



August 13, 2020

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD, JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1388834-000
Subject: LIEDTKE, WILLIAM C., JR.

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)	
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258 pages were reviewed and 82 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

See additional information which follows.

The enclosed documents are from a multiple subject investigation which listed the subject of your request as one of the subjects. The only portions processed for your request were those documents which contained information concerning your subject. Documents were not considered for processing if no information about your subject was in the body of the document itself. This release of information represents the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

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 investigation, 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 the 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.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

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FM WASHINGTON FIELD (89-506) (P) COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE

NEW YORK IMMEDIATE

BT

CLEAR

~~SECTION 1 OF 2~~

CHANGED; UNSUB, AKA BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD,
ALEX NORTH, ALEXANDER NORTH, ALEX KNOFF (OR NOFF);
CAS-IOHTC-EXTORTION; (OO:WASHINGTON FIELD)

TITLE MARKED CHANGED TO DELETE NAMES OF VICTIMS, IN
VIEW OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS VICTIMIZED.

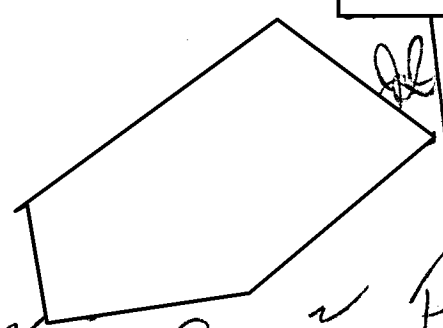
RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO WASHINGTON FIELD, MAY 26,
1977; BUREAU AIRTEL TO ALBANY, MAY 12, 1977; LOS ANGELES
TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY 26, 1977; AND WASHINGTON FIELD
TELEPHONE CALL TO SA [REDACTED] NEW YORK, ON

MAY 27, 1977.

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW YORK, TO DATE, SIMILAR CALLS HAVE
BEEN RECEIVED BY ALEXANDRIA, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DENVER,

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

MAY 31 5 00 PM '77
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION



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EX-103 REC-189-3924-43

7 JUN 1 1977

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70 JUN 13 1977

DETROIT, HOUSTON, INDIANAPOLIS, JACKSONVILLE, LOS ANGELES, NEWARK, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. LOUIS AND WASHINGTON FIELD. IN EACH CASE, CALLER IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD, OR ALEX NORTH, AND GAVE FICTITIOUS NEW ORLEANS ^{LA} AND LOS ANGELES ^{CA} ADDRESS. IN EVERY CALL, UNKNOWN SUBJECT (UNSUB) MADE REFERENCES TO KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND/OR MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION AND HAS THREATENED TO KILL THE PERSON TO WHOM HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO PLACE THE CALL WITH. IT IS NOTED THAT EACH VICTIM HAS BEEN A WELL KNOWN PUBLIC FIGURE WHOSE NAMES ARE COMMONLY SEEN IN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. TO DATE, NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED INDICATING CORNFIELD HAS PERSONALLY APPEARED AT ANY OFFICES INVOLVED; HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES, CORNFIELD HAS ATTEMPTED TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS WITH SOME OF THE INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED.

ON MAY 26, 1977, FBI HEADQUARTERS, RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE JACKSONVILLE DIVISION THAT A SIMILAR CASE HAD BEEN WORKED IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF IRVING GROSSMAN HAD MADE STATEMENTS TO THE SAME EFFECT REGARDING THE KING

KENNEDY ASSASSINATIONS.

AN INDICES CHECK AT WASHINGTON FIELD REVEALED WASHINGTON FIELD FILE 9-4070, CAPTIONED "UNSUB, AKA IRVING GROSSMAN, HARRY GROSSMAN, SAM VOGEL; EXTORTION." A REVIEW OF THAT FILE REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

A STAGE PLAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. (WDC) STARRING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECEIVED A NUMBER OF THREATENING CALLS FROM AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS IRVING GROSSMAN. THE FOLLOWING DAY, ANOTHER CALL WAS RECEIVED FROM AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS SAM VOGEL, 215 BEVERLY HILLS ROAD, AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS GOING TO KILL [REDACTED] A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CALLS WERE MADE BY THIS SAME INDIVIDUAL, AGAIN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS IRVING GROSSMAN, 3536 HULL AVENUE, BRONX, NEW YORK, APARTMENT 1E (TELEPHONE 212-881-9414).

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THE PHONE NUMBER WAS THEN CALLED BY AN ASSOCIATE OF [REDACTED] WHO SPOKE WITH A WOMAN WHO IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS [REDACTED] IRVING GROSSMAN, AND SHE DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS A "SICK PERSON" AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL. SHE IDENTIFIED

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[REDACTED] S A FRIEND.

ON JANUARY 5, 1977, NEW ROCHELLE INTERVIEWED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO ADVISED

THAT [REDACTED] IRVING WAS LIVING AT HOME AND HAD RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED FROM GRACIE SQUARE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY (NYC), ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO, WHERE HE HAD BEEN COMMITTED BY THEM.

IN VIEW OF GROSSMAN'S MENTAL INSTABILITY, NO INTERVIEW WAS CONDUCTED.

AN AIRTEL DATED AUGUST 26, 1976, FROM DIRECTOR TO SAC, ALBANY, AND ALL OFFICES, ENTITLED "IRVING GROSSMAN, AKA HARRY GROSSMAN, SAM VOGEL, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS," ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

GROSSMAN HAS USED THE SAME METHOD OF OPERATION (MO) IN WHICH HE ALLEGES INVOLVEMENT OR INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATIONS. IT ALSO STATES THAT GROSSMAN HAS A PENCHANT FOR CALLING LONG DISTANCE AND TALKING WITH PERSONS WHOSE NAMES HE HAS SEEN IN THE NEWSPAPER. IT SHOULD ALSO BE MENTIONED THAT ONE OF THE ADDRESSES USED IN CAPTIONED CASE, 215 BEVERLY HILLS ROAD,

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WAS ALSO USED IN THE GROSSMAN CASE.

ON MAY 27, 1977, CONTACT WITH SA [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, ADVISED THAT THEIR ORGANIZATION HAS MAINTAINED FILES ON GROSSMAN FOR SOME TIME AND IS CLASSIFIED AS A "NUT" CALLER. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT A CHECK OF U.S. SECRET SERVICE RECORDS REFLECT THAT GROSSMAN WAS LAST ARRESTED ON MARCH 16, 1977, BY NASSAU COUNTY POLICE, FOR THREATENING A HOSTAGE WHO WAS RELEASED FROM THE HANAFI TAKEOVER IN WDC.

[REDACTED] FURTHER STATED THAT IN NOVEMBER, 1975, GROSSMAN CONTACTED VARIOUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, ADVISING THAT HE WAS INVOLVED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND JOHN F. KENNEDY. OTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED WAS THAT GROSSMAN WOULD PERIODICALLY CALL THE WHITE HOUSE AND ASK FOR THE PRESIDENT, OR CALL OTHER DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS EDWARD KENNEDY, SUSAN FORD, RICHARD NIXON, ETC. GROSSMAN WAS INTERVIEWED BY U.S. SECRET SERVICE AND ADMITTED MAKING THE CALLS.

MEDICAL EVALUATION OF GROSSMAN IN 1967 DETERMINED HIM TO BE PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC WITH SUICIDAL TENDENCIES WITH NO REPOSE

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TO TREATMENT AND BEYOND REHABILITATION.

ON MAY 27, 1977, SA [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE,
ADVISED THEIR NYC OFFICE OF THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO
GROSSMAN AND REQUESTED THAT USSS AGENTS BE PRESENT WHEN
GROSSMAN WAS INTERVIEWED.

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WASHINGTON FIELD WILL PREPARE AN ALL OFFICES AIRTEL TO
DISSEMINATE ABOVE INFORMATION TO ALL FIELD DIVISIONS.

IN ASSISTING NEW YORK IN THEIR INTERVIEW, THE FOLLOWING
INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEE VICTIMIZED BY CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL:

APRIL 23, 1977, [REDACTED]

APRIL 25, 1977, [REDACTED]

APRIL 29, 1977, [REDACTED]

MAY 5, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

MAY 6, 1977, [REDACTED]

MAY 7, 1977, [REDACTED]

MAY 9, 1977, [REDACTED]

MAY 11, 1977 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE SEVEN WF 89-506 CLEAR

MAY 12, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
MAY 13, 1977, WILLIAM C. LIEDTKE, JR., PRESIDENT OF
PENNZOIL (HOUSTON); AND [REDACTED]

MAY 14, 1977, HUGH LIEDTKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
PENNZOIL (HOUSTON).

MAY 15, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
MAY 17, 1977, [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
MAY 19, 1977, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
MAY 20, 1977, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE EIGHT WF 89-506 CLEAR

MAY 22, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

MAY 23, 1977, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MAY 25, 1977, [REDACTED]

WASHINGTON FIELD HAS OBTAINED A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM FOR TOLL RECORDS ON GROSSMAN AND WILL FORWARD UNDER SEPARATE COMMUNICATION.

LEADS. NEW YORK. AT BRONX, NEW YORK. 1. LOCATE AND INTERVIEW IRVING GROSSMAN AND [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] TELEPHONE [REDACTED], REGARDING CAPTIONED MATTER AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ABOVE THREATS.

2. CONTACT U.S. SECRET SERVICE, NYC, AND ARRANGE FOR THEM TO BE PRESENT AT INTERVIEW.

3. CONTACT NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS ON ARREST.

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4. PRESENT TO APPROPRIATE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) IN THE EVENT TELEPHONE CALLS ORIGINATED IN NYS. DETERMINE IF THE STATE OF NEW YORK HAS SOME TYPE OF PROVISION TO HAVE GROSSMAN COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION IF IT IS DETERMINE HE IS INVOLVED IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

6. UPON RECEIPT OF SUBPOENA, WILL SERVE ON NYC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

SUTEL RESULTS.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1388834-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 176

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FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

Date 6/6/77

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y.	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-506) (P)

CHANGED I.O.

~~Unsub, aka~~
 Basil Cornfield,
 Lester Cornfield,
 Alex North,
 Alexander North,
 Alex Knoff (or Noff)
 CAS-IOHTC-Extortion
 (OO:WFO)

Title marked changed to delete names of victims, in view of the number of individuals victimized and to add ALEX KNOFF (or Noff). Title previously carried as Unsub, aka, BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD, ALEX NORTH.

ReBuairtel to Albany and all offices dated 5/12/77
 WFO teletype to Bureau dated 5/31/77

For information of all office; numerous divisions have recently furnished additional information indicating that ALEX NORTH, ALEXANDER NORTH and ALEX KNOFF, is the same person using the name of CORNFIELD. All offices are requested to furnish WFO with original FD-302's on the interviews conducted in this matter.

7 JUN 18 1977

To date, similar calls have been received by Alexandria, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Newark, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington Field. In each case, caller identified himself

- 2-Bureau
- 2-All offices
- 2-WFO

GNF:lmg
 (106)

XEROX
 JUN 16 1977

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

70 JUN 29 1977

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109276-1

WFO, 89-506

as BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD, and JAMES NORTH, and gave fictitious New Orleans and Los Angeles addresses. In every call, unknown subject (UNSUB) made references to KENNEDY assassination and/or MARTIN LUTHER KING assassination and has threatened to kill the person to whom he was attempting to place the call with. It is noted that each victim has been a well known public figure whose names are commonly seen in newspapers and magazines. To date, no information has been received indicating CORNFIELD has personally appeared at any offices involved; however, in many cases, CORNFIELD has attempted to make appointments with some of the individuals contacted.

On May 26, 1977, FBI Headquarters received information from the Jacksonville Division that a similar case had been worked in which an individual with the name of IRVING GROSSMAN had made statements to the same effect regarding the KING and KENNEDY assassination.

An indices check at Washington Field Office and Washington Field file 9-4070, captioned "MURDER, aka: IRVING GROSSMAN, HARRY GROSSMAN, SAM VOGEL; EXTORTION" revealed of that file revealed the following:

A stage play in Washington, D. C. [redacted] received a number of threats from an individual identifying himself as IRVING GROSSMAN. The following day, another call was received from an individual identifying himself as SAM VOGEL, 315 Beverly Hills Road, at which time he advised that he was going to kill [redacted]. A number of additional calls were made by this same individual, again identifying himself as IRVING GROSSMAN, 3536 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, apartment 1G (Telephone (212) 881-9414).

The above phone number was called by an associate of [redacted] who spoke with a woman who identified herself as [redacted] IRVING GROSSMAN, and she described [redacted] as a "sick person" and advised that he had just been released from the hospital. She identified [redacted] as a friend.

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WFO 89-506

On January 5, 1977, New Rochelle interviewed [redacted] who advised that [redacted] IRVING was living at home and had recently been released from Gracie Square Hospital, New York City (NYC), about two months ago, where he had been committed by them.

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In view of GROSSMAN's mental instability, no interview was conducted.

An airtel dated August 26, 1976, from Director to SAC, Albany, and all offices, entitle "IRVING GROSSMAN, aka HARRY GROSSMAN, SAM VOGEL, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS," advised as follows:

GROSSMAN has used the same method of operation (NO) in which he alleges involvement or information pertaining to the KENNEDY assassinations. It also states that GROSSMAN has a penchant for calling long distance and talking with persons whose names he has seen in the newspaper. It should also be mentioned that one of the addresses used in captioned case, 215 Beverly Hill Road, was also used in the GROSSMAN case.

On May 27, 1977, contact with SA [redacted] U.S. Secret Service, advised that their organization has maintained files on GROSSMAN for some time and is classified as a "nut" caller. [redacted] advised that a check of U.S. Secret Service records reflect that GROSSMAN was last arrested on March 16, 1977, by Nassau County Police, for threatening a hostage who was released from the Hanafi takeover in WDC.

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[redacted] further stated that in November, 1975, GROSSMAN contacted various police departments and individuals throughout the country, advising that he was involved with the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING and JOHN F. KENNEDY. Other information developed was that GROSSMAN would periodically call the White House and ask for the President, or call other distinguished individuals such as EDWARD KENNEDY, SUSAN FORD, RICHARD NIXON, ETC.. GROSSMAN was interviewed by U.S. Secret Service and admitted making the calls.

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WFO 89-506

On May 27, 1977, SA [redacted] U.S. Secret Service advised their NYC Office of the information pertaining to GROSSMAN and requested that U.S. Secret Service Agents be present at the time GROSSMAN was interviewed.

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The following individuals have been victimized by captioned individual:

April 23, 1977, [redacted]

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April 25, 1977, [redacted]

April 29, 1977, [redacted]

May 5, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted]

May 6, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted]

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May 7, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted]

May 9, 1977, [redacted]

May 11, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted]

May 12, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted]

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May 13, 1977, WILLIAM C. LIEDTKI, JR., President of Pennzoil (Houston); and [redacted]

May 14, 1977, HUGH LIEDTKE, Chairman of the Board, Pennzoil (Houston).

[redacted]

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WFO 89-506

May 17, 1977, [REDACTED]

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May 19, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and officials at AMP Corporation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

May 20, 1977, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and Office of the Secretary to the Governor of Florida.

May 22, 1977, [REDACTED]

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May 23, 1977, [REDACTED]

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May 25, 1977, [REDACTED]

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Washington Field is awaiting the results of interview of GROSSMAN and will advise all offices of the information. Washington Field has also obtained subpoena for toll records on GROSSMAN.

All offices involved should disseminate above information to interested police departments and insure that WFO receives copies of all correspondence in this matter.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 6-14-77	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/2-10/77
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TITLE OF CASE IRVING GROSSMAN, aka 2 Basil Cornfield, Lester Cornfield, Harry Grossman, Alex North, Alex North, Alexander North, Sam Vogel	REPORT MADE BY SA [Redacted]	TYPED BY po'b b6 b7c
CHARACTER OF CASE AFO - EXTORTION		

SS 3

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office teletype to Boston, dated 6-2-77.

New Rochelle teletype to Bureau, Boston, and Washington Field, dated 6-2-77. -53

Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau and Boston dated 6-6-77. -61

Boston teletypes to Bureau, New Rochelle, and Washington Field dated 6/3, 7, 9, 10/77.

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3A

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	RETRIAL DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES?		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *rf/haus* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 3-Bureau (Encs 2 ENCLOSURE)
- 1-USA, Boston, Mass.
- 1-U. S. Secret Service, Cambridge, Mass.
- 1-New Rochelle, N. Y. RA (Info)
- 2-Washington Field (89-506)
- 2-Boston (89-200)

One fingerprint card & photo attached and filed in 6-24-77

89-3924-76 REC-73

JUN 23 1977

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	2: DEPT. OF JUSTICE FBI JUN 23 11 02 AM '77 DIVISION THREE FBIHQ RECEIVED UNIFORM CR. REP. DATA PROCESSING [Signature]
Request Recd.	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	How Fwd.	How Fwd.	How Fwd.	
By	By	By	By	

57 JUL 22 1977

DIVISION THREE

COVER PAGE

BS 89-200

ENCLOSURES:

TO BUREAU

One (1) Fingerprint Card and
One (1) Photograph of IRVING GROSSMAN

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will follow and report
prosecutive action, this Division.

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK: (INFORMATION)

Information copy of instant report being furnished
New Rochelle RA inasmuch as subject GROSSMAN's permanent
address is in the Bronx, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Additional copy of instant report furnished to Bureau
because of U. S. Secret Service interest in this matter. One
copy disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, Cambridge,
Mass., per their request.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-USA, Boston, Mass. (Attn: AUSA [redacted])
 1-U. S. Secret Service, 575 Technology Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02139
 Copy to: (Attn: SA [redacted])

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Report of: SA [redacted]
 Date: 6-14-77

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 89-200

Bureau File #:

Title: IRVING GROSSMAN

Character: ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER - EXTORTION

Synopsis: Information received at the Boston FBI Office that between 4-23-77 and 5-25-77, numerous individuals throughout the United States were victimized in long-distance telephonic threats to their lives. Information developed within the Jacksonville Division of the FBI that IRVING GROSSMAN, of 3536 Hull Ave, Bronx, N. Y., might be responsible for the telephone calls. The facts of this case discussed with AUSA, Boston, Mass. [redacted]

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[redacted] GROSSMAN located in Boston on 6-10-77 by U. S. Secret Service Agents. GROSSMAN interviewed by FBI Agents and, after being advised of his constitutional rights, furnished a detailed statement admitting numerous telephone calls made from Boston, Mass. and New York to points throughout the United States, threatening to kill prominent persons. GROSSMAN arrested by BuAgents and charged with violation of Title 18, USC, Section 875(c). GROSSMAN appeared before U. S. Magistrate PRINCI, Boston, on 6-10-77 and bond was set in the amount of \$100,000 with surety. AUSA, Boston, also motioned court for judicial determination of mental competency.
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

BS 89-200

DETAILS:

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The investigation of this case was predicated upon receipt of a communication dated June 2, 1977, from the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that the following individuals and their families have been victimized by long-distance telephonic threats to their lives:

Date

Victim

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April 23, 1977

April 25, 1977

April 29, 1977

May 5, 1977

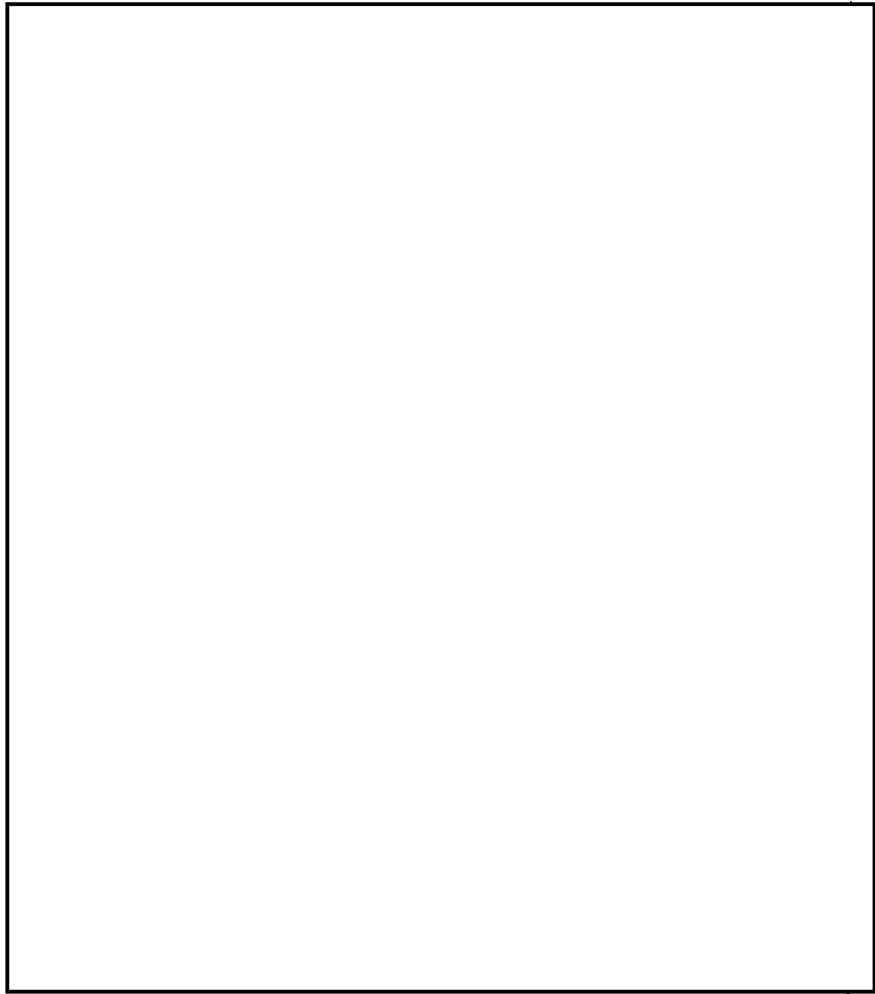
May 6, 1977

May 7, 1977

May 9, 1977

May 11, 1977

May 13, 1977



WILLIAM LIEDTKE, Pennzoil, Houston, Texa



BS 89-200

Date

Victim

May 14, 1977

HUGH LIEDKTE, Pennzoil, Houston, Texas ^{b6}_{b7c}

May 15, 1977

May 17, 1977

May 19, 1977

May 20, 1977

May 20, 1977

May 23, 1977

May 25, 1977

This communication further advised that the Jacksonville, Florida Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had investigated a similar matter where threats were made and the KING and KENNEDY assassinations were referred to. The individual who had made the statements in the Jacksonville, Florida investigation was IRVING GROSSMAN of 3536 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York.

BRONX, NEW YORK

By communication dated June 2, 1977, the New Rochelle Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that the records of the Nassau County, New York, Police Department reflected that IRVING GROSSMAN was arrested by the Nassau County Police Department on March 15, 1977, and charged with "Aggravated Harassment." in violation of New York State Penal Code 240.30. On May 9, 1977, GROSSMAN entered a plea of guilty to the charges and received a conditional discharge on the condition that he continue psychiatric treatment.

On June 1, 1977, [redacted] advised [redacted] IRVING, is residing at an unknown address in Boston, Massachusetts. He stated [redacted] is very sick but harmless. He stated [redacted] has been in Boston for several weeks and only calls when he needs money. The money is sent to the Congress Street Office of Western Union, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

On June 3, 1977, [redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, 230 Congress Street, Boston, advised that he would be able to locate the records of payments made to IRVING GROSSMAN if the dates of these payments could be determined from his parents. At this time a Stop was placed with Western Union in the event additional money orders were sent to IRVING GROSSMAN. [redacted] stated that the Western Union record would reflect the identification used by IRVING GROSSMAN together with his photograph.

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On June 3, 1977, Special Clerk, [redacted] caused [redacted], of the Identification Division of the Massachusetts State Police, 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, to check the records of the State Police, which is a central repository for criminal conviction and arrest records for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [redacted] advised that there is no arrest record for IRVING GROSSMAN.

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On June 3, 1977, Special Clerk [redacted] caused [redacted] to check the records of the Boston, Massachusetts, Police Department, which records failed to reflect any record identifiable with IRVING GROSSMAN.

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NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

On June 6, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted] advised she last had sent money to IRVING GROSSMAN during the last week of May, or the first part of June, 1977. She could not recall the exact date. GROSSMAN has never worked and receives disability from Social Security. GROSSMAN has no friends or other relatives and does not wish to have friends. In addition to mental problems, GROSSMAN has high blood pressure, asthma, and a glandular problem. GROSSMAN was under treatment by a [redacted]

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

On June 8, 1977, [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by United States Secret Service Agent [redacted] and [redacted] advised that he has not heard from IRVING GROSSMAN in several years. [redacted] advised if GROSSMAN is in the Boston area it is very possible that he will contact the [redacted] said that when GROSSMAN is in the Boston area he resides at hotels usually near the North Station section of Boston. [redacted] said that IRVING GROSSMAN receives large amounts of money, on a regular basis, from his parents.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS:

On June 9, 1977, [redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, 230 Congress Street, Boston, advised that there was a money order made out to IRVING GROSSMAN currently at the Congress Street office of Western Union.

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Surveillance teams consisting of United States Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents were set out at the Western Union office in Boston and at GROSSMAN's most recent address, 71 Marlboro Street, Boston.

On June 9, 1977, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] Boston, by SA [redacted] AUSA [redacted]

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BS 89-200

On June 10, 1977, at 1:30 a.m., United States Secret Service Agents [redacted] and [redacted] located IRVING GROSSMAN at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. GROSSMAN voluntarily accompanied the Agents to the United States Secret Service office at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription _____

6-14-77

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IRVING GROSSMAN, 3536 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, was interviewed by Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted], at the United States Secret Service Office, Cambridge, Massachusetts. SA [redacted] advised IRVING GROSSMAN that he and SA [redacted] were Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and they desired to interview GROSSMAN regarding interstate threatening telephone calls. SA [redacted] read GROSSMAN his Constitutional Rights as set forth on the "Advice and Waiver of Rights" form. GROSSMAN stated he understood his rights and desired to waive them. IRVING GROSSMAN then read the "Advice and Waiver of Rights" form, stated he understood his rights and desired to waive them. He then signed the form and furnished the following information:

IRVING GROSSMAN advised that since April, 1977, to date, he has been making threatening telephone calls to prominent persons throughout the United States. He said that in every case he would attempt to get an appointment with these persons to talk about his pre-determined knowledge of the KENNEDY assassination and, when they would not give him an appointment, he would threaten to kill them and their families.

Mr. GROSSMAN said that he recalled on June 8, 1977, he made a long-distance telephone call to [redacted]. In order to make this call, Mr. GROSSMAN said he called the long-distance operator from a pay phone and told the operator that he had been talking with [redacted] and had been disconnected. The operator would then put the call through. Mr. GROSSMAN stated that whenever he made any long-distance, threatening telephone calls he would not pay for them, he would merely call the Long-Distance Operator and tell her he had gotten disconnected. Mr. GROSSMAN said that, on every occasion, the operator would put through his call. In regard to [redacted] Mr. GROSSMAN said he got the long-distance operator to put him through to her on two occasions.

Interviewed on _____ at _____ File # _____

by SAs [redacted] 6-10-77 Cambridge, Massachusetts Boston 89-200
[redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated _____
[redacted] po'b 7 6-10-77

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The first call he talked to her husband and, on the second call, he talked to [redacted] herself. He recalls telling [redacted] on the phone that he would kill her and her family. Mr. GROSSMAN said that when he called [redacted] he used the name ALEX NORTH. He explained that he knew it was wrong and against the law to make threatening long-distance calls so, in order not to get caught, he used false names. Mr. GROSSMAN stated that he has used the aliases of SAM VOGEL, BASIL CORNFIELD, ALEX NORTH and ALEXANDER NORTH when making threatening telephone calls, in the past. Mr. GROSSMAN said he would get the names of the people he called from newspapers or out of magazines. He said that these numbers were listed or easily obtained from Long-Distance Information Operator. He stated that he could not remember if he called [redacted] from Boston or New York.

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IRVING GROSSMAN stated that very often, when he made a threatening telephone call to a prominent person and threatened to kill that person, he would give the address of 215 Beverly Hills Road, Beverly Hills, California, or 215 New Orleans Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that both these addresses were fictitious.

Mr. GROSSMAN said that on June 6, 1977, he was briefly visiting his parents in New York and, on that date, made a threatening telephone call to [redacted]. [redacted] said he made the call from a downtown Manhattan pay telephone booth, and he used the name ALEX NORTH. GROSSMAN stated that he recalled speaking to [redacted] secretary and he told the secretary that he would kill [redacted].

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IRVING GROSSMAN said he could not recall whether or not he made telephone calls to [redacted].

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[redacted]; WILLIAM LIEDTKE, Houston, Texas; [redacted].
[redacted] GROSSMAN said he usually makes one or two telephone calls a day and it is impossible to recall all the people he called.

IRVING GROSSMAN stated that he did recall calling [redacted], and threatening to kill [redacted] said he made this call from a pay phone at the Penn Central Railroad Station in New York City. GROSSMAN said that on the same day that he called [redacted], he also called [redacted] of the Justice Department from the Penn Central Railroad Station. GROSSMAN said that he did not find [redacted] name in a newspaper. He said he was familiar with [redacted] name and thought everyone knew who [redacted] was. GROSSMAN said he threatened [redacted] but could not recall his exact words.

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Mr. GROSSMAN advised that he could recall that he saw the name of [redacted] in the "New York Times" and decided to call her. GROSSMAN stated he called her from a pay phone on Wall Street, New York City, and when she would not meet him, he told her he would kill her.

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IRVING GROSSMAN said that he made a long-distance telephone call to [redacted] also and threatened to kill [redacted] GROSSMAN said he made the call from a Wall Street New York, pay booth.

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IRVING GROSSMAN said that he recalled calling [redacted] from Boston, and when he made the call he felt very hostile regarding [redacted] GROSSMAN said he made the call from a pay phone, the exact location which he could not recall. He said he threatened to kill [redacted] because he would not meet with him.

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Mr. GROSSMAN said that he made a long-distance telephone call from Boston to [redacted] and left a message for [redacted] that he was going to kill him. This call was made from a pay phone in the Boston area and, like all the other calls, was made by telling the Long-Distance Operator that he had been disconnected.

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IRVING GROSSMAN said that he could clearly recall telephoning long distance to [redacted] because he was able to talk with both [redacted] He said he threatened to kill them both and he made the call from a telephone booth in Boston.

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IRVING GROSSMAN said he recalled making a long-distance call through the operator to [redacted]. He said that he told the operator that he was disconnected and was very surprised and happy when the operator put his call through, all the way to Newport Beach, California. GROSSMAN said he made the call from Boston but could not recall if he talked with [redacted] or his Secretary. GROSSMAN said that in either event he did threaten to kill [redacted]

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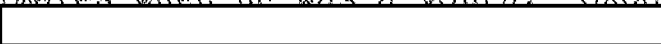
Mr. GROSSMAN recalled that on May 23, 1977, he made a long-distance telephone call from Boston, Massachusetts, and threatened to kill [redacted]. Also, from Boston, Massachusetts, he recalled threatening to kill [redacted]. He said he made the call to [redacted] from Boston after reading [redacted] name in the "New York Times."

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In addition to the above calls, Mr. GROSSMAN stated that he recalled making a long-distance telephone call from New York City to Washington, D. C. and threatening to kill [redacted] after [redacted] refused to meet with him. The telephone call was made from a Wall Street, New York City, pay phone.

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In regard to the threatening telephone calls he made, Mr. GROSSMAN explained that he sincerely believes that he was in possession of pre-determined knowledge regarding the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY and that he told the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the assassination plot before President KENNEDY was assassinated. Mr. GROSSMAN said that he now suffers from voices within his head and, when these voices come into his head, he feels compelled to call prominent people in order to make an appointment to tell them about his prior knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY. IRVING GROSSMAN said that whenever one of these prominent persons who he calls refuses to meet with him, he immediately becomes hostile and threatens to kill the individual and the individual's family. GROSSMAN said he made these long-distance calls by telling the Long-Distance Operator that he had been disconnected from the party who he intended to call. GROSSMAN would then demand to be re-connected at no charge. Mr. GROSSMAN said that invariably the operator would connect him to the party he wished to call, and GROSSMAN would not have to pay for the call.

IRVING GROSSMAN said that the voices he hears in his head are those of his schoolmates when he was a youth. GROSSMAN said he hears the voices of 

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Mr. IRVING GROSSMAN stated, in conclusion, that he distinctly remembers calling long distance and threatening to kill the following persons and their families:



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Mr. GROSSMAN stated that in the past he has been treated for mental illness and incarcerated at Gracie Square Hospital, New York City, Rockwell State Hospital, New York City, and Mineola Prison, New York State. He stated that while in the Boston area he resided at the Essex Hotel, the Harvard House in Cambridge, the BEacon Hotel, Cambridge, and 71 Marlboro Street, Boston.

Mr. IRVING GROSSMAN furnished the following information pertaining to his physical description:

BS 89-200

6

Name: IRVING GROSSMAN

Aliases: Sam vogal
Basil Cornfield
Alex North
Alexander North

Sex: Male

Race: White

Born: August 30, 1940, New York City,
New York

Height: 6 feet 4 inches

Weight: 290 pounds

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Build: Obese

Miscellaneous: Full beard and mustache

Parents:



Education: 10th Grade, Dewitt Clinton High School,
Bronx, New York

Arrests: States he was arrested in 1977
at New York for harassing telephone
calls.

Residence: 3536 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6-14-771

Special Agent (SA) [redacted] after interviewing IRVING GROSSMAN at the United States Secret Service Office in Cambridge, Massachusetts, arrested IRVING GROSSMAN for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 875C.

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After being photographed and fingerprinted, IRVING GROSSMAN was transferred to District One of the Boston Police Department, Boston, Massachusetts, to be incarcerated, pending his appearance before the United States Magistrate.

Interviewed on 6-10-77 at Cambridge, Massachusetts File # Boston 89-200

SAs [redacted] and

[redacted] po'b 13

6-10-77

by _____ Date dictated _____

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BS 89-200

On June 10, 1977, a complaint charging IRVING GROSSMAN with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 875C was signed by SA [REDACTED] before United States Magistrate PETER W. PRINCI, Boston.

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On June 10, 1977, IRVING GROSSMAN appeared before United States Magistrate PETER W. PRINCI, at which time bond in the amount of \$100,000 with surety was set. At this time Assistant United States Attorney [REDACTED] submitted a motion for judicial determination of mental competency under the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4244.

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IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT SUBJECT IRVING GROSSMAN MADE NUMEROUS TELEPHONE CALLS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE CONTAINING THREATS TO KILL THE PERSONS HE CALLED AND THEIR FAMILIES, SUBJECT GROSSMAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: JULY 27, 1977

TO: SAC, HOUSTON (9-1890)

Re: UNSUB; aka
BASIL CORNFIELD ect;
CAS - IOHTC - EXTORTION
OO: WFO

Invoice of Contents

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE

ONE EA. MICROCASSETTE
MAILED 7
JUL 27 1977
FBI

- Crypt.-Trans.
- Document
- P & C
- Radio Engineering
- LFPS

715654

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 89-3924
E-4811TV

"VIA REGISTERED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED"

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Crim. Inf.	_____
Fin. & Pers.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

H00010 1372237Z

MAY 17 7 04 AM '77

RR HQ WF

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DE HO

R 172237Z MAY 77

FM HOUSTON (9-1890) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (ROUTINE) (89-506)

BT

CLEAR

CHANGED. UNSUB, AKA. BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD,
ALEX NORTH; LEON JAWORSKI - VICTIM; WILLIAM C. LIEDTKE, JR. -
VICTIM; HUGH LIEDTKE - VICTIM, AKA, ET AL. EXTORTION;
CAS-AFO.

EX-106 DE-37

TITLE IS BEING MARKED CHANGED TO ADD THE NAMES OF

REC-1

89-3924-19

[REDACTED] - VICTIM; WILLIAM C. LIEDTKE, JR. VICTIM;

AND HUGH LIEDTKE - VICTIM.

REFERENCE HOUSTON TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, DATED MAY 13,

1977; AND CHICAGO AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR, DATED MAY 13, 1977.

AT 4:30 P.M. ON MAY 13, 1977, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A MAN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS ALEX NORTH AND STATING

JUL 6 1977

MAY 17 1977

7312

RECEIVED A TELEPHONE

CALL FROM A MAN IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS ALEX NORTH AND STATING

54 JUL 27 1977

307
769

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "K.H.H." and "C.H.H."

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PAGE TWO NO 9-1890 CLEAR

SHE SHOULD TELL HER HUSBAND THAT HE, NORTH, WAS INVOLVED IN THE KENNEDY AND KING MURDERS AND WOULD LIKE TO SET UP AN APPOINTMENT TO TALK. [REDACTED] WOKE HER HUSBAND AND HER HUSBAND TOLD HER TO HAVE NORTH CALL BACK, WHICH SHE DID.

NORTH CALLED BACK STATING HE WAS CALLING FROM CALIFORNIA AND REITERATED THE ABOVE INFORMATION. NORTH MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO SEE LIEDTKE AT 2:00 P.M. ON MAY 16, 1977. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO INTERCEPT HIM; HE DID NOT SHOW.

ON MORNING OF MAY 14, 1977 WIFE OF HUGH LIEDTKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PENNZOIL, CORPORATION, RECEIVED CALL FROM ALEX NORTH STATING HE WAS CALLING FROM CALIFORNIA AND SHOULD TELL HUGH HE HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE KENNEDY AND KING MURDERS. NORTH STATED HE WOULD BE AT HUGH'S OFFICE MONDAY, ^{16, 1977} MAY ~~15~~ AND IF HIS INSTRUCTIONS WERE NOT FOLLOWED, MR.

AND [REDACTED] WOULD BE KILLED. A RECORDING WAS MADE OF THIS CONVERSATION AT THE [REDACTED] SECURITY DIRECTOR, PENNZOIL, AND THE ORIGINAL RECORDING WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE FBI LABORATORY. THE RECORDING WAS TRANSCRIBED AT THE HOUSTON DIVISION AND ALL OFFICES WHO HAVE CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER WILL RECEIVE COPIES.

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PAGE THREE HO 9-1890 CLEAR

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

CC LAB. DIV.

#

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 8-17-77	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6-14-77 - 8-17-77
TITLE OF CASE IRVING GROSSMAN, aka		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY lss
CHARACTER OF CASE AFO - EXTORTION			

REFERENCE: Report of SA at Boston dated 6-14-77. (P)

ENCLOSURES: Enclosed for the Detroit and Indianapolis Divisions is one xerox copy each of referenced report.

LEADS

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will forward to the Boston Division FD-302's reflecting details regarding the threatening telephone calls to

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	PRETRIAL DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 2-Bureau
- 2-Detroit (9-3519) (Enc.1)
- 2-Indianapolis (Enc.1)
- 2-WFO (89-506)
- 1-USA, Boston, Mass. (ATTN: AUSA)
- 2-Boston (89-200)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

89-3924-77

REC-26

EX-132

AUG 22 1977

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	<i>F-10885</i>		
Request Recd.	<i>8-29-77</i>		
Date Fwd.	<i>SEP</i>		
How Fwd.	<i>BRF</i>		
By	<i>5007 5197</i>		

RECEIVED

UNIFIED COMM. REP.

DATA PROCESSING

BS 89-200

Detroit on 5-23-77.

INDIANAPOLIS

AT ANDERSON, INDIANA

Will forward to Boston, FD-302's reflecting details regarding the threatening telephone calls made to [redacted] on 5-15-77, and 5-16-77.

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BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will determine exact dates that GROSSMAN resided at Essex House, Harvard House, Beacon Hotel and the rooming house at 71 Marlboro Street.

Will follow and report prosecutive action this division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-USA, Boston, Massachusetts (ATTN: AUSA [REDACTED])

b6
b7cReport of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: August 17, 1977

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 89-200

Bureau File #:

Title:
IRVING GROSSMAN

Character: ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER - EXTORTION

Synopsis:

Investigation reflecting threatening telephone calls made by IRVING GROSSMAN to victims throughout the U.S. during the months of May through June, 1977, set forth.
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

(P)

Details:

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5-12-77			10	
5-11-77			11-15	
5-6-77			16-18	
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4-30-77			22-23	
4-29-77			24-27	
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b7c

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'In' Inns

New Small Hotels Thrive Among Giants in Cities By Emphasizing Personal Service and Intimacy

By HARLAN S. BYRNE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A Chicago executive found himself in a mob of convention goers at an 1,600-room New York hotel. It took him 99 minutes to check in, he says, and 19 minutes to squeeze into a crowded elevator, only to find then that his room wasn't ready.

"After a hard day and a rough trip, who needs that?" he asks. So nowadays when he is in New York, the executive stays at a much smaller hotel, where he gets much better service.

It's for the likes of the Chicago executive that elegant small hotels are enjoying a rebirth in the U.S., as an alternative to the big chain establishments. Small hotels traditionally flourished outside the big cities, and the 1936 Rodgers and Hart song "There's a Small Hotel" helped to romanticize them. (Although an inn in New Jersey says it was the one lyricist Lorenz Hart had in mind, Richard Rodgers's autobiography, "Easy Stages," says the hotel in the song was just "an idealized country inn.")

Today's new, small hotels, however, are being opened in major cities, sometimes right in the midst of their giant competitors. Owners of the new hotels say they are seeking to emulate the fine little hotels of Europe, and they often advertise the "European style" of their places.

An Acquired Taste

A few small hotels like the Algonquin in New York have long been preferred by many travelers, including celebrities such as actors and authors. As the taste is being acquired by business executives and others tired of the bustle and impersonality of many big hotels, the new genre is benefiting.

The better little hotels can provide the intimacy and decor that usually aren't practical for most large hotels. If properly located, a small hotel can make up for the lack of shops or other conveniences of a large one. The main selling point of most small hotels is the personal attention they give to guests at prices competitive with the better large hotels.

"I go out of my way to get into a small hotel," says E. T. Collinsworth Jr., president of Bliss & Loughlin Industries, a Chicago steel-products company. "I like the personal feeling of having the hotel manager or other employees call me by name." A Chicago hotelman suggests that executives like the one-to-one relationship they can have with the manager of a small hotel. "That's the way they're used to doing business."

By and large, the new little hotels seem to be succeeding. Hotels with 200 rooms or less usually enjoy higher than average occupancy rates and become profitable quicker than large new hotels, their owners say. It is hard to document the trend, as industry statistics don't distinguish one hotel from another. But examples abound of entrepreneurs who are providing the trend.

Among the Giants

Consider Chicago's plush North Michigan Avenue area, which is dotted with such fine luxury hotels as the Drake, the Ritz-Carlton and the Astor Tower. Into their midst came John B. Coleman, a 61-year-old real-estate developer. Three years ago he opened the 200-room Whitehall Hotel and leased it to Les Group Services Ltd. of London. Last fall, he opened the adjoining 140-room Tremont Hotel, which is managed by Trust Houses Forte Ltd. of London. Both hotels were renovated from old residential hotels.

"Converting old buildings costs about half what new construction would be," Mr. Coleman says, and he adds he is considering similar ventures in Washington, D.C., and other large cities.

Whitehall's amenities rank the place among better hotels. There's a concierge to fetch theater tickets and perform other chores for guests, an unpacking service and hair dryers for women. A history is kept on repeat guests to ensure that Irving Wallace, the author, has a typewriter in his room, or that an entertainer has his favorite brand of Scotch whisky awaiting his arrival. One executive insists on a bed board for his aching back. The Whitehall provides strict privacy upon request (callers are told the guest isn't registered). The Tremont is operated similarly, but with fewer flourishes—and a starting room rate that's \$17 under the Whitehall's \$39 minimum.

Mr. Coleman isn't alone in converting older properties. Two such conversions have been masterminded by Phillip Pistilli, president of the Alameda Plaza, a 400-room luxury hotel in Kansas City. "We're looking at properties in other cities; I'm negotiating now to buy one," Mr. Pistilli says.

A Rechristening

Six years ago, Mr. Pistilli's company acquired the aging Fielding Hotel in San Francisco, next door to the Hotel St. Francis. Once renovated, the Fielding was rechristened the Raphael, after a Paris hotel, and set up with European-type services. The 150-room Raphael has been profitable the past four years, and occupancy has been averaging above 90%.

The Alameda, which is owned by J. C. Nichols Co., later acquired an apartment building across the street in Kansas City, renovated it and opened it as a 120-room Raphael Hotel in September 1975. Both Raphaels use the slogan, "A Little Elegant Hotel." The Kansas City Raphaels became profitable within a year, Mr. Pistilli produces copies of letters from newspaper and television executives, lavishly praising the Kansas City Raphael for the way they were treated during the Republican National Convention last summer.

In Philadelphia's Rittenhouse Square area, a 50-year-old luxury apartment building was overhauled and opened five years ago as the Latham Hotel. Stressing personal service and a home-like atmosphere, the Latham has achieved the highest occupancy rate of Philadelphia downtown hotels, E. Barnett Steinmetz, managing director, claims.

In Beverly Hills, Calif., Max H. Baril has succeeded with a new, small hotel, the Beverly Hills Hotel. It is being built on a well-known luxury hotel as the Beverly Hills, the Beverly Wilshire and the Hel-Air. The 100-room Beverly Rodeo was opened four years ago after Mr. Baril took over a faltering hotel and refurbished it.

"A Little Gem"

"We've put a lot of effort into greeting people by name and making them feel at home," says Mr. Baril. His advertising slogan: "Among the riches of Beverly Hills is a little gem of a hotel."

Preferring to build from scratch is Morris G. Levy Jr., a Minneapolis hotel operator. Two years ago, Mr. Levy opened a hotel Sofitel in a Minneapolis suburb not far from the airport. The 300-room Sofitel, Mr. Levy boasts, is the "first French hotel" in the U.S., with such touches as a French-speaking telephone operator, an excellent restaurant and perhaps the only bidets in Minneapolis.

Mr. Levy has a franchise agreement with the Sofitel hotel chain in Europe authorizing him to seek franchisees in other U.S. cities. Mr. Levy would participate in any franchise fees paid to Sofitel. The chain apparently hopes to capitalize on increasing travel by Europeans in the U.S. Operators of other little hotels believe they also are benefiting from more travel by foreigners accustomed to staying in small hotels. One large hotel chain, Hyatt International Corp., last year made a bid for this market by opening the elegant 225-room United Nations Plaza Hotel in New York. A Hyatt official says business is excellent.

The Lure of Fine Food

Fine cuisine is often an attraction at small hotels. At the 100-room Pentchartrain Hotel in New Orleans, a Chicago executive says he keeps coming back for such dishes as trout veronique, which is lightly poached and covered with grapes and the Pentchartrain's own glazed hollandaise sauce. Lyste Aschaffenburg, the owner, says food-and-beverage business is about double rental revenue. He says the hotel's accommodations compare favorably with the best hotels, and the Pentchartrain's rooms are filled most week nights.

Mr. Coleman of Chicago has been fortunate because the Whitehall purchase included the highly regarded Whitehall Club Restaurant. At the Tremont, he teamed up with operators of New York's 21 Club, the opening Crickets, the hotel's restaurant. Cricke's has helped Mr. Coleman make the Tremont a focal point for Chicago social life.

Hotelmen generally agree the success of a small luxury hotel can be promoted by the support of the upper-class residents of the area. They can influence, through both personal and business contacts, where a lot of travelers will stay. Word-of-mouth advertising by satisfied guests is perhaps even more important. Small hotels need it because they can't come close to matching the advertising budgets of big hotel chains.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/17/77

WILLIAM C. LIEDTKE, JR., President, Pennzoil Corporation, was contacted at his office on May 16, 1977 at which time he furnished the following information:

LIEDTKE advised that at approximately 4:30 p.m. on May 13, 1977, his wife awoke him and stated she had just received a telephone call from a man identifying himself as ALEX NORTH and stating he was calling from California. LIEDTKE stated that his wife advised him that NORTH claimed he (NORTH) was involved in the KENNEDY and KING murders and wanted to set up an appointment to talk to him, LIEDTKE. LIEDTKE advised that he instructed his wife to tell NORTH to call back.

LIEDTKE stated that NORTH called right back and reiterated all the above information after which LIEDTKE made an appointment to see NORTH on May 16, 1977 at 2:00 p.m. in his (LIEDTKE's) office.

Interviewed on 5/16/77 at Houston, Texas File # HO 9-1890
 by SA [redacted] EAM/dlb Date dictated 5/16/77

40.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/3/77

On June 2, 1977, [redacted], Pennzoil Corporation, Houston, Texas, appeared at the Houston Office of the FBI and made available a Lanier MC-60 Micro Cassette Tape recording of a telephone call received at the home of HUGH LIDTKE on May 14, 1977. [redacted] advised that this was the original tape made at the time the call was received. [redacted] added that he has already made a copy of this tape and will retain it at his office.

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Interviewed on 6/2/77 at Houston, Texas File # HO 9-1890 - 29

by SA [redacted] ^{3fm}dlb Date dictated 6/3/77

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/20/77

[redacted], Pennzoil Corporation, provided a tape of a conversation between an ALEX NORTH and [redacted] HUGH LIEDTKE is Chairman of the Board of Pennzoil Corporation. The person identifying himself as ALEX NORTH telephonically contacted [redacted] at her residence and the attached is a transcript of the conversation.

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Interviewed on 5/17/77 at Houston, Texas File # HO 9-1899 - 24

by SA [redacted] csp Date dictated 5/20/77

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M. Well, tell Hugh I'll be at his office on Monday.
F. Into his office on Monday.
M. If he doesn't follow my instructions, you and him
will be killed.
F. And if he
M. Doesn't follow my instructions
F. Doesn't follow your instructions
M. You and him will be killed.
F. You and him will be killed.
M. Right
F. Well, um, I guess I'll get that word to him.
M. Okay.
F. Thank you, bye.

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F. Okay, just a sec. Okay, California, all right.

M. Uh, would you tell Hugh I had something to do with the Martin Luther King murder, the John F. Kennedy murder and the Bobby Kennedy murder.

F. Listen, you're saying it too fast.

M. The John F. Kennedy murder.

F. John F. Kennedy

M. Murder

F. Murder.

M. Yeah

F. Okay

M. Bobby Kennedy murder and the, uh, Martin Luther King murder

F. Wait a minute, Bobby Kennedy

M. And Martin Luther King

F. And Martin, God I'm running out of paper

M. Luther King

F. Martin Luther King

M. Yeah, would you tell Hugh I'll be at his office on Monday. Tell him if he doesn't follow my instructions you and him will be killed.

F. Well, you'll have to tell me that again, you know, I don't, I don't, I don't quite, I don't quite get that.

Date of transcription 5/27/77

1

RICHARD LEE SCHULTZE, also known as R. LEE SCHULTZE, white male, date of birth January 17, 1899, was interviewed at his residence, 401 Russell Road, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone TE6-4171.

On May 22, 1977, at approximately 10:00 p.m., he received a telephone call from an unknown person who used the following language to the best of his recollection:

"Are you the Schultze who worked for the government under Eisenhower?"

Mr. SCHULTZE replied:

"No, I don't, but I have a [redacted] who does."

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The unknown caller then said:

"Well, get a pencil and paper and write my name down."

This person gave his name as ALEX NORTH. This person then said:

"Well, you tell him that I'm going to call him in a week or so and if he doesn't do as I tell him to do, I'm going to kill you, your wife, his wife, and his children. You can also tell him I've had his house cased and I know where it is."

The caller then hung up.

From the voice, SCHULTZE estimates the person to have to have been a white male, probably about 60 years of age, with no noticeable accent. There was no background noise in the call and the call would have lasted approximately two minutes.

SCHULTZE thereafter did call [redacted] who lives in [redacted] and relayed the facts surrounding

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Interviewed on 5/23/77 at Alexandria, Virginia File # AX 9-405

by SA [redacted] kar Date dictated 5/24/77

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AX 9-405

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this call to [redacted] In addition, he reported the matter to Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department [redacted] who did take a report on the matter the evening that it occurred.

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SCHULTZE can suggest no suspects and did point out that his name does appear in the Virginia Suburban Directory for the Washington, D. C. area, and that [redacted] name does appear in the telephone directory for the [redacted] [redacted] area.

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He did not recall the specific address of [redacted] in [redacted], but advised that he lived on [redacted] [redacted] and is listed in the current telephone book.

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89-3924-77

COPY
26

8/17/77

IRVING GROSSMAN

BS

Investigation reflecting threatening
telephone calls made by subject to victims
throughout the U.'S. X During the months of
May thru June, 1977 set forth.

COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE
IN LIEU OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 8/18/77	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/25/77 - 6/10/77
TITLE OF CASE IRVING GROSSMAN, aka Basil Cornfield, Lester Cornfield; Alex North		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY st b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE AFO - EXTORTION	

REFERENCE: Boston report of SA [REDACTED] dated, 6/14/77.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

For Bureau information for the sake of continuity, the information is referenced report pertaining to the arrest of GROSSMAN has also been included in this report.

Information copy being sent to New Rochelle in view of subject's permanent residence.

LEADS:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will present facts to AUSA, WDC, and request that this matter be handled in Boston.

Will submit airtel to Bureau requesting Boston be designated as office of origin.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	PRETRIAL DIVERSION	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *NFS B*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
 2 - Bureau
 1 - USA, Washington, D.C.
 3 - Boston (89-200)
 (1-USA, Boston)
 1-New York (INFO)
 2 - WPO
 (1-U.S. Secret Service, WDC)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

89-3934-811

14 SEP 7 1977

REC-33

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	9-20-77		
Date Fwd.	9/27/77		
How Fwd.	SRF		
By		A*	

Notations

UNIFORM CR. REP.

DATA PROCESSING

53 SEP 21 1977

WFO 89-506

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information on May 5, 1977, by [REDACTED] Detective, Metropolitan Police Department, who advised that the office of [REDACTED] had received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as BASIL CORNFIELD, Number 26 New Orleans Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana; who advised that he would be in [REDACTED] office on May 6, 1977 to furnish him with information pertaining to the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and that if [REDACTED] was not in his office, he would be killed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Washington, D.C.

Report of: SA [REDACTED]

Office: Washington, D.C.

Date: 8/18/77

Field Office File #: 89-506

Bureau File #:

Title: IRVING GROSSMAN,

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b7C

Character:

ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER - EXTORTION

Synopsis:

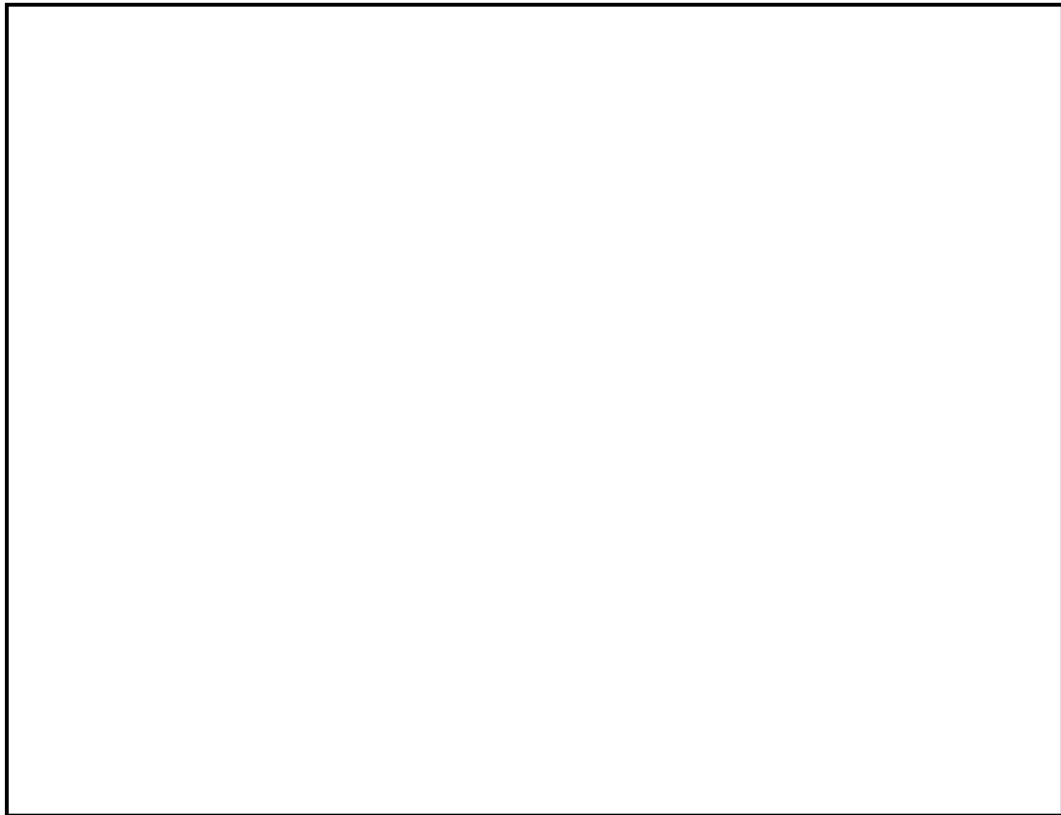
Between 4/23/77 and 6/8/77, numerous individuals throughout the United States were victimized in long distance telephone calls from captioned subject. In each case subject identified himself as BASIL CORNFIELD, LESTER CORNFIELD or ALEX NORTH, and gave fictitious New Orleans and Los Angeles addresses. In every call subject made references to KENNEDY and/or KING assassination and threatened to kill the person to whom he was speaking with. Each victim was a well known public figure whose name commonly appeared in newspapers and magazines. The following Field Divisions conducted investigation or received complaints from victims. Alexandria, Butte, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Phoenix, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis and WFO. Information from Jacksonville Division revealed IRVING GROSSMAN, might be responsible for calls. On 6/10/77, GROSSMAN interviewed by Boston Agents and admitted to making threatening calls. GROSSMAN arrested and charged with Title 18, USC, Section 875(c). AUSA Boston filed motion for judicial determination of mental competency. Alexandria, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Jacksonville, Indianapolis, Newark, Norfolk, Omaha and Phoenix Divisions advised that [REDACTED]

b5

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.



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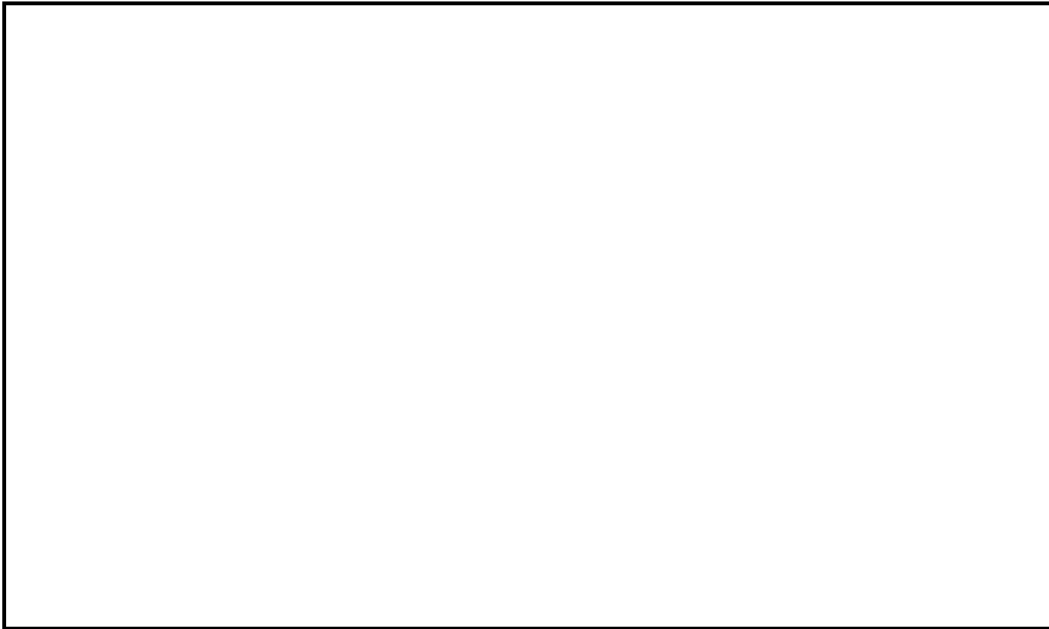
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INTERVIEW OF GROSSMAN..... 130-136

PROSECUTIVE ACTION..... 137-138

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On May 26, 1977, FBI Headquarters received information from the Jacksonville Division that a similar case had been worked in which an individual by the name of IRVING GROSSMAN had made statements to the same effect regarding the KING assassination.

Investigation at Washington Field revealed Washington Field file 9-4080, captioned "UNSUB, aka Irving Grossman, Harry Grossman, Sam Vogel; EXTORTION." A review of that file revealed the following:

A stage play in Washington, D.C. (WDC), starring [redacted] received a number of threatening calls from an individual identifying himself as IRVING GROSSMAN. The following day, another call was received from an individual identifying himself as SAM VOGEL, 215 Beverly Hills Road, at which time he advised that he was going to kill [redacted]. A number of additional calls were made by this same individual, again identifying himself as IRVING GROSSMAN, 3536 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, Apartment 1E (Telephone 212-881-9414).

On April 25, 1977, [redacted] advised the Washington Field Office that on April 22, 1977, while he was out of town, an individual identifying himself as BASIL CORNFIELD, 622 New Orleans Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephoned his home. The caller stated that he would be at [redacted] office at 2:15 p.m. on April 25, 1977, to discuss a matter involving the J.F. KENNEDY/ROBERT KENNEDY/MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., assassinations, however, he never appeared.

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WFO 89-506

DETAILS: AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

WFO 89-506

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On May 23, 1977, U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Washington, D. C. (WDC), reported that victim's father, R. LEE SCHULTZE, white male, date of birth January 17, 1899, had received threatening telephone call on May 22, 1977.

R. LEE SCHULTZE, 401 Russell Road, Alexandria, Virginia, immediately interviewed and advised that shortly after 10:00 p.m., May 22, 1977, he received telephone call at residence from person who identified himself as ALEX NORTH. NORTH asked, "Are you the SCHULTZ who worked for the Government under EISENHOWER?" SCHULTZE replied no, but said [redacted] worked for the Government. NORTH then said, "Well, you tell him that I'm going to call him in a week or so and if he doesn't do as I tell him to do, I'm going to kill you, your wife, his wife, and his children. You can also tell him I've had his house cased and I know where it is." NORTH then hung up. SCHULTZ believes the caller to be a white male, about 60 years old, no accent. Both R. LEE SCHULTZE and [redacted] are listed in the telephone book, but [redacted] listed in [redacted] directory.

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WFO 89-506

AT BUTTE, MONTANA

WFO 89-506

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WFO 89-506

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

WFO 89-506

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WFO 89-506

AT DENVER, COLORADO

WFO 89-506

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WFO 89-506

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

WFO 89-506

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

ANDERSON CITY
POLICE DEPT.

COMPLAINT REPORT

COMPLAINT NUMBER 7E761 DATE 1/1 INCIDENT DESCRIPTION _____ OFFICER ASSIGNED _____
TIME _____

COMPLAINANT _____ TX _____

ADDRESS _____ LOCATION OF INCIDENT _____

REMARKS HAS THE ORIGINAL TAPE

DETAILS OF OFFENSE (STATE FULLY ALL OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS INCIDENT AND ITS INVESTIGATION)

"Police Department, "
"Will you take a message, please."
"Yes, I will."
"You got paper and a pencil?"
"Yes."
"My name is Alex North."
"Alex North?"
"N-O-R-T-H"
"Yes."
"I live at 215 Beverly Hills Road, Beverly Hills, California."
"Yes, go ahead."
"I had something to do with the Martin Luther King Murder."
"I'm sorry sir, I can't hear you."
"I had something to do with the Martin Luther King Murder."
"Yes."
"The Jack Kennedy Murder and the Bobby Kennedy Murder."
"Yes"
"Would you tell in your town, that I would like to surrender to him. No."
"Yes I would."

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WFO 89-506

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

WFO 89-506

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

WFO 89-506

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WFO 89-506

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN"

WFO 89-506

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

WFO 89-506

AT NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

WFO 89-506

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

WFO 89-506

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

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AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA

WFO 89-506

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

WFO 89-506

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

WFO 89-506

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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WFO 89-506

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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SPD 89-506

INTERVIEW OF IRVING GROSSMAN

WFO 89-506

PROSECUTIVE ACTION

89-3924-80

COPY
33

8-18-77

 Irving Grossman

WFO
Between 4/23/77 and 6/8/77, numerous individuals throughout the United States were victimized in long distance telephone calls from captioned subject. In each case subject identified himself as Basil Cornfield, Lester ~~xxx~~ Cornfield or Alex North, ~~xxx~~ and gave fictitious New Orleans and Los Angeles addresses. -P-

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COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE
IN LIEU OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

C