the floor or on benches in the day room. Most of the talk is about sex.

The window screems are six inches too short and wasps make nests between the

screens and windows. I killed sixteen in one afternoon in two windows. provided but some radiators are noisy. Windows are kept opened, some men sleep in all their clothing even shoes. One man's feet stunk from atheletic feet and the day room stunk when he was there. One megro masturbated any place, he was a rapist, about 40 yrs. old. The laundry was changed once a week. The TV operated from 11:AM to 10:00 PM. One man used to drink from waste cans in the day Men were usually quiet. One man tried to set my bed afire because I wouldn't give him a banana,, another didn't want his brass polished. There were foru homowexuals on the ward, one was a professor at some college in Florida. One day b6 over three lockers were broken into and all commissary stolen, mostly cigarettes.

refused me a room but a lieutenant finally gave me one. is unfit to be a doctor altho he is officer of the day, it took over two hours to get him to attend an emergency. He and I quarreled but he never sent me to the hole. Some were sent for electric shocks when he couldn't handle them. Mexican wetbacks were treated but neither they or understood each other. [ gave me potassium iodide for laryngitis, it caused severe asthmatic coughing. Before he even talked to me he called me insane. never talked to me in three months yet his decision was that He went along with the Staff. All the dortors were Interns, only that I was competent.

New linoleum was laid in the forty foot hallway to replace battleship linoleum; beneath the new linoleum were many airpockets. The office tile linoleum was perfect but it was torn up. Forty eight window panes of glass were broken out in partitioned hallway doors making a very cold drafty hallway.

An ex-prizefighter beat a patient who was held down by other guards and unable to defend himself. Some men sat around watching TV with no shirts on in 30 degrees weather, wind blowing from south to north. An Avache Indian kicked me

b7C

on my left leg as I passed him because I was going to ask the guard to close a window, the heat was off and snow was coming into the day room thru poorly fitted metal windows. Only dormitory door are kept locked, some rooms are locked when men are at work. Two wetbacks (crossing Rio Grande River to U. S. A.), a murderer-U. S. Army, and two income tax evaders were amongst the inmates. Guards gave medicine, locked razors and watched out for trouble. Sickcall once a week. One night I felled to the floor as I tried to close the window against the rain. In the nine bed dorm, some of the men would keep windows open in freezing weather, they turned heat off. One man had stolen suitcases and bags from the RR station where he was in charge, they discharged him for care outside by psychiatists. He had a \$35,00 home, and he was insane! There seldom was any trouble in 3.2-W. Most of the men were young.

It took me over ten months to get an xray on my left shoulder although I appealed to Warden Settles over ten times. When I asked to send me to have my arches corrected, he would say "how do you know that they hurt", if you wanted aid for body troubles he would say "keep in touch with me." There was only two cases of cruelty, one was in the "hole" In my opinion the Internes were inefficient and only draft dodgers. Warden Settles saw me only once for about a minute and referred me to For one week the Dr. had me on Cardiae examination, issued no medicine except for sleep once in a while. Yearly chest examinations were given. The prison had to provide me with a coat, pants and shirt whenever I left the prison. There wasn't any place other than the general visiting room where one could talk with one's lawyer, no notes (nothing) were permitted when visiting the lawyer.

I changed to white clothing when I visited with my lawyer. Letters to lawyers were not permitted to be sealed. Some letters received were never delivered to me, some were held for days before mailing.

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Twice judge Wm. H. Becker declared me competent and was angry because judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial. In all my trips to and from Miami, to the Medical Center I had to sleep injails over night, some trips took four days, and some took five days. To have a lawyer call at the Medical Center, one has to pay \$50 for an interview only. The government should provide a permanent lawyer at the Medical Center to interview prisoners when asked, without money to hire a lawyer. One can get a life sentence because the Staff won't send him to court.

b7C

shop although because of esophagus trouble I cannot walk far and cannot do manual work. At least Warden Steeles realized that and never assigned me to any work. In the Craft shop I made 200 wallets, two bags and 35 eye glass cases.

The driving speed limit were ignored by the U. S. Marshalls (one from Minneapolis, sometimes drove 90 mph in a 50 or 60 mph zone), most of them drove above
the posted speed limits.

When Sheriff Kelly was in power he had cruel deputies under him, none of the cruel monsters, called deputies of police would dare do the same thing outside the jail that they did inside, they would be beaten up, only ignorant people woulda act as they did. This Miami jail, altho new, was the worst of all the jails I'd been to. On my first of four trips to Miami Jail, the booked me then used a metal detector all over the body for hidden metal, then they fingerprinted me and took front and side view pictures. I was then placed into a "detentioned" aid conditioned room with combination toilet and lavatory and drinking fountain. It was large enough for twenty people but had only one barred door, about 36" x 7', it was very The wooden seat was about 10" wide, very uncomfortable and the men crowded to the door. Later we undressed and used the shower bath booth, our clothing was searched, our bodies mouth and buttocks examined, then one thin towel and blanket was given each man, there was no physical examination given. Each man was assigned to a cell block to which we later were taken. Negroes were kept separate from whites. I was linky to get a lower bunk in my first open cell block, I think there were twelve men there, there were young bastards, car thieves, narcotic peddlars, rapists and two homosexuals. Between the cells and the outside was a four foet corridor used by the guards to check at the inmates. The windows were always open during rain, sunshine, wind, hot or cold, they were louvre style.

The building is supposed to be air conditioned but it is useless with openwindows. Except after 10:00 PM it was comfortable, then a blower was turned on and

and the temperature was lowered. I sleph on a mattres (dirty) on the floor with a blanket on top of me and a mattress above that, besides sleeping with all my clothes on. The wind blew hard and the blankets were thin and shoddy. For awhile laundry was done by the jail and returned within two hours, sometimes we got a khaki sheet and towel each week. Orders were taken two times a week for commissary letters were written in pencil on light glossy block paper, no ball pens wer permitted. Mail was delivered at 12 noon. There were no magazines only an occasional daily paper bought by me. The men rolled their own cigarettes. For breakfast there was cereal, toast or bread and coffee, Dinner consist of bowls of soup, coffee, bread perhaps bologna. Supper very similar to dimmer. The radio came on early about 5:30 AM and it was terrible to have to listen to the "jungle" music, it continued until 1:00 AM sometimes. The noise from opening the metal doors was constant all day long and sometimes late at night. Most men slept during the daytime and after 10:00 PM they started talking, until late, preventing others from sleeping, that was true of the young auto thieves. There wasn't any trouble in this cell or ward.

In another ward (cell of 8) there was a fellow who took his girl across the State line, he wanted to marry her but her parents would let him so he was jailed. None of the others had serious crimes. There were many good books but guards had taken the hard board covers off.

Most of the men were under fifty. In two of the cell wards three young punks were going to beat me up, altho I yelled for help no help came and they didn't hit me apparently because I was an old man. I never had anything to do with them.

Much of the scup given us was thrown down the toilet, the scup was composed of all leftovers in the kitchen and had everything in it but meat. We had coffee with each meal as well as bread. We ate at large tables in the bullpen, we read, wrote letters played cards and rolled cigaretes on the tables. Washing was done in the

cause I had \$53 stolen at Palm Beach, sometime in March, I was sent north to Washington, D. C. in one jail along the way the bunk assigned to me had a damaged foam rubber mattress and beneath the foam mattress on the top bunk was much water which came from paneless windows during rains. At Brunswick, Ga. the jail was filthy, the plumbing in need of repair, all the pipes shook veryloudly when water control buttons was pushed. In all of the jails one had to sleep in all of his clothing. In one jail at Wilson, S. C., the Sheriff or jailor was an understanding and humane person.

In Jacksonville they had a fine doctor and a wonderful understanding nurse. From Jacksonville the Marshalls should have gone on north on Saturday but they but it off until Monday. In my cell were too juveniles, one had a radio and seemed ok but the other was crazy, he didn't like giving up the lower bunk to me, the other kid had a TV, which he kept going hours after 10:00 M. He wouldn't turn it down low. Someone in my cell filled my shoes with water but the water leaked out. This is one time that I had a deep sleep for about four hours. In the bullpen there was plenty of light and books to read. The guard didn't check up for hours, the older men were sympathetic, one was a murder.

We stopped at New Castle, Del. where the jailor got me a razor, soap and brush so I could shave after a hot shower bath. You could easily tell that he was a good man, the actions and the behavior of the men told you that, this place was a house of corrections. I stayed here overnight. We arrived at W. Chester, N. Y., where my fingerprints were taken but no shower bath was allowed, this was the classiest jail of all. The cell had three sided open bars, and a good bed but very drafty as the windows were only five feet away in the outside wall. Food was pushed under the cell door. Before we arrived in N. Y., one of the Marshalls left because his mother had died so I was left with the other marshall. We drove way downtown in N. Y. City to the U. S. Jail where dinner was served. Eventually

we arrived in Concord, N. H. and because there still were charges against me, the N. H. Hospital wouldn't take me, so they put me into the Hillsboro County, jail in Manchester, a very old building with broken windows and bad plumbing, that needed repairs. The water control push buttons didn't work, drinking water was served in rusty gallon buckets, the westside toilets needed cleaning and repairs, windows were controlled from one source on each side of the cells in the center, at the end were shower baths, guards, could not check on cells unless they came into the cell lines. The guards were good men.

One 18 year old youth, yelled to the guard, saying "you told me that I could screw the first old man that came in" the jailor quieted him but should have put him in solitary confinement. The dining hall was in the basement, each man helped himself to the meager meals. Because one had to walk down about 15 steps there was always danger that someone could push those ahead of one. Five fingerprints of mine were taken here. The next day the U.S. Marshalls took me to Danbury, Conn., whereupon entering one took a shower bath and should have received a receipt for personal property, the kid who booked me stole my newspaper and a clipping from the Laconia paper and opened a refused letter which I was keeping for evidence against my first lawyer. I changed my clothes and then was put into a single cell with bed but no water or toilet, only a hole in the corner for Body waste, this was flushed periodically by a valve outdoors. There were good men here also, they let me wash up in the washroom and to walk about for a half hour. They also let me have books to read.

be gave me for a week some kind of drug, a week later hair appeared on my arm where none had ever grown, and it has continued to grow, perhaps it came from the drug, perhaps not, nevertheless it is there. After two weeks the Doctor transferred me to Leavenworth, Kansas but first I went to Lewisburg, Pa. where I remained over

was provided in the lavatory. Mess-hall resembled a cathedral because of its ornate seiling, it was about 50 feet from the floor, it was dark and gloomy. Coveralls were substituted for your clothing along with shoes, no baths. At Danbury Conn., the only open window was about a foot squared, hinged at the bottom and could be opened only six inches, heavy screening outside. The Electic door opener down stairs was very noisy.

After two weeks in Danbury, I was sent to some nearby town that had an airfield and a little league ball park, from here a chartered plane took us to another prison where some of the men were left. Being a poor rider I was very sick. At K. C. Mo,, the bus from lesvenworth was waiting. Upon arriving at the jail the guards took everyting away except glasses, even combs. One Bastard took my comb and threw it away. We next took off our clothes, had a shower bath. received coveralls and shoes then had the first prostate gland examination, then we were passed into the jail. I was put into solitary confinement without a lavatory or toilet for one night, the MD, gave me some king of drug for the three weeks that I was there, my behavior, thinking and actions were normal and not unusual. Once a day we were allowed in the dayroom where the radio and books were. We had tub baths. Food was pushed under the cell door, close to the hole in the corner, but I was put into another cell where there was a small locker, toilet and a lavatory. Sometimes I had a fork, spoon and knife, it all depended upon the guard. The meat served was almost always burned, the butter was rancid and everything came in the same bowl, and the cell doors were always locked solid.

After a few days in a dormitory the jail psychiatrist saw me and ordered me back to the Medical center in Springfield, Mo. Upon arrival the usual processing took place - bath, chest examination, clothing change and isolation for a few days, then back to a ward again. After another year and again being declared competent

by judge Becker, I was sent back to Miami. So far it had cost me \$525, \$750 and \$1500. Again Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial but sent me to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in Washington, D. C. this time for sixty days but after three months I hired a lawyer and was again declared competent. This time I paid for a psychiatrist (\$100) and for his appearance another \$100.

At St. Elizabeths Hospital I tried many times to get a receipt for my personal things but never got one. Some articles disappeared. If any clothing went to the laundry it wasn't marked so one never again received it again. Clothing was furnished by the hospital. Patients deliberately tore up good shirts, underclothing and trousers. Only in one Ward (#10) was there any supervision, there was a time limit and a certain day for laundry. All of us washed our shirts and ironed them without starch. In all the dormitories most of the windows were kept open regardless of the temperature or from what direction the wind was blowing. Heat didn't come from radiators it came down from an electrical heating unit in the ceiling, heat distributors were taken out so most of the heat fell directly below. A crank opened the louvre windows but the air blew in thru the hole where the cranks were inserted, it was like piping cold air into the dayroom. As in every hospital we had TV, but there always was trouble about the programs. to be turned on. It was extremely difficult for me to sleep in the dormitory so Woodrow Williams, an attendant, put my bed in a room with storage cabinets so that I had a more comfortable environment, and could open or close the windows, I used tame to cover the crank holes.

Some of the long time patients had their tall lockers crowded with shirts and underwear and shoes. Private rooms was always available for lawyers. Some of the men used the room for musical practice or painting pictures. Movies were provided once a week. The kitchen was located between two dining rooms. Food there was good but much was wasted because it was taken but never used. Four men

sat at each table, about 100 on each side. 75% of the men were colored and most of the attendants of Nurse Assistants were also, there were no unusual behavior there. The Chaplains came thru many times a week and every religion had Church call. After tests for heart trouble and diabetes I got some blue tablets for my heart, the trouble however is in the esophagus. One nurse at M & S (the Medical Hospital) gave me four tablets at one time when they should have been given once after each meal and at 8:00 PM, it caused a painful abdominal upset but no doctor came when the nurse called for one so I had to suffer that until the next day. I never knew what I had there until I left the hospital about June 19, 1964. We had sheets-blankets and pillows but no bedspreads or pajamas.

After my appearance in Court the Judge sent me back to Miami where they put me in a large open cell with an insane man but fortunately I got back to a single cell. I did not appear in court but was sent on my way to Concord, N. H. and locked up about a week before being taken to the U. S. Dist. court where all the charges against me were dismissed on Aug. 4, 1964.

The Atty. General, Wm. Maynard immediately had me are and and taken to the color of the dospital in Concord, N. H. On Aug. 4, 1964 I was placed in the hospital in ward P-1-A, there I had to take off all my clothes and was locked up. There was no water there and there was a pail for body waste which one emptied in the morning before breakfast. I slept or tried to sleep under a heavy blanket. The next day my clothing was given back to me and they put me in another cell with a bed and a sanitary pail, the pail was removable only from the outside. The attendants removed the bedding and laid it at the foot of the bed. The windows were locked by a very heavy stainless steel screen impossible to break. The doors were about  $2\frac{1}{7}$  inches thick, and solid with a 3 inch diameter glass about 6 feet from the floor thru which the attendants were supposed to flash their lights to observe the man there.

Before I finally arrived in the hospital in Concord, N. H., I had been in about 23 jails overnight, over 30 months in the Medical Center, in Springfield, Mo., and received no medicine except an occasional sedative to help me sleep, over 6 months in Dade Co., jail in Miami Fla., 2 weeks in Danbury Conn., three weeks in Leavenworth, Kansas, 2 months in Broward, County jail, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 3 months in St. Clizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and 1 week in the Hillsboro County jail, in Manchester N. H.

On August 5th, the visiting psychiatrist called and asked me who my guardian was but he never waited for a reply. Until Sept. 12, 1964 when b6 b7C the psychiatrist returned from a vacation I read books and magazines; read and wrote letters as I normally had always done. I had no difficulty reading or writing.

3

Our rooms were locked until after dinner, then we were locked up for one hour's rest, then again after supper for another hours rest. The room was locked at night when we slept. After supper we made up our own beds, but not before then. We

had oatmeal, toast, butter, milk, coffee, sugar, jam, peanut butter besides regular food. We had only one Negro who had killed a fellow who had threatened him in Keene, N. H., he was a likeable chap, he was discharged by the court as botomot guilty. This ward, it is my impression, was for observation cases. On Dec.

14, 1964 I was transferred to Ward P-2. Once I asked for a sedative but he wouldn't give me any, he said that he had seen me asleep, I told him that he was mistaken because I have never beenable to deep in the day time except when I was working from 5:00 PM to about 6 or 7:00 AM, then after breakfast sleeping until about 12 noon, then no more sleep until the next moring. Once I had a me nembutol capsul, it gave he hours of sleep and when I awoke it was a whole new beautiful world. My usual sleep is to about 3:00 AM then wide awake & full of pep until about 9:30 PM

I made a sleep checker of an electric clock and switch plugged into an outlet at home the switch (in my hand) would close only when I was relaxed and sleeping.

In a two weeks test I took 2 seconal tablets each night and got only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours sleep to 7:00 AM. I have tried seconol, phenebarbitol, aluminol, chloral-hydrate, amytol, sleepease, sominez, natol etc., but they never gave me much sleep, some took hours to put me to sleep. I have asked for a sedative, once he gave it to me but always told me to see won't give me any so I don't try to see him.

did prescribe Artine, an antispasmodic, Stelezine, a tranquilizer,
Nadil - an antidepressant. As I am not depressed and haven't been and also am not
disturbed or upset why were they prescribed for me, after asking one question in
a five minute interview. Does the doctor go by some other evaluation besides his
own.

In 1918, at Circucester, England the doctor sent me to Winchester to the hos-

nital not because of any mental trouble but because of an injury to the Spine, the 5th vertebrae was injured, I didn't know that until 1944 when Xray was taken. My duty was to get the tail of the areeolane on my shoulder and help oush it into the hangar, it was too heavy for my weak back, also because then like now I could get only a little sleep. The doctor didn't examine me, he ordered me placed on observation and continued to play poker. At no time did any doctor or orderly visit my tent, located quite a distance from camp, only a young nurse (from Iowa) in love with my tent partner called, he was a diptheria carrier but nothing happened to me. As the other man had money he wore my clothes to the English canteen and bought food. Absolutely nothing was done for me so I was sent back to Witney, England. The orderly who took me back to my squadron wanted to go to london but I passed up the chance to see London. When I got back to camp they put me in the orderly room but never assigned any work for me to do. I had hoped to spend a seven day furlough in England and Ireland but our squadron was sent back to the States on the second boat from Europe, On Dec. 21, 1918. I was discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y. I don't know what diagnosis was made about my trouble but it wasn't mental, it was physical.

In my trips from one jail to another handcuffs were used, because of my esophagus and heart trouble I could not travel on foot 100 yds, amin, I wanted a trial which judge Choate wouldn't give me altho he declared me competent.

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One is much safer here in the hospital than outside, there isn't any worry about where one will sleep, eat or have their laundry done or get clean clothes. Only in Veteran facilities does one get real doctoring because the Vet. Organizations investigate any complaints made by the veterans. At the Vet. facility one can get released but the N. H. Hospital tries to keep one there. Some go home over the week end and for Christmas, New Years etc. One man goes home for three weeks to one month then comes back for a few days and then off again for another

## U.S.A. vs R. P. PAVLICK

On December 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H., for Mexico. On Route 106
I owned a house lot from which most of the maple trees had been cut off. It
was my original intention to keep the lot, level it off after the tree stumps
had been removed, and whenever I returned to New Hampshire, use it for camping as there was a well there. I bought ten sticks of dynamite and some detonators and was going to hire someone who had used explosives, but I changed
my mind and gave the land to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton, N. H.

I had tried to sell my house and land but as I couldn't get my price,

to give them a chance to own
their own home. They gave a mortgage to the Spaulding Youth Center for \$2500,
payable at \$25 a month. They failed to pay any monthly installments, so the
Center took it back and sold it for 1800.00. I did not receive any down payment.

b6 b7C

Sometime in November 1960 I decided to get rid of everything I owned and go to Mexico where it was hoped to write the story of my life from the age of two. As I was afraid someone would get hurt by the dynamite I put it in my car after first packing it so it couldn't move around in the trunk; the detonators were put in a safety box behind the front seat. After that, no thought was given to it, altho it was to be thrown away in some place, it was still in the car when arrested in Palm Beach, Florida, on December 1h, 1960 at 10:30 A.M.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. I was ignorant of the fact that without a license one could not take explosives across State lines. Had it been
known that there would be a violation of the law I would have thrown the stuff
into the river in New Hampshire. However, it was still in my car when falsely
arrested in Palm Beach on December 14, 1960.

Before leaving Belmont I left my change of address as General Delivery,

Washington, D. C. Then I drove to Ashland, Mass., for a visit with

a friend. It was unknown to me that Thomas Murphy, the Postmaster,

appointed on October 1, 1960, had made a charge that he had intercepted a let
ter from me to someone in Belmont and had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy was not a President-elect because the citizens do not elect a President.

The electors whom the people elect who are pledged to some Presidential Candi
date, elect the President on the 2nd day in January after Congress meets and the

President of the Senate counts the votes and declares to both Houses of Congress

who has the most votes and then declares him elected.

The Postmaster said I was following Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet

I was never out of N. H. from June 13 to November 26, 1960, and never left New

Hampshire until December 3, 1960. Everyday from about 8:00 A. M. I called at

the Postoffice for my mail in Box 428 and sometimes the sub-clerk would give me

my mail, then bywy my Boston Herald daily at Prescott's Drug Store.

Where that letter came from

and to whom it was addressed is unknown to me. I didn't send it, but the sender

knew the party to whom it was sent and the addressee knew the sender. It should

have been easy to locate the sender.

I arrived in Ashland, Mass., late on Saturday, December 3, 1960, On Sunday I asked ______ if he would ride with me to Hyanisport, Mass., as I wanted to see the changes on Cape Cod since 1910 when I advertised Fels-Naotha Soap: because the distance was too far from Hyanis and Barnstable I never saw Hyanisport. Before the automobile changed all life, it was said that the natives would include more land in their deeds in a transfer to save taxes. Now they measure it by the inch.

b6 ) b7C

It was my intention to see where the Kennedys lived so I included their home to be seen. Upon arrival at Hyanisport alone, I parked at the airport, had lunch at the snack bar, talked with an N.B.C. Reporter, then drove across town towards the ocean and the Kennedy home, however, two cars came around the drive at the ocean so the Policemen ordered all cars to the side of the road. When Kennedy had passed, he was within ten feet of my car and dynamite and detentionators were in the car. After the cars passed I turned the car around and drove back to the airfield where Kennedy had gone to his plane. Had there been any intention of my part to kill them as he passed me, would have been the place. I was not prepared to explode dynamite nor any intention to use it. To have exploded the dynamite would mean my destruction, but I have never wanted to commit suicide or murder.

While standing at the fence Kennedy walked along and shook hands with everyone. He would have shaken hands with me if he had come 25 feet nearer. After
Kennedy went back to his plane I left for Ashland. Fortunately no police were
looking for my car, so I arrived safe at Ashland. After visiting for three
days I left for Washington, D. C. where I expected to visit my cousin John
Kowalker at the soldiers home. Two hours later my trip was continued. At no
time was the car on any but the main highways, the turnpike in Massachusetts,
New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. I don't know where I stopped overnight before arriving in Washington. About 2:30 P.M. perhaps, I drove past the Pentagon Building towards Atlanta, Georgia. Forrester Washington, the only colored
man in my class at the South Roston High School...he had been class Secretary,
was supposed to be teaching in Atlanta, Ga., but I couldn't find him so I continued on to Miami, Florida. On the way I picked up a man about 30 years old
w ho was going hunting; he put his gun, boots, etc., in the car. He had been

I am sure that if anyone stopped across from the gate the officer would have investigated and asked questions. The County road in front of the Kennedy house is about 40 ft. wide. The main gate to the estate should have been closed, if good protection is to be had.

On Monday, Dec. 12, 1960 I drove to the Palm Beach post office for mail at General Delivery, however there wasn't any. I then drove north past the Kennedy home, continuing on to the 3rd curve where I turned left and drove down to W. Palm Beach and then to Coral Gables, then on to Miami Beach along the beach road as I rode I passed the large parking lot to Miami. I only stoped long enough to find out that the Teamsters were not going to have a meeting on Dec. 15th as I had thought that they would have.

I had traveled too fast as it was Dec. 10th instead of the 15th, that I had arrived in Palm Beach. In 1931 I stopped at W. Palm Beach and again I visited my Soldier-cousin there in 1942. In 1950 I spent three months in St. Peters-burg, founded in 1887. One of the largest drugstores is located here, they sell everything and hire old people as their salesmen and clerks.

In More Bosch, on most mornings until after nine, the benches are wet, these benches are at right angle to the street and the back of the seat is about 2 to 3 inches lower than the front, the benches face each other. Any women siting there displays her undergarments, unconsciously, being unaware that she is doing so. All the streets have parking meters. In the cafeterias colored men stand around to carry any trays to the tables. Most of the people (tourist) for the winter are elderly. There were not many Jews in business there. Auto traffic was very heavy. At the foot of the main street, Central St., is a road leading to a large building at the end, here dances, card games, the purchasing of souvenirs and meetings take place. Large sea-going birds rest here and are

fed fishes. I believe they are Persistre. At the beginning of the mile road are places where card games and bowling are enjoyed. There are many other places where other games are enjoyed. The professional ballteams have spring training grounds, but the old men also have two baseball fields, one for those under 50 and the other for those men over 50 years old. Nearby is the fountain of Youth, it is sulphur water, and stinks yet many haul gallons of the water away. There is a very large Banyan tree nearby. The city is beautiful with beautiful flowering plants. Across the bay is Tampa.

I stopped to do some shopping, it may have been Coral Gables. When I examined my tool box I found an electric detonator there so I drove 12 miles west to a Perini development and discharged it by dig ing a 2 feet hole with a piece of pipe that I had in the car. I faced away from the hole and set it off, a pebble hit me when it exploded. I then returned to Riviera and to my motel to plan on leaving for Mexico on Thursday.

I wrote two letters addressed to merin care of Chet Boyer of Delphos, Kansas, because I was mad at John F. Kennedy because his money had bought him the Presidency of the USA. Usually as it had been my habit I would have read them the next day and then destroy them, instead, when packing the letters were put into a bag which later on the Secret Service Agent, took illegally, without a search warrant and made public to the world, even today I don't know what had been written and never destroyed. On Tuesday, an other trip was made to the post office and on Wednesday was to have been the last day to get mail. I was going to mail some tools and other things not needed, from W. Palm Beach but I decided to wait until I came back to my new motel, to where I had just moved, in W. Palm Beach. I had a hunch not to go there but the trip towards the post office was made.

Unbeknown to me the police of Palm Beach had a traffic trap set for me. After

passing from W. Palm Beach, there is a single lane on the right side with double lines in the center, it is the only place on that road to the P.O. I pulled into the single land and waited behind a sedan (which was an unmarked police car) and waited. Ahead of the sedan was a 2 ton box truck but no driver could be seen. All cars coming from W. Palm Beach went by us, then I signalled that my car was going to cross the double ling because the other cars were not moving. The sedan, without a signal pulled out speedily and stopped at the head of the truck, then a colored man came out and talked to the driver of the sedan, then the sedan speeded towards the post office. Recause there was a car coming from behing I had to wait, after the truck driver gave me the signal to come on, that it was all right, I passed over the double line and prove by the truck, this was a long while after the police-sedan had pulled out the double line and passed the truck. I was traveling at about 25-30 mph, towards the post office, looking for a place to park. All the parking spaces were taken so I continued on to the post office. At the county rdad south, near the post office, there was a police road block, with the sedan across the road. When I stopped I asked the cop what the trouble was, he said "why did you cross the double line? I am arresting you for bassing over the double line and vagrancy.

He pulled me out of the car although I offered no objections to the arrest. I was ordered to place my hands on top of the car, then he frisked me but found nothing. There was no dynamite wrapped around my waist as charged in the "Show Cause" of Nov. 2, 1961, by U. S. District Attorney of Kansas City. The officer then took me to the police station in his own car, no hand cuffs were used. The desk sergeant took my name and former address but not the number of my license which he dim't ask to see nor my car ownership certificate. I was not given a traffic violation ticket. The police took two ball point pens, two note books,

watch keys, indentification wallet, \$53.00 in cash, wallet and small pocket knife. I never saw the money again. I was then put into a detention cell for a long time. Later I was told that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but the Judge refused them. Whatever I said was recorded but I was not told that anything said by me would be used against me.

I don't know what I said. Hours after my arrest I told the police about the dynamite in the car, the detonator was in my motel room. Without a warrant the Secret Service officers seiged my car and searched it for the dynamite which I had told them that I had in the trunk of the car. They gave me the keys and I put them in the lock but did not open the lock. I made a quick dash to the gave compartment where I had \$3.50 in change and \$320 under a cardboard in the glove compartment (four \$50 bills and \$120 in American Express travelers checques). I got the \$320.00 but not the \$3.50. The SSO's then took me to my motel (after taking my room keys) but didn't take anything away from the room while I was with them. On my way back in my car the officers took the two letters addressed to me and opened them and broadcast the contents to the world.

I was then placed in a cell after being in a room where my picture and fingerprints were taken. In from of my cell were many Reporters who were permitted
to remain there, it was like a circus. I was not myself, perhaps I was in a
shock because they never would have gotten any word from from me if I was as I
normally have been. Some reporters said that I was over anxious to talk. After
the reporters were sent away I was taken to a cell where there were no lights
and no water, because the spring-tension on the button was so strong it required
two hands, one hand just could not send the water upwards.

Sometime during the afternoon they took me before U. S. Commissioner, Davis who asked ______ if I had been arrested in a trap, he said no, I had not been. The Commissioner then held me under \$100,000 bail and an additional \$50,000 bail

for carrying dynamite across the State ling. I was then taken back to Palm Beach
and put in a cell. The next morning, before my appearance in Judge Emmet C. Choate's
courtroom, and the U. S. District Attorney took me into a room
where Marshall tried to get me to say that I was going to blow up Kennedy at the $^{^\circ}$
Church in Palm Beach. Three times he was told that he cound not put those words
in my mouth, then he told me that I was going to ram into his (Kennedy's) car.
After a while went to court, there, Judge Choate gave me an attorney, then sent
me to a Psychiatrist. The doctor asked me where I had worked
when I told him that I would have to consult my records he said nevermind. Three
times he was told that I had not said what he was recording. Just as I was leaving
he dictated that I was above the normal person in mentality.
Judge Choate ordered me to the Medical Center, in Springfield Mo., But didn't
give me anytime limit when I should come back to court. Inasmuch as the judge
had turned his perogatives to the staff in The Medical Center, they could keep me
there until I died, but the lawyer I hired filed a writ of habeas corpus and I ap-
peared before Judge wm. H. Becker. I did not have a psychiatrist, however judge
Becker declared me competent in spite of the fact that had said that he
had seen me for two hours (he only saw me $\frac{1}{2}$ hour) and declared me insane. b6
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Later two U. 5. Marshalls took me back to Miami. After months there in a single cell (by choice) and myself, appearing before judge Choate, had me read the indictment and the judge was told that I understood it. The judge was also told that in experience he had not met any prisoner who was so well informed in law. In spite of this judge Choate, unlike Judge Becker didn't ask me any questions and he wouldn't give me a trial so he sent me back to The Medical Center in Mossouri. Judge Becker was angry, he said that I was competent and had been a year ago, he couldn't understand why Choate didn't give me a trial. So he sent me back again to miami, that meant sleeping in four more jails overmight.

in Miami pleaded with judge Choate, but he sent me to St. Elizabeth Hospital, in Washington, D. C., for 60 days. After being there three months I hired another lawyer and a judge declared me competent but wasn't going to have his decision overruled, so he sent me back to Miami, Fla. Then judge Choate sent me to Concord, N. Hampshire, on August 4, 1964, all of the charges against me were dropped.

Immediately the Sheriff put the handcuffs on me and took me to the New Hampshire hospital by order of the Attorney General, William Maynard, because the Selectmen of Belmont, N. H., had said that I was insane as of <u>January 1</u>, 1966. I am still there.





### UNION LEADER

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# Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner' IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

An innocent citizen's last appeal and petition for justice thru the Congress of the United States because the Statutes of limitation bar him from any Court action.

This injustice could be the weak link that destroys the chain.

You must act now before it be too late.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H. was a political prisoner for 6 years and still would be in prison or institutions if William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had not found out that Pavlick was telling the truth and secured him a hearing at which Judge Robert Griffith stopped the hearing and released him from the N. H. Hospital, December 13, 1966.

This pamphlet contains the reports made to William Loeb, Pres. amd publisher of the Union Leader as made by Arthur Eagan, Jr. from November 11 to December 13, 1966.

It is a story of injustice never before done in the U. S. It tells of the illegal arrest, false charges, detention and seizure of personal property without a search warrant and false arrest. Property is still retained by Secret Service although all charges have been dismissed since Aug 4, 1964.

Only WILLIAM LOEB cared that a citizen was denied his Constitutional rights, to prove his innocence and helped.

The citizens must demand that Pavlick, thru Congress, get an investigation

of the worst case of injustice perhaps persecution in the history of the U. S. The refusal to permit counsel at the time of arrest by the Secret Service and the police in Palm Beach, Florida, and the refusal of Judge Choate of Miami to give Pavlick a trial after being declared competent, 3 times.

This concerns you for it could have been you.

This is not my story, yet to be published, it is written but funds must be obtained.

America awaken from your apathy, selfishness and disregard for your fellow man before it be too late.

John B. Dillingham and Virginia also were interested in my case. Miss Virginia was a young lady from Centerville (now) then only 14 years old, in the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

What is your answer, will you demand your Constitutional rights thru Paylick?

Pavlick enlisted in 1917 to lay down his life if necessary for his country, now he demands his Constitutional rights to be tried by a jury of his pears or by Congress. What are you going to do?

Is Pavlick to be a "Man without a country" because his country refuses to give him justice and the right to prove his innocence.

#### To Our Letter-Writers

This newspaper is proud of the fact that it allots more space to Reader Opinion than any other paper in the country.

To carry on this policy it is necessary that you cooperate with us to the following extent:

- 1. Letters should be legible, written on one side of the paper, and we reserve the right to return any letter over 300 words in length. It is not essential, although extremely helpful, if your letter is written on a typewriter.
- 2. Names and addresses of the letterwriters must be included with the letter. Names will be withheld if requested, providing the letter does not criticize another person by name.
- 3. Because of the heavy volume of correspondence we cannot publish a comnunication from the same writer more often than once or twice each week.

Dear Mr. Pavlick,

You do not know me but
I have read solot about you.
I am sixteen and live in relton
not to fat from Belmont and at
one time I was at the Spaulding
ryouth Center.

Mr Paulick don't worky about your having a court hearing because I am pretty oure with all the people whom one on your side you'll get it. I think it is notten for them not to quel you a fair trial because every man his his Highly.

paper that you have one hour three days a week to go out on the grounds, we'll I guess you have alst of wint.

possible I would love to come down and visit with you. I know you must get alot of mail but it im asking place to try and write back Take case of yourself because alot of other people other than myself case very much for you and what happen to you let for now.

ors but if it would be

Justice for Pavlick

Addressed to William Loeb: I wish it were possible to express my deepfelt thanks to you for your interest in the case of Mr. Pavlick. I never heard of a more pititul case, and to think, right here in New Hampshire, it has taken six long years to reveal this sad case to the public.

In reading of the case at the time I felt sure he was guilty and deserved to be punished, but after reading the facts of the case as revealed by Mr. Arthur C. Egan Jr. I am fully convinced that it is more of a "political" case. If his name had been Hurley, O'Brien or O'Shea, it never would have happened. And the disgusting part of it is our officials, from the low to the high, made errors, but even when they were aware of these mistakes they made no effort to correct them.

The victim was a friendless man, a bit eccentric, and those kind are to be found all around us. I feel that we all have our queer streaks. I know I do.

It is a plain case of "railroading" a defenseless and friendless man to be deprived of his rights, and you, Mr. Loeb, are to be commended for your action on behalf of this old man, and I hope the story as revealed by Mr. Egan will start action to give this man justice.

If only Clarence Darrow were alive I am sure he would see that justice was done. We put up a "kick," and justly, about the way the Russians used our war prisoners, or those that in error get across the Russian border, but are we not showing the same resentful feeling in Mr. Paylick's case.

It is a disgrace to our state and to our state government. Everyone, rich or poor, regardless of color or creed, is entitled to justice.

Derry ARTHUR C. BINGHAM

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to give my sencese thanks for donating the money to the youth Center because I know that they can benefit from it.

# PAVLICK AWAITS HEARING



'WONDERFUL N E W S' commented Richard Paul Pavlick yesterday as he read the afternoon edition of the Union Leader carrying the story of a petition filed in his behalf at the Merrimack

man was elated that Warren E. Waters, acting on the request of the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bur Association, was representing him legally in his six-year fight to win his freedom.

### Move To Determine Detention's Legality Initiated by Counsel

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

"This is the most wonderful news I've heard in a long both willing to carry the case to such detention, may order his been confined in 19 county long, time. At last I am going to be treated like a human be the State Supreme Court if release thereform." ing-I am going to appear in a courtroom, and before a necessary. judge—finally I'm getting some of my rights guaranteed happens at the hearing and how under the Constitution."

lick talking yesterday afternoon, near auture. shortly after he was informed a The brief filed by Waters, commented Waters. Superior Court in Concord.

The legal action instituted "detained" since Aug. 4, 1964. vesterday by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting on

legal petition seeking to de requested the presiding judge of

Sets Hearing Date

Pavlick's behalf, and repre-Court Clerk, set Dec. 12 at 1:30 ment order sending Pavlick to and expediency as a writ of senting the Legal Aid Commit-p.m. as the hearing date with Concord as "that such certifighabeus corpus." tee of the New Hampshire Bar Justice Robert F. Griffith of cate issued, and such con-

The delay gives Alty. Gen. for which he has never been hearing on his mental com-George Pappagianis an opportured, and with respect to petency or on the charges tunity to prepare the state's which no charge is pending placed against him by the case since he will represent the in any court." case since he will represent the in any court.

New Hampshire Haspital at the The petition also asked the of 1960. high court hearing. The attorney court, acting under the orovigeneral's office would only give sion of the statute, "investigate. a terse "no comment" pester-by causing the petitioner to be. On Dec. 14, 1960, the form-iday when asked their plans examined by independent psylor per Belmont retired postal concerning the Pavlick hearing, chiatrists and by such other the Public Utilities Commission, appropriate, whether there is Fla. and charged by the Seand also assistant attorney sufficient cause for the deten cret Service with "threaten-

"It will depend on what the court decides in this matter, said New Hampshire Hospital what develops in these things,"

shire Hospital was formally lity of Pavlick's continued con-tends Pavlick is not suffering the hospital mainly since a U. S. attorney

finement ensued, and contin. The court clerk explained,

Waters, former chairman of means as the court shall deem tody in West Palm Beach. general from 1858-33 and deputy tion of the petitioner in said ing the life of the Presidentattorney general from 1963 to hospital; and if it appears that elect John F. Kennedy." 1960, said be and his client were there be no sufficient cause for Since his arrest, Pavlick has

Will Appear in Court

the court decides in this matter, said New rampsing respiration to the court decides in this matter. Since Aug. Since Aug. Since Aug. Since Aug. legal papers later, requir- Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick ing them to produce Pav- has been an inmate at the Using Chapter 135—Section lick in the Concord court Concord Hospital. termine the legality of his the Superior Court to hold a 30, of the New Hampshire Re-ling it the confined man which David the confined man which David the confined man which David to the con confinement to the New Hamp hearing to determine the legal vised Statutes. Waters con-

institution where he has been ought not to be detained at the petition filed yesterday by against Pavlick was "illegal" the state mental hospital. Waters, said. We, the court, from the very start. Waters, in his petition yes- will treat this application for Henry P. Callahan, Superior terday, referred to the committing release with the same dignity

Accused in 1960

jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at The Superior Court Clerk a federal medical center and

#### 'Admitted Deal'

During the six years of his onfinement Pavlick steadfastly has maintained his in-

charges were dismissed, then the state of New Hampshire would take steps to see that he, Pavlick, was confined to a mental institution for the rest of his life.

# finement ensued, and continues, under circumstances high that in the interests of justices, under circumstances high the interest of justices, under circumstances high the interest of justices we give a writ of habets corpus the red carpet treat in thet, on information and belief, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, six-year struggle to secure a who agreed that if Pavlick is a mintained his information and the interests of justices but never was a funder the corpus the red carpet treat in thet, on information and belief, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, six-year struggle to secure a who agreed that if Pavlick

# Law Firm 12 at 1:30 p.m. as the nearing positive legal step in six years date on Waters' petition. Justice in his behalf. Robert F. Griffith of Nashua "Please." he said. "Please will preside. Will preside. Pavilick, a former Belmont cannot find the words in my

Fla. and charged by the Secret be a lost man. By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. | Service with plotting the bomb

fired since Aug. 4, 1964.

Henry P. Callahan, Superior reporter sought the confined Court clerk, has designated Dec. man's reactions to the first 12 at 1:30 p.m. as the hearing positive legal step in six years

resident and retired Boston heart to express my apprecia-Move Set postal employe, was 73 years tion for what he has done for old when, on Dec. 14, 1960 he me. Without his help in bringing was arrested in Palm Beach, the truth to the public I would

"motion for leave to file authorities requested all charges investigate my story - he was New York City office of the wherever they are, and that ment attorneys, the charges report back to them. brief as friend of the court" in against Pavlick be dismissed. the only one in the world to help civil rights group had recently includes a man from any war were dismissed.

### **ACLU Not To Take** Role in Pavlick Case

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A Manchester attorney, state representative for the enter the case of Richard Paul Pavlick at this time. American Civil Liberties Union of New York City, said yes-

Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan Sullivan and Sullivan Sullivan and Sullivan Sulliv

### **ACLU Not To Take** Role in Pavlick Case

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A Manchester attorney, state representative for the Alliance for Abandoned Ameri-American Civil Liberties Union of New York City, said yesterday he did not believe the civil rights organization would

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A second legal petition in gleath of President-elect ONLY ONE HELPED

The filed this week in Merriman Country Superior Court.

Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan Sullivan and Sullivan Sullivan Sullivan and Sullivan Sullivan Sullivan Sullivan Sullivan Sullivan

can Fighting Men, said yesterday, "This organization is for American fighting men wherever they are, and that Winthrop Wadleigh, local includes a man from any war

position so as to obtain his

Leader's law firm is in keeping FOUGHT FOR RIGHTS Florida I will be going to."

Florida I will be going to."

Florida I will be going to."

Greenor of the ACLU, requested needs and regain his descrived with the offer made publically in an editor. The past six years, alone paylick thanked this reporter will promise the profit of the past six years, alone paylick thanked this reporter paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday in an interview yesterday with such profits and with only one friend believed. The past six years Paylick will promise the past six years paylick will promise the past six years paylick. The past six years paylick will promise the past six years paylick will promise the past six years paylick. The past six years paylick will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday for the past six years paylick will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union. In an interview yesterday will promise the paylick published by the Union promise the promise that the promise the published by the Union promise the promise that the promis William Loeb to turnish legal and with only one friend believed assistance to Mr. Pavlick or to and with only one friend believed following a five week investigations and attended to the state of the

#### PETITION FILED

Last Friday, Waters, acting against him were false. Last Friday, Waters, acting when you quoted some of the Norton, an assistant, took the past where ravited its about the request of the To Richard Paul Pavlick, a people you interviewed. They Pavlick case under advisement, cerned. I think it is about that Friday, Warren E. the ACLU might have an Court in Concord.

Legal Aid Committee of the right guaranteed to every citi-didn't tell you all the facts or awaiting Wadleigh's action. for Pavlick at the request of the 10 mining au review, a people you interviewed. They Pavlick case under advisement, the legal Aid Committee of the right guaranteed to every citi-didn't tell you all the facts or awaiting Wadleigh's action.

New Hampshire Bar Associa | 2en under the United States they changed them a little — When asked by this reporter if the purpose Pavlick and the Legal Aid Dec. 12 in the Merrimack New Hampshire Bar Association with the Constitution became a night-but you were fair — no one the ACLU might have an for which it was intended when Committee of the New Hamp- County Superior Court, Wad-Superior Court using Chapter mare — became the driving should be afraid of the truth — "observer" at Pavlick's hearing established."

Friday by Warren E. Waters of was declared "mentally com- was released from the Concord report back to them.

on intense struggle for his constitutional rights — a trial fellow, there was a couple of by jury to prove the charges times I got perturbed with you

Superior Court using Chapter mare — became the universe should be airiald of the truth — "observer" at Pavlick's hearing 135-39 of the state statutes force in his very existence — I'm not."

Dec. 12 in the Merrimack Pavlick, a veteran of World writ in the Merrimack County It would serve any useful petention" in connection with came an obsession with the In parting with the old man, County Superior Court, Wad. War I has been confined at the Superior Court, asking the pre-purpose."

Superior Court with came an obsession with the In parting with the old man, County Superior Court, Wad. War I has been confined at the Superior Court, asking justice to hold a hearing yesterday the New Hampshire Hospital, the siding justice to hold a hearing yesterday the New Hampshire Form. Experiment was called upon to

Florida I will be going to."

his client's confinement. aging man. For the accused confined in a double locked leigh replied, "No, I don't think New Hampshire Hospital, the siding justice to hold a hearing Waters' legal action in secur. man wanted only one thing—to room, except for three days at would serve any useful hard state's mental institution, since on Pavlick's confinement.

Aug. 4. 1964, where he was considered were false accusa-wander the hospital grounds of Pavlick from the tions—wanted to exercise his alone, Pavlick said, "I wonder shire Courcil was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire course."

Aug. 4. 1964, where he was considered were false accusa-wander the hospital grounds to effect the power of its office.

Shire Courcil was called upon to shire that same day in Federal file a writ this week at the Pavlick from the New Hampstate mental institution in Con-right as a free man—trial in a fige being kept exercise the power of its office.

Court form the course of the Union Lead-Round was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire that same day in Federal file a writ this week at the Pavlick from the Merrimack Country Superior shire Hospital country to the New Hampstate in the siding to the New Hampstate in the side of the courcil was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire the power of its office.

Court form the August of the Union Lead-Round was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire Courcil was called upon to shire the power of its office.

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Court form the August of the Union Lead-Round was state mental institution in Conright as a rece man — trial in a

cord where he has been concourtroom under due process of in a place like this is really like to effect the quick release of The former retired Boston

Court in support of Waters

Pavlick from the New Harmy Postal employee retaining in Support of Boston

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submitted to the Superior Court Federal Court, the accused man Asked what he would do if he gate the Pavlick case and soever." requested ne, wadleigh, investi- confined in any place what and then by an admitted ago, contacted the ACLU's New needs and regain his deserved

Friday by Warren E. Waters of Concord, Pavlick's attorney.

James M. Malloy, senior partner, said his firm would assist and act in conjunction with Waters in preparing and respectively. The presenting Pavlick's defense at presenting Pavlick's defense at the Dec. 12 hearing in the Concord court.

Friday by Warren E. Waters of was declared "mentally com- was released from the Concord report back to them.

In a letter to Charles Cunded and state legal authorities Pavlick case, inquiring if they possibly be planning link was committed to the might possibly be planning in the concord hospital.

Friday by Warren E. Waters of was declared "mentally com- was released from the Concord report back to them.

In a letter to Charles Cunded and state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the Mal state legal authorities Pavlick and state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the Mal state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the might possibly be planning if they power of your office for the concord hospital.

For concord court was released from the Concord report back to them.

In a letter to Charles Cunded was declared "mentally com- was released from the Concord for the State legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the might possibly be planning if they power of your office for the concord hospital.

For concord for the State legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the State local state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the State legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the State local state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the State local state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the State legal authorities P

subordinate

rights of every veteran in the a trial by jury on the charges -Meanwhile, Wulf took a leave state. Evidently Cunningham and also waging a continued Pavick case under advisement. times I got perturbed with you of absence and Mrs. Eleanor H. has not been doing in the struggle to gain his freedom awaiting Wadleigh's action.

Norton, an assistant, took the past where Pavlick is con from the Concord hospital.

When asked by this report

Pavlick from the New Hamp postal employe, who for several petition in behalf of Pavlick,

"agreement" between federal York office regarding the Pav- dignity.

Meanwhile. Wulf took a leave of absence and Mrs. Eleanor H. Norton, an assistant, took the

lter, regional director of the

With a laugh Pavlick added, been flagrantly violated. position so as to obtain his periods of confinement in a copies of all seven articles on Pavlick published by the Union cerned. I think it is about Pavlick thanked this articles of all seven articles and regain his deserved in a private mental hospital. immediately complied with and use his office for the purpose Willi promised a report from a for which it was intended when established."

Pavlick, a veteran of World War I, has been confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964, where he was committed following an angearance that same day in Federal

# File New Petition in Behalf of Pavlick

#### Pavlick

# Actions To End **Long Detention**

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick Nashua will preside.

ing the Legal Aid Committee of Becker of the Kansas City, Mo. confined at Concord, site the New Hampshire Bar As Federal Court, twice has ruled sociation, filed a petition with Pavlick "mentally competent" the Superior Court in Concord, as has Miami Federal Judge tion of Detention."

legal motions were the first on Aug. 4, 1964.

the Superior Court in Concord Secret Service with plotting the by jury since the vigorously set Dec. 12 at 1:30 p. m. as the violent death of the President denied the charges placed hearing date on both motions, elect, John F. Kennedy. A second legal petition in Justice Robert F. Griffith of The former Balmont man, a Service.

Richard A Sullivan of North file a leave as friend of the "human bomb" and Conway, member of the law court is allowed, we have himself and Kennedy. firm of Mallo; Sullivan and attached a brief stipulating the Subsequently Pavlick, 73-year officials, state and federal.

The action by Waters and the Sullivan said transcripts of of the charges lodged against Union Leader Corporation's at such court proceedings are now the accused man. The former "Political Prisoner"

behalf since he was committed "political prisoner" in this charge were faulty from the to the New Hampshire Hospital country, was taken into custody beginning.

retired Boston postal worker. An investigation conducted by was filed today in Merrimack.

County Superior Court by attorneys for the Union Leader Corporation.

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Sullivan of Boston and ManchesUnion Leader Corporation will old at the time of his arrest, 
per, filed a motion "for leave to 
assume the cost of an outside, has been confined in 19 county 
appear as a friend of the 
independent psychiatrist rejails, three federal prisons, two 
court." Last Friday, Atty. Warren E. The North Conway lawyer federal medical center and Waters of Concord, acting in said, "In our brief we have commitment to one private Pavlick's behalf and represent noted that Judge William mental institution before being confined at Concord, site of the

#### Rights Denied

The charges against the elderunder Chapter 135-30 of the New Emment A. Choate and Concord by man were never proved since. Hampshire Statutes, "Investiga Federal Judge George federal government legal authorities asked for a dismissal

Confinue Legal torneys, could bring about the being obtained and will be New Hampshire Altorney Gentrelease of the 79-year-old man be. 12 hearing.

The Dec. 12 hearing.

Attorney here at the time of Pavlick's arrest, admitted the positive steps taken in Pavlick's Pavlick, described as a authorization of arrest and

in Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 14 Pavlick has been waging a six-Henry P. Callahan, clerk of 1960, and was charged by the year struggle to obtain a trial against him by the Secret

the Secret Service and court!

THE WEATHER

Colder-Flurries (Details on Back Page)



UNION LEADER

CITY **EDITION** 

-DANIEL WEBSTER

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L'air of New Househire

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION OF LENTAL HEALTH NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL 105 PLEASANT STREET CONCORD

December 22, 1964

Arthur H. Nighswander Nighswander, Lord & Bownes Attorneys at Law Laconia, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Nighswander:

Re: Richard Pavlick

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

El Kroundhimmenlesder

GDN/£

G. Donald Niswander, M.D. Acting Superintendent.

COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court Office yesterday is reproduced above in its entirety. Document was filed with court clerk Jan. 4, 1965.

### **Opinion Stated** In Letter Dated Dec. 22, 1964

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late vesterday with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition.

The document, a letter dated Dec. 22, 1964, was filed by Dr. G. Donald Niswander, then acting-superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital where Pavlick had been confined since August of that year.

N'swander's letter, addressed to the law firm of Nighswander, Lord and Bownes of Laconia. was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate Court for the appointment of a "conservator" to handle his legal affairs while he was concerning Pavlick which might mental institution.

of Probate, for any legal action PAVLICK

'detained" at the Concord have been filed in Belknap County.

The letter written by Nis. The petition submitted by wander was discovered by this Pavlick, through the Laconia reporter during a routine check law firm, requested a John B. at the office of Richard G. Dillingham of Concord, now of Tilton, Belknap County Register Contoocook, be appointed as Page 16

# AVLICK PETITION ENTERED



Pavlick's petition for release was filed today in Merrimack County Superior Court by Atty. Warren E. Waters (left) of Concord. Waters, acting in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick, confined at the New Hampshire Hospital,

was presented to Henry P. Callahan (right), clerk of the Superior Court. Pavlick was arrested in December of 1960 and charged with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy." (Staff Photo by Chris Goudas)

# **Court Hearing**

mack County Superior Court in any court." which, in the very near future may bring about the release in Concord.

New Hampshire Bar Associa- the hospital. Court in Concord.

The legal brief filed by Wa-would depend entirely on the fastly has maintained his inters early today requested court's determination of Pav-nocence but never was acthe presiding justice of the lick's mental competency." corded his rights under the Superior Court to review and Callahan, commenting on U. S. Constitution, that of a determine the mental compethe petition filed today by trial by jury in a court of law. determine the mental competition fried today of that by july in terrory of Pavlick, an inmate at Waters, said, "We, the court. Pavlick's confinement at the hospital since Aug. 4, will treat this application for concord came about by an release with the same dignity "admitted deal" between state and expediency as a writ of and federal legal authorities.

Hearing Scheduled and expediency as a writ of and federal legal authorities and expediency as a writ of and federal legal authorities.

#### Hearing Scheduled

Callahan immediately Habeus Corpus."

who agreed that if Pavlick placed the petition on the The court clerk explained, ever came up for trial in a docket for hearing on Dec. 12 that in the interests of just court of law, and if the at 1:30 p.m. before Justice tice we give a writ of Habeus charges were dismissed, then Robert F. Griffith of Nashua. Corpus the red carpet treat the state of New Hampshire Using Chapter 138—Section ment here, so to speak." would take steps to see that

30, of the New Hampshire Re- For Pavlick, this was the he, Pavlick, was confined to vised Statutes, Waters con-first positive legal step taken a mental institution for the tends Pavlick is not suffering in his behalf during his long rest of his life. from any mental illness and six-year struggle to secure a ought not to be detained at hearing on his mental com-

ment order sending Pavlick to of 1960. Concord as "that such certifi-Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continues, under circumstances highly prejudical to the Petitioner in that, on information and bellef, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, for which he has never been confined in 19 county for which he has never been confined in 19 county for which he has never been confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which has never been to be confined in 19 county for which has never been to be confined in 19 county for which has never been to be confined in 19 county for which has never been to be confined in 19 county for which has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined in 19 county for which he has never been to be confined i

#### Will Appear in Court

The Superior Court Clerk may oring about the state's mental institution legal papers later today relegal papers later today relegal papers later today reThe charge placed against warren E. Waters of Con-lick in the Concord court Pavlick was long since ord, acting in Pavlick's be-already cord, acting in Pavlick's be along with all records pertain dropped by the government.

tion, formally filed the legal Waters asked to comment from the very start. petition with Henry P. Calls on the possible release of han, clerk of the Superior Pavlick in the very near full During the six years of his.

day, referred to the commit-|Secret Service in December

#### Accused in 1960

CONCORD - Legal action tried, and with respect to lails, three federal prisons, was instituted today in Merri-which no charge is pending two periods of confinement at confinement in a private men-!al institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick

half, and representing the ing to the confined man which mainly since a U.S. attorney Legal Aid Committee of the are now in the possession of admitted the charge lodged against Pavlick was "illegal"

#### 'Admitted Deal'

ture, would only say, "This confinement Pavlick stead-

## Secret Service Tells of Pavlick's Arrest



QUIET AND PICTURESQUE this little hamlet of Belmont, nestled in the New Hampshire hills, was shocked to its foundation when it was learned one of

their "very own" was charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy. (Photo by Egan)

Note: In the first three articles of this seven-part series on Richard Paul Pavlick, reporter Arthur C. Egan has taken readers through the arrest of Pavlick, his "merry-go-round" type of confinement for four years, his struggle to receive a court trial, and dismissal of the charges by a federal court.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. Louis M. Janelle currently serving as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Paylick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the Concord federal court.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Janelle

the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I new the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, presiding justice, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the court-

A transcript of the court proceedings, secured from the Concord Federal Court clerk, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or PAVLICK

"It is my duty to protect, the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to locate material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threats to Kennedy, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

#### GRANTS INTERVIEW

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

When questioned about Page 11



MAILING ASSISTANCE APPRALS is a common ritual for Richard Paul Pavlick seen here just after dropping another two-page letter in the New Hampshire Hospital mailbox in Concord. The 79-year-old man has sent over 1,000 letters to influential personages all over the United States appealing for aid.

#### **PAVLICK**

(Continued from Page One)

the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said. "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

McDermott went on to relate it was his belief seven sticks of of the suspect's vehicle and the the explosives were in the trunk detonating caps were in a safety box in Pavlick's motel room.

Asked how the "human bomb" story first came to light, McDermott said it was his understanding Pavlick allegedly told Secret Service agents the story under questioning in Miami police headquarters.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."



WHEN QUESTIONED about the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the

not remember the exact details. I do

know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his

he was unable to identify the old man complained about local heard about him from other federal men involved in the so-children teasing him or calling town residents.

The Secret Service chief said on several occasions when the leek, only new of him or had edged threat about local man complained about local heard when the second threat the second threat the second threat the second threat th



OLD BELMONT POSTOFFICE situated on the Main Street, is now a converted apartment house, it was to this

President-elect John F. Kennedy were: mailed to Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy by Paul Pavlick. (Staff Photo by Egan)

not in his department, therefore him names. tion.

peried of time for observation was always good for a donation and then hold a board of review to any fund drive for a kids on the mental state."

The quest for more details concerning the "still unseen" to any fund drive for a kids of the mental state. on his mental state."

#### GOT LETTERS

Asked if he ever received everything, he never was in the level experiment that the police depart.

Asked if he ever received everything, he never was in the level experiment that the police depart.

Note: Tomorr letters from Pavlick regarding from the with the police departs in imprisonment in servest and imprisonment ment while he was in Belmont, and the significant will said the ex-chief in defense of the old man.

Note: Tomorrow's fifth installment will said the ex-chief in defense of the old man.

Of the three selectmen who believes and a friend of the accuracy in the town. John F. Moynthan the was "railroaded" in the was "railroaded" in the was "railroaded" in the was "railroaded" in the selectmen in Believes.

"In fact, I have a letter right of the others, one has died and here which I received just this the third moved to another morning from Collingua from the third moved to another morning from California, from the mayor of San Francisco. Pavilick wrote him a month ago concerning his case," McDermott aid displaying a two-page document. Moyninan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavince and said, "Oh yes, the great letter-writer of our town.

There always have been some doubts in my mind shout the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement," said the Boston husen abiat has disconsistent and the country during his confinement, and the said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the country of t the Boston bureau chief, but he tion in the town." Mounthan declined to elaborate further on offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession his statement.

Queried about the possibility and draw their own conclusions of viewing the written threats altegedly made by Pavlick, the Moynihan said, "To my Secret Service chief said he did knowledge Pavlick never not know where the evidence threatened any person in this was at this time.

town with violence even though "I can't give you anything on he was very critical of them at that subject — you might times — both verbally and in contact the U. S. attorney in writing — of their actions and Concord, he might have some views on town problems. thing in the files he could show TAKE IN STRIDE' you," concluded McDermott.

Former Belmont Police Chief "We looked on the old man as Donald Leith, when interviewed someone we had to take in said, "Pavlick was regarded as stride. Every town has one I the local town character and suppose - a person who is was deemed harmless to any-always trying to correct things one. He was just a chronic they feel are wrong - always complainer about everything." offering suggestions on how to

"He was a prolific letter-make matters better," rewriter, always writing letters to marked the selectman when town officials and newspapers asked the opinion of townscomplaining about situations he people in respect to Pavlick. thought needed correcting The Earl M. Sweeney, present selectmen's office is filled with Belmont police chief said he had them," lamented Leith.

hem," lamented Leith.

With all his letter writing and ment of Pavilck. "But I think with all his complaining about Concord is a good place for him incorrect town subjects, the and they can keep him there for former police official said he all I care," retorted Sweeney had never known Pavlick to when queried about his views on threaten anyone in the town Pavlick's commitment. with violence.

The former town official said

he would not have the informa- "After I would talk to the action of committing a person ion.

After I would talk to the New Hampshire Hospital children and get the matter I would have to conduct my own hands."

MoDermott I. Would have to conduct my own investigation. No one ever asked off our hands," McDermott turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the me about Pavilids or his mental turn right around and give the mental turn right around and give the mental turn right around and give the mental turn right around and give turn right aroun commit a man for a specified had a soft spot for children and reporter.

organization," recalled Leith. "Despite all his complaining, "tio" which led to this unbe-

> Note: Tomorrow's to the mental hospital.

"Before I could take any

to Belmont, site of the original

# Made No Outright Threat

installments of this seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has traced Richard Paul Paylick's arrest, detestion by federal authorities; his fouryear timerary of travels to, and confinement in, 19 county iails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions; his long five-year struggle to gain a court trial; statements from a Secret Service chief, a former New Hampshire attorney general, legally involved in the man's commitment to a mental institution and comments from Belmont town officials where the retired postal employe

NOTE: During the first four

made his home prior to his arrest on Dec. 14, 1960, in Miami, Fla., on the charge of plotting the death of Presidentelect John F. Kennedy.

#### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

This reporter found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy - a man scared to death Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"What - are you going to try to get him out? They aren't going to release him are they?" were the first comments of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest. The Belmont postmaster was

very reluctant at first to even discuss tde Pavlick matter saying, "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the six-year head of the small town postoffice, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all - really hates me did he mention me in your talk?" Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats were addressed to Murphy persenally

"All pieces of mail sent to me_ by Paylick, some postcards and a letter, were turned over to PAVLICK Page Seven?

#### PAVLICK

Kennedy's home I became said. frightened. I thought he might postmester related.

Gave to Youth Center

areused his fear for the selety terview.

election if I remember cor-the mortgage payments.

| Deen assisting him in fighting to chief Dillingham of Contor-secure a trial where he can |

Known as use.

Knowing how Pavilck felt would like to see the children of old man know he was not a with his father's money and about the President-elect, and the area benefit since he lived in forgotten man and I would do the president elect, and the area benefit since he lived in the lived in the lived and the lived lived and the lived lived and the lived live power I have the impression he knowing he, Pavlick, was going very modestly and wouldn't Dillingham.

was enti-Catholic also, just from to be in the same area as another the money from the "Maybe when people read". aume or the tamage ne section version in the control of the contro

#### No Outright Threat

out and say he was planning to transfer.

kill Kennedy. He just indicted A strong friendship between ham disgustedly. The postmaster told how by his words the new President Diffingham and Pavlick develPavlick sold his modest home in shouldn't or wouldn't live to oped from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is dence received in answer to open make the monthly said to me. from the cards I probably the only person who letters Pavlick wrote to influence on the \$2,500 received and their point of opening the varies of party expresses the view the lital persons requesting legal varies and their point of opening the probably the only person who letters Pavlick wrote to influence the view that a party expresses the view the lital persons requesting legal varies of the point of opening the party expresses the view the lital persons requesting legal mortrage directly to the origin I assumed he was going Belmont man was "rallroaded" assistance in his fight for Socialding Youth Center in to kill the men and I still feel into the mental institution. that way," seld Murphy.

would receive some benefit ing the Justice Department was frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the "Yes, Mr. Maynard is right reward enough for him," Dil. going to keep Pavlick confined newly elected President," the Pavlick never did come right limpham said recalling the land by 'book or crook' as the old

"I was getting pretty dis-

aroused his pear for use seawy terview.

of John F. Kennedy, Murphy Checking with the headquarmind is fully alert, knows what is allow and I am going to said, "When Pavlick lest barelers of the Spaulding Youth he is doing, knows what he is fallow and I am going to he informed me I would be Center, situated in Northfield, it saying, yet he must remain fight for him. Maybe some day hearing from him or about him was learned Pavlick did indeed confined in a mental institution, he will receive justice," consoon. This was just after the recipient of For the past four years I have

reference to a query on Pay-spectors." went on Murphy.

The Contoocook man revealed what can happen to a person lick's known attitude in the The Belmont postmaster and icks known attitude in one card sent by Pavlick said, money as a down payment from to bettle for them. This could happen to anyone, any place, the postmarks on the places of get in the White House's and to center at any later date. the positinarits on the pieces of get in the White House" and to center at any later date.

of our country are supposed to mail sent by Pavilok. "When me it meant he was planning "The old gentleman said he protect us from just such an they ceme from Hyannis Pert, harm to the President-elect." he hoped the children of the area injustice. To my way of thinksaving goes," remarked Dilling-

freedom.

Tillion.

"Guess that was around October of 1960. I am told he make any mistakes and get into take an interest in the deal, reverything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

The said Murphy is a few control of the 
"But I believe in the old

I received a postal form re-cook, formerly a fund raiser for prove his innocence. By keeping NOTE: Tomorrow, in the (Continued from Page One) questing me to forward his mail the center and now a marketing him confined in Concord the pext to the last of this sevenpart series, learn the role of a to General Delivery at Ashland, specialist, confirmed the trans-authorities can suppress the postal inspectors in Manchester Mass., where I understand he action saying he handled the truth in his case," said Dilling-Washington, D.C., newsman is when I became electroned ever had a good friend. Then leter, I matter concerning the Belmont ham with bittorness. Pavilck's behalf and the com Partick's inference of possible received requests his mail be man's property.

The former Youth Center ments of the office of Rober herm to the in-coming chief sent to General Delivery in "Mr. Pavilck contacted me officer said he visited Pavilck P. Kennedy, U.S. senseto ments of the office of Rober executive," explained Murphy. Washington, D. C. and then to sometime in September or at the Medical Center in the was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the and be let everyone around here."

In was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the and be let everyone around here."

In was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the and be let everyone around here."

In was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the was very enti-Kennedy Palm Beach, Fla. "where I October of 1960 offering the Springfield, Mo., during the late of the Springfield, Mo., duri

### What Now Is Pavlick's Fate?

By ARTHUR C. EGAN

trying to hide."

ternoon by the citizens of Belmont to this reporter seeking

committed to New Hamp Labrecque, shire's mental hospital, all "To show

He wasn't given the rights: Labrecque said.

"I am certain the part about guilt or innocence. Every perof our citizens."

the commitment papers when pont, 15-year residents of Bel- you can. I could cry when I

God, what an appalling thing mg on, why it was this way Express office and knew Pay- man given a chance to defend

one," said Labrecque

more background information was relected President, Pav. Thomas A. Trippanier, 80ldenv it. more background information was telected President. Pav. Inomas A. Imppanier, outdent it won't tell you a damn merly of Belmont, and now confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

Pavlick is the man, who on Dec. 14, 1980, was arrested dent who just got out of di-lours.

The providence of those years, thing," he told the reporter has so mad. I can rememsaid, "My God, what an application is wrong with the people of palling thing to happen in well he belongs where he is."

The postmaster was assured that this newspaper would by West Palm Beach, Fla.

nedy, a charge which never lick meant any harm to Ken store, or in the postoffice or had received any. has been tried or proved in a nedy 1 don't think he was on the street. He was a nedy 1 don't think he was on the street. He was a capable of hurting anyone, mouthy little fellow but he been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, was a very generous knew what he was talking man, always willing to help someone I have never heard anyone, here in Belmont or the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., one private mental institution and finally committed to New Hamp. Labrecque.

committed to New Hampshire's mental hospital, all
without the due process of
law.

MAIN TOPIC

John Dominic, proprietor

Legion Post here When I
of Penny's Market, the town's gave it to him I said, 'Now
people wondering just what
informal meeting place said you have something to shoot
he never knew Pavlick be with Mr. Pavlick. His relegion post here were the somes was there were some legion on All the people
with Mr. Pavlick. His relegion gave it to him I said, 'Now
people wondering just what
informal meeting place said
you have something to shoot
he never knew Pavlick be with Mr. Pavlick. His relegion gave at the people
with Mr. Pavlick. His relegion operates a television
store on Route 106 in Belmont, called Monday night to
express his concern over the
action of legal authorities in
the Pavlick matter.

"Your stories sure have
people wondering just what
informal track over the somes was there were some
legion on All the people
with Mr. Pavlick. His relegion operates a television
to recommend to some one sone on a 30-30
to express his concern over the
action of legal authorities in
the Pavlick matter.

"Your stories sure have
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fies me. It could happen to any one here in Belmont. I gun. It was dangerous to have He kas a good letter-writer. don't know if the old man is around, he said, and would I He knew what he was talkguilty or not. That isn't the issue. What is important is the gun and boxes of shells, the time he was so close to fact Pavlick never had a trial.

"The town officials who signed the commitment particle is the truth. I seem try," concluded Horan. signed the commitment particle is the truth. I seem try," concluded Horan. remember his asking about Mrs. Christopher Poulis, 59, pers have a moral obligation, for him on that lot up on called this reporter to say, the same transfer of the particle is the truth. The particle is the truth and the seem try," concluded Horan. to see that a man's rights are Route 106, near the Art Evers This Pavlick affair is a ter-

to happen in this wonderful and what was going to come lick, talked with him many himself in a court of law of their actions. That is why times. He was a good old. A dissenter from what "What are the authorities ne was called a radical here," man, knew what he was talk- seemed to be the popular afraid of and what are they commented the market own-ing about. I hope your news view of Pavlick's plight was

"I should think the lawyers
in this state would fall over
in this state would fall over
or 30 years in Belmont, said
was well acquainted with is 10 year old Rita Brown, itured over to postal inapec-Paylick since the old man al who, lived next door to Pay- tors letters written by Pay-

this man, he deserves justiving to correct what he him for jobs to do to earn John F Kennedy. thought was wrong. He stood extra money. If he didn't Mr. Murphy was asked to These were a few of the un for what he believed. He have anything to do he would comment on a report that he comments voiced Friday af-wouldn't back down from any sind something for us to earn himself recently received let-"The day after Kennedy He was a nice old man."

cause he didn't take over the sponse was there were some market until January of 1961. people he could shoot with it. "The Pavlick story is the took the gun and left," Lamain topic of discussion in brecque said.

"The next day the old man er, adding, "This case terri-came back with the gun and left," Lamain topic of discussion in brecque said.

"The next day the old man er, adding, "This case terri-came back with the gun and "Pavlick made it hot for the selectmen here in the town."

protected. How in good con-place, recalled Labrecque, rible thing. Please keep after science could they have signed Mr. and Mrs. William Du this and help the old man all

BELMONT, Nov. 19 - "My, know everything that was go- "I worked in the Railway the whole matter and the

paper keeps on trying to help-the Belmont Postmaster, I hope your newspaper ways came in for his haircut lick. She recalled, "The kids lick which were construed as will keep on trying to help "The old man was always arbund his house used to ask threatening harm to the late

> a quarter for spending money, ters from Pavlick, Murphy refused either to confirm or

by West Palm Beach, Fla., pool, was arrested dent who just got out of disours."

Into this newspaper would by the Secret Service agents with secret Service agents with plotting the violent death of President-elect John F. Kennedy a charge which never.

No. I don't believe Pay see him every day here in the large tender any whether he made a charge which never.

That this newspaper would be fined to any interest of the third this newspaper would be fined to any letters he might have resident-elect John F. Kennedy a charge which never.

No. I don't believe Pay see him every day here in the large tender any whether he is the second and the second any whether he is the second and the second anew second and the second and the second and the second and the se



BELMONT STORE OWNER John H. Dominic, proprietor of Penny's Market, the town's informal meeting place, expressed deep concern for what he termed a 'terrifying power" of selectmen in committing a rest dent to a mental institution. Dominic said every man was entitled to have his case heard in a court of law to prove or disprove the charge against him by law enforcement officials. (Staff Photo by Egan)



BELMONT'S TOWN BARBER, Henry J. Labrecque, recalled Richard Paul Pavlick as a man who had an intense love and devotion for his country. Labrecque expressed the view that Pavlick was not capable of violence towards anyone, even to the point of selling a 30-30 rifle which he won in a raffle because he, Pavlick, thought it was a dangerous thing to have around. (Staff Photo by Egan)

An Editorial

### No Pickets For Paylick

Anyone reading the Pavlick story, as so ably told by Reporter Arthur Exan, can come to only one conclusion-namely, that the poor old man has never had granted to him the justice which is due every American citizen, no matter how humble he may be or no matter what erime he is accused of. Yet you have heard no success from those who are supposed to be the official guardians of our civil liberties.

The Civil Liberties Union in New Hampshire has been silent. The special section of the Department of Justice concerned with civil liberties in Washington has been silent. (There are, however, some signs of concern among New Hampshire attorneys.

In other words, Mr. Pavlick is not a negro. so there are no negro votes to be gathered by any of the politicians. Democratic or Republican, by coming to his aid.

Pavlick is not a left-winger or a Communist. so the groups in the United States which stand guardian over the interests of those people do not rush in to help him.

An Editorial

### No Pickets For Pavlick

(Continued from Page One)

YOU DON'T SEE ANY COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKETING FOR THE MUCH HIGHER CAUSE OF MR. PAVLICK'S CONSTITUTION-AL RIGHTS.

When people become indifferent to the freedom of their fellow men, their fellow men soon become indifferent to their freedom.

Therefore, in the absence of any public support by Gov. King or any of our Republican of Democratic representation in Congress for an investigation of the Pavlick case this newspaper, at our own expense, has asked our legal counsel to proceed with proper action to assist anyone who wants to see that Mr. Pavlick is at last given justice.

think about it. nearly four years?" Dominic over Pavlick's treatment. **asked** 

CALLED A RADICAL

labeled a 'radical.' From what man ever was railroaded, Pav-charges against him. There I am told, Pavlick wanted to lick was, believe me."

Dupont said, "There are called to air his views on the men far worse than Pavlick matter saying, "How can they walking around today. It is a do this to any one. The man "If you oppose the select-dirty rotten shame what they has a right to a court hearmen in this town you are have done to this man. If a ling to prove or disprove the

Luther Cooper of Hooksett should be an investigation of

I DIS DEWSDAPET DULS CATE, DECAUSE lieve that if this could happen to Mr. Pavlick, it could happen to any of us.

COLLEGE STUDENTS MAY PICKET FOR THE RIGHT TO SEE OBSCENE MOVIES, BUT AN EDITORIAL

UNION LEADER

State Edition

The Weather Cloudy

(Details on Back Page)

**MANCHESTER** 

There is nothing so powerful as truth -DAMEL WEESTER

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## BOMBSHEL EIL LEGAL



State of New Manuschire

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION OF A ENTAL HEALTH NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL 106 PLEASANT STREET CONCORD

December 22, 1964

Arthur H. Nighswander Nighswander, Lord & Bownes Attorneys at Law Laconia, New Hampshire

Re: Richard Pavlick

Dear Mr. Nighswander:

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

El Round himan beall

GDN/f

G. Donald Niswander, M.D. Acting Superintendent.

COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court Office

. . . . .

yesterday is reproduced above in its

### Find Document Dated Dec. 22, 1964 Declaring Pavlick to choose his own appointee," said one legal authority. Pavlick 'Competent'

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late yester- PAVLICK day with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition.

G. Donald Niswander, then firm requested a John B. acting-superintendent of the Dillingham of Concord, now of New Hampshire Hospital where Contocook, be appointed as Pavlick had been confined since "conserva or." Titon said the August of that year.

to the law firm of Nighswander, bond when assuming such a Lord and Bownes of Laconia, position. was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate The petition is still in our 'detained" at the Concord 1965." said Tilton. mental institution.

have been filed in Belknap and monetary matters.

The document, a letter dated The petition submitted by Dec. 23, 1964, was seled by Dr. Pavlick through the Laconia law person requested in the petition Niswander's letter, addressed would be required to post a

#### Still in Active File

Court for the appointment of a active file here in this office. "conservator" to handle his There has been no action on it legal affairs while he was since it was filed here on Jan. 4,

Learned legal authorities said The letter written by Nis- yesterday it was necessary for wander was discovered by this Pavlick to request the appointreporter during a routine check ment of a "conservator" by the at the office of Richard G. court since, he. Pavlick Tilton, Belknap County Register being confined at the Concord of Probate, for any legal action mental institution was unable to concerning Pavlick which might act in his own behalf in legal

"If Pavlick was judged in-

sane, or mentally incompetent to understand and handle his own matters, then the court would appoint a person to act as conservator, it would not allow

Pavlick, described as a "sixyear political prisoner" in this country, has, four times previously been ruled "mentally competent" in Federal District Courts.

Page 14

MODEST BELMONT HOME of Richard Paul Pavlick is shown here in a photograph taken last October. High on a hill overlooking the town proper, the structure is three rooms and is now occupied by the person who originally purchased the building from Pavlick in 1960. Proceeds of the sale, \$2,500 in mortgage payments were all donated to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton

### Kept in Jail or Mental Institutions

## Pavlick Denied Trial

NOTE: This is a second of a seven-part series concerning Richard Paul Pavlick, Yesterday reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by lederal authroities on a complaint the Belmont man had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

#### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

On April 5, 1962, Paylick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months

Because the records of the Miami Federal Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962. Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire Hospital

#### Back In U.S. Custody

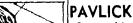
Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody

Although his atinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago I see no reason why he PAVLICK Page Seven

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION LEADER - Friday, November 11, 1966



(Continued from Page One)

isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to Kennedy." face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

cell in the Dade County Jail.

#### Refused Trial

ington, D.C., for another to the institution.

for New Hampshire, Pavlick Pavlic at the county jail and the two doctors afraid to fill terms." Maynard said in the faced Judge Sweeney on the signed the commitment order. this paragraph in with their collecting the threats. charges of "threatening the life. In one section of their sworn, observations? Was it because it of President-elect John F.

#### Charges Dismissed

On Oct. 4, 1963. Pavlick Attorney, the government's any such written reports in their arrived back in Miami and charges were ordered dispossession. again was confined in a single the court arraignment, the In fact Dr. Lavoie, when Maynard, now in private law accused man was not repre questioned as to the date he practice, admitted. "When I sented by counsel.

After a two months wait, he Following the dismissal of the

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days lick left Miami on July 25, 1964 ideas. He was alert and co-On July 24, 1984, just 19 days and arrived at Hillsborough operative and well orientated as for time, place and person."

July 30, One day before his again appeared before Judge arrival in Manchester. July 29. Choate in the Miami Federal in Manchester. July 29. All of this about a man 77 federal Court was never informed time, who had been confined for the nast few men and formed that commitment.

signed statement, both doctors was just hearsay on their part said. "He has neuropsychiatric lexaminations on 15 occasions! that they judged him incompedating back to 1923." Yet, by lent or were they acting on At the request of the U.S. heir own acknowledgment to orders from a higher

hibited some evidence of defective committed to the state "period of mental evaluation." Documents revealed that Pavitive judgment and flight of hospital.

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, examined the accused man was assistant U.S. Attorney, suggested to the reporter and again when I was New "Check with the old man, he Hampshire attorney general. again, on Dec. 17, 1963, ap-charges, Pavlick was still not a would know. Check with the old man, he llampshire attorney general. If the man would know. Check with the old man, he llampshire attorney general. In a second portion of their less made and understood that the compiler of their less made and understood that the compiler of their less made and understood that the compiler of their less made and understood that the compiler of their less made and understood that the compiler of their less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the compiler of the less made and understood that the less made and the less made a who refused to hold a trial and courtroom by the county sheriff commitment report, both ex-if Pavlick was ever brought to who refused to noid a trial and courtroom by the county sheriff amining doctors noted, he New Hampshire in respect to refer the man committed to and taken to the New Hampshire in doctors noted, he New Hampshire in respect to Pavlick, "talked very freely and the charges, and if the charges was extremely loquacious, except were dismissed, he then would be the new to the new

#### Judge Not Told

NOTE - See temerrow's paper for the third part of this seven-part series dealing with the man's itherary so his struggles for a court trial.

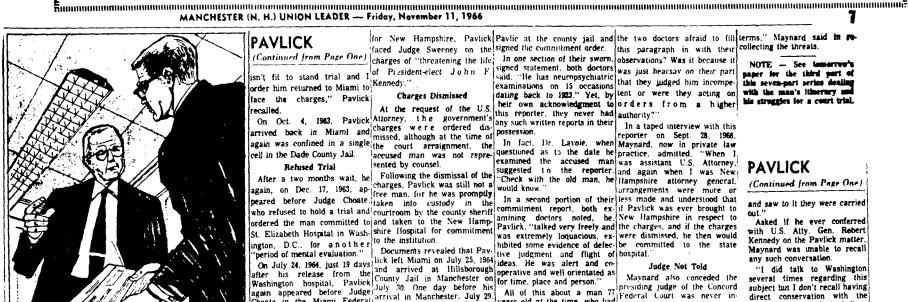
#### PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

and saw to it they were carried

Asked if he ever conferred with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy on the Pavlick matter. Maynard was unable to recall

any such conversation. "I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conservation with the attorney general. I do believe



Yes, I was out of town that day and the matter was handled by Bill Maynard, my assistant. That is more or less standard procedure in the office," said

#### "I Could Have Freed Him'

A startling disclosure was gained from Bois, when, in confirming the report of a high Secret Service official. Bois admitted at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom.

After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as an afterthought.

NOTE: Tomorrow in the New Hampshire Sunday News, read part four of this series to learn the Secret Service activities in this case and the views of Belmont town officials regarding the Pavlick case.



IN KANSAS CITY, Mo., a federal judge could see "no reason" why Pavlick "Isn't fit to stand trial" and ordered him returned to the jurisdiction of the Miami Federal Court. In Miami, the complaint was dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

was competent to stand trail signed papers to the but asked the charges be mental hospital even though the dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the from the cornearly four years.

Was competent to stand trail signed and in the possession of prisons, mostly in solitary conlegal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the court of th

and lurther ordered him trans-wilson S. Mansfield, then mitment order which reads of the state said the so-called ferred to Concord, N.H., where serving as selectmen of the facts indicating mental illness, threats against Kennedy were in similar charges were pending in Town of Belmont. Federal Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis M.

Thoses signing the commit-The judge ordered all charges ment papers were John F discovered in Paragraph 4, pending against him to be dismissed against Pavlick Moynihan, Floyd W. White and Section A, of the signed comThe former attorney general model of the state said the so-called

Janelle, U.S. attorney, and his Shortly after his arrival here ing physicians left this space kill the in-coming chief execuassistant, Paul L. Normandin, in Manchester, two local physi-TOTALLY BLANK! present, along with William cians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie and One competent legal authority "As I recall it, they were in a Maynard, then attorney general Dr. Jean N. Leclerc, examined raised the question, "Why were general way, in quite general

A very startling omission was bench to answer to the charges

personally observed by me." the form of written letters and

Despite the seven lines provided postcards and they only "im-

for their comments, the examin-plied" he. Pavlick, was going to



ENJOYING HIS WALK at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, Richard Paul Pavlick pauses beneath the hospital sign to contemplate his enforced confinement at the mental institution, where he has been a patient since Aug. 4, 1964 when the U.S. Attorney asked for dismissal of the charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

## Maynard Says Selectmen At Belmont 'Did As Told'

NOTE: This is the third Hampshire Hospital officials to record in the past hasn't been he took the trouble to check In the first two installments | security at all times. life of John F. Kennedy, then President-elect. Also included his action in this matter, is the accused gran's itinerary for nearly four years, his struggles to gain a court trial. Concord and the beginning of an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general, deeply involved in the opinion in these reports." legal aspects of the case.

sided readers with the back- tric reports furnished to me and patients. ground of Pavlick's arrest and did not want to have this man Returning to the period when attorney's office, and the Pav-Belmost man threatened the maximum security." Maynard the explosives might never have replied when questioned as to been found if the authority for

#### Reports Disagreed

Maynard's own admission, it very much faith in their judg- nard, was learned that it was he, ment or their ability at the VA. The former Justice Depart-

article of a seven-part series. keep Paylick under maximum too good," commented Maynard federal statutes, he would have recalling some violent incidents learned no such charge existed Reporter Arthur Egan pro- 1 had read several psychia- committed by released VA

defeation by federal authori- running around loose. It was my he was assistant U.S. attorney, lick affair might never have ties on a complaint the impression he should be kept in Maynard said it was possible taken place. Paylick's arrest and prosecution had not been issued.

Not all the psychiatrists' re-traise a sticky legal question Kennedy," said Maynard. to New Hampshire Hospital in ports agreed with each other how in view of recent U.S. Maynard disclosed the three As I recall it now, and that was Supreme Court rulings. It might Belmont selectmen "did as they some time ago, but as I recall be just possible the whole thing were told" when it came to it, there was some difference of would be thrown out of court signing the commitment papers and Pavlick might have grounds for Pavlick. "No. I wouldn't oppose his for a false arrest suit since the "As I recall it now, the By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. Administration Hospital. But I By former Atty, Gen. William will tell you this, I do not have beginning," commented May when 1 was state attorney

Maynard, who instructed New hospital in this state. Their ment attorney acknowledged if PAVLICK

as requested by the Miami U.S.

#### 'Did As Told'

"But you can't have someone running around loose voicing Maynard did admit however. Yest, I would say that could threats against a man like

general. It was I who instigated the commitment proceedings

DI DEFENDING DEN MANDE DE PROPERTE DE LA COMPANION DE LA COMPA

# RFK Vague on Pavlick Case Details

NOTE: In six installments of a seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has revealed details concerning the arrest, detention and investigation of Richard Paul Pavlick, 79-year-old Belmont man accused of plotting to assassinate John F. Kennedy in December of 1960. The previous articles disclosed no such law existed under which Paylick was arrested yet he was indicted by a grand jury; an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general who made startling admissions concerning the legality of the case; comments from the Secret Service agent who headed the investigation; statements from Beimont town officials regarding the

accused man and finally the friendship of one Contoocook man who stills believes the old man is innocent of the crane for which he was charged - and from which he could never defend himself because the federal government legal authorities blocked any court trial.

#### By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

One communication in John B Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with hi

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Paylick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atta Gen Robert Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial, 'said Alexander,'

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail - he just wasn't ever there.

Person to person calls to the New York senator's office only resulted in one of five different female secretaries saving, "I'm sorry, the senator is on the Senate floor at this time. He is expected back very shortly would you care to leave your name and number?"

The caller did just that, for the first three days, four calls each day, he left his name, his number, and the company he represented. But evidently the senator never returned to his office, because he did not call back, although his office was advised to call collect.

The fourth day of attempts to contact the busy junior senator from New York State reached into the higher echelon when a male press secretary took the

Not identifying himself, the secretary asked the nature of the call and what information was requested from the junior senator. When told the questions concerned Richard Paul Pavlick the secretary replied, "Oh yes, well what are the questions and I will ask the senator for his replies

This the reporter did staying mainly to what role Robert Kennedy, when U.S. attorney general, played in the Paylick affair; what discussion the senator had with Holmes Alexander; and why the Justice Department, under Kennedy's command, allowed such injustices to be inflicted on a citizen.

meaning of course, the violation of his constitutional rights.

The reporter pointed out to the press secretary that Kennedy was one of the most outspoken leaders in the fight for constitutional rights and privileges.

Finally, on the fifth day, disappointing news was forthcoming from Kennedy's office - the junior senator was unable to recall any details of the Pavlick case - according to the press secretary. All the records pertaining to the case were in the Justice Department files and would the reporter contact them for the necessary informa-

Asked again about the senator's conversation with Holmes days a week, has been grant-PAVLICK



AN HOUR'S FREEDOM about the grounds of the New Hampshire Hospital, three Page 9 ed to Richard Paul Pavlick. confined at the state's mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

The Weather Fair, Cool (Details on Back Page)

## MANCHESTER



"There is nothing so powerful as truth" -DAMEL WERSTER

@ 1966, by Union Leader Corporation

UNION LEADER

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#### **PAVLICK**

(Continued from Page One)

Alexander the secretary replied in the negative - Kennedy was unable to recall any such conversation with Alexander.

"The senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time," was the concluding comment of the press secretary.

Called Harmless

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the

accused man The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosts but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his

addition Gallagher said the U.S. "ground privileges" one hour a attorney general would also day, three times a week.

oppose his release. "Their objections stem from alone before you came to the the tack that you have not yet hospital." Pavlick told this demonstrated your willingness reporter displaying his ground to accept the rules and regular reporter displaying his ground tions imposed upon you by the privilege card to the reporter. society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the chapter of this seven-part letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph a helmous crime and some of was "I an not a mental case his views on life in general such as some of the poor people and on the charge of which he confined here. They, the offi-stands accused - never cials, are assuming I am guilty proved — and still in doubt. and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone.

Doesn't Belong at Concord A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Koutras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, said, "The man

talked with George Pappagianis, Hospital authorities confirmed New Hampshire attorney gener-(Pavlick's report that after a al, and with Dr. Warren W. Union Leader reporter in Burns, both of whom opposed terviewed him for the third his release from the hospital. In time he was suddenly given

"I was never allowed out

series tomorrow, read the life history of this man accused of



ietter Dr. mariand is quoted, believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others.

"While there may be some; difference of opinion on this, point this is my personal belief! and to this I would testify. My: impression is that most doctors might disagree with me."

than three days' time.

REPORTER INTERVIEWING RICH-ARD PAUL PAVLICK AT STATE HOS-PITAL-Arthur C. Egan Jr., left, with notehook and tape recorder, Mr. Egan, a regular member of the UNION LEADER staff, is a native of Holyoke, Mass., and has worked on newspapers in Springfield,

A Manchester physician, Dr. the trial did not involve more is attentive and cooperative but but talkative. follows pretty much of his own

Mass., Meriden, Conn., and Casper, Wyoming. An accomplished photographer as well as writer he has worked on special assignment for the major wire services and had articles published in many national magazines and trade jour-(Staff Photo by Goudas) nais.

labout the experiences during of mind. In No Distress with the institutional viewpoint Hans W. Standow, examined "Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old the last few years."

Pavlik in the Concord Hospital man in no acute physical or The Concord attorney, receiv-Pavlick didn't really belong a: Mariand said he would be on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of emotional distress. He appears er of this information, was Concord and could receive far bappy to appear and testify in the same Concord attorney and healthy and possibly somewhall dentified as Christopher C better treatment at a Veteran-Pavlick's behalf but his fee was reported his findings as follows: younger than his stated age. He Gallagher, a member of the Adm inistration hospital. "I \$1.500 and expenses provided "Throughout the examination he seems alert, and cooperative Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey and wouldn't oppose such a move Soden firm.

and disgust when speaking wrote to Pavlick and said he Koutras. 

age. According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid," said the doctor in commenting on Pavlick's condition and state

The staff psychiatrist said for the man, in fact I think it "He expresses some anger On May 27, 1966 Gallagher would be good for him," said



"I AM NOT A MENTAL CASE," says Richm i P. Pavilck as he talks to reporter at Concord Hospital. "They are assuming I'm guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone." A staff psychiatrist at the hospital agrees that Pavlick does not belong there.



ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT is a daily routine for Richard Paul Pavlick, confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord since Aug. 4, 1964. The 79vear-old man is caught here in meditation as he considers his next move in his five-year fight to be exonerated of the charge of plotting to assasinate President-elect John F. Kennedy.

# Pavlick: 'All I Want Is My Day in Court'

Arthur C. Egan concerning John F. Kennedy in December the violation of constitutional of 1960, have been described rights of Richard Paul as a "bizarre and amazing" Paylick of Belmont, presently chain of circumstances, all confined to the New Hamp- aimed at keeping the elderly shire Hospital in Concord, the man from receiving a fair and state's mental institution,

The arrest, detention and

just court trial.

The bumiliation, the deg-

NOTE: In the past six days, investigation of Pavlick by radation, suffered by this most of which was spent in confinement has rivaled the narrative. best TV scrips, A tale of constant movement of an ings," "the agreements," the accused person, the incarcera- fancy legal maneuvers, the tion of a man in 19 county repeated so-called mental jails, three federal prisons, evaluations, all are told in this ing four years of being jailed, PAVLICK

an unbelievable and some federal agents who accused elderly man at the hands of solitary loneliness, has all times very frightening story, the 79-year-old man of plotting state and federal legal author- been told in the past six has been unfolded by reporter the death of President-elect ities during his six years of chapters of this starding

The admitted "understandthree mental institutions dur- week-long story, which took

### Statement By the Publisher

Today this newspaper concludes a seven-part series detailing the strange circumstances surrounding Richard Paul Pavlick's six-year confinement in 19 prisons, jails and asylums.

Now that we have presented the facts of this case we look for prompt action in Pavlick's behalf by such champions of freedom as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice and assorted other advocates of individual liberty.

Naturally they will all fall over each other in their rush to assure fair treatment and impartial justice for this forlorn and friendless old man.

Unless, of course, they are too busy defending Stokley Carmichael, the draft card burners and the college beatniks of Berkeley, Calif.

Publisher

The Weather Fair, Cool (Details on Back Page)

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-DANIEL WERSTER

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#### PAVLICK

(Continued from Page 20)

said Pavlick.

When asked about a letter deserved them," he said. found in his car at the time of

then put it away until the next some of the articles.

Possessions Missing

his arrest in Florida, which the The whereabouts of Pavilck's and never returned," said Pav. elected, and my dislike of the trial to prove the charges Secret Service said was un personal possessions taken lick.

(complimentary to Kennedy, from him at the time of his "I couldn't get the price I was area's winters, I decided I

arrest. There were many other . Wants Day is Court

Pavlick readily admitted it was arrest, remains a mystery. The asking for my Belmont home so would live in Mexico for a few

said Pavlick.

Asked if he felt Kennedy was day and read it over again and bad for the country. Pavlick in explaining the donation of his home to the center. I have had some wonderful bad for the country. Pavlick with a letter of the country is founded on the story of my life — you know asked if he felt Kennedy was day and read it over again and you will see how foolish you after his arrest, he received a "I didn't need the money — I have had some wonderful after his arrest, he received a "I didn't need the money — I esperiences reaming around the country. I make Huckleberry over \$150 in storage fees and sion from my service in World Firm look like a piker with my said to storage fees and was informed his car would be war informed his car would b

there and he had written it. Boston Secret Service office I gave it to the youth center. would have in mexico for a new life once read in a book, when disclaims any knowledge of the The children might receive years. With my income I could you are angry, sit down and items but said they assumed some benefit from the money live like a king there. And why I was against Kennedy, "write your anger in a letter - their agency was still holding gotten for the place." said besides, maybe I could write Pavlick in explaining the dona- the story of my life - you know

against me - I did not want the personal items taken from me "After Jack Kennedy was charges dismissed - I wanted a false," concluded Pavlick.

#### "SIX YEARS IN HELL"

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

It is hoped that this will be the last appeal to the citizens and Congress for justice and my Constitutional right to be tried or have my case investigated by Congress to clear my name which was destroyed by Postmaster Murphy of Belmont, N. H. on November 9, 1960, which imprisoned me for 6 years.

On December 15, 1917 I enlisted in the Army and while I served overseas I didn't see action, but was injured and now draw full compensation.

On November 9, 1960, Postmaster Murphy had an hallucination and charged that I had sent him a letter and card from Hyannisport, Mass. that endangered the life of John F. Kennedy, not yet a President Elect. I respected Kennedy, but thought him too young and inexperienced to be President of the United States.

I was never out of New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960, so I was not in Massachusetts on the 9th of November. On December 13th, while on my way to Mexico, I was arrested in a traffic trap and accused of vagrancy although I had visible means of support and was innocent. No trial was ever held and the Secret Service took over without a warrant and denied me the right to have a lawyer, as the police did also. On December 15, 1960 Judge Emmet Choate of the Miami U. S. Court sent me to the U. S. Hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

Although declared competent four times, Judge Choate would not give me a trial and kept wasting money by sending me to psychiatrists and to Springfield, Mo. 3 times; Danbury, Conn. 2 weeks; Leavenworth, Kansas 3 weeks; Lewisbury, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; and finally to The New Hampshire Hospital for 28 months (6 years to the day when released).

It was through a letter from Senator Tom McIntyre of New Hampshire that I first learned in 1968 that I had been declared insane on January 27, 1961, but the Judge didn't give me a guardian as he should have done so I have been unable to sue True Magazine for their libelous article in the issue of March 1964.

When arrested, the police and the Secret Service wouldn't let me have a lawyer and the Secret Service took my car and all my personal property which they still hold although all charges had to be dropped as illegal. Two lawyers in Springfield, Mo., one in Miami, Fla., and one in Washington, D.C. contracted with me and were paid, although their services were illegal as I couldn't make a legal contract. One lawyer stole \$600 from me.

After spending \$15,000 and sending out 20,000 8-page letters to all walks of life, only three

people were interested in my illegal persecution by Robert Kennedy, the U. S. Attorney General. They were John Dillingham of New Hampshire; Virginia Leary, a 14 year old young lady; and William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader. He put his paper behind me 100 per cent when his reporter found everything that I told him was the truth. He got me a hearing through his attorneys and the New Hampshire Bar Association and my freedom was assured when Judge Robert Griffith stopped a hearing while the Superintendent of The New Hampshire Hospital was testifying (he had talked with me only one hour before the hearing) and released me from the Hospital.

Nineteen nights were spent traveling from one jail to another. Some didn't have mattresses. I had no shave or bath and refused to eat in some of them. Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut and New Hampshire were the states. 300 or more miles were traveled every day with handcuffed hands.

Because of the Statute of Limitations, I must now appeal to you and to Congress for an investigation of the false arrest, illegal charges and the conduct of the Secret Service and the police. The Secret Service took all my property and my car after the Judge had refused to give them a search warrant. They still retain some of my personal property which they refuse to return to me, and refer me to the U. S. Attorney General.

Although I was not in Belmont, N. H. from December 3, 1960, the U. S. District Attorney had me indicted, stating that I had been in Belmont from November 8 to December 16, 1960. I left N. H. on December 3, was in Massachusetts to the 7th of December, in Washington, D. C. on the 8th, Riviera, Florida on the 10th, in Palm Beach jail on the 14th, Fort Lauderdale jail on the 16th, so how could I be in New Hampshire on those days? Former N. H. Attorney General William Maynard knew that the charges against me were illegal, yet he insisted that if the charges were dropped that I should be confined in a hospital for the rest of my life.

If you deny an innocent citizen a chance to prove his innocence as authorized by the United States Constitution, then the future of the United States is in danger and your freedoms may disappear.

The Postmaster General should recall the honor given to Postmaster Murphy, or have him prove and produce any letter or card that he claims he received from me from Hyannisport, Mass. on Nov. 9, 1960.

Richard P. Pavlick c/o J. B. Dillingham

Box 84

Concord, N. H. 03301

The Weather Cloudy, Mild (Details on Back Page)

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THOUGHTFUL MEDITATION is the theme of this camera study of 79-year-old Richard Paul Paylick, sitting contemplating his next step in a five-year fight to gain his freedom from confinement. The elderly man has been held in 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions since his arrest on Dec. 14. 1960 on a charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy, a charge which had never been proved in a court of law. Paylick is presently confined at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

## Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

# 3-YEAR ORDE

(NOTE: Richard Paul Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" of this country, has spent the past six years in prisons and asylums as the result of a charge which the federal government long ago dropped and on which he was never permitted to stand trial. Details of this bizarre and-some believe-tragic case will be published in a series of seven articles, of which this is the first. For further background read the accompanying Page One Editorial.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the deformment bureaucracy charged reasons who led he beinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected president of the United States, a charge which was never of confinement in a federal medical center and six months proved, a charge against which he can never defend himing a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

'No Justice'

state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quo returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges. tation. There is no such thing as justice—in or out of

trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved another institution, many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such.

The bizarre list

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, never-life to the New Hampshire Hospital. theless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of jusmaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employe in his native Boston, Pavlick, PAVLICK who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. Richard Paul Pavlick is a "political prisoner" of this 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla. country—in a time of militant outery for civil rights and police, turned over to the U. S. Secret Service and charged the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedv.

In the next four years, the accused man was incarce-

#### Trial Ordered

During his two periods of confinement at the Spring-field, Mo., Federal Medical Center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in Federal Court in The lonely, discouraged 79-year-old prisoner, patiently Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker. sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him

Each time Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmett Choate in the Miami Federal Court. Trial was on each oc-

Calls Pavlick 'Political Prisoner'

In 6-Year Ordeal

Recently a four-page handwritten letter was sent to the publisher of this newspaper from the State Hospital in Concord by a man in his 80th year.

**Justice** 

For ALL

In this letter he stated:

An Editorial

"You impress many that you believe in law and order, but do you? __ I have asked for the

(Continued from Page One)

of the "Great Believer" in the rights of the down-trodden, Bois knowing the charge to be that Pavlick had the explosives Robert F. Kennedy.

Under RFK

For it was under Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only before Kennedy resigned his position with the March 15, 1061, Criminal Decketiblast, stumps on property he

this authorization, I knew the in a "safety box" behind the complaint to be faulty since the front seat of the vehicle. statutes did not cover any legal It was this evidence, coupled

grounds for prosecution in this with the information provided case," said Maynard. by Postmaster Murphy, which Maynard explained he issued led Secret Service agents to the authorization since Bois was allege Pavlick planned to make out-of-town at the time. He was himself a "human bomb" to unable to explain however, why destroy the President-elect. the warrant was signed with Agents admitted at no time was Bois' name and why the war-there direct evidence that the rant was signed the following detonating caps were ever condrol the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime day with both he, Maynard, and nected to the dynamite sticks or

> illegal - that is, not covered by on his body. any federal statute. To this day, Pavlick protests

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed/casion deferred, and Pavlick was order a shipped to still

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

Competent legal authorities have termed these mistice-or the lack of it-he appears doomed to spend his re-carriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard Page Seven



BELMONT POSTMASTER Thomas M. Murphy is credited by the Secret Service with supplying the first information which started a search along the entire Eastern Seaboard for Paul Pavlick, whom Murphy feared was plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy. The Belmont postmaster had only assumed his position three months earlier and was an acquaint.

rights supposed to be guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution but did not get them . . . A diabolical plot to keep me confined was planned."

Recause this newspaper respects the rights of EVERY citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, or his religion, or whether he is important or unimportant, we immediately assigned a reporter to investigate. Our reporter was provided with the assistance and guidance of comnetent legal counsel retained by this newspaper.

The facts uncovered by Mr. Arthur Eganwhich will be set forth in a series of articles, the first of which is on this front page today-may startle you. They may also frighten you when AN EDITORIAL

Page 10

ter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities convened at their request, to "I didn't know how to use it.

was written.
If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only Pavlick, "threatening the life of work for me, but couldn't do it. President-elect John F. Ken-so I had to forget the work," when they both the work and insurantence.

that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been the charge. Yet an indictment the charge and said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human" was returned on the charge and said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human" was officially ledged against the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away there is the control of the charge and the presi
are the explosives were not put to the the charge. Yet an indictment the use intended.

When this reporter asked why was officially ledged against the old man didn't just leave it are the charge. dent-elect

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster arthorities, there are no trans-some kids find it and get hurt who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was cribed minutes available of with it?" in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" "rand jury hearings, it is Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected Chiefim cossible to ascertain if the Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to informed the original order for Executive

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to informed the original order for its described by the passed the information of the Pavinck's arest and prosecution to the suspect, his 1952 sedan and its marker plate number. This was illegal—or if their information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont consideration of this charge was resident. The provided the provided by the prov resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old also illegal.

dent reportedly traveling the East Count in his old Under our constitutional law exploding the bomb when he John F. Kennedy was not the saw little Caroline Kennedy."

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man President-elect. Not until Dec. "I couldn't see hurting little was seen driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from 19, 1980, when the Electoral Caroline and all those other was seen driving into the city limits of Family Deach, 110 miles, 1800, which are the Caroline and an usee the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by College met and cast their people," Pavlick is reported to Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely ballots, did Kennedy become the have told the Secret Service. crossing the double center line. An additional charge of official President-elect. vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle. Pavlick was made to stand reheasion some members of time and was ordered examined with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Pree searched this body might bolt their party by a psychiatrist. The records with his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and and cast their votes for a indicate the accused man was taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect of candidate other than Kennedy examined by a Miami doctor, fered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest said or Nixon, thereby forcing the but the findings are unavailable

or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Paylick

searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and have it said I was not interested evaluation and arrived there money were taken from him.

motor vehicle violation and was Sometime during the day of explaining his actions on Dec. marshals. to call an attorney from that determined just when. Robert organization but they wouldn't W. Rust, the U. S. attorney in let me make any calls," said Miami, contacted the New man appeared before the U.S. City, Mo. Judge William Beckfol his arrest.

Heavy Baff Set

On Dec. 18th, the accused in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas man appeared before the U.S. City, Mo. Judge William Beckfol his arrest.

'Put Words In My Mouth' gave verbal permission over the jail.

Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy mont man.

in the trunk of Pavlick's car by incorporated in a heapting by exploding a dynamite bomb.

"A short time after I issued with the detonating caps being for the insues under extraorhidden on his body, killing himself as well as the Presidentelect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth. I am not a man of violence, I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him

During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest. Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution — federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right toseek legal aid prior to or

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at there was no statute to cover the explosives were not put to accused man.

Since, according to federal exclaimed, "What, and have

At that time, throughout the Pavlick appeared before Judge entire country, there was ap-Emmet Choete for the first

"I knew I wouldn't be resp-1961, Pavlick was sent to the pointed to this office by the Federal Medical Center at Once at the police station, the accused man was again Kennedy clan, but I couldn't Springfield, Mo., for mental in the welfare of the President-five days later after a trip by

#### Heavy Ball Set

of his arrest.

"Then I was put into authorize proseculeach him to authorize proseculeach on the charges of threstaccused man competent and
detention cell and after a while "threatening the President-elect of the ordered him returned to Miami
some-Secret Service men, headof the United States." transportation of explosives. ed by a John Marshall, came in William Maynard of Concord, Bail of \$100,000 was set at that and quartiered me until I lost then assistant to Maurice Bols, time and the suspect was all track of time," said Pavlick U. S. attorney, of Manchester, confined in the Dade County the government after nearly

admission from him that he rest and prosecution of the Bel-seven sticks of dynamite found of coursel, he was immediate

ance of the accused man.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

in some remote area. Pavlick

#### Claims Changed Mind

McDermott did say however

Three days later, Dec. 19.

no resistance to ponce at the time of all and the street of resistance to ponce at the time of the press.

"At no time did the arresting officer ask me my name."

"I.S. House of Representatives." Two months later, Feb. 9

1962, a writ of habeas corpus

(NOTE: Tome row's installment will desdribe how four years finally dropped its The former postal clerk said right to seek legal aid prior to or the agents tried to gain an telephone to proceed in the arthe federal indictment were liek and how, without benefit mry circumstances.)

# PAVLICK HEARING STARTS

# Five Witnesses A startling disclosure was made by Dr. Christos Koutras.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. CONCORD - Richard Paul Pavlick - well aware of what's

latric aides they have had hourly istigma of crime and insanity. institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

a "normal nerson"

The testimony of the five petency men, all witnesses in Paylick's Joining Waters was Atty behalf, came during the opening Ralph W. Sullivan, a member of session yesterday afternoon be, the law firm of Malloy, Sullivan fore Justice Robert F. Griffith and Sullivan of Boston, counsel of Nashua, presiding over a for the Union Leader Corporamental competency hearing tion.

#### Denies Charges

nation's attention when, on Dec. oustody by Palm Beach, Fla. A. Turkin, also of the same ments. police and was later charged by office. Present in the courtroom police and was later charged by office. Present in the courtroom The Contoocook man told of a the Secret Service with "threat-line depress of the Secret Service with "threat-John F. Kennedy," a charge he Hospital. steadfastly has denied over the

confinement at a federal medi-building concern. hospital and then, on Aug. 4, tion of land on Rte. 106 in ingham.

New Hampshire Hospital

director of correctional psychi-Say Belmonter | arry at the N.H. Hospital, who admixted under questioning that he. Koutras, had examined atry at the N.H. Hospital, who Pavlick at length for the first Normal Person time on Dec. 9, just time days before he was to appear in the Superior Court and four months. after he. Koutras, took over Paylick's case at the institution.

#### Koutras Testifies

going on - in touch with things. It was the professional opinion thinks acts - talks - just of Koutras, that Pavlick's habit like any normal person not of regarding all psychiatrists iconfined to a mental institu- with suspicion was abnormal. even though Paylick believed This was the substance of himself unjustly accused of a testimony offered yesterday in heinous crime, unjustly con-Merrimack County Superior fined, regarded himself as sane) Court by three New Hampshire and in every waking moment Hospital employes as psychi-desired to clear himself of the

contact, day after day, for the past two years with Pavlick ing was brought about by the confined to the state mental filing of a petition by Atty. Warren E Waters of Concord. In addition, two other wit-lacting in Pavlick's behalf and nesses, one a long-time friend representing the Legal Aid and the other a Union Leader Committee of the New Hampreporter, both emphatically de shire Bar Association. Waters clared they believed Pavlic was requested the Superior Court, in complete command of all his under Chapter 135-30 of the faculties and was in every way Revised State Statutes, to rule on Pavlick's mental com-

mental competency nearing items.

His motion to appear "as a Concord, hospital psychiatric aides; Mercancerning the former Belmont items of the court" was Belmont. The land in Belmont to say. "Pavlick didn't feel he Hampshire Hospital. granted by Justice Griffith.

Belmont man, a retired Boston (toocook, a former fund raiser Concord hospital. fined in 19 county jails, three in Tilton and now a national past six years with Pavlick was gone a long way in life," was Pavlick since December, 1964 newspaper's expense, was un-Koutras for the first time since tions. federal prisons, two periods of sales representative for a home always in a normal, coherent Dillingham's opinion.

cal center, one period of Dillingham related his friend-"He was extremely well aware was firmly convinced Pavlick'tion.

1894, final commitment to the Laconia and his property in The Contoocook man went on remain confined to the New to the radio, watching television; should be a free man and myself and I have a place to resume.



RICHARD PAUL PAVIJCK, standing center, is seen here after opening session of his Superior Court hearing on his mental competency. From left are: Parker Smith, Allenstown; Bernard Dumont, Chichester and Alfred R. Forest.

rimack County Deputy Sheriff Leo Malin. Pavlick, Sheriff Clyde Parker, defense attorneys Warren E. Waters of Concord and Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston and Arthur Dillingham of Contooccok.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

rend of the court was Belmont. The land in Belmont to say, "Pavilick count teer net Hampshire Hospital.

Appearing for the state was trunned over a \$2,500 mortgage he was wrongly charged, wrongly charged, wrongly charged, wrongly charged and this mortal common of the drugs being advantaged. Appearing for the state was trunned over a \$2,500 mortgage he was wrongly charged, wrongly charged, wrongly charged and Alfred R. Forest of this reporter, who just recently time." said Pavilick. He said he while the other was to do just Pavlick first came to the Appearing for the state was turned over a \$2,500 mortgage, he was wrongly charged and Alfred R. Forest of concluded a seven-part series on was aware the session had the opposite, to calm him down a pavlick. He said he while the other was to do just hattendants on concluded a seven-part series on was aware the session had the opposite, to calm him down a pavlick. The said he while the other was to do just hattendants on concluded a seven-part series on was aware the session had the opposite, to calm him down a pavlick testified as to the nation's attention when, on Dec. attention when, on Dec. attention when, on Dec. attention when attended as to the session had, the opposite, to calm him down less taken and attended as to the nothing to do with the charges: "But these drugs act on a levents leading up to hie weiling not him with the charges: "But these drugs act on court to prove this." shift, testified they carried on of Pavlick's case history.

ering the life of President-elect intendent of the New Hampshire the latter was confined at the knowledge far ahead of an with Pavlick. federal medical center in ordinary person and can carry Both men said Pavlick's con-Loeb for aid and he, Egan, was any mental illness." Pavlick several occasions Pavlick re-Springfield, Mo., and of nearly on a very good conversation on duct at all times while in the assigned to investigate Pavlick's told the court. "Not that I know used to answer ourstions put to First witness to testify was weekly visits to the elderly man many subjects." was Dilling ward was normal, cooperative story. A two-month investigation of." Since his arrest the former John P. Dillingham of Con-isince he was confined to the ham's description of Pavlick and well behaved according to leading to interviews in New Pavlick was the one who he wanted his lawyer in the If given a few breaks along their observations. The two men H a mps hire. Massachusetts, informed the court that he just room or that his attorney told postal worker, has been con- for the Spaulding Youth Center: Correspondence during the the way this man might have said they have been with Georgia and Florida, all at the recently was interviewed by Dr. him not to answer any ques-

manner, Dillingham testified. Dillingham told the court he commitment to the state institu. in the Pavlick case.

confinement at a private mental ship began with Pavlick's dona-of his surroundings," said Dill-was in every way a competent. Dumont told the court Pavlick "I am certain that Pavlick is mony by Koutras. normal person and should not penthis time reading, listening as capable as you and I and "Oh. I can take care of today when the hearing will

spent many hours talking O'Neil with Pavlick and found him I am firmly convinced all truthful and very inter that Mr Pavlick has told me is , Under questioning by Pavconstant, always good," said nearly all details," said the admitted he was using previous

#### Sane and Normal

with, "Pavlick acts the same minutes testified with nearly Pavlick needed continued conway as any normal person on one-half an hour under cross-infinement the outside.

with Pavlick and found him get me balled up here

and finds him well informed on examination and cross-examination ease." "This is abnormal," said any subject

without the benefit of a court trial. He is the same, day in,

Smith

told the court they were sub- Hospital in that city. pensed by Atty. Waters to The former Belmont man hours a day, three times a testify and did not come forward of their own accord

Union Leader publisher William "No. I never suffered from Koutras testified that on

#### Should Be Free Man

Umon Leader reporter.

examination by O'Neil

tion.

#### On Lawyer's Advice

"I never heard the man raise to him by doctors at the New gerous, did not believe the man his voice, he can take care of Hampshire Hospital because he would cause anyone "physical" himself very well and his was acting on the advice of a harm" and for that reason talking makes sense," concluded former attorney retained by granted him "privileges," This

testified he knew what the week

just a few months after his dertaken to ascertain the truth the psychiatrist came to the 'This is not normal be-

and writing letters. The atten-inormal person," the reporter renix to a question of what dant went on to say he told Asst. Atty. Gen. William would happen if the court granted him his freedom Previous Records

esting. "His behavior was the truth as I have corroborated link's attorney, Dr. Koutras records and his own Dec 9 Pavlick took the witness stand interview with Pavlick to form The Chichester man concluded in his own behalf and for 48 his professional conclusion that

Pavlick, under questioning by Forest, a six-year employe of. Once during the questioning O'Neil, had testified that he had the hospital, told the court he Pavlick told O'Neil. "Now wait never married because a back "chewed the fat" many times a minute, you're not going to injury suffered in World War I made it uncertain he could sane and normal in every Pavlicsk related his life's his- properly support a family. Howtory to the court, freely and ever, Dr. Koutras testfled that Parker Smith of Allenstown coherently discussed his prob Pavlick's reason for remaining testified he talks to Pavlick lems in life, and at all times a bachelor was Pavlick feared every day about current events remained composed under both to contract a "venereal disthe psychiatrist.

The retired postal employe! In response to a question by would to an ordinary man gave mostly exact dates and Justice Griffith. Dr. Koutras There is nothing strong with his speech or behavior. Yes, he speech or behavior. Yes, he does complain about certain things, like his being locked up wrongfully detained on false

charges. Pavlick told the court he had Koutras told the court he did not answered the questions pui not believe Pavlick was danhim in Washington, when he consisted of allowing Pavlick to All three hospital employes was confined to St Elizabeth walk alone, unguarded, about the institution grounds two

hearing he was taking part in On the subject of Pavlick's ward of their own accord.

The final witness for the determine my mental com- one of the drugs being adworking the 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. events leading up to his writing placed against him by the different parts of the body."

him by psychiatrists "because

Concord institution. This fact havior," Koutras told the court. later was confirmed in testi- Justice Griffith, at 5 p.m. ordered a Fecess until 11 a.m.

HAPPIEST MAN IN WORLD is Richard Paul Pavlick, left, of Belmont, set free vesterday by Justice Robert E. Griffith after nearly six years of confinementin falls and mental institutions. With him are, from left, Atty, Ralph W Sulli, van of Boston; B. J. McQuaid, editor-

in chief of the Loeb papers, and Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord. Sullivan and Waters acted as Pavlick's counsel at a two-day hearing on the 79-year-old man's mental competency, held in Merrimack County Superior Court.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

Judge's Ruing the interrupted the testimony of mental institution before being the large supering confined to the state's mental tendent of the New Hampshire institution in Concord. Although he was twice de-

the case that under the In making his ruling yes confinement. To the 25 business much advanced over the ordidefinition of mental titness terday Justice Griffith blasted that I have here Mr. Pavlick federal law enforcement offitted that I have here Mr. Pavlick federal law enforcement offit tened it seemed sadly incredible. The Contoocook man said he does not require treatment for cials and others by saying. "It that this apparently gentle, believed Pavlick to be as sane you gentlemen ever have to go through so much in order to experience the grand and gloriexperience the grand and gloriexpe dangerous to the community nected with both state and potential assassin.

to a small group of lawyers and once a week unless otherwise of the FBI who have under-offered me the hospitality of believed Pavick was "rail-newsmen who were congratunewsmen who were congratulating him on the outcome of the end of a six-year struggle to the hearing.

For Pavlick the parole meant thought were good motives, to cattled, and Pavlick. He left because of the charges lodged interfere where they had no for Ashland later last night against him by government of

quashed by the U.S. government Since he was first arrested tion. Waters is also the former me — that is the one aim I of violence." size years ago today, Pavlick Chairman of the Public Utilities have in life - to clear my name

A few minutes earlier, in the jails, three recers prisons, and "These two men use a work interested the periods of confinement in a derful job for me. I will be Griffith ruling, William O'Nell, ticipants of his decision. in effect put an end to Pavlick's federal medical center and one grateful to them for the rest of assistant attorney general rep-

needed it the most. He is the parole or by other means, of most thoughtful man in the Richard Paul Pavlick," said

he would file an "exception".

Leader I would be still stuck in Today's action in Superior that hospital "Paylick told Court climaxed a two-day sescosmen gathered around him sion during which five persons testified they believed Paylick Pavlick expressed a wish to was sane, mentally competent thank Loeb in person, and in and should be free "just like a

#### Trio Testifies

Belmont man met with the session were three of Pavlick's publisher in the Union Leader psychiatric aides in his ward at newsroom at Manchester and the New Hampshire Hospital, personally offered his heartfelt Bernard Dumont of Chichester: Alfred R Forest of Concord and Parker Smith of Allenstown, all Loeb was in Manchester to of whom told the court they

invitation to attend the dinner the state's attorney, all said. and meeting at the Manchester they were associated with Pavlick for nearly two years. the interrupted the testimony of mental institution before being the interrupted the testimony of mental institution before being expressed his gratitude to the and in their opinion could carry newspaper, its publisher, legal on and behave in the same counsel and editorial staff for fashion as "any normal person

So said Richard Paul Pavlick, smiling broadly, but with tears in his-eyes, minutes after being of Pavlick, Justice Griffith of Nashua, presiding over Pavlick's mental competency hearing in Merrimack County Superior Court.

His remarks were addressed to a small group of lawars and once a week unless otherwise of the smort state of the state and potential assassin.

A Union Leader reporter, the federal government have given. Asked his plans now Pavlick is after being of pavlick, Justice Griffith a great deal of weight in Mr. asked his plans now Pavlick present writer, who for over two months conducted an intensive pavlick's case to people who up and see what it feels like to all the pavlick's case to people who walk around free as a bird' "I am going to stav with case at the present time."

"I am going to stav with friends in Ashland, Mass. for the feel of the pave time."

"I am referring, of course, to friends in Ashland, Mass. for the feel of the pave time."

"I am referring for course, to friends in Ashland, Mass. for the feel of the pave time."

"I am going to stav with the man at the state hospital, testified he was for the pave the presentatives of the now. Frank and Joseph Howard.

"sane as your or me." referring to Atty. O'Neill. Egan said he A Union Leader reporter, the ficials.

#### Not a Danger

resenting the state, filed a Earlier attorneys for Pavlick series of seven articles dealing hearings. One Boston reporter

lick's case to the attention of the public and helped him obtain his day in court. (Staff Photo by McQuaid)



CCUU

FREE AT LAST, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK last night visited the Union Leader newsroom to express his gratitude to Publisher William Loeb, at right, who on the strength of a letter from Pav-

Service with plotting the violent against min officials but the right to "trial death of President-elect John F. officials but the right to "trial been me Dep. Atty. Gen. Warren E this is just one of the things in his past history or hospital. Today's decision by Judge Griffith was a lyears of nowspaper work."

Kennedy. Pavlick since that day by jury has always been me Dep. Atty. Gen. Warren E this is just one of the things in his past history or hospital to clear myself of that have end after the community. There is more reporter. These transcripts infitting completion to what this reporter. These transcripts infitting completion to what this reporter. These transcripts infitting completion to what this reporter termed a "sorry mischange," which was long ago

19 County Jalls of the Union Leader Corporation to a the fight to clear myself of the Union Leader Corporation to the fight to clear myself of the Union Leader Corporation to the fight to clear myself of the Union Leader Corporation to at federal court procedure."

lich, ordered the investigation which led to the elderly man's release. Later Pavlick was a guest at a Union Leader Advisory Board meeting at the Manchester Country Club. (Staff Photo by Dodd)

## **Brings Release** For Belmonter

By ARTHUR C. EGAN Jr. CONCORD - "I hope none of you gentlemen ever have to go ous-feeling I have right now."

Hospital to remark:

the nearing.

It was almost six years to the gain his freedom from charges right to interfere a this time," arriving there about 10 p.m. day — Dec. 14, 1960 — since which he has always maintained custody in Palm Beach, Fla., court trial on the charge lodged and charged by the Secret service, with pletting the size against him by government two-day has a right to interfere at this time," arriving there about 10 p.m. continued Judge Griffith.

No, Pm Net Bitter'

Praises Attorneys — Asked if he was bitter about 10 p.m. day the continued Judge Griffith.

No, Pm Net Bitter'

After the conclusion of the his long confinement Pavillo

Ends Confinement has been confined in 19 county. Commission.

Ends Confinement has been confined in 19 county. Commission.

A few minutes earlier in the jails, three federal prisons, two. "These two men did a won- Immediately after Justice Griffith stopped the bearing and informed the particular william O'Nail hearing and informed the particular william o'Nail six years of confinement when six-month stay at a private my life," said Pavlick.

"I cannot find the words to motion to set aside the court's

express my apppreciation to decision. William Loeb, publisher of the "The state of New Hampshire Manchester Union Leader, for is opposed to the discharge or the help he gave me when I the immediate release through

world a man anyone would be O'Neil proud to call a friend or to even The motion was denied by know." said the former retired Justice Griffith and O'Nell said: Boston nostal worker

"If it wasn't for the Union today to the justice's decision. allowing his release

just a few hours, through a set normal person. of fortunate circumstances Pavlick's wish was fulfilled. The Testifying at the opening

#### Monthly Meeting

host a monthly meeting of the believed the elderly man to be Union Leader Advisory Board sane and normal. and Mr. Paylick accepted his. The trio under questioning by Country Club

Hospital to remark:

Although he was twice detailed mentally competent by series of articles which brought any more evidence."

Federal Judge William Becker his case to nationwide attention. Griffith went on to say, of Kansas City, Mo., and William Becker his case to nationwide attention. Or Kansas City, Mo., and the also with considerable conducted business transaction with the Belmont man, said he testimony I have heard so far charges, Pavlick was never accorded his "day in court."

Although he was twice details of intensive investigation and not confined to an institution.

John B Dillingham of Contoo-cook, a friend of Pavlick who conducted business transaction with the Belmont man, said he testimony I have heard so far charges, Pavlick was never accorded his "day in court."

Asked if he was bitter about In vesterday's testimony Su-

GRATITUDE is expressed by Rich-

ings in both cities.

Union Leader completed a cerning the handling of the

After the conclusion of the his long confinement Pavilck perintendent Burns testified, "I had turned over to Griffith with his case, from its begin-said, "This Justice Griffith is After the concussion of the missing comment for the contract perintendent Burns testified. "I had turned over to Griffith with his case, from its begin-said, "This Justice Griffith is two-day hearing, Pavilck replied. "No. I'm not bitter, I do not believe Pavilck to be a transcripts of court hearings, ining to its uncompleted end at one of the finest judges I have praised his two attorneys, for suppose I should be but I suess danger to himself or others of both in Springfield. "Mo. and the Concord hospital. Today's seen on the banch during my 20

Newsmen from Manchester.

#### Bible Verse

O PRAISE THE LORD, all ye nations: Praise him, all ve people. For his merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praise ye the Lord .- PSALM

### The Pavlick Case - Summarized

revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr. is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected - the planned assassination of the President of the United States - and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man

We ask you first to consider the facts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1-Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Paylick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2-It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to

3-During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did

not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution. Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his ques-

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered diamissed.

> 7-Paylick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be committed to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

> 8-Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be test possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning,"

9-Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick, Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now 4-William Maynard of Concord, at that time recall ever having a direct conversation with then

#### HELD SIX YEARS

### Newspaper Frees Political Prisoner

### By Ralph de Toledano.

FOR THE FIRST time in six years. Richard Paul Pavlick spent Christmas as a free man. During those six years, he was forcibly held in prisons and mental hospitals on charges that were never proved, based on evidence that was never presented to a court.

He would still be confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, a "political prisoner" of our times, had not William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, made an issue of the case and put one of his best reporters on the story.

Richard Paul Pavlick was arrested Dec. 14, 1960, in Palm Beach, Fla., accused of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy." The evidence: A post card Pavlick had written which purportedly stated that "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House."

THAT CARD, as well as other communications, had been sent to Belmont, Mass., postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who reported that Paylick was "very anti-Kennedy and let everyone know it. He claimed Jack Kennedy bought the election with his father's money and power"

At the time of Pavlick's arrest. some sticks of dynamite were found in his car as well as a letter that was "very critical" of the president-elect. The dynamite, Pavlick explained, had been bought to blast some stumps in a field he owned, but he was never allowed to make any defense in court.

During his confinement, Pavlick was held in 19 county jails, three Federal prisons, two Federal medical centers, and the Washington, D.C., mental hospital as well as the New Hampshire Hospital. The catalogue of his incarcerations is a frightening one.

On Dec. 16, 1960, Pavlick was arraigned and held on \$100,000 bond. On Dec. 19, he appeared before a Federal judge who ordered a psychiatric examination. On Feb. 9, 1961, he was sent under guard to the Federal medi-



ROBERT KENNEDY

cal center in Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. On Feb 2, 1962. almost a year later, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined Pavlick. A Federal judge found Pavlick competent and able to stand trial.

On April 5, 1962, Paylick was returned to Miami, Fla., in order to stand trial. He was kept in solitary confinement until July 20, when he was sent to the New Hampshire hospital. On Aug. 26, 1963, 11 months later, another writ of habeas corpus again brought the Pavlick case before a Federal judge. And again, there was a court ruling that Pavlick was sane and should stand trial.

On Oct. 4. Pavlick found himself in the Miami county jail. On Dec. 17, a Federal judge ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital in Washington. On July 24, 1964. Pavlick was once more haled before the same Federal judge. At this time, the United States attorney stated that Pavlick was competent to stand trial, but he requested the court to drop the charges against the prisoner "hecause the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Paylick dismissed, but ordered him transferred to the New Hampshire Hospital. There, state authorities decreed that Pavlick be kept under maximum security at all times. There is reason to believe that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was kept informed at all times of the status of the Pavlick case.

When the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader and publisher Loeb became interested in securing justice for Pavlick, the only "evidence" to prove his alleged insanity was that he showed resentment and suspicion of the psychiatrists who examined him. Those who saw him on a daily basis said he was reasonable and rational, that he never lost his temper, and that he showed a sound grasp of political

A SEVEN-PART series about Pavlick was published in the Manchester paper Meanwhile, a lawyer had prepared the evidence necessary to free Pavlick. This month Judge Robert F. Griffith, sitting in Concord, N.H., paroled Richard Paul Pavlick. The judge ruled that Pavlick was no danger to the community or to himself, and that there were no criminal charges pending.

The decision came one day short of six years after Pavlick was arrested. A white-haired man, suffering from a heart condition. Pavlick had little to say except that he could take care of himself. He was the victim of political harassment and of a legal system in which, with little or no evidence on which to rely, judges can declare a man insane and deprive him of his liberties. All that stood between Richard Paul Pavlick and life imprisonmen was a crusading American newspaper.

gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original erder for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 - 5 days after Paylick's arrest)

8—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6-On Dec. 19. Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are upavailable, but it is known that on July 20. Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Paylick's itinerary until Sept. 23. 1963 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. atterney conceded

phone. deceased President.

10—Maurice Bots, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret Service official to reporter Egan and admitted last month that at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea...

And I think I could have freed him, too."

11—Concerning his role in 1984, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan:

'It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12-Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest . . . McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of these who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Paviick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Paviick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Paviick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level: "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the eld man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more fer him. I would like to see him get a falk trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

# Complete Text Of Summation Ending Hearing

(NOTE: This is the text of the summation made by Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua yesterday as he brought an end to the Pavlick hearing by calling a halt to the state's testimony.)

THE COURT: Well, Brother O'Neil, I don't think I need to hear any more evidence, in view of Dr. Burns' testimony up to this point. I would be glad to have some assistance from Dr. Burns and counsel in working out the order that I would make. It would appear to me, however, and I have reviewed these files given to me this morning, that in the first place it is clear there are no charges pending against Mr. Pavlick. It is also clear that rightly or wrongly people at the State Hospital and other people connected with both the state and federal government have given a great deal of weight in Mr. Pavlick's case to people who have no interest as such in the case at the present time. I am referring, of course, to the representatives of the Secret Service, representatives of the FBI who have undertaken I am sure with what they thought were good motives to interfere where they had no right to interfere at this time. You would agree, would you not, Brother O'Neil? ATTY, O'NEIL: Unquestionably, your honor.

THE COURT: It appears, too, that in every court hearing in the federal court under the federal rules, or practically every court hearing, at least in one state, he was always held competent to stand trial, and then when he went back to Florida, either because they did not think they had a case or because they had a different judge, he was always declared RULING Page 16

## He's A Martyr To An Image...And To Delayed Justice

(Continued from Page 1C)

oftering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman

The quest for more details concerning the "still unseen" threats to Kennedy next turned to Belmont, site of the original "tip" which led to this unbelievable chain of events.

THIS REPORTER found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy-a man fearful Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"They aren't going to release him, are was the first comment of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the

The Belmont postmaster was reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter, saying: "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you.'

After a short conversation with the man who has been head of the small town postoffice for six years, it became apparent he was convinced Paylick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all-really hates me Did he mention me in your talk with him?"

Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats was addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some post cards and a letter, were turned over to postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the incoming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was extremely anti-Kennedy. He let everyone here know it too. He said Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he also was anti-Catholic. I got this impression just from some of the things he would say."

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick.

"When they came from Hyannis Port,

One communication in Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with him

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty Gen Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial. Alexander wrote.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail-he just wasn't ever there.

On Nov. 25, 1984, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosis but regarded him as harmiess. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me.

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was \$1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlick in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought.

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat younger

mother made him wear long curls, typical of the style mode of the era.

As Pavlick expressed it, "In a tough Irish South Boston neighborhood a boy just didn't wear long curls. The boys, and some of the girls, really made life tough for me.'

His adventures as a boy, especially those of working around the stable, associating with older men, listening with awe to their tall tales, gave him the "Huckleberry Finn," type of characterization with the other youngsters. To this day Pavlick envisions himself in just

Graduating from Lawrence High School. Paylick was elected class president, an honor he felt undeserved.

"Perhaps no other class had such a poor leader." Pavlick recalled. "I was not qualified by ability, emotional stability or understanding to lead the 150 students in my class."

In March, 1914, he received a position as substitute clerk in the Boston Post Office and held that job until he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in December 1917.

Pavlick served with the 334th Aero Squadron and his overseas base was in Liverpool, England. The squadron was returned Stateside and he received an honorable discharge in December 1918 at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y.

Like so many of the veterans of his time. Pavlick was a "lost man" following the end of World War I, for there were few jobs open to them. He was unaware he could apply for reinstatement to his old position.

Wandering aimlessly for several years. Pavlick worked at the Goodyear tire plant in Akron. Ohio: as a harvest farm hand in Kansas for two dollars a day, room and board; a dishwasher in New Orleans; bus boy in several California restaurants; diner worker in Prescott. Ariz., and dining room employe in many Veterans Administration hospitals in the Pacific Coast area

He returned to Boston and was reinstated in his postal job and held this position until the death of his mother in 1934, at which time he again left for California.

While in California he tried to gain admission to a veterans hospital but was refused admittance. Without funds, without food or a place to sleep Pavlick pulled a "dodge" common in those days - he told hospital authorities he contemplated suicide. This ruse gained him admission to the hospital but they soon found out he was faking and discharged him.

This pattern was repeated several times later when the Belmont man found himself "down and out" and in dire need of assistance. But as he said, "My life of luxury would end when they discovered I was faking it and they would kick me out."

In 1936 - Paylick could not recall the month-he was once again reinstated in the Boston postal system and worked until his retirement in 1949

During this last period of employment he purchased about 150 acres of land in Gilmanton which he farmed for enjoyment of the

"I needed a small home in which to live so I sold the land in Gilmanton and purchased property in Belmont which had a small threeroom house and plenty of land."

Pavlick said this was just right for his needs. It was this property he donated to the vouth center when he left Belmont.

"The winters in New Hampshire were just too cold for me so five months a year I would leave for warmer climate. I have spent many years in Florida, have gone to Arizona, California and Louisiana. I am no stranger to the Palm Beach area, having gone there many times." said Pavlick.

The Belmont man said he was born and reared a Catholic but had not followed his faith for many years.

"I am not anti-Catholic, as the Belmont postmaster claimed, but I do not feel that any religion should have a person choose between his country and his church. That is just what the Catholic-Church might ask of Kennedy. My country comes first."

BJ- EUDY

thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected president," the postmaster rejated

The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont/ legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the \$2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center at Tillon.

am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a week spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy

"When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home.

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the president-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became so concerned I notified the postal inspectors."

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said:

"Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was planning harm to the president-elect," he said.

CHECKING with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavilck did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction asying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick developed from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

The former youth center officer said he visited Pavlick at the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there.

. "I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham. than his stated age. He seems alert, and cooperative but talkative.

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Combord attorney who received this information was identified as Christopher C. Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey & Soden law firm.

On May 27, 1966, Gallagher wrote to Pavlick and said he talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U. S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you flad yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They, the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Koutras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, gave this opinion of Pavlick:

"The man has an alert mind for his age." According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

"Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid"

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital.

"I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I tnink it would be good for him," said Koutras.

PAVLICK'S life history is, at times, a dismal chronicle of incidents characterized by a complete lack of self-confidence in his own ability to meet the everyday problems of life.

Born in South Bostos on Feb. 13, 1887, son of immigrant parents — his father was from Bohemia, his mother from Prussia — Pavick was the youngest of five children. Both of his brothers have died, as has one sister. The oldest child of the family, now a woman of 88, still lives in South Boston.

For the first 15 years of his life the family resided in Boston. One by one, the children grew up and left the family security.

During his grammar school days, and part of his high school years, Pavlick worked as a stable boy for Michael Hickey, earning the tremendous sum of 50 cents a week. He was hired to carry the hay, eats and grain for the animals and sweep out the five stalls.

Reminiscing about his early childhood, Pavlick remembered the hard times neighborhood toughs gave him over his hair — his Gore Newspapers Company

#### FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS



120 Southeast First Avenue Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33302 525-4271

December 14, 1966

Mr. William Loeb President Manchester Union Leader Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Loeb:

Many thanks for granting us permission to reprint the series of stories you ran on the Pavlick case.

For your information, I am enclosing herewith tear sheets showing you how we ran the story and I am quite sure that it was your series that precipitated the events which have led to Mr. Pavlick's parole.

I think you deserve great credit for your efforts in this man's behalf and I am most happy that we were able to participate in a small way to make his plight known.

Sincerely

JWG:jt

/Jack W. Gore

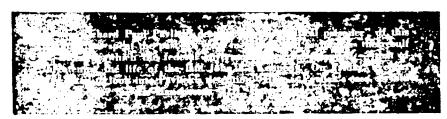
Section C

# FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS

and SUN-SENTINEL

SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1966

★ News ★ Features



# For 6 Years He's Waited For Justice

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
The Manchester, N.H., Union Leader

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK is a "politi-

cal prisoner" of this country—in time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "marryr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick

now 79 years old — has never had the trial
which would force authorities to prove, beyond
a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

The lonely, discouraged 73-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord. contemplates a quotation: "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late farmed trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it—he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employe in his native Boston, Pavlick, who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U.S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man



fined man in U.S. Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami U.S. Dist. Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire hospital.

Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the federal medical center in Springfield. Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 25, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the U.S Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago. I see no reason why he isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to face the charges." Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail.

After a two months' wait, he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate, who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., for another "period of mental evaluation."

In fact, Dr. Lavoie, when questioned as to the date he examined the accused man suggested to the reporter, "Check with the old man, he would know."

In a second portion of their commitment report, both examining doctors noted, he, Pavlick, "talked very freely and was extremely loquacious, exhibited some evidence of defective judgment and flight of ideas. He was alert and cooperative and well oriented as for time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77 years old at the time, who had been confined since Dec. 14, 1960, in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

A very startling omission was discovered in Paragraph 4. Section A, of the signed commitment order which reads, "facts indicating mental illness, personally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided for their comments, the examining physicians left this space TOTALLY BLANK! One competent legal authority raised the question: "Why were the two doctors afraid to fill in this paragrah with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966. Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted:

"When I was assistant U.S. Dist. Atty., and again when I was New Hampshire autorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospi-

Louis M. Janelle, currently serving as the U.S. Dist. Atty. for New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the U.S. Dist. Court in Concord.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared

federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D.C., mental hospital.

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield. Mo., federal medical center. Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in the U. S. District Court in Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before U. S. District Judge Emmet Choate in Miami. Trial on each occasion was deferred, and Pavlick was ordered taken to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1984, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the hospital in Concord, N.H.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard of the "speedy trial" theory, acandalous under the regime of the "great believer" in the rights of the down-trodden, Robert F. Kennedy.

FOR IT was under Bobby Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the government's highest legal department that the final chapter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved—and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected chief executive, President John F. Kennedy.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1962 sedan and its marker plate number. The information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old model sedan.

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man was seen driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the West Palm Beach, area, and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavtick was made to stand with his hands on the ear's roof while Officer Free searched his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest, said Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arrested officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Pavilek. (UPI Tologhali

#### Richard Paylick Ponders Petition Filed Friday

... seeking his release from New Hampshire mental institution

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he. Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy by exploding a dynamite bomb hidden on his body, killing himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth. I am not a man of violence. I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

DURING the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection of advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution-federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or during his questioning.

Sometime during the day of Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be determined just when, Robert W. Rust, the U.S. Dist. Atty. in Miami, contacted the New Hampshire U. S. Dist. Atty, and asked him to authorize prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States."

William Maynard of Concord, then assistant to Maurice Bois, U. S. Dist. Atty., of Manchester, gave verbal permission concerning the right to seek legal aid prior to or during questioning and to proceed in the arrest and prosecution of the Belmont man.

"A short time after I issued this authorization, I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bois was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain, however, why the warrant was signed with Bois' name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bois knowing the charge to be illegal—that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bois were unable to explain why, on March 15, 1961, Criminal Docket 6544, a federal grand jury was convened at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick, "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to accertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavick's arrest and prescution was illegal—or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not officially President-elect at the time of the incident. Not with Bon. 19,

1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension some members of this body might bolt their party and cast their votes for a candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U. S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-elect," said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1980.

ON DEC. 18, the accused man appeared before the U. S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of \$100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County iail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamita found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detonating caps being in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 106 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work," said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at bis eld home or toss it away in some remete area, Pavlick exclaimed: "What, and have some kids find it and get hurt with it?"

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavilick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bemb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all those other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days laser, Dec. 19, Pavilck appeared before Judge Emmet Choate for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami dector, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the federal medical center at Springfield, Ma., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U. S. marahala.

NEARLY a year later, Feb. 2, 1981, a writ

release from the Washington hospital, Pavilck again appeared before Judge Choate in the Miami Federal Court. The U.S. Dist. Atty. said he was competently stand trial but asked the charges be-dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Pavlick dismissed and further ordered him transferred to Concord, N. H., where similar charges were pending in the U.S. Dist. Court.

On Aug. 4, 1984, with Louis M. Janelle, U.S. Dist. Atty. and his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, present, along with William Maynard, then attorney general for New Hampshire, Pavlick faced Judge Sweeney on the charges of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy."

At the request of the U.S. Dist. Atty. the government's charges were ordered dismissed, although at the time of the court arraignment, the accused man was not represented by counsel.

Pollowing the dismissal of the charges, Pavlick was still not a free man, for he was promptly taken into custody in the courtroom by the county sheriff and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital for commitment to the institution.

Documents revealed that Pavlick left Miami on July 25, 1864 and arrived at Hillsberough County Jail in Manchester on July 29. One day before his arrival in Manchester, July 29, the town selectmen of Belmont signed papers requesting Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Those signing the commitment papers were John F. Moynihan, Floyd W. White and Wilson S. Mansfield, then serving as selectmen of the Town of Belmont.

Shortly after his arrival here in Manchester, two local physicians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavole and Dr. Jean N. Leclerc, examined Pavlick at the county jail and signed the commitment order.

In one section of their sworm, signed statement, both doctors said, "He has had neuropsychiatric examinations on 15 occasions dating back to 1923." Yet, by their own acknowledgement to this reporter, they never had any such written reports in their possession.



(UP) Telephote)

Atty. W. E. Waters, left . . . with Court Clock H. P. Callahan

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds." Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arranment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, who presided, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the courtroom,

A TRANSCRIPT of the court proceedings, obtained from the U. S. Dist. Court clerk in Concord, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to find material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threat on Kennedy's life, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your noteboook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take stotes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added. "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said. "Oh, yes, indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer"

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation around the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said: "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything.

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers on Pavlick only one still resides in the town. John F. Moynihan is still a selectman in Belmont. Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Moynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and saki: "Oh yea, the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Moynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

"We looked on the old man as someone we have to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose—a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong—always

(Continued on Page 10D, Col. 1)

157-324-33

He J. Edgar Stouter. To B. B. 1.
Washington,
Gersonal I.C.

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De Not Detack

Richard Paul Pavlick is well known

to Bureau and Secret Service as
a mental case. a refused to short

Service. See 157-324.

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b7C

Washington, D. C. March 6, 1970 Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. W Itels
Mr. Awh
Mr. Casner
Mr. Casner
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars

Tele. Room_

To: Richard M. Nixon, President

The White House, Washington, D.C.

From: Richard Paul Pavlick

Subject: Lawful enforcement of laws and U.S. Constitution

Miss Holmes. For over nine years, many appeals to you, the Congress of the United States and MtiseGandy. citizens of the U.S. were made for an opportunity and my constitutional right to prove my innocense of a diabolical criminal charge, by a jury of my peers, but only ten people have been interested and have tried to help me; the best man was and is William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader of New Hampshire; this is my last one.

After I asked him, as I do you now, was he and are you a who preaches but never practice that truth will overcome and justice be obtained.

William Loeb put his paper 100 percent behind me, his lawyer and his 'ace' reporter for six weeks, traveling to Florida, Missouri, Kansas and elsewhere and found out that I had never lied. The story is in my book.

I was declared insane by Judge Emet Choate on January 27, 1961. I was never given a guardian. My arrest, illegal, was for traffic violation and vagrancy. There was no violation and no vagrancy. My income was about \$2,500 a year; retired from the post-office because I was unable to work.

At my arrest in Palm Beach, December 14, 1960, the police and Secret Service Agent refused to let me have a lawyer; my property was seized without a search warrant.

Although declared competent four times and sent back to Judge Choate for trial, he refused to try me and kept sending me to Springfield, Mo., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Pa., Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and New Hampshire Hospital at Concord, N.H. (28 months in New Hampshire Hospital).

The judge dismissed all charges. The New Hampshire Attorney-General William Maynard demanded that the Selectmen of Belmont, N.H. commit me to the hospital although they had not seen me for 4 years and the doctor failed to report his reason for examining me. Robert Kennedy demanded that if charges were dismissed, that they should keep me in New Hampshire and not send me to a Veteran Facility. He knew that the charges were illegal.

On December 13, 1966, Judge Robert Griffith of New Hampshire stopped a hearing saying that he had heard enough and released me from the New Hampshire Hospital.

On March 15, 1961, the U. S. Grand Jury indicted me in Concord, N.H. (I had waived jury at Miami, to prevent from getting a free trip to Florida.) The indictment noted that I had been in Belmont, N.H. from November 8 to December 16, 1960 and was threatening the life of president-elect John F. Kennedy (declared President elect December 15, 1960).

On December 3, 1960, I had left Belmont for Ashland, Massachusetts to visit until December 7, 1960. On December 8, I spent two hours at the National Soldiers home with my cousin John F. Kowalker; later I stopped at Atlanta, Ga. on the 10th December; I hired a motel in Riviera (W. Palm Beach) at 4:30 p.m.

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dinnes to not him

OMAR 1 7 1970

At 8 p.m., while eating, I read that John F. Kennedy was staying overnight in Palm Beach. That was the first time I knew the Kennedy's had a home there.

My trip from Belmont was to be to Guadalajara, Mexico, but being under the impression that Jimmy Hoffa was going to be in a convention at Miami Beach, I wanted to see him. My mistake there was there wasn't any meeting on December 15, 1960.

On December 11th, I wanted to take a picture of the Kennedy home and had difficulty in finding it. One picture was taken about 300 ft. more or less north of the house on County Road. I was accused by Secret Service of being in Church on Dec. 4,1960. Because I thought that it was a dead-end road, I turned around intending on getting back to my motel. As I approached the house I was behind one or more cars north of the house; a tall man came out, got into one of the two cars; that was Kennedy going to church. There wasn't any others there.

b7C

After they left, the road was open so I went down a road to the right and returned to the bank of a canal trying to decide if the car should be washed; deciding against washing, I returned to motel. Unknown to me was the fact that Postmaster Thos. Murphy had had a hallucination and had charged that I was following Kennedy around in Mass. on November 8 and 9 and I had been sending letters to people in Belmont from Hyannisport and had sent him a letter or a card November 8, 1960. That was election day. Murphy \$5,000. for them. No letter was ever sent by me from Massachusetts to New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960 because evidence will show that

and others saw me every day

except November 26, 27, 28, I was in Ashland, Massachusetts.

After the election I said that the best man lost (prove it). Kennedy and I could have been brothers and thought much the same! My country so far, is the only thing I lived for. In December 1917 my life was placed in the hands of my country to preserve our way of life.

Kennedy, I thought, might use his office to help Catholicism because of the pressure that might be brought on him. He was also too young and inexperienced and later # stated that he was still wearing diapers. He had the same back ailment that bothers me, spondylolisthesis, the 5 vertebrae; he suffered worse than I because my doctor advised against operation. There was no marriage for me because it might be an obstacle to prevent me from earning a living.

I did not threaten Kennedy nor intended to hurt him because I don't believe violence changes anything. My true story of what happened has been written 21,000 times and in 1,000 copies of a short biography; a copy of all my appeals to you, 9 of them, should have been received by you. They were addressed to you. Each Congressman has received 5 different letters; one included the lies and truth told to

> b6 b7C

I was willing to die for my country. Will you have the Congress of the United States investigate the illegal arrest- accusation- confiscation of all my property; 6 years incarceration -- when there wasn't any law to effect my arrest on December 14, 1960 nor any other reason to charge me with threats that a fanatically religious hallucination of Thomas Murphy charged.

Mr. Loeb has become a close friend of mine because he believes in law and order and knows I tell the truth.

Ausserel

In the beginning of this letter I asked if you be a first. Mr. Loeb's answer to that question was having a reporter take 5 tape recordings, 2 days later he placed his support to me and got me a hearing and the Judge released me.

I do not accuse you of being a second. I only asked. You must answer that by what you do. If you truly believe and intend to support and enforce the laws and rights of the Constitution of the United States of America and that truth will overcome all obstacles then you will ask, demand or request Congress to investigate the American form of the French Captain in Dreyfus case. It is hoped that you will follow your religious indoctrination and demand the truth.

No amount of money can compensate my loss of a good name.

Richard Paul Pavlick 2134 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Parliels

P.S. The cost has been \$18,000. 21,000 letters - 10,000 of them reprints from Manchester Union Leader; 1,000 book "6 years in Hell".

"To perpetuate this injustice, would be akin to placing truth forever on a scaffold and put wrong forever on a throne."

Wish you could investigace as.

copies to:
Associated Press
United Press International
William Loeb
John B. Dillingham
Washington Post
Postmaster General Blount
Holmes Alexander

AS, If the crimals were to receive sleft, rafe closes of layatives hands trid behind backs placed in Holes in prison & let them me so them solves for H8 hows, it might surethem.

Burglar proof looks can be made of drilling hole which closes were be made if obtilling hole which closes, mail placed in hole so bottom to windows can be made distinct to spen by wedging togresship bottom delication to spen by wedging togresship bottom be tightened and if wanted a blank carting and be tightened and if wanted a blank carting and be tightened and if wanted a blank carting and be tightened and if wanted a blank carting and be tightened and if wanted a blank carting and be bott tighter. a lot more consider to see week.

#### FBI

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#### UN ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New Orleans, Louisiana June 29, 1971

#### RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

4/21/97 Sp5 Ber/Ama

On June 25, 1971, William Bryant Faust, III, Director of Campus Safety, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, Louisiana, made available a mimeographed letter delivered through the U.S. mails, which was addressed, "President Class 1971, So Eastern La College Hammond La." The writer of this letter identified himself by typing, "Richard Paul Pavlick RFD 8 Concord. N H 03301."

The contents of the letter were brought to the attention of Special Agent John Giuffre, Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 28, 1971. Giuffre advised that his office has an interest in the above-mentioned letter in that Pavlick had been previously arrested by Secret Service in Florida with four sticks of dynamite taped to his body.

The following pages are copies of that letter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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= 157-304-34X

Bills passed by agress would not have to pay: erest and increase expentditure to 150 and 200 per cent of the bill because of interest charges, it would be only 100 per cent.

It is up to the citizens to demand the change.

#### Peace trangility and understanding

There should be no superstitious religions that preach life beyond the grave, punishment at Amegeddon, indoctrination of fear for punishment after death Where??

There is no god only Nature a paradox, good and bad, an incomprehensible power unknown how to use it by humans.

Nature is real and it affects and effects can be seen not theorized, it is the same to all mankind, animals and vegetables stones etc.

Man must learn how to use their minds and learn the lawsof Nature if possible for then suffering would be less. The mind is not a part of the body nor the body a aprt of the mind they function together when they obey Natures ' laws.

All people should be members of the International Church of Truth to studend learn how to get the best out of Nature.

Nature made all people alike and only change with education.

The ministers racket now over 1 million for one fellow in Phoenix should be stopped; it.only requires \$3 to become a minster and get exemption from being d drafted and one can start their own church and get tax exemption. stop it now.

#### Inheritance.

Individual and family trusts should be illegal , only Trusts for public benefit should be tax exempt. No inheitance for over \$50000 unless the beneficiary has had a aprt in making thefortune.

Fortunes should be limited to no more than \$100 000.

Corporations should not be permitted to buy into or buy outright other bi-snesses to reduce taxation. and to stifle competition.

#### Gambling

Man is a natural gambler and he should be sontrolld instead of being punish ed if he can afford to lose.

If Stock exchanges and insurance are permitted than controlled gambling should be permitted State wise nd under State control.

Prizes should be no more than \$100 000 , \$10,000 a years for ten years. Punishment should be severe for anyone holding more than 10 tickets. Our lives area gamble for health and securety .

The future of the Nation may be in your hands , it will be all slave or free men.

Richard Paul Pavlick RF D 8 Concord. N H 03301

President Class 1971 So Eastern La College Hammond La



of Concrica surviva.

To all the citizens of the United States of America.

CAN THE UNITED STATES SURVIVE OR WILL IT DIE AS OTHER NATIONS HAVE DONE IN THE PAST. NO nation has lived over 200 years that ignored the rights of ITS citiz= zens= was greedy=corrupt=selfish=wastefull of public funds caring only for food shelter & sex. and not interested in government.

President Nixon you have the power to order Congress to investigate the wrong done to Richard P Pavlick who lost 6 years of his freedom on false charges and ille gal functioning of the Secret Service and Court. You released LT Calley from impresonment /acriminal, yet Pavlick a law abiding and innocent citizen. disabled veteran is denied his Constitutional right to be tried in Court before a jury of his peers. This is the 16th appeal to you, now use your Executive right and prove that truth is right, make right conquer wrong.

### TO PERPETUATE THIS INJUSTICE IS TO PLACE TRUTH ON A SCAFFOLD AND WRONG ON A THRONE.

Fellow citizens write your Representatives in Congress and demand that he get Pavlick his Constitutional right to prove his innocence.

On December 14. 1960 Pavlick was arrested charges , falsely with threatening the life of assumed President elect J F Kennedy.

Arrested for traffic vialation and vagrancy at Palm Beach, neither lawfull and denied his Constitutional right to have an attorney which the police of Palm Beach and Secret Service agent refused to let him hire. He was kidenapped - his car and everything confiscated after being refuseda search warrant.

Pavlick was not a vagrant for he had \$500 with him, retired and unable to work and had an income of \$2500 a year. He did not violate any traffic law in 51 yrs.

He was denied a trial 4 times by Judge Emmet Choate of Miami altho judges had declared him competent to stand trial.

In 4 year under control of the U S he was transferred to 19 different jails, some on the way to Springfield. Mo - Danbury. Conn==Lewisburg. Pa==Leavenworth kansas -= Wash D C == and Concord N H

When he wasn't in jail he was traveling about 300, miles a day with hancufs stopping over night in hell hole jails that had no mattresses = blankets towels soap, no change of clothing or bath ==sleeping is his clothing == no shave and refusing to eat in some of the jails in the South. Only at two jails was he treated like a human being, one at Newcastle, Del.He had never had a trial so he could not be considered a criminal which he wasn'T, but ws treated as such.

At Palm Beach police station \$53 was stolen from him after it was taken from him, by sergeant he never touched anything or saw any property of his after giving it up to the desk sergeant.

While car was in control of the S S \$350 was taken from glove compartment but they missed the \$320 which was sent to FT Lauderdale jail, never returned.

b6 b7C

and an assi are a grant rook urm thro g swall boom and thied to get him to say that he was going to blow up Kennedy at he Catholic church, they failed. I took one picture of the Kennedy home from about 400 north of the house Marshall took many more. as said that I was in the Cathonic church on Dec. 4; I b6 b7C was in Ashland. Mass to the 7th of December 1960. I was guilty of having taken dynamite across state lines but that was all , I gave up blowing up stumps on my land and was afraid that some one would hit a detanator and hurt themselves so as I didn't find a safe place it was in my car. \$20 000 has been used on 22000 letters. == 10000 of them had everything printed in the Manchester N H Union Leader from Nov10- 17 and Dec 13 & 14th 1966 . William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader investigated my charges and then having foundthe truth put his paper and lawyers behind me and got me a hearing be fore Judge Rabert Griffith of the N H Siperior Court who relased me while Dr W W Bur ns was testifying saying"that he had heard enough." Dr Burn defused to talk to me or answer my 9 letters of him. except for two hours before hearing. b6 of the N H Hospital stated that I was pschizrophrenic and paronic b7C but if my story were true that he evaluation would be different. He would never talk iwthme or give me sleeping medication He had never seen me while under rugs as I nver swallow them but spit them out after holding them under my tongue (in 2 years). . gave me my first drugs. thorezene . a double dose because I would refuse to answer more than one question; this drug llmost cost me my sanity For one month I was as I be now . could read. write. enjoy t v but after get ting thorezene in orange juice. (I had to take it.) Ialmost lost my mind I could notthink, hestitated long before talking- could not write because of an unsteady hand and itwasn't untill I got to ward P N 2 that tablets were taken instead of liquid. While under thorezne I feel asleep saw rats, (white) trying to get into a non existing trap, some were crawling up the radiator . it took nurse and attendant to awaken me. after that the medicine was that strengthit had been. This was he only time in four years that any medicine was ever given, doctors refused to give me sleeping medication. of Springfield Mo asked me to count down from 100 to 1, I did b6 he also asked me how much 7 from 100 was then he declared me insane. b7C stated that I had a fantastic memory ( what ever that be, but said I was insane; askedme if the criminals in Miami jail wore nightgowns or pajams, he sais that of Wash D C said that my mother didn't want me which is a lie. She was made pregnant while my father was drunk and couldn't be kept away. He stated that I had hitchhiked all. over Europe; I was never in Europe except with the Army I did hitchhike from Kansas to California. stated that I needed treatment for what? because I couldn't work and changed my jobs because of my injured spine, only an xray shows that up. b6 He stated that I was intelligent and above the normal in intelligence. b7C Fort L uderdale Fla . my psychiatrist asked me what a mistake was; an accident -- did I get panic stricken -- and what would I do if there were fire in a theater. He didn't place me in the theater or any other place. I answer ed all his questions as normal person would. He never came back. He state that he had talked tith me for two hours when he ws less than 1/2 hours with me he never show ed up again . 4

I was unaware that Judge Choate had delcared me is one on January 27, 1961 so I was unable to sue To Nagazine (it does not ell the truth about me) for their libelous article in March 1964 issue because I would need a guardian and the judge do not give me one. He would have saved me money because then my lawyer would xcontract with other lawyers who had illegally taken my appeals for writ of habeas Corpus o. Le Church in Springfiled M o could have had the U S Dist Atty Millen of Kansas city cit for perjury but wouldn't ask Judge Becker to investigate. He chrged in his Show cause that I had dynamite about my body which later on stated that Idid not . the explosive was in the trunk.	indel ed
Lawyers in Springfield took \$1250; in Miami, MaKogan took \$1500 and advertised a lot of bull that he would help me get free.	b6
of Wash D C tpok \$500 and then witheld \$600 claiming that he had earned it. He was to have received that if he went to Miami for trial which w wasnever scheduled as every time Judge Choate would not give me atrial. He has refusd to answer my letters or return money.	b7C
I am now appealing for help because no lawyer can be had who will help me shto the charges were illegal. the arrest illegal, there was no law under which the Secret Service could have arrested me. My appeals in 15 000 letters are going to President Nixon (17 time) Congress (5 times) Governors- Mayors. News papers ==Lionsclub Kiwanis- Rotary Club- American Legion= Veterans of Foreigm Wars- D A V = colleges- Law shcools-clergy=lawyers men close to Nixon but my other letters brought only 10 replies.	b6 b7C
Veterans who cared about the great injustice done me and denial of my rights.  If you beinterested in getting your Constitutional rights then you must help me get mine to prove my innocence and so you must write your Representatives demanding action.	
The future because of your failure to help me may rest on this letter and appe	al.
What happened to me by a religious fanatic because I mailed som eleterature without any notes from me could happen to you. It may then be too late.	
May be I am Riving on boowed time . am now 84 years old. Did I make a mistake to answer my countrys call for hlep in 1917; did I do wromg in believing that the Constitution pretected me. did I think wrong that lawyerswould help me to correct the American version of the French Captain. a Jew. who was illegally confined on Devil's Island but who the Jew fought for an d freed becaus he was innocent; no one is helping me now.	
Will you fight as red blooded citizens did to right the political wrongs of City Hall. ?	
My future now rest in your hands and also your country, don't let us down. If you want to help me the do it now.	
Richard Paul PaviickRF d 8 Concord. N H 0330	1

Day Dreams

#### Automobiles and road signs.

Windshields should slope away from the driver instead of towards the driver. One has a better chance of using hamds to prevent injury to head, than the slopping away windshield; also the Sun will not be reflexed to pedestrians and into homes and offices, nor will anyone become snow blind from glare.

Traffic lights should be on the right hand and on near side of road or intersection not as universal by government order; when one goes with green light there should not be any red light to stop them while in the intersection.

Emergency brakes should be on the right in the center and switch also so that in case operator being incapable of driving the passenger can stop the car by turning off switch or using brake.

All bolts under body at steering control should have castelated nuts with a bolt. there would be a hole in bolt to take cotter key and not a spring washer, washers fall off; hitchhike like I have and see the bolts on road.

Operators licenses and car registration should be for only one year and if not used, money to be returned. Tag would be from date, month, of registration not on day of birth.

There should be no advertising on plates as they are solely used for identification, room could be used to have numbers 6 inch high and 1/2 inch wide; plate 8 x 14 instead of 6 x 12, not pencil size numbers and letters. numbers should be in units of three.

Cars should be parked when possible the right and left front being against the curb and the rear about 3 1/2 feet out from curb; easy to park and back out no damage to car or meter posts.

One plateshould be in front and one on rear and at least 4 feet above ground they cannot get muddy.

Tags should be the same color and they should be identified by letters say A for Police -- B for Sherrif -- C for fire department == D for State police -- V for Veterans etc. There should not be different tags for permanent. Governor council repairs etc the letter alone would show how the car was registered and would not require that you know if it be police U S or any other department.

Civil Defense signs should be on post on the curb so that one can see them by looking up the street and not be pasted on walls that cannot be seen. they should be red. white and blue.

#### Economy

There should not be any government bonds that draw interest , all bonds should be paid in bonded currency that would have a life of aonly 20 years of every bill passed by Congress after taxes had been assessed. 5 per cent of currency would be destroyed each year . Money saved would be used to help mainfully and legally employed persons to own their own frms or homes at cost plus a small interest for 30 years,

It could also be used to create opportunities for employment and do away with most welfare cases/.

Banks should be releaved from having to buy U S bonds. 25 per cent of their Capital stock, this money could be used to stimulate bisness.

Banks, not government would issue money orders; government should get outof the loan bisness.

If bonded currency were used and interest paying bonds canceled all "par! bolshivicks " would have to invest their money in rick bisness as all other pe do.

Interest saved would provide opportunities for employment and do a most welfare cases.everywhere.



#### UNIS ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUTICE. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Director

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

New Orleans, Louisiana June 29, 1971

United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220	RE:	RICHARD	PAUL	PAVLICK
Dear Sir:				
The information furnished covered by the agreement between the tection, and to fall within the categor	FBI an	id Secret Ser	vice co	idual who is believed to be neerning Presidential pro-
1. Has attempted or threatened be including foreign government of U.S., because of his official s	fficials	rm to any gov residing in o	vernmen r plann	t official or employee, ing an imminent visit to the
2. Has attempted or threatened to than legal means.	redress	a grievance	agains	t any public official by other
3. Because of background is potential participant in communist mover of other group or organization is	ment; or	has been un	r has be der act	en identified as member or ive investigation as member
4. U.S. citizens or residents who Chinese Communist blocs and i	defect return.	from the U.S	S. to co	untries in the Soviet or
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, rac criteria:	ists and	l fascists wh	o meet	one or more of the following
<ul> <li>(a)</li></ul>	rrationa or violen rests or	l or suicidal nt anti-U.S. convictions	behavi sentime or con	or: ont; duct or statements
6.   Individuals involved in illegal	bombing	g or illegal b	omb-ma	king.
Photograph has been furnished may be available through	enclo	osed is	not ava	ilable
1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosur U. S. Secret Service , <b>New Orl</b>		_	ohn Edg Direc	y yours,  ar Hoover etor  lail) 4/21/47 av sps bu /up

New
Hampshire
College
of
Accounting
and
Commerce



88 Hangver Street, Marchanter, New Hampshire A3101x Telephone 625

June 1 1972

L. Patrick Gray F B I Washington D C

Dear sir;

This is the last of letters that will circulate thruout the to have citizens and politicians demand their rights and mine to prove their and my innocence. All charges have been dropped but my name has been destroyed by a drunken postamster and a repigious fanatic Yhomas Murphy Belmont N H Nov. 9. L960

It is now going to be my right to clear my name of this may be the last P residential election in the  $U_*$  and my life.

I am 85 and my time is now limited but must get the truth over and have congress clear my name. it is the last resort.

If you be interested in getting me my rights which are also yours thru an investigation by Congress I will be only too glad to have you cross examine me to get the truth to you and all the country that I am denied now and when first arrested. 1960

There is not enough money to buy my name, it must be cleared by law the way that it was taken illegally from me.

Richard P Favlick

20 Hanover St

Manchester. N H 20000x

03101

ENCLOSUKE

**80** JUI: 1 187

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room

Mr. Felt.

Mr. Campbell. Mr. Røsen....

irculate thruout the

[5]

13 19 19 UNICLASSIFIED BEE / LANS 376 018

B

157-324 7320 ENCLOSURE To President Nixon and all citizens of the United States of America.

If only one citizen is deprived of his Constitutional right for trial then that Nation may not survive.

No Nation has survived over 200 years that was greedy - selfish - wastefull of public funds - disregarded the rights of citizens -corrupt or a dictatorship.

Richard P. Pavlick, Manchester, N. H. is one citizen who cannot get his Constitutional rights although he had written 43,000 letters - spent \$23,000 - 1000 books - 10,000, 15 page letters and only 15 people answered and only one veteran He has appealed to all walks of life and all close to President Nixon. Only William Loeb of the Union Leader cared enough to get Pavlick a hearing (see Union Leader Nov 10 - 17, Dec 13 - 14, 1966) before Judge Griffith and release from N. H. Hospital where he had been illegally committed from Aug. 4, 1964 to Dec. 14, 1966. Pavlick did not threatened the life of John F. Kennedy as charged by Thomas Murphy postmaster, Belmont, N. H. a religious fanatic drunk. President Nixon had received 30 letters of appeal and answered none. The future of the U. S. is in your hands, now what will it be FREEDOM, or Slavery under a dictator? Pavlick is fighting your fight also, for to deny him his right to prove his innocence according to the U. S. Constitution also denies you your right.

He was arrested in Palm Beach, Dec. 14, 1960. He had dynamite with him but it was only because he gave up using it to clear his land in Belmont and was afraid to throw it away where some person might get hurt or injured.

He was denied the right to have counsel although he demanded it from POLICE and SECRET SERVICE. All his property was confiscated without a search warrant, denied by Judge; all charges were dismissed on August 4, 1964 and only typewriter and camera and three note books returned. At time of arrest the police at the Palm Beach station house took \$53 that was never returned. Also \$3.50 disappeared when Secret Service had the car. All Pavlick had was the clothing on his back.

Pavlick was committed to N. H. Hospital illegally for the committing papers had nothing about his mental or physical condition.

He was sent from one jail to another because Judge Choate would not give him a trial although declared competent four times, twice by one Judge. 19 jails in all, also to U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., Levenworth, Kansas, Danbury, Conn., Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Washington, D. C., Concord, N. H. He traveled 300 miles a day in handcuffs, without bath auto often was going 80 mph.

When		of N. H. Hospital	l, received 9 letters from	me he refused to answe
them	or talk to me until sho	rtly before hearing	g when Judge discharged	me from Hospital.

who had not talked to me in the short time that he was there said in Court that I was a schizrophrenic undifferentiated paranoic, what ever those mean. How could he evaluate me when he never talked to me?

Postmaster Murphy charged that I had been following Kennedy around in Hyannisport, Mass., had sent him a letter on Nov. 8th, when I was in Belmont voting and on the 9th getting a hair cut. He was offered \$5,000 for proof that a letter was even sent by me or that I was in Massachusetts, on those dates, he never accepted it because I was not in Mass., and had never sent him a letter. No letter exists.

gave me thorazine which almost destroyed my mind and would have had I not spit it out. For two years I took Nadina Stelezine and Actiine but did not swallow them, they went into toilet bowl. 4 times a day.

U. S. District Attorney Millen of Kansas City charged that Pavlick had dynamite around his waist but Secret Service agent stated that he didn't; I didn't have, it was in trunk and detonators were in back seat in safety box.

It was my understanding that Hoffa was to be in Miami on Dec. 15, 1960 that was why I was there but had I stopped to check distance from border, the trip would not have been made. It was at 8 PM on the 10th of Dec. that it was learned that the Kennedys had a home at Palm Beach. The paper reported that John would be there over the week end. Because I gave my home away to the Spaulding Youth Center at Tilton, N. H. the papers stated that I was going to kill Kennedy. I was on my way to live in Mexico.

I was not in New Hampshire as charged in indictment at Concord, N. H. on March, 15 1961. I had left Belmont, N. H. on Dec. 3 for Ashland, Mass. where I remained to December 7th-

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

then Washington, D. C. for 2 hours on the 8th, in W. Palm Beach on the 10th at 4:30 p.m. In Ft. Lauderdale jail on the 16th awaiting to be sent to Springfield Mo. On the 14th I had been arrested on a violation of traffic rules in Palm Beach and also vagrancy although both were lies. I had retired, could not work, had income of \$2500 and disabled veteran drawing pension. Those who testified committed perjury. At N. H. the I.O. test was 132 although at Stanford University California it was 250. I would not answer psychologists questions.
Is your demonstration of your religious belief window dressing at the White House. Do you do unto others that you would have them do unto you? You are a hyprocrite if you accept the protection of the U. S. Constitution and deny it to others. Only you by executive order can order Congress to investigate the arrest and in carceration of Richard P. Pavlick on Dec. 14th, 1960 and the resulting confinement and illegal acts of the Secret Service, on Dec. 14, 1960, also police. Lawyers cannot be hired they refuse to help me.  History will repeat if you still deny Pavlick his rights which are yours and all citizens. What is it to be freedom or slavery after Jan., 1976. It is now up to you. This is my last appeal before I become a "Man without a country".
Richard P. Pavlick 20 Hanover Street Manchester, N. H. 03101
President Richard M. Nixon, we/I humbly petition that you order Congress to investigate the charges and illegal arrest and confinement of Richard P.Pavlick, who is innocent, of Manchester N. H. who was arrested in Florida charged with threatening the safety of John F. Kennedy, not yet president elect on Nov. 8, 1960. The charges were illegal and no evidence of threat, travel to Mass. or letters or laws to cover alleged offense. If you don't give him his rights then you deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a country with hate instead of love for his country, BECAUSE YOU REFUSED TO GIVE HIM HIS RIGHTS.
Name
Address

b6 b7C

> b6 b7C

#### IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

DICTATOR OR PRESIDENT

Unless you give all citizens their Constitutional rights and especially Richard Paul Pavlick there will be no United States of America in 1976.





L. Patrick Gray

F.B .I.

FIRST CLASS MAIL

9 DIRECTOR

Washington

D.C

Persanal Attention

157-324

HE MOMENTUM COMPANY.

HE THE LIBREASSINED TO BEFAMP

376 018

## DO NOT DETACH MENTAL CARD MAINTAINED ON CRICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

115

20 Hanover St.

Manchester, N. H. 03101

(Address change made on mental card)

(Address change made on me

FILE/8 JJH

### Memorandum

TO

Mr. Marshall

DATE: 3/7/73

Homer R. Hauej

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM

SENATOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR. REGARDING RICHARD P. PAVLICK CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Felt. Mr. Baker

Mr. Callahan Mr. Cleveland Mr. Conrad _ Mr. Gebhardt Mr. Jenkins ..

Mr. Marshall Mr. Miller, E.S. Mr. Soyars _ Mr. Thompson

Mr. Walters -Tele, Room Mr. Kinley _ Mr. Armstron Mr. Bowers

Mr. Herington

Ms. Herwig

Mr. Mintz . Mrs. Neenan

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that a representative of the Congressional Services Office contact the office of Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and advise him as set forth below in response to his communication of 2/28/73 regarding Mr. Pavlick. the time of the contact with Senator Biden's Office, the material he forwarded with his letter of 2/28/73 should be returned to him.

The material forwarded by Pavlick relates to the attempted assassination of President Kennedy by Pavlick.

Bufile 157-324 indicates Pavlick was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service since his identity was known to them as having sent threatening letters to the President. Subsequently, Pavlick was afforded a competency hearing and was adjudged insane and mentally incompetent. Bufile 157-324 indicates Federal charges were dismissed due to his mental condition and Pavlick was removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him was outstanding.

**REC-100** Our files contain nothing unfavorable regarding Senator Biden and no correspondence with him.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That Senator Biden's Office be contacted by a representative of the Office of Congressional Services and advised as above regarding Pavlick and the material which Senator Biden enclosed be returned at that time. **b**6

- Enclosures (3)

Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (3)

m2 4-1

#### United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

2/28/73

Mr. David W. Bowers

TO: Inspector

FBI

Washington, D.C. 20535

Enclosure from:

TENESCO DE LA COMPANSION DE LA COMPANSIO

Mr. Richard P. Pavlick Box 84 Concord, New Hampshire

RE:

ú.

4/21/97 sp5 BeEling 376018

The attached correspondence is being forwarded to your office for appropriate action.

An early reply in duplicate would be appreciated.

b6 b7C

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

L ENCLOSURE

Attn:

2009 14 1973

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ENCLOSURA

Inu Magazine March 1964

MAL IMPORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/97 BY 505 BLE/LA

**NOW IT CAN BE TOLD:** 

# THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

Few Americans realize that an assassin stalked John F. Kennedy long before Dallas, trailing him from New England to Washington, D. C.,

TRUE BECAME AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING STORY AROUND THE TIME OF THE 1960 PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION. WE REFRAINED FROM PUBLISHING IT AT THAT TIME, HOWEVER, AT THE REQUEST OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WHICH FELT THAT ANY BROAD NOTICE GIVEN THE FACTS OF THE CASE MIGHT TRIGGER SIMILAR—AND EVEN RETTER PLANNED—ATTEMPTS. WE PUBLISH IT NOW IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL DRAMATIZE THE NEED FOR CONSTANT VICILANCE WITH REGARD TO PROTECTING OUR CHIFF ENECUTIVE, AND ALSO TO ALERT CITIZENS EVERYWHERE THAT OVERT THREATS TO THE LIVES OF PRESIDENTS OUGHT TO BE REPORTED PROMPTLY TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

Four times in the last 100 years, Presidents of the United States have been murdered while in office, a record of violence and dementia unsurpassed in any of the world's major countries. Those four conspicuous successes, however, are only the visible peaks of a great subsurface iceberg of hatred and eccentricity from which have sprung, quite literally, scores of



Richard Paul Pavlick was a retired postal worker whose imagined grievances against JFK led to the fantastic assassination plot.

little-known but ingeniously planned attempts on the lives of our Presidents.

In the brief two years and 11 months of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's life as chief executive, a series of unrelated assassination attempts was unearthed by the Secret Service—only the last of which they failed to discern in time and which ended in the horror and tragedy of Dallas last November 22. But even before JPK was inaugurated, while he was yet busy with the task of choosing his advisers, cabinet members, and the other men who would help him run the government, an assassination plot against him came to light—one which, but for the last-second vacillation of the assassin, would have been entirely successful.

The full details of that story are being told here for the first time, reconstructed from sources which, even now, cannot be made public. The facts are deserving of our full scrutiny for a number of important reasons, not the least of which is contained in an axiom which, ironically, was a favorite of the late President Kennedy's: "Those who do not learn from history are doomed to re-live it."

Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman wrote of the incident later: "I was appalled to discover how near Kennedy had been to death."

The aggressor on that occasion was one Richard Paul Pavlick, a 73-year-old retired postal worker who had dogged President-elect Kennedy's footsteps from New Hampshire, to Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C., to Palm Beach, Florida, in a chillingly perverse and calculated attempt to murder the object of his hatred. His method: to make of himself a human bomb with enough dynamics "to blow up a mountain," as one Secret Service man put it.

Pavlick had written a letter intended to be read after the deed: "If death and destruction and injury to persons has resulted from my vicious action then I am truly sorry, but it won't help any. It is hoped that by my actions that a better country and a more attentive citizenry has resulted and corrected any abuses of ambitious moneyed persons or groups, then it will not have been in vain. . . ."

Secret Service man Baughman commented later: "In my 83 years in the Secret Service, and particularly in my last 13 years as Chief, I have discovered that would be assassins who carry such letters with there are always extremely dangerous and

True Massamo march 1965

TRUE THE MAN'S MAGAZINE

## PRESIDENT KENNEDY

to Palm Beach. It's a story about a man who became a human bomb, a story that's never been told in its full detail-until now

mean to go through with their plans, even at the risk of death."

Richard Paul Paylick decided on Wednesday, November 9, 1960, the day after the presidential election, to kill John Fitzgerald Kennedy. As Richard Nixon conceded the hairbreadth election from his headquarters in California. Paylick was pacing nervously in a three-room bungalow on lonely Dearborn Street in the tiny town of Belmont, New Hampshire, and beginning the planning which, barely a month later, would take him to Kennedy's side.

Pavlick's hostility to Kennedy was founded on religion: he had, for whatever reasons, a deep and unmanageable hatred of all Catholics and could not accept the fact that American voters had chosen one of them to be their President. He disliked what seemed to him the "hypocritical piety" of Catholics, and the arcane litanies and Latin invocations that were part of their worship. He distrusted priests and nuns, and the spiritual thralldom they seemed to have over their parishioners. Most of all, he despised the Vatican with its pomp and ritual; he dreaded what might happen to the United States with a Catholic as its chief administrator.

In 1955 he had written to a group of Boston ministers: "The safety of the United States can only be preserved by controlling or eliminating those ideologies foreign to the American way of life, and those who seek to control the political future of the United States. Keep the United States free of ism-religious, racial or alien controlled. The State and Church must definitely be separated to prevent another Spain or Peron."

As a veteran of World War I, Pavlick had once tried, without success, to start an organization called the Protestam War Veterans Legion. He was a tireless letter writer, and habitually bombarded newspapers in Massachusetts and New Hampshipe with opinions on national and local affairs. More significantly, Pavlick was a manic depressive: twice he had committed himself voluntarily to mental institutions, the first time in 1933 at Medfield, Massachusetts, and 11 years later, to a veterous' hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Still, except for a pattern of harmless eccentricities—most of which were written off to Pavlick's advanced age—the 1,800 residents of the hamlet of Belmont, New Hampshire, a staunchly Republican town 50 miles north of Manchester, thought of their neighbor as a hamless old backelor who spent most of

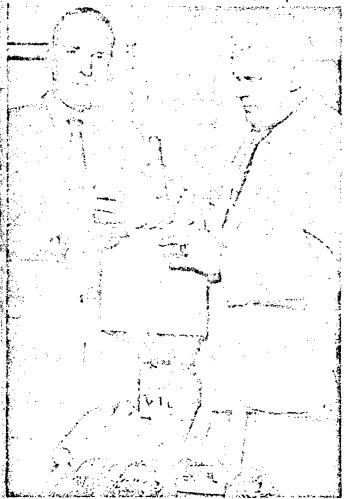
his time manicuring his one acre of property on Dearborn Screet and occasionally blasting tree stumps with dynamite he had bought for the purpose. Mrs. Nellie Chaplin, a clerk at the post office, considered him a "nice, gentle man," who always chatted pleasantly with her when he came to mail letters.

Postmener Thomas M. M reply, a long-time resident of Pelmont, never considered Pavlick dangerous. "I heard runors about him before I was appointed," he said. "I didn't get to know him well until I became postmaster. One morning he complained because the American flag wasn't hanging ou side the post office. Another time, he wrote letters of some sort to just about every Congressman in the country, or so it seemed. Most of the time though, he just liked to talk. He talked about the old days, about how hard he had worked in the postal service."

At town meetings, Paylick battled for a number of offbeat proposals of his own making, such as three shifts of workers



The late President and his wife leave St. Edward's Church, near the point where Parlick made one of his assassination attempts.



Palm Beach Detectives Frank Kasten and Richard McDonald hold dynamite which was intended to blow JFK to bits.

at the town hall, and an entire new system of measuring the water consumed by local householders. Fire Chief Howard Reed described Pavlick as "a radical type of man. He wandered from one complaint to another. When he favored something, he favored it with all his heart. When he was against something, he was against it all the way."

Pavlick's anti-Catholicism got started in Trish Catholic South Boston, where he lived for 55 of his first 61 years. He lived on Dorchester Street with a sister, Olga, now dead, who was a teacher in the Boston school system. Another sister, Mrs. Eleauor Mains, lived in Boston's Hyde Park section. South Bostonians knew little of Pavlick's origins: "He always seemed to be living here," one neighbor said. "I can't recall where in Boston he lived originally, Come to think of it, I knew him for many years, and yet knew very little about the man." (He once claimed to have been a Catholic, but the Rev. Arthur Massicotte, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Belmont, said flatly: "If Pavlick was

a Catholic, he never went to church here. He's not listed in the parish census, and I've never seen him in our church.")

A former South Boston postal superintendent knew him well. "He never worked for me," the man said, "but I got to hate the sight of his face. He came into my office 23 times—I counted them—to complain about the flag not being up. My clerks and I finally worked out a set of signals: when they saw him coming, they'd alert me, and I'd duck out of sight."

Surprisingly, Pavlick, who worked more than 30 years for the postal service, was never a regular government employee. He chose to earn his living as a substitute, save his money in the summer, and go south in the winter. In 1948, he quit working for the post office, sold his South Boston property and moved first to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, for a brief time, and then to Laconia before finally settling on Dearborn Street in Belmont. Only a few bare facts of his life in the ensuing years are we able to reconstruct:

In 1955, he made a trip to Washington and paraded-up and down in front of the White House wearing a sandwich board picket sign protesting disrespect shown the American flag.

In 1958, he wrote President Eisenhower complaining about the way some people treat the flag.

In 1959, he wrote again to Eisenhower about some business dealings in which he claimed to have been swindled.

And finally, in the last week of November, 1960, he sent to the local newspaper a letter announcing that he was leaving Belmont and its citizens forever because they "were back in the stone age."

By that time, he had decided he would try to kill John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Precisely how he would murder the President-elect was not yet clear to Pavlick. He did, however, decide that the assassination would be accomplished before Inauguration Day so that Lyndon B. Johnson, a Protestant and a presumed Southern conservative, would take office after the customary 30-day mounting period. Pavlick then began sifting possible plans of action to implement his demented scheme.

A few days after the presidential election, he got into his old, green 1950 Buick and drove the 155 miles from Belmont to Hyannisport on Cape Cod, where the President-elect was visiting with his family. He drove past the Kennedy compound repeatedly and observed how the Secret Service men followed when the new chief executive went to church or to the house of a friend. He photographed both the compound and St. Francis Xavier Church, where the Kennedy family customarily went to Mass. He was outside the church one Sunday morning when Kennedy emerged after Mass. Then Paylick drove home to Belmont, a plan taking shape in his mind.

A week later. Pavlick sold his bungalow and all its furnishings for \$2,000, and turned over the money—plus the deed for a small tract of land he owned on Laconia Street in Belmont—to the Spaulding Youth Center at Northfield, New Hampshire. Then on December 1, he loaded up his car with the rest of his belongings, all that remained to him after 73 years of living. Included in one of the bags were 10 sticks of dynamite, a sixvolt battery, electrical wire, detonator caps, and a detonating switch—equipment he had.

[Continued on page 22]

posenased to clear his land.

On his way one of town, Pavlich stopped at the post office and went inside. He approached Postmaster Morphy and old him he was feaving Belmont.

and old him he was leaving Belmont. 
"Economber me the way I've been,"
Pavlick said. "Don't remember me for
anything I might do."

Murphy looked at him suspiciously. Paylick added:

"I'm going to prepare a place for myself, even though I may end up in pieces doing so." Then he turned and scarted to go out. At the door, he said:

"I'll let you know where to forward

my mail."

Then Pavlick got into his car, bundled down against the New Hampshire winter, and drove out of Belmont past a large "Vote Nixon-Lodge" billboard at the edge of the hamlet. That was the last anybody in Belmont ever saw of him.

Paylick drove south to Ashland, Massachusetts, and visited with a few friends for several days. Then he pushed on for his real destination-Washington, D.C. He arrived in the capital on December 6 and obtained for himself cheap lodgings. He sent off a letter to Posimaster Murphy in Belmont asking that his mail be forwarded to general delivery in Washington. Then, on each of the next two days he drove to the Georgetown section of Washington, where Kennedy owned a three-story brick house at \$307 N Street, and cruised past the building at a slow speed. But he never caught sight of the President-elect; secret service men and police stood goard on the sideralk outside the house.

On Thursday, December 8, Pavlick read in a Washington newspaper that the President-elect and his wife Jacqueline, with their infant son John F. Kennedy, Jr., would fly to Pain, Beach, Florida, on the following day to join their daughter Caroline, and Kennedy's father, the former Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy, Hurriedly, Pavlick decided on 'an adjustment of his plans. He went to bed early that evening, and was up at dawn the next morning, checked out of his hotel and began the 1,045-mile drive to Palm Beach.

Pavlick stayed overnight at a motel in Aiken, South Carolina, and before continuing his forced march the following morning, December 10, paused long enough to send off another letter to Postmaster Murphy in Belmont. "Please forward my mail to Palm Springs," he wrote; and added cryptically: "After December 20, do not forward any more mail." In his haste he had written Palm Springs instead of Palm Beach.

Late that night, weary but still determined on his messianic mission, he rolled into Palm Beach and checked into a motel talled the Twin Palms at 26th and Broadway. While unloading his baggage, Paylick glanced across the narrow roadway to another motel, the Southwinds, where a number of long, black automobiles having out-of-town license plates were drawn up. Among the greatest ironies of Paylick's incredible hegira was that he had chosen a motel only 30 feet away from the one occupied by the cores of Secret Serv-

ice agents who had come to Palm Beach to guard Kennedy.

Paylick hurriedly carried bis bags inside, along with the 10 sticks of dynamics and their components. Then, he wearily heaved himself onto one of the beds, and lay, staring upward, rehearing in his mind the awful task he had set for himself in the morning.

At that very moment, the Secret Service had already begun a frantic search for the professorial, genteel-looking Pavlick. His first letter to Postmaster Murphy, requesting that his mail be forwarded to general delivery in Washington, had set Murphy to thinking. The postmaster began to discern the outlines of a plan in the curious mosaic of Pavlick's behavior and conversation in the weeks following Kennedy's election: the trip to Hyannisport, the pessimistic predictions about Vatican domination of U.S. internal alfairs after Kennedy's inauguration; the finality with which Pavlick had sold all his property and given away the proceeds: and finally, the cryptic remarks during Pavlick's last visit to the Belmont post

Quickly, Murphy notified his superior

#### COMING ...

Dick Radatz of the Red Sox is no run-of-the-builpen relief pitcher. He's the TERRIBLE MONSTER FROM BEANTOWN. Read about him...

#### NEXT MONTH IN TRUE

in Concord. Postal authorities there immediately brought Murphy's urgent letter to the attention of U.S. Atforney Maurice Bois. Agent Frank V. McDermott of the Boston Secret Service was dispatched to Belmont, and arrived there on December 7 to question townspeople about Pavlick. He drove hurriedly about Belmont, Gilmanton and Laconia, collecting impressions and information. Soon, he was convinced that Pavlick indeed had left Belmont on a mission of death, and was even at that moment stalking the handsome, vigorous President-elect.

Their last communication with Pavlick at the time had been the letter requesting his mail be sent to Washington. McDermott telephoned the capital and alerted security agents there to look out for an old Buick with New Hampshire license plates B-1-606, and sent a description of Pavlick. Treasury men were staked out at the main post office building in Washington, hopeful that Pavlick would arrive to pick up his mail. But he never showed up.

Sunday, December 11, dawned bright and warm, Pavlick was up before 7 and busy with his preparations. Carefully, he carried seven of his 10 dynamite sticks outside to the car and arranged them on the seat next to the driver's. Expertly, he assembled the deadly charge, with its lattery and detonator case and object in

out of sight on the flootherness. A type led up to a knife switch rear his right hand, a rig that would allow him to do to nate the charge with ease while retaining freedom to maneuver the car. By S o'clock, all was ready.

Pavlick drove away from the motel and headed for the Spanish-style, ocean-side home of Joseph P. Kennedy, four-miles away. He located the house, an elaborate, two-story stucco dwelling set back only slightly from the main road. He cruised past it once, observing the few security agents who patrolled idly on the front lawn. Then he circled back through some side streets, made a second approach, and this time drew to a stopalmost opposite the Kennedy home.

One of the Kennedy family cars was standing at the front door of the mansion. and behind it, a limousine for the Secre-Service agents. Paylick gauged the distance; he knew then that his task would be simpler than he had imagined. He would wait for the President-cleet to emerge from the house and step into his car, preparatory to driving off to Sunday Mass at St. Edward's Church. At that moment, Pavlick would gun his auto. drive quickly up to Kennedy's, and when the two cars were side by side, throw the switch that would detonate the seven sticks of dynamite. The charge was sufficient to kill everyone in the area.

The main road was deserted at that early hour. The Sunday morning stillnessess complete except for the sibilant anamaring of the Atlantic Ocean just out or sight beyond some trees. Pavlick was watchful and completely alast, his eyes rarely leaving the door of the Kennedy home. Near his right hand was the knife switch, its lever lacking only a quarterturn to complete the circuit that would loose the dynamite's awful destruction. For most of an hour, he sat there and waited.

At precisely 9:50, the doca opened and John F. Kennedy emerged. He walked down the few steps and got into the front seat of his car. Energized, Pavlick started his own engine and got ready for the final, suicidal sprint of the desperate journey that had brought him so far.

At that moment, Mrs. Jacqueline Keanedy and daughter Caroline appeared at the doorway; they waved at the new President as he prepared to pull away. He waved back.

Pavlick hesitated, his motor racing. If he executed his plan at this precise moment. Mrs. Kennedy and the 4-year-old Caroline would be doomed as well. Some glimmering of compassion revived in bian. He was suddenly reluctant to destroy the innocent family of his prey. It was the President only whom he was after. Pavlick's hesitation enlarged in him during the few seconds it required for Kennedy and the security agents to drive off at a fast clip in the direction of St. Edward's. And then it was too late. The killer's moment had passed.

Paylick cursed, and hurriedly reconsidered his situation. He could give up the attempt for today—or, he could drive to St. Edward's, await the end of Mass, and accomplish his mission as Kennedy come over of the Course. City have a see

it aspealed to bin: it seemed appropriate to him that this first Catholic President should be destroyed emiste a Catholic Church—the better to dramatize Paclick's

purix .

A f.w minutes later, he parked his car on a quiet street a few blocks from &. Edward's. He disconnected the wires on his bomb, and slid over to the car's right front seat. Carefully. Pavlick took the seven sticks of dynamic and hegan placing them inside his trousers at the belt line. He connected wires to the 6-volt battery and placed that in a trousers pocket. Then he attached the detonation switch and lung it from his belt under the loose jacket he was wearing. He got out of the car, arranged his jacket so that no bulges showed, and walked deliberately toward the church.

A half-hour before the end of St. Edward's 10 o'clock Mass, a crowd of a few score well-wishers began to assemble on the sidewalk outside the church. day was warm and most of them wore bright shirts and sunglasses. Pavlick, his thick white hair and northern pallor only slightly conspicuous in the gathering, shulled about to get closer to the walkway. A security agent stood at the head of the steps just outside the church door, As the minutes passed, the crowd grew. pushing in around Pavlick. He moved in a sidelong motion, nervously, surveying the entire scene and trying to determine how best to execute his plan with the least extraneous loss of life.

The church doors swing open, and the President-elect, preceded by two Secret Service agents, came into view, smiling and nodding to the gathering which now had enlarged even further. He strode down the walk toward his car past knots of admirers reaching out toward him. Paylick, his hand on the knife switch near his beht, saw Kennedy come nearer, pass within a half-flozen feet of him,

and climb into the waiting car. Then the crowd, their arms upraised in greeting, bleated the President-elect from view. There was no chance now to get closer, if he detonated the bomb it would surely kill Kennedy—and scores of innocent people as well.

Parlick backed away nervously. Once again, his opportunity had passed. He walked away from the church hurriedly, and back to his car. He had failed twice that day—but such was Parlick's state of mind that his determination to get Kennedy was undimmed.

The next day, Monday, Kennedy deported Palm Beach for Washington, He was scheduled to return on Friday, December 16, and remain in Florida with his family until after Christmas. Pavlick dispatched another letter to Postmaster Murphy in Belmont asking him to forward mail to Palm Beach "until the first of the year." He had decided to await Kennedy's return, and then reactivate his plan of destruction. He was still determined to get Kennedy before Inauguration Day.

In the meantime, his earlier letter to Murphy advising of his journey to "Palm Springs" was in the hands of Secret Service agent McDermott. The security agency alerted the Palm Beach police, supplying them with a description of Pavlick and the license number of his

Pavlick spent the ensuing days in leisurely fashion around Polm Beach; severál times la photographed Amha sador Kennedy's occanirom lame, and also St. Edward's Church. He was coment now to hide his time and perfect the plan which, even though it had failed twice, seemed to him essentially sound. It only required the proper time and place.

But time was fast running out on Richard Paul Paylick. On Thursday—one day before Kennedy's scheduled return to Palm Beach—the human bomb and his.

THE THE PRINCE OF THE PRINCE O

"I want a suit that says to top management: 'Here's a young man who will bear watching' without making them feel a direct threat to their own job security."

desperate scheme were brought to ground.

Police officer Lester Free was driving over the Royal Policiona Bridge away from Palm Beach when he saw a green 1950 Buick pass him going in the opposite direction. He wheeled his own car about and drew close enough to read the license plate: New Hampshire, B-1-606. Immediately, he radioed for help, in accordance with Secret Service instructions not to take Pavlick alone. At County Road, Free overhauled Pavlick and ordered him to the side. Pavlick got out of his car and inquived distractedly:

"What did I do?" Free charged him with crossing a white center line back on the Royal Poinciana Bridge.

Pavlick protested. "Plenty of people do that," he said. "Why are you picking on me?"

Moments later, four other police cars drew up and surrounded Pavlick. In his car, they found seven sticks of dynamite and the detonating apparatus.

and the detonating apparatus.

At the Palm Beach County Jail, Pavlick realized at last that his ghoulish mission was at an end, "It's hard to say if I'd do it again," he told police, "I've always had charitable motives for the things I've done. If I wasn't so conscientious, I

wouldn't be in this jam.

"I don't believe in any religion; it's all superstition. I believe in a First Cause. I can't eat and I can't sleep. My mind's too active. I guess you'd cali it an inventive mind. I have what you call a depressive mania psychosis. I feel melancholy at times. I've turned myself in each time so I wouldn't hard anyone. The security here is lousy, by the way, I drove around the Kennedy house several times, and even got raught in a dead-end street once. I had a hell of a time getting back. That Kennedy is a fool the way he travels around so much, shaking hands with everybody."

A few weeks later, a federal judge committed Richard Paul Pavlick to a Public Health Service mental institution in Springfield, Missouri, adjudging him incompetent to stand trial. And that's where he is today.

Looking back on the entire incident, Secret Service Chief U. E. Bauginman in his autobiography wrote that it "ranks with the closest calls any President ever had...". Hardly anybody realized just how near we came one bright December morning to losing our President-elect.... Paylick, it developed, had not just been a madman with a random impulse. He had planned the assassination with care."

What remains to be concluded from this pathetic bit of history, is that our nation, beloved and worthy though it is, is nonetheless able to produce and foster the kind of hatred and aberration which is personified periodically in a Richard Paul Pavlick, a Joseph Zangara, a John Wilkes Booth, or a Lee Harvey Oswald. It follows that all possible precautions must be taken in the future to protect our chief of state from the dangerous and the demented. Evidences of such precautions may be abhorrent to both the man and our citizens, but history, unfortunately, has proved them necessary. -Richard W. O'Donnell & Neil Hickey

HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED BEFLIND NOTE 4/21/97 AV 505 BEFLIND 376018

This is been a short answer to the article in TRUE Magazine in March 1964, "New it can be teld." a vicious diablelical article that destroyed my name no eveidence, no law and no trible but 6 years incarcenation to Dec 14, 1866 any.

True will not answer may letters or try to get the truth. This story is 90 per cent lies. Wi-lliam Loeb of the Manchester UNIOLN leader found the truth and got me ahearing and freedom. \$28,000 letters and only 16 cared.

President Nixon with 38 letters of appeal for justice and my right, thru Congress, to prove my innocease beingsme no reply.

After buying a house and land in claent about 1954 my usual acticities were much the same werry day . talkative. active. gardening. visiting in "acenia reading watching T c V at night and writing disay and letters. I was never in terested in politics but did vote on Nov 8.1960 and had a hair cut, on the 9th in Selment. I was in Kyannisport on Dec 4th and then back to Ashland Mass. I had dynamite in car because I gave up blowing stumps on my house lot on rto  $100^\circ$ which was given to Spaulding Youth Center. As I couldn't sell my place I gave the proppety to the Center and started away to Mexico but stopped off in Palm Beach thinking to see Jimmy Hoffa who thou was going to be in Mimmi on the 15th. it was mistake. A left Ashland on the tht -- in Washington D C for 2 hours t the Soldier's Home. then on to Atlanta Ga then to Miami Florida ariving there at 4/30 pm with anoldhitchhiker. I was upposed to be in Jelson Nov 8 to December loth yet I was in Maimi on the 10th and in FT Lauderdale Jail on the 16th. Arrested for a viblation of traffic ordnance . not committed , and vagracy , yet I was retired. had an income of \$2500. couldn't work. Lawyer was de and police of Palm Beach. Every nied me by Sewret Sservoce agent thing taken without a searh warrant which was denied to Secret Service. Police o Palm Beach took \$53 and never returned it.

This is only a short letter the rest a longer one with all that Union Leader un covered will be yo urs for \$2.50 plus 25 for postage. It will just cover cost only 1000 will be printed. Richard P Pavlick box 84 Concord. N H 9 3301

b6 b7C

How long after 1973 will History record the death of the United States of America, because like other Nation in the past that died because of selfikhness. greed --excessive taxation-corruption-waste of public funds - and disregard of the rights of the citizens ?

with an organized citizery you will have the power and prestige, control your country as of the people - for the people - and by the people. We must show the politicians that are wasting our country and its money that we do care about our country, will fight keep it alive. No nation has lived oger 200 years will the United States die also?

If interested in organizing a stong United States citizens organization WRITE Richard P Pavl9ck 20 Hanover St Manchester N H o3lol

If you want lower taxes then aim to pay off all interest paying bonds within 25 years with 50NDED CUrrency, interest free- issued only when needed for 20 years to be retired 5 % each year, supported by taxes.for each appropriation.

Stop depositing U 3 money in banks getting no interest, if any very low -they loan it out and you pay the tinterest under Bonded currnecy you pay only 100 % of the appropriation not any added interest. It can be started now; save 24 hillion or more dollars that you pay for interest.

THIS IS MY LAST-APPEAL-TO-ALICITIZENS TO DAMAND THATCongress investigate the charges made against me 18 1960 so that I can prove my innocence of the false, illegal charge that I had threat= ened the life of John F Kennedy in Nov 1960, by Thomas Murphy Postmaster of Belmont. N H which resulted in my being locked up for 6 years with no evidence and no law, Charges were dropped on Aug. 4, 1966 and later Judge Griffith of N H released me from N H hospital where, I had been illegally commuted.

Although 53 000 letters were mailed - 1000 books at a cost of \$23000 only 15 citizens are interested and active also William Loebtof tip Manches= ter Union Leader who got me a hearing and freedom because he found that the truth had been told by me.

During that 6 years they confined me in Miami jail 3 times-Ft Lauderdale Falm Beach == Springfield , Mo 2 2 yezzs - Danbury Conn -- Leavenworth Kans=as Lewisburg Pa -- Washington D C -- New York N Y - Concord N. H . altho innocent and no, trial.

Declared competent 4 times and no trial.

At time of arrest the police of Palm beach and Secret Service refused me my right to have councel- took \$53 by police and \$3/50 from car and all my property after Secret Service was denied search warrant. leaving me with only clothing on back. Property has neveer been returned since Aug 4. 1964.

There was no law under which the charges could cause an arrest. no eviartosu. IIO dence no councel.

This could happen to you and you would be denied counsel at time of arrest and thereafter If this injustice is to continue then we put the crim inal on a throne and truth- law and order on the guillftine. PETITION —

President Richard M. Nixon, we/I humbly petition that you order Congress to investigate the charges and illegal arrest and confinement of Richard P.Pavlick, who is innocent, of Manchester N. H. who was arrested in Florida charged with threatening the safety of John F. Kennedy. not yet president elect on Nov. 8, 1960. The charges were illegal and no evidence of threat, travel to Mass. or letters or laws to cover aneged oriense. It you are deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. travel to Mass, or letters or laws to cover alleged offense. If you don't give him his rights then you GIVE HIM HIS RIGHTS. Be Breed of Breed with the State of the Stat

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# Describes Pavlick as 'Political

An innocent citizen's last appeal and petition for justice thru the Congress of the United States because the Statutes of limitation bar him from any Court action.

This injustice could be the weak link that destroys the chain.

You must act now before it he too late.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H. was a political prisoner for 6 years and still would be in prison or institutions if William Loeb of the Manchester Union. Leader had not found out that Pavlick was telling the truth and setured him a hearing at which Judge Robert Griffith stopped the hearing and released him from the N. H. Hospital, December 13, 1966.

This pamphlet contains the reports made to William Loeb; Pres. and publisher of the Union Leader as made by Arthur Eagan, Jr. from November 11 to December 13, 1966.

It is a story of injustice never before done in the U. S. It tells of the illegal arrest, false charges, detention and seizure of personal property without a search warrant and false arrest. Property is still retained by Secret Service although all charges have been dismissed. since Aug 4, 1964.

Only WILLIAM LOEB cared that a citizen was denied his Constitutional rights, to prove his innocence and helped.

The citizens must demand that Pavlick, thru Congress, get an investigation of the worst case of injustice perhaps persecution in the history of the U.S. The refusal to permit counsel at the time of arrest by the Secret Service and the police in Palm Beach, Florida, and the refusal of Judge Choate of Miami to give Pavlick a trial after being declared competent, 3 times.

This concerns you for it could have been you.

This is not my story, yet to be published, it is written but funds must be The state of the s

America awaken from your apathy, selfishness and disregard for your fellow man before it be too late:

John B. Dillingham and Virginia also were interested in my case. Miss Virginia was a young lady from Centerville (now) then only 14 years old, in the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

What is your answer, will you demand your Constitutional rights thru

"1 (ME) T Pavlick?

Pavlick enlisted in 1917 to lay down his life if necessary for his country, now he demands his Constitutional rights to be tried by a jury of his pears or by Congress. What are you going to do?

J. 4 - 1324 Is Pavlick to be a "Man without a Country " because his country refuses to give him justice and his Constitutional right to prove his innocence.?

In the Mach 1964 issue of TRUE Magazine, there appeared an article which is untrue. The TRUL magazine has refused to investigate and get the truth they refuse to answer my many appeals To tell the truth. Would you buy the maga= zine that does not tell the truth ?

157-324-36

MEREN IS UNCLASSIFIED BOTE 421/97 N 305 BOT /LMP
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Mr. Mintz

s. Neenan

## MESSAGE

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MAY 08 1973

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4:22PM URGENT 5-84

DAD b6

TO: /ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: BOSTON 62-0

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON MAY EIGHT SEVENTYTHREE, SA U.S. SECRET ERVICE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ADVISED HE RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT , THAT RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, WHITE MALE, DOB FEBRUARY THIRTEEN EIGHTEEN EIGHTYSEVEN, WT. ONE HUNDRED EIGHTYFIVE POUNDS, BLUE EYES, GRAY HAIR, FBI NUMBER SIX NINE ONE SEVEN ONE EIGHT D, WAS PRESENTLY TRAVELLING BY AIRPORT LIMOUSINE FROM MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE TO LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ENROUTE, TO VDC. SUBJECT INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO WDC TO ASSIST IN THE WATERGATE AFFAIR AND ATTEMPT TO CLEAR HIS NAME.

ADVISED SUBJECT KNOWN TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AS IN NINETEEN SIXTY, SUBJECT ARRESTED WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA IN POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE AND BLASTING CAPS, AFTER SENDING THREATENING LETTERS TO PRESIDENT ELECT KENNEDY.

AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE TEN PM.

. ADVISED SA MARVIN E.

LEWIS THAT AN INDIVIDUAL MEETING SUBJECT'S DESCRIPTION WAS PRESENTLY END PAGE ONE

Mr. Coll.
Mr. Gerand
Mr. Gerand
Mr. Contain
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tels. Room
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conny
Mr. Conny
Mr. Minus
Mr. Paralley
Mrs. Hogan

Mr. Fei Mr. Bei

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BS 62-Ø

PAGE TWO

b6 b70

WHICH WAS ABOUT TO DEPART, NASHUA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. SUBJECT INDICATED
HIS DESTINATION AS THE TWA AIRLINES AT LOGAN AIRPORT.

ALERTED AS TO THE ABOVE FACTS. MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE AT LOGAN DETERMINED THAT SUBJECT UPON ARRIVAL AT TWA LEARNED THERE WERE NO FLIGHTS TO WDC VIA THAT AIRLINES AND PROCEEDED TO THE DELTA AIR TERMINAL. SUBJECT PURCHASED ONE WAY TICKET ON DELTA FLIGHT TWO ONE FIVE, TO ARRIVE WDC THREE FIFTYSIX PM. BAGGAGE XRAYED AND EXAMINED BY OFFICIALS IN SUBJECT'S PRESENCE.

AT TWO FIFTY PM THIS DATE, ROBERY LILLY, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CAMBRIDGE, WAS ADVISED OF SUBJECT'S DEPARTURE.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

PAVLICK IS SUBJECT OF BUREAU FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN - THREE TWO FOUR EMITTLED "RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, BOMBING MATTERS", AND BUREAU FILE NINE - FIVE ZERO THREE SIX SEVEN, ENTITLED "RICHARD P. PAVLICK; WILLIAM J. WATTS - VICTIM, EXTORTION". BOSTON FILES INDICATE THAT WHEN ARRESTED ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN SIXTY, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, SUBJECT CHARGED WITH VIOLATION TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC, END PAGE TWO

BS 62-Ø PAGE THREE

SECTION EIGHT SEVEN ONE. SUBJECT COMMITTED TO THE MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ADJUDGED MENTALLY INCOMPETENT AND WAS LATER CONFINED ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, WDC. HIS STATEMENT THAT HE WAS TRAVELLING TO WASHINGTON TO "CLEAR HIS NAME" WOULD APPEAR TO RELATE TO SUBSEQUENT EFFORTS MADE BY SUBJECT TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE OF THESE CHARGES. END.

MSI FBIHQ CLR

Fellow citizens 1 4 years ago I was arrese c harge falsal Murphy postmaster at Bekmont N H that I had threatened John F Kennedy on Nov 8/60. Every thing was illegal yet I was incarcerated 6 years for The U S Coonstitution guarantees each something that didn't happen, citizen their right to trial by a jury of his peers yet I was denied that right. even lawyers refused to help me and only onecitizen. a prisoner is trying at his own expense , to get my name claered of the false charge. Judge Choate of Mimmi rfused to accept the rulings of judges that Iwas competent to stand trial 4 times untill charges were runxp dropped on Aug. 4 1964; 26 months confined at N.H. Hospital illegally committed untill William Loeb , publisher of the Ulion Leader secured a writ of habeas corpus . released Dec 14, 1966. Had the arraignment beenmade st Concerd II H the charges would have been dropped for there was no evidence, no No Nation can survive if a certain act law to cover the alleged crime. is consumated, civilized Nations would never be the same there after for the organized radicals would have something that could never be changed. IT IS UP TO WOU TO DECIDE CHALL THE UNITED STAES SURVIVE OR DIE BECAUSE IN REPUSED TO GIVE RICHARD P PAVLICE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROVE WIS INDUCENCE BEFORE A JURY OF HIS FEERS. IT IS NOW ONLY CONGRESS.?? My life has been for law and order and nothing in my past can show any thing different. It was the false charge made by a religionasfanatic that destroyed my priceless name and reputation perhaps my life. It also almost destroyed my mind by thorzene . actine. nadine and stelzine. for tunately I did not swallow the trituate tables RECORTY 3 times in 2 years. fortunately I did not awallow the trivate tablete, only 3 times in two years . I kept it under my tengue. Y ou Mr President and Compagne men are my last resort, the future of the U itsd States hengy in mague hands if you ignore my last appeal for law and truth. The because could ride but it is your decision. Do unto others that you would have done with you. will be a "Man without a country and death as a con coquence or will law govern this country. Survival may depend on you now.

6-111

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To all citizens of the United Latates . Congress and President Ford. This is my very last letter after 14 years of appeal for my Constitutional rount for an irrestigation by Congress to clear my name of having threatenged John F Kennedy ( not yet President epect) Noc 8/60) No, organization, because citizens refuse to protect their rights. \$40 000 spent on leiters. ads. books. trips and only one citizens b7C is fighting for his rights and mine to clear my name of having threatened John F Kennedy My fight for my rights is also yours; if you don't fight for law and justice then this nation will not surviver. Once you lose your freedom it is gone forever. No Nation can survive if organized radicals knew how easy it be to destroy any nation, once it is gone civilization will never be the same if ever. Protect it now while it be not The survival of the United States is veryone's obligation, This is your last chance to get my name cleared thru law that Pres. Ford preaches but does not practice. 32 letters to him, no asnweer 45 to Ex Pres Nixon. no answer. No one seems to care about their future. All that I aon ask is that you organize or write to your Congressman demanding that an investigation be had to find the truth of If you would have a real democracy then elect 5 official from 5 ditraits with distinct obligations and to make final decisons, recallable by citizens. Pay off all bonds in 50 years. Pay all bills with tax protected currncy save 33 billion dollars each year. Save

You forced the Jews into the money lending bisness a now get them out a put them into other bisnesses. Don't pay urusry four your money, Don't let Federal Reserve Banks make money on your money.

money . make opportunities for employment;; housing.

Richard P Pavlick 28 Hanover St Manchester N H 03101

1sn't

To President Ford .Congress of the UNited States who have the only avenue for lagl action . I make this last appeal for justice.

This is my last appeal for my Constitutional right to prove innocence that I did not threaten John Kennedy Nov 8/60

The future of the inited States and perhaps the world may be in your hands if a letter written 8 years ago and nowin Mexico. coded so that it couldn't be read by anyone who did not have the code and was a radiacl determined to destroy the world., once general in-/formation and acted upon by organized destructors no Nation could upon vive. It must not be permitted circulation.

b6

b7C

As Citizen it will never be released. I cannot be hurt anyemore. the Postmaster of Belmont Thomas Murphy destroyed that on Nov 8/60 when he false/charged that I had thretened John F Kennedy without any evidence of I was arrested on Dec 14 while on my wayto Mexico. at PAlm Beach F orida. All my personla property was stolen by Secret Service/gent after he was denied search warrant. Property was never returned altho I have demanded it Palm Beach police also stole \$51 (10/.5s 3/1 s) never returned. after all c charges were dismissed at Comcord NH and released on Dec 14. I was arrested not at scene of alleged crime, crossing double lines that no tane observed, as vagrant and violator both false. I was on 3 persions could not work. retired from post office. The arrest was plannedby having a black man signaled to come on but meanwhich the arresting officer had pulled out hastily from the line in front of me, stopped at truck then drove fast to soad in front of Post of fice at PalmBeach. where the arrest was made.

After 14 years a nothing has helped me. no lawyer can be hired \$40 000 has been spent on ads-- letters--stamps --appeals - booksand trips to Washington D C. Only one man a prisoner in N.H. Bergarain's trying to help me with his own money to setmy name cleared. One man has the proof of a newpaper, but has not the determination to get my name cleared, he can. Had the arrinment been had at Concord on Nec 14 60 the charges would have been dimemissed as there was no law to sover the alleged crime, no evidence. No letter.

There is not a place in the that has not been appealed to for justice, no one cares yet I am fighting their fight also it is their rights also.

I always believed that it was the right of obligation to come to the did of one's country when in deget without expectation of reward, so enlisted on Dec 1917, obver seas & injured but not of record for neither the other fellow or I realized that we had been ourt. back. spine.

I want to remain a citizen as I think that it is the greated honor one can have being a fitizen. But my name must be cleared and the honor received by Postmaster must be returned or proven that his charge was true. It must be law.

President Fordoresches that law governs the united States he should prove it. He has failed to answer any of 33 letters; Expres Naxon had 45 no seply.

I value a good name above even my citizenship which may fall by the way for I have arrived at the endo fraground t must be law and juscicer it may be my death and that also could decide the survival of the United States of America. It is your decison, shall all law abiding citizen fallagly becarcerated. Agazent falsay, everything from be ginning illegal, get his rights, charged falsay.

ON July 5 sometimes afterwards, T will officially become a "Man without a country" because my country would not render justice.

Richard P Pavlick 28 Hanover ST Manchester N H

HISTORINATION COMPANIES
HISTOR

ENCLOSURE

To Hon Geral-d Ford. all Congressmen. all citizens of the UnitedStates/

After trying for 14 years to get my right to go before a jury of my peors. I am making my last appeal to you allfor justice, the the protection of the Constitution of the United States.

If law governs the country as Pres Ford preaches . why doesn't he prove it by ordering Congress to investigate the false charges. illegal arrest --incarceration for 6 years when Pavlick is innocent of thefalse charges. He has had 32 letters and no answer, they have been ignored.

Pavlick never threatened JOHNF KAnnedy. (not yet a president elect) on Nov 8/1960- he was not in Mass. Hyanisprt, as charged but voting inBelmont, N.H. He never wrote aletter and has been unable to get any such letter which the Secret Service says does not exist.

At time of arrest he was denied the right to have counsel by S S agent ast, Miami fla. All his property was taken without a search warrant, refused him. it was never returned after all charges had been cropped. August 4, 1966. He was incarcerated for 28 months at N.H. Hospital on illegal commitment papers. there was no charges/made. Doctors did not enter any decisions. Discharged by Jodge Robt Griffith 12/13/66

The police at Palm beach tried to make Pavlick cross double line, he was arrst on that charge and vagrancy, yet he was on three pensions--retired-- unable to work and had \$300 with him \$53 was stolen by police at Palm Beach stationhouse. no property was a ever returned except type write and camera. He did not violate any traffic laws. even with truck to him.

Only William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader secured Pavlick's release by habeas corpus write on Dec 132 1966 , was the only other person to try to help me thing his own money while imprisoned at NtH. State prison. Why have all citizens refused to help pavlick the is fighting your cause, it isn't his alone we win or we lose. it is up to you. Had I been able to get a always lawyer i would have cleared my name.

stored. "Now it can be told " they refused to answer my many letters even after waiving my right no sume them, they refused to answer any letters.

No Nation can survive long that refuses legal rights of its eitizens.

No nation has lived over 200 years that has rathered selfish. Freedy corrought and wited governments funds on bonds and corruption. Will bt be repeated and U S dieg.? It is up to you.

If you would have real demarcay then have 5 elected official from 5 ditricts of he U.S. assign each one responsibility and be responsible to the citizens and to the Board who would make final actisions. Not Hixon did rhis, order that, etc. All elected offic has recallabe by citizens.

All obligations should be paid with currency supported by taxes , no interest paid, the same as with bonds that have no other support. Stop making money for the Federal Rese trye banks, Pay off all bonds in 50 years pay as you go. Put million to work. Save over 30 billion bow paid interest,

States being governments should have the rith to print cubrency to pay obligations only in their State, supported by taxes. You and the Popes forced the Jew into the money bisness now take it awayfrom them. Stop pay ing uraury to tax dodgers. SURVIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES IS NOW UP TO YOU.

Spend your money. don't save it for others to spend; it isn't any gothin a bank. enjoy it while it isn't too late.

It is my intention that on July 4th . 12 pm F willing longer act as a citizens of the nited States, the greatest honor that you can have. It will be with regret that I will "become a "Man without a country2 within obligations to protect the land of my birth. You, the citizens by demanding your right scale have Bresiden. Ford order Congress to investigate my illegal incarceration of 6 years and all the false charges and the Secont Service making their own laws, when they were refused a search warrant in Mimai Dec. 13. 1960

Richard P Pavlick 28 Hanover ST Manchester, N H 03101

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Hon Henry M Jackson Ssenate Wash D C