

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
03	rpt	Synopsis of Investigation Sanitized 2/1/2016	U	4	[10/64]	C
16	ltr	Hoover to Moyers	C	2	10/23/1964	A
16a	memo	9999th Reserve Squadron at Capitol Hill	C	8	10/23/64	A
51	ltr	Carswell to Moyers	C	1	10/22/64	A
51a	memo	Kelley to Chief	C	2	10/21/1964	A
51b	memo	Dillon to the President	PCI	2	10/22/1964	A
52h	rpt	Air Force report of investigation	C	3	1/11/1956	A
52i	rpt	Air Force report of investigation	C	3	12/5/1955	A
52j	rpt	Air Force report of investigation	C	4	12/7/1955	A

Collection Title Office Files of Mildred Stegall**Folder Title** Jenkins, Walter - Investigation**Box Number** 29B

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Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
52k	rpt	Air Force report of investigation	C	3	12/12/1955	A
53	memo	Rowley to Moyers	C	1	10/16/1964	A
532		duplicate of 53b		1		
53a		duplicate of 53		1		
53b	memo	Rowley to Moyers	C	1	10/16/1964	A
55	memo	Dillon to Moyers	C	1	10/20/1964	A
55c		duplicate of 55		1		

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/20/64

At United States Park Police (USPP) Headquarters, a room was set aside for Special Agents JOSEPH E. DOWLING and CALVIN R. FORD to interview Detective Sergeant CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER. Upon entering this room, SHOEMAKER made the remark, "You guys again?" and then immediately brought up his conversation with Special Agent (SA) DOWLING on the telephone on Saturday morning, October 17, 1964. He pointed out in this conversation he was upset and mad because he felt SA FORD had in some way "tapped" his telephone. At this point SA FORD immediately told SHOEMAKER that the statement he, SHOEMAKER, made concerning SA FORD "tapping" his telephone is absolutely false. SHOEMAKER said that he was extremely upset when he spoke to SA DOWLING on October 17, 1964, and he wanted to apologize for making this statement. He said that he accepted SA FORD's apology to which SA FORD replied, "I have given you no apology because I have not done anything." SHOEMAKER then said that he agreed that SA FORD had not done anything and that the only reason he had made this statement was that he was upset.

SHOEMAKER was advised by SA DOWLING that he did not have to be interviewed, that he did not have to make any statement, any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law and that he had a right to consult with an attorney of his own choice, or anyone else before saying anything at all. He was advised further that no threats or promises were being made to him. SHOEMAKER stated that he feels that it is impossible for him to give a free and/or voluntary statement inasmuch as he has been interviewed this date by NELSON A. MURDOCK, Chief, USPP, who told him that unless he were interviewed by and cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), he would face suspension. SHOEMAKER said that it was pointed out to him by Chief MURDOCK in the Rules and Regulations of the USPP that he follow any order given by the Chief or by a supervisor. He said he felt he was being interviewed by SAs FORD AND DOWLING under duress and intimidation.

On 10/20/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 116-130060

by SAs JOSEPH E. DOWLING and
CALVIN R. FORD JED:nlm Date dictated 10/20/64

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SHOEMAKER was advised that the above circumstances would make it impossible for a representative of the FBI to reinterview him regarding his request of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for the record of WALTER WILSON JENKINS.

SHOEMAKER was asked if he would answer a hypothetical question to which he agreed. He was asked if he were given an opportunity to reiterate his statement previously given to the FBI if there would be any changes in the statement to which he answered, "No, because it's the truth." SHOEMAKER said at this point that he has not been given the opportunity to see the written results of his interview by the FBI on October 16, 1964, and at this point SA DOWLING offered to repeat the information he had furnished. SHOEMAKER said that he would agree to this. SA DOWLING repeated the information furnished by SHOEMAKER on October 16, 1964, and at the conclusion SHOEMAKER said that this is an accurate account of the circumstances of the information he furnished on October 16, 1964, to SAs FORD and DOWLING.

At this point SHOEMAKER asked if the SAs had brought pictures of JENKINS with them and he was advised that they did have photographs on their person. He said that he would like to look at them at which point he was again advised that this was not being forced upon him, and to look at these pictures would be a completely voluntary act on his part. SHOEMAKER agreed and three separate photographs of WALTER WILSON JENKINS were shown to him. One photograph was taken by the MPD on January 16, 1959. The other two photographs were taken from recent issues of local newspapers. After viewing these photographs SHOEMAKER commented that in his opinion, this was not the man who he met in Lafayette Park on the evening of October 7, 1964. He said that the most outstanding feature of this individual he met was the fact that he had "acne" marks on his neck.

SHOEMAKER was asked if he in any way wanted to delete or add anything to his previous comments and he again advised this was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and he had no information to add or delete.

WFO 116-130060

JED:nln

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH E. DOWLING and CALVIN E. FORD on October 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C.:

NELSON MURDOCK, Chief, United States Park Police (USPP), advised that he had been ordered by the Regional Director of the National Park Service to interview Detective Sergeant CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER concerning the circumstances of SHOEMAKER's obtaining the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) criminal arrest record of WALTER WILSON JENKINS on October 14, 1964. Chief MURDOCK said that he contacted SHOEMAKER and advised him that the Rules and Regulations of the USPS state that he answer truthfully all questions put to him by the supervisors and/or Chief of the USPP. MURDOCK further advised him that according to the Rules and Regulations, his failure to do so would result in immediate suspension. MURDOCK stated he ordered SHOEMAKER to prepare a written statement concerning the circumstances of his obtaining a copy of the MPD criminal arrest record of JENKINS. Chief MURDOCK said SHOEMAKER completed this statement and turned it in to him. MURDOCK made available a copy of this statement.

Chief MURDOCK further advised that he had ordered SHOEMAKER to cooperate "100 per cent" with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PRESERVATION COPY

October 20, 1964

1a

On October 7, 1964, ^{between 6:45 + 7:45 P.M.} while sitting
on a bench in the Southwest
section of Lafayette Park, I
observed a white male walking
toward me from the west. This
white male sat down on the
same bench as I. He struck
up a conversation by asking me
if I came here often. I replied
no. There was other conversation,
the exact words I do not recall.
I believe that he asked if he

hadn't seen me at a specific place, the name of which I do not recall. In fact I had never heard of the place. He told me his name was Walter Jenkins, what was my name. I did not give him mine but instead I gave him ~~some~~^a name that first came to my mind and I cannot recall what it was. I then left. After leaving I wrote the

name Walter Jenkins on a piece of paper I had in my pocket. My reason for doing this was that I thought this person to be strange.

This person appeared to me to be 42-44 yrs, 5 feet 7 to 9 inches 155-165 lbs, Median complexion with some scars on his the back of his neck. He wore dark rimmed glasses and

a dark suit.

On October 12, 1964, and again I
am not sure about the date,
I called ^(phone) the Criminal records
Room, Metropolitan Police, &
identified myself as Sgt. Shesman
of the Park Police. My best
recollection is that the man
that answered stated his
name but I do not remember
what it was. I asked him
to check the name of Walter

Jenkins. He asked if he was white or colored and the age.

I replied that he was white, about 42-44 yrs, and did not

have any further information.

I believe I told him I thought he was gone. After a pause he returned

and stated they had more than ~~that~~ one Walter Jenkins,

could it be Walter Wilson

Jenkins. I ^{believe I} told him I didn't

know, ^{and asked} what kind of record does

he have. Information on the

record was refused. I stated
I would come over in peak
it up.

On October 14, 1964, about
4:00 P.M. I went ^{directly} to the Criminal
records room, 4th floor, Metropolitan
Police Headquarters, 300 Ruckman
Ave., N.W., where I filled
out a form regarding the
record of Walter Wilson Jenkins.
I require this form. ~~any~~

~~request I was given a photostat~~
~~Copy of the same.~~

~~After obtain.~~

A Negro Policeman behind the counter took the form and after checking the files stated that he had no record. after rechecking a white Policeman sitting at a desk near the counter asked if there was a charge out card in the file. The ^{Negro} ~~white~~ Policeman stated no.

The white Policeman then found the file laying on his desk and stated that someone else had already checked it. I was shown the record and it contained two arrests for disorderly conduct. I asked for and received a photostatic copy of the record. I put the record in my pocket and left the Building. I did not check any other files or records, nor make any inquiries.

I did not show or give this information to anyone.

My first knowledge of the importance of this matter was gained at ~~the~~ about 6:00 P.M. Oct 14/1964 when I heard a TV newscast that Walter Jenkins, Top Aide to President Johnson was in the Hospital. Prior to this time I had no idea who Walter Jenkins was.

The slip of paper that I wrote the original notation of Walter Jenkins on was destroyed by me. The photostat was retained by me and in my possession at all times. The only time that it was shown to anyone by me was on Oct. 16, 1964. At this time it was shown to F.B.I. Special Agent Cal Force, at his request. Force requested the

record and I turned it
over to him.

Carroll W. Shoemaker

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date October 19, 1964

HAROLD F. STEWART, 5602 Lincoln Street, (retired Chief, United States Park Police), was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was conducting an investigation concerning WALTER WILSON JENKINS, at the request of the Acting Attorney General. STEWART was asked if he was acquainted with JENKINS and he replied that he knew JENKINS by name only and that he has read where JENKINS' name came up during the BOBBY BAKER case. He recalled that DON REYNOLDS, an insurance man had alleged that JENKINS asked REYNOLDS for a stereophonic set and to spend money advertising on LYNDON B. JOHNSON's radio or television stations in Texas.

STEWART said he first heard of JENKINS being arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department probably on the night of October 14, 1964. He said that this must have been a radio program as he does not watch television. He said he has read numerous accounts and has been following this matter in the newspapers since the night of October 14, 1964.

It was pointed out to STEWART that investigation in this matter indicated the record of JENKINS was obtained at the Metropolitan Police Department on October 14, 1964, by a member of the U.S. Park Police. It was explained to STEWART that inasmuch as he is the former Chief of the U.S. Park Police, Washington, D. C., it was desired to know whether or not he had requested any present member of the U.S. Park Police to check Metropolitan Police Department criminal records in regards to JENKINS. STEWART stated that he had made no such request of anyone further that he had not discussed the JENKINS' matter with anyone prior to the night of October 14, 1964.

On 10/19/64 at Bethesda, Maryland File # 116-130060

by SA CALVIN E. FORD
SA JOSEPH E. DOWLING JED/sc Date dictated 10/19/64

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STEWART was asked if he was acquainted with Detective Sergeant CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER, United States Park Police. He replied that he is acquainted with SHOEMAKER on a strictly social basis, however, his present relationship does not relate to any business matters. STEWART said that he has not discussed this case with SHOEMAKER nor did he request SHOEMAKER to obtain any information regarding JENKINS.

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WFO 116-130060
JED:ceb

On October 16, 1964, the circumstances of Detective CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER, U. S. Park Police (USPP) obtaining the Metropolitan Police Department criminal arrest record of WALTER WILSON JENKINS were furnished to Chief NELSON MURDOCK and Captain WILLIAM GUNTER, (USPP). Chief MURDOCK said that since SHOEMAKER was on official duty status on October 14, 1964, when he obtained the record of JENKINS, he, MURDOCK, would appreciate being informed of the results of the investigation.

On October 17, 1964, SAC THOMAS J. JENKINS telephonically contacted Chief NELSON MURDOCK, of the USPP, with respect to Detective CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER's (USPP) refusal to view photographs of JENKINS on October 17, 1964, and of his allegations made against Special Agents JOSEPH E. DOWLING and CALVIN R. FORD. I informed Chief MURDOCK that he was certainly aware of the importance of this investigation, and he informed me that he was and that he desired his Department to cooperate one hundred per cent.

Subsequently, on the same date, Chief MURDOCK called and advised me he had discussed the matter with SHOEMAKER and that SHOEMAKER was adamant in that he would not discuss the case with anyone. Chief MURDOCK stated he informed SHOEMAKER he was making himself and the Department look bad; however, he stated that SHOEMAKER informed him that he was being made "the goat." Chief MURDOCK stated he had reviewed the regulations and orders of the Department and he could find no order where he could compel SHOEMAKER to be interviewed or view the pictures of JENKINS as desired. Chief MURDOCK stated that he would continue to stay in contact with SHOEMAKER to determine if he would change his mind and would immediately notify SAC THOMAS J. JENKINS. Chief MURDOCK stated in his conversation with SHOEMAKER it was apparent he was greatly upset and emotionally disturbed; however, he could not explain what would cause SHOEMAKER to feel this way.

Cover Page C of WFO report dated 10-18-64.

COVER PAGE

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WFO 116-130060

JED:cjj

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On October 16, 1964, the circumstances of Detective CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER obtaining the Metropolitan Police Department's criminal arrest record of WALTER WILSON JENKINS were furnished by SAs JOSEPH E. DOWLING and CALVIN R. FORD to NELSON MURDOCK, Chief, United States Park Police, and Captain WILLIAM GUNTER, United States Park Police. Chief MURDOCK stated that he did not want to prejudge anyone before all of the facts were ascertained; however, he felt that SHOEMAKER's story was incredulous.

Captain GUNTER advised that he agreed with Chief MURDOCK's observation in that the story furnished by SHOEMAKER was incredulous but stated that SHOEMAKER is an experienced police officer and that if he desired to obtain information from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) records surreptitiously, this way would have been known to SHOEMAKER. He pointed out that law enforcement officers are allowed in the MPD Identification Bureau from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. During these hours authorized persons may personally check the records of the MPD Identification Bureau. After checking these records they can obtain full background information regarding the arrested person from the MPD Records Office on the third floor. Captain GUNTER said that he feels sure that a man of SHOEMAKER's experience is aware of this and that if he did desire to "leak" any information to unauthorized persons, SHOEMAKER would have obtained the information in the above manner. Captain GUNTER commented that he had no reason to question the integrity of SHOEMAKER until this incident.

Page 104 from WFO report 10-18-64.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 10/17/64

On October 16, 1964, Special Agent CALVIN R. FORD participated in the interview of CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER, 7500 17th Avenue, with SA JOSEPH E. DOWLING. During this interview SA FORD requested permission of SHOEMAKER to use the telephone to call SA FORD's office on two occasions. SHOEMAKER granted this permission and showed SA FORD to the den, where the telephone is located. The first call to his office lasted five to ten minutes. The second call lasted from three to five minutes. No one else was in the den and the doors were shut.

At no time did SA FORD disassemble, or attempt to disassemble, any part of this telephone, further the thought never entered his mind.

Page 103 from WFO report 10-18-64.

On 10/17/64 Washington, D. C. File # WFO 116-130060

by SA CALVIN R. FORD/ jrm Date dictated 10/17/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/17/64

Date

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At 10:30 a.m., Detective Sergeant CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER, United States Park Police, was telephonically contacted at his residence, 7500 17th Avenue, Telephone Number HE 4-7476. SHOEMAKER was advised that Special Agent (SA) JOSEPH E. DOWLING had photographs of WALTER WILSON JENKINS that he desired to show to SHOEMAKER for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not JENKINS was the individual he conversed with in Lafayette Park on October 7, 1964, between the hour of 6:45 and 7:45 p.m.

SHOEMAKER said that during the previous interview at his residence on October 16, 1964, by SAs DOWLING and CALVIN R. FORD, SA FORD had requested permission to use the telephone in SHOEMAKER's den and that upon entering the room, SA FORD closed the door and spent from five to ten minutes alone in this room. SHOEMAKER said that when his wife went to use the phone the night of October 16, 1964, she found screws on the telephone table. SHOEMAKER said he thought the SAs were his friends and that this was a pretty low trick to tap his phone. He said that the FBI will not get any information over this telephone.

This allegation was emphatically denied by SA DOWLING, who told SHOEMAKER that this was completely ridiculous and unfounded. SHOEMAKER appeared to be emotionally upset and at this point sounded as if he were crying. SHOEMAKER advised that he desired no further contact with the FBI on this matter and that if the FBI does not believe his story, they can take him to court.

Page 102 from WFO report 10-18-64.

On 10/17/64 at West Hyattsville, Maryland File # WFO 116-130060

by SA JOSEPH E. DOWLING/jsw Date dictated 10/17/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/16/64

Date _____

CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER, 7500 17th Avenue, advised that he is employed as a Detective Sergeant at the United States Park Police (USPP). SHOEMAKER said that he anticipated an interview by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as he had obtained a copy of the criminal record of WALTER WILSON JENKINS from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and that he understood President JOHNSON had ordered an investigation of this matter. He was advised by Special Agent JOSEPH E. DOWLING he has a right to talk with a lawyer of his own choice, or with anyone else, before saying anything at all. He was further advised that any statement he made could be used against him in court and no threats or promises were made to him.

He stated that on October 7, 1964, he departed USPP headquarters at approximately 4:30 or 4:45 p.m. He stated that his wife had previously advised him that she was going shopping that evening and would not be at home to prepare dinner. SHOEMAKER said he drove his personally owned automobile to the 1300 block of I Street, N. W., parked it and walked to the Waffle Shop in the 1400 block of I Street where he had something to eat.

After leaving the Waffle Shop, he walked west and into Lafayette Park, which is located directly across the street from the White House. He said he sat on a bench in the southwest section of this park.

SHOEMAKER said he went to the park as he knew that sexual perverts frequent this park and that the park was a "trouble spot" for the USPP. He said that this was an unusual situation as he did not normally do this after completing his regular day work hours. SHOEMAKER advised he works from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. each day with the exception of his regular days off, Friday and Saturday. He further advised that he is on a general investigative assignment and does not specialize in the investigation of sexual perverts.

Pages 98 through 101 of WFO report 10-18-64.

Page 98

On 10/16/64 at West Hyattsville, Maryland File # WFO 116-130060

SAs CALVIN R. FORD and

by JOSEPH E. DOWLING JED:rla Date dictated 10/16/64

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Shortly after sitting on this bench, from about five to ten minutes, a white male approximately 42-44 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall, 155-165 pounds, fair complexion, medium build, wearing dark-rimmed eyeglasses and having pock marks on the back of his neck, sat on the same bench with SHOEMAKER. The individual said to SHOEMAKER, "Do you come here often?" and SHOEMAKER replied in the negative. At this point SHOEMAKER stated he felt this individual was a possible homosexual because of his forward approach. SHOEMAKER asked him his name and the man replied, "WALTER JENKINS." The man then asked SHOEMAKER his name and SHOEMAKER said he gave him a name, however, not his true name. This ended the conversation and within a few minutes SHOEMAKER departed from the bench.

After walking through the park, out of eyesight of this individual, SHOEMAKER wrote the name of WALTER JENKINS on a piece of paper. SHOEMAKER said that he was in the park about 15 minutes during the time of 6:45 to 7:45 p.m. He walked back to his car and drove directly to his home in West Hyattsville, Maryland. Upon arrival at home he changed his clothes and obtained his bowling equipment and departed for the bowling alley, Fairlanes Bowling Alley at the Riggs Road and University Boulevard intersection. He recalled that he was at the bowling alley at approximately 9:15 p.m. as his team was scheduled to bowl at 9:30 p.m.

The following day he intended to call the MPD Records Office to ascertain if they had a record on WALTER JENKINS, however, due to pressure of other work, he did not make this call.

Friday, October 9, and Saturday, October 10, were his days off. He recalled that October 11 was a Sunday and he was certain that he did not make any calls to the MPD Records Office on that date. SHOEMAKER said that on October 12 or October 13, he contacted an unknown male employee at the MPD Records Office by telephone and asked him if he had any criminal record for WALTER JENKINS, white male, about 42-44 years of age. The employee asked if he had a middle name for WALTER JENKINS and SHOEMAKER replied in the negative. The employee commented that they probably have several records for individuals by the name of WALTER JENKINS as it is a common name. A few moments later the employee returned to

the telephone and stated they had a record for WALTER WILSON JENKINS, white male, 46 years of age. SHOEMAKER said that he did not ascertain any of the charges against JENKINS as it is not the policy of the MPD to give this information out over the telephone.

SHOEMAKER stated that on October 14, 1964, he drove to the MPD headquarters shortly after 4:00 p.m. and went to the Criminal Records Office on the fourth floor of MPD headquarters. There he filled out a request slip for a criminal record for WALTER WILSON JENKINS. He recalled that he gave this slip to a uniformed Negro officer of the MPD. After searching these records the officer returned to SHOEMAKER with the slip and stated that he could find no record for WALTER WILSON JENKINS. At that time a white MPD officer, who was sitting at the desk in the Criminal Records Office asked the Negro officer if there was a charge-out slip in the file for the JENKINS' record in question. The officer at the desk then reached in a wooden box, stated he thought it may be in here and eventually located this record. The record was shown to SHOEMAKER and SHOEMAKER asked for a reproduction of this record which was given to him. He said he departed MPD headquarters, entered his cruiser and drove directly to USPP headquarters. Upon arrival there, he immediately departed for home. He stated that it is not necessary for members of his department to sign out for home, although it is required that they sign in at the beginning of their tour of duty.

SHOEMAKER advised that on the evening of October 14, 1964, he heard either on radio or on television that WALTER WILSON JENKINS had resigned from the White House staff because of an arrest record at the MPD on homosexual charges. SHOEMAKER stated that until this time he did not know that JENKINS was an employee of the White House and had no additional information concerning him other than that related during this interview. He said that he tore up and disposed of the notes he had made after first contacting JENKINS on October 7, 1964. He said he still had the copy of the MPD record and if the interviewing Special Agents wanted this, he would gladly furnish it. He turned over the record to the interviewing Special Agents.

SHOEMAKER was advised that this story related by him was a combination of unusual events to which he readily agreed. When asked if he normally went to the parks in the

Washington, D. C., area he replied that about once every six months he would do this, although he was never on an official duty status. He further advised that he seldom eats away from home and it was unusual that he did eat downtown on the evening of October 7, 1964. He said he has discussed this with no one other than Chief NELSON MURDOCK, Associate Chief WALTER W. LANGE, and Captain WILLIAM GUNTER of the USPP. This discussion with these individuals took place on the morning of October 16, 1964.

SHOEMAKER further advised that he has no close friends who are employed in the news media, however, he does know LARRY KREBS, a photographer for WTOP Television and AL LEWIS of the "Washington Post." He said these individuals cover most major crimes in the District of Columbia, but that he is not on a personal relationship with either one. He advised that he did not furnish this information to anyone in the news media and as a matter of fact, did not discuss it with anyone other than USPP officials.

SHOEMAKER said that as a law enforcement officer with approximately 16 years of service, he realizes his story may sound weak, however, it was the truth. SHOEMAKER was advised that all facets of his story would be investigated and if any variations were found he would be reinterviewed concerning any variation. SHOEMAKER stated that this was his story and he will have to stick with it.

SHOEMAKER further advised that he saw a photograph of WALTER WILSON JENKINS in the Washington, D. C., newspapers on October 15, 1964, and he advised the man he encountered at Lafayette Park on October 7, 1964, does not appear to be the same man. He stated he would have to see WALTER WILSON JENKINS face to face before ascertaining if this individual is identical with the man he saw in Lafayette Park.

18
WFO 116-130060

JED:nln

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents (SAs) JOSEPH E. DOWLING and CALVIN R. FORD on October 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C.:

NELSON MURDOCK, Chief, United States Park Police (USPP), was advised that SAs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) desired to interview a member of his command, namely, Detective Sergeant CARROLL W. SHOEMAKER. Chief MURDOCK said that he was contacted this morning by Deputy Chief HOWARD V. COVELL, Executive Officer, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), and was told that Detective Sergeant SHOEMAKER had obtained a copy of the criminal arrest record from the MPD of WALTER WILSON JENKINS, MPD Number 168287.

Chief MURDOCK stated that today is SHOEMAKER's regular day off. He immediately contacted Captain WILLIAM GUNTER, and Associate Chief WALTER W. LANGE to apprise them of this situation and to ascertain if the USPP had any record concerning JENKINS. He stated as a result of this record check it was ascertained that JENKINS' name does not appear in USPP records.

Chief MURDOCK said he then ordered Captain GUNTER to have SHOEMAKER report to him immediately. SHOEMAKER was located a short distance away where he was playing golf. SHOEMAKER related the following story to Chief MURDOCK, Associate Chief LANGE, and Captain GUNTER:

A few nights ago, he was in a park and an individual, who identified himself as WALTER JENKINS, approached him and asked him some questions. SHOEMAKER said this individual appeared "strange" and he requested the MPD criminal record to ascertain if this person had any previous history of perversion type arrest. Chief MURDOCK questioned SHOEMAKER as to whether or not he was on official duty status at the time he was in the park and SHOEMAKER said he was not on duty. Chief MURDOCK stated he knew that SAs of the FBI would be interested in interviewing SHOEMAKER and he did not pursue this questioning any further. He advised that SHOEMAKER appeared very calm during his interview and showed no signs of being upset over this situation. He explained to MURDOCK, LANGE, and GUNTER that it was somewhat unusual that he should request a record from the MPD on a person who had "hit the headlines" but that it was merely a coincidence.

Pages 96 and 97 of WFO report dated 10-18-64.

Page 96

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WFO 116-130060

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Chief MURDOCK advised that SHOEMAKER was told to be available for interview and that if he should leave home, he should notify Captain GUNTER of his itinerary. Chief MURDOCK advised that SHOEMAKER resides at 7500 17th Avenue, West Hyattsville, Maryland (HE 4-7476).



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 22, 1964**

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today reported to President Johnson and Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach that the FBI's extensive investigation of Walter W. Jenkins, former Assistant to the President, disclosed no information that Mr. Jenkins has compromised the security or interests of the United States in any manner.

At 9:05 p.m., October 14, 1964, upon learning that Mr. Jenkins had been arrested on a morals charge, President Johnson directed the FBI to institute a full and complete investigation.

The investigation launched that evening covered the full scope of Mr. Jenkins' life from his early years in Texas to the present time. More than 500 persons--including current and former neighbors, business associates, social acquaintances and school classmates--were interviewed. Medical, financial, military, and police records were reviewed. Every logical available source was contacted to determine whether Mr. Jenkins had engaged in indecent acts on other occasions; whether the national security had been compromised; and why, following a morals arrest of Mr. Jenkins in 1959, the then Senate Majority Leader Johnson had not been notified.

According to Mr. Hoover, the FBI investigation showed that Mr. Jenkins, who was one of several top White House aides, left his desk about 7 p. m. on October 7, 1964, to attend a party at the new offices of "Newsweek" magazine. His wife joined him at this party. At approximately 8 p. m., he and Mrs. Jenkins left the affair--she to go to a dinner party; and he, to return to his office. It was Mr. Jenkins' custom to work far into the night, as well as on week ends, the FBI learned.

At 8:35 p. m., Mr. Jenkins was arrested in the basement men's room of the YMCA Building, 1736 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., by officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. Arrested at the same time for engaging in an indecent act with Mr. Jenkins was Andy Choka, a 60-year-old retired Army enlisted man.

Mr. Jenkins made no attempt to hide his identity from the officers, willingly accompanied them and admitted having been arrested one previous time on a morals charge.

The previous arrest occurred shortly before 10:30 p. m., January 15, 1959, in the same basement men's room of the YMCA. He was charged with loitering for indecent purposes.

In January, 1959, the arrest resulted in a record entry submitted to the FBI charging Mr. Jenkins with Investigation (Suspicious Person). He was released after posting and forfeiting \$25 collateral.

Information was received that the word "pervert" had been added to the police record book at a subsequent time but never submitted to the FBI. Investigation revealed that the word "pervert" was, in fact, later added to this record book by a police officer; and examination of the book indicated that such additions were not uncommon.

On the night of October 7, 1964, he and Choka were charged with "Disorderly Conduct (indecent gestures)." Each was released after posting \$50 collateral.

The FBI investigation disclosed that neither Mr. Jenkins nor Choka knew the identity of the other, nor had either gone to the basement men's room of the YMCA by prearrangement, at the time of their encounter on October 7th. Choka has a record of previous morals offenses dating back to 1948.

Mr. Jenkins was interviewed by the FBI on October 18, 1964, and admitted having engaged in the indecent acts for which he was arrested in 1959 and 1964. He claimed that he had been "enticed" by the arresting officer on the former occasion and that his mind was befuddled by fatigue, alcohol, physical illness and lack of food the latter time.

Mr. Jenkins further advised that he did not recall any further indecent acts, and if he had been involved in any such acts he had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue and would not remember them.

~~Mr. Jenkins further advised the FBI that he had participated in indecent acts on extremely rare occasions; however, he stated he had no detailed recollection of the circumstances surrounding any one incident.~~ It was his belief that these two experiences had occurred after extreme fatigue and imbibing in alcohol; and extensive interviews of Mr. Jenkins' co-workers and doctors at the White House revealed that he was suffering from gross fatigue and overwork.

Mr. Jenkins stated that no attempt had ever been made to compromise or blackmail him. He also told the FBI that he would lay down his life before he would disclose any information that would damage the best interests of the United States.

A favorable appraisal of Mr. Jenkins' loyalty and dedication to the United States was given the FBI by more than 300 of his associates, both business and social, representing divergent political backgrounds, who were interviewed in this investigation. The investigation did not indicate that any classified data had been compromised.

Mr. Jenkins, who entered Government service in 1940, was first investigated by the FBI in 1957. The investigation was conducted at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with a clearance to be granted Mr. Jenkins by that Commission as Administrative Assistant assigned to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the United States Senate.

Without exception, all persons interviewed at that time commented highly regarding Mr. Jenkins. The investigation disclosed that he had seen action in the United States Army during World War II--entering the Service in 1941 as a Private and was honorably released from active duty as a Captain in December, 1945, when he was transferred to the Army Reserve.

In May, 1950, Mr. Jenkins was transferred to the Air Force Reserve as a Major. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1958 and has been attached to the 9999th Air Reserve Squadron at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington. His available ratings disclosed while an enlisted man he was rated "excellent" and while an officer during the period from 1955 to 1961 he was rated either a "very fine officer" or a "very outstanding officer."

As a member of this Air Reserve Squadron, Mr. Jenkins received a number of briefings of a classified nature.

Mr. Jenkins has received the following clearances:

1. Air Force Top Secret Clearance, April 5, 1956.
2. Department of Defense Top Secret Clearance, December 23, 1957.
3. Atomic Energy Commission Q Clearance, February 20, 1958, --following the full field FBI investigation of him requested by the Commission in 1957.

According to Mr. Hoover, on January 16, 1959, the FBI received a fingerprint card from the Washington Metropolitan Police Department reflecting that "Walter Wilson Jenkins," who was "Unable to Give" his

occupation, was arrested for "Inv. Sup. Person" (Investigation Suspicious Person). No mention of a sex or morals offense appears on this card; nor did it show any indication of Government employment.

On Friday, April 7, 1961, the Secret Service, which had been requested to issue Mr. Jenkins a White House pass, submitted his fingerprints to the FBI. The following Monday, the FBI sent to the Secret Service Mr. Jenkins' identification record showing the January, 1959, charge against him as shown on the fingerprint card submitted by the Washington Metropolitan Police Department.

Additionally, in April, 1961, in response to a name check request from the Secret Service, the FBI sent that agency copies of its investigative reports from the investigation of Mr. Jenkins which had been launched for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1957. After the President learned on October 14th of the arrest of Mr. Jenkins on October 7, 1964, he ordered the Honorable Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, to make a complete investigation of the Secret Service's handling of the information it received in 1961 from the FBI.

On October 16, 1964, Mr. Dillon wrote Acting Attorney General Katzenbach, advising that the FBI identification record which reflected Mr. Jenkins' 1959 arrest for "Inv. Sup. Person" "was not checked further" by the Secret Service "with the District of Columbia authorities nor were any higher officers of the Secret Service or anyone else informed of the report. Specifically it was not brought to the attention of any member of the White House staff, the then Vice President, or any member of his staff."

Because the police record routinely transmitted to the FBI did not refer to the arrest in terms other than Investigation Suspicious Person and because the Secret Service did not notify the White House or the Vice President of the arrest, neither President Kennedy, the White House staff nor Mr. Johnson had any knowledge of the 1959 incident nor any reason to suspect its existence.

When he assumed office as President in November, 1963, Mr. Johnson still did not know of the January, 1959, arrest. When questioned regarding his failure to order an investigation of himself, Mr. Jenkins stated that he thought he had been investigated in 1961.

According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them.

Mr. Hoover stated that many of the persons interviewed observed that the January, 1959, and October, 1964, incidents occurred during periods of extremely intense emotional strain and physical exhaustion in Mr. Jenkins' life.

On October 21, 1964, the Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine at The George Washington University advised the FBI--with Mr. Jenkins' authorization--that he had first examined

Mr. Jenkins on "October 15, 1964, and found him to be suffering from a severe depressive state. This has necessitated continuing hospitalization with constant nursing attendance. Further examination of Mr. Jenkins leads to the conclusion that his general adjustment is within the normal range and that his present condition was the culmination of extreme tensions."

WALTER WILSON JENKINS

SYNOPSIS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Jenkins was first investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1957 for the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with a clearance to be granted him as Administrative Assistant assigned to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate, in which position he would have access to Atomic Energy information. This was a full field investigation and without exception individuals interviewed were highly enthusiastic in recommending the loyalty, dedication, experience, intelligence and high sense of morality Mr. Jenkins had brought to his service with the Government since 1940.

At the request of the Secret Service copies of reports covering this investigation were furnished to them in April, 1961. On April 7, 1961, a set of Mr. Jenkins' fingerprints were received from Secret Service and three days later an FBI Identification Record on Mr. Jenkins was sent back to Secret Service indicating he had been arrested in January, 1959, by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., for investigation as a suspicious person. The purpose of the fingerprinting by the Secret Service was not shown on the fingerprint card. Secret Service has stated that since Mr. Jenkins had an Atomic Energy Commission clearance this Identification Record was filed without attempting to ascertain the actual facts of the arrest.

The January, 1959, arrest took place in the basement men's room of the YMCA Building, 1736 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., for making indecent advances to morals officer. Mr. Jenkins denied being a homosexual and was charged with "disorderly conduct" and released after posting and forfeiting \$25 collateral. The confidential report of the Metropolitan Police Department showed the charge as "investigation (pervert).

The recent arrest on October 7, 1964, took place in the same men's room when morals officer peered through a transom and observed Mr. Jenkins engaging in what appeared to be an unnatural sex act with sixty year old Andy Choka. The police record shows Mr. Jenkins admitted the act and when questioned as to whether or not he had had a previous experience he replied "On a few occasions."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SANITIZED
Auth'd by DONORS DEED
By JON. Date 2-2-16

WALTER WILSON JENKINS

Mr. Jenkins made no attempt to hide his identity at the time of either of these arrests, but on neither occasion did his correct employment appear on the fingerprint card or the open arrest record. On the second arrest he posted and forfeited \$50 collateral.

Andy Choka has a police record for morals arrests dating back to 1948. He has been committed for psychiatric treatment.

Mr. Jenkins was interviewed by FBI Agents October 18, 1964, and admitted having engaged in the unnatural acts for which he was arrested in 1959 and 1964. He claims he was "enticed" by the arresting officer on the former occasion and that his mind was befuddled by alcohol, fatigue, physical illness and lack of food on the latter occasion. Arresting officers in both the 1959 and 1964 arrests commented that there was no indication of intoxication on Mr. Jenkins' part. He admitted first participating in a homosexual act as a child. When asked how often he had participated in such acts since childhood, he stated that on the extremely rare occasions when he participated in such activities as an adult he must have been under the influence of alcohol, although he has no detailed recollections of the circumstances surrounding any one incident. He denied any attempt was made to "frame" or blackmail him as a result of his homosexual experiences. He also denied any effort on his part to prevent any embarrassing investigation of his past and claimed that he believed that he had been investigated in 1961.

Mr. Jenkins told interviewing Agents that he "would rather die" than consciously disclose any information which would be damaging to the best interests of the United States. This appraisal of his loyalty was concurred in by over 300 associates both business and social, including a number of prominent Republican leaders throughout the nation, interviewed during the course of this investigation and no information was developed that any classified data had been compromised. It is to be noted that Mr. Jenkins has held an Atomic Energy clearance since 1958, has received two clearances from the Department of Defense for access to Top Secret information and had access to Top Secret information in connection with his activities as a Colonel in the 9999th Air Reserve Squadron. In this same connection an examination of his financial records disclosed nothing that would reflect unfavorably upon his reliability insofar as security is concerned.

A number of sources reported that the information regarding Mr. Jenkins' second arrest was rather widely known prior to the time it broke in the newspapers October 14, 1964. There was one report that there was a discussion about such an

WALTER WILSON JENKINS

incident happening even prior to October 7, 1964, on which later date Mr. Jenkins was arrested. A thorough investigation was conducted of all information received and as a matter of fact it was developed that one officer of the Metropolitan Police Department and one officer of the U. S. Park Police in Washington, D. C., had obtained copies of Mr. Jenkins' arrest record prior to the time this story broke in the newspapers. One police officer claimed he overheard members of the Morals Squad discussing this arrest and asked for the record out of curiosity. The U. S. Park Police officer when originally interviewed claimed that a man who gave his name as Walter Jenkins made a homosexual approach to him in Lafayette Park on the evening of October 7 prior to Mr. Jenkins' arrest, but thereafter would not view photographs of Mr. Jenkins or be further interviewed concerning the incident until the evening of October 20, 1964, when he finally viewed Mr. Jenkins' photographs and failed to identify him as the man who had approached him in Lafayette Park. He declined to furnish further information since he felt he was being interviewed under duress.

A number of reports were received indicating that Andy Choka may have been a "plant." These allegations were thoroughly explored and no information was developed indicating other than a chance meeting with Mr. Jenkins in the men's room of the YMCA. Reports were received that Andy Choka had walked with Mr. Jenkins from the location where the party was held that Mr. Jenkins attended on the evening of his arrest to the YMCA located nearby. Investigation failed to confirm this and both Mr. Jenkins and Andy Choka stated they first met in the basement men's room of the YMCA.

Reports were received that Mr. Jenkins may have been slipped a "Mickey Finn" by waiters at the party he attended on the evening he was arrested. Mr. Jenkins has denied this and investigation of waiters assigned to this party discloses no such information.

Information was received that there may have been an addition to the police records in connection with the 1959 arrest by the addition of the word "pervert" in the record book recording the arrest. The FBI Laboratory conducted an examination of the handwriting contained in this record book and verified that the main entry was written in the handwriting of the officer who originally stated he had made the entry, and the word "pervert" was added by the officer who previously had stated he had made this entry shortly after the 1959 arrest. An examination of the record book indicated that such additions and changes to entries in the record book were not uncommon.

WALTER WILSON JENKINS

At the request of Secretary of Defense McNamara, a member of the 9999th Air Reserve Squadron and an associate of Mr. Jenkins has been investigated. This investigation resulted in the admission by this individual that he had been an active homosexual since 1959, but no information was developed indicating any such relations with Mr. Jenkins.

At the request of Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, an investigation was instituted in connection with an employee of that department because of immoral complaints and the fact that he was an associate of Mr. Jenkins. This investigation disclosed that the individual mentioned above admitted homosexual relations with the Department of Commerce employee and others.

During the investigation of Mr. Jenkins information was developed that a Navy Department employee and associate of Mr. Jenkins' was alleged to be a sexual pervert and his former wife has confirmed this. Another individual interviewed stated this Navy Department employee had made homosexual advances to him.

A former co-worker of Mr. Jenkins' who is now privately employed was arrested on a morals charge in Washington, D. C., in 1949, and he stated that he called Mr. Jenkins, a fellow employee, to get him to put up collateral. Mr. Jenkins confirmed that he posted collateral and took the individual from the police station to his home. Investigation fails to indicate any association between the individual and Mr. Jenkins since 1949, nor does it indicate any immoral association between the two.

A fellow member of the 9999th Air Reserve Squadron was arrested in 1963 on a morals charge in Washington, D. C. Upon interview he admitted having had "sexual affairs" with about six different men, but denied any immoral activities with Mr. Jenkins.

October 22, 1964

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Johnson:

I have just finished a long conversation with Marjorie over the telephone, and she said:

"Tell Bird how much I love her and thank her for her call today to Walter, but be sure to let her know how much I love her -- tell Mr. Johnson too because I love both of them.

"Tell them also that these are hard days for them and they should not take the time to call us. They need every minute for themselves right now."

She said also that the psychiatrist feels he is improving right along. He is seeing people -- all are friends, of course -- and reads his mail; that the psychiatrist said he must read an unfriendly letter too as well as the good ones; only thing is Marjorie didn't have any unfriendly one for him to read.

The barber came out to cut his hair today and told him about cutting the President's hair; said he had a fine clientel of professional people; that he listened to them talk; and that they are all sympathetic. He said he had a place at Palm Beach and offered it to the Jenkins as a place to go for a rest.

She said to tell you that Walter laughed today.

She asked me to go to the hospital to see him and so I will try to do so tomorrow.

She said John's call helped a lot. And she praises Bill White every time I talk to her.

Mary Rather

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

4-10-61X 5

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 795 576 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Wash DC	Walter Wilson Jenkins #168287	1-16-59	inv sup person	
USSS Wash DC	Walter Wilson Jenkins #Co-3-8180	appl FP 4-6-61		

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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The investigation launched that evening covered the full scope of Mr. Jenkins' life from his early years in Texas to the present time. More than 500 persons--including current and former neighbors, business associates, social acquaintances and school classmates--were interviewed. Medical, financial, military and police records were reviewed. Every logical available source was contacted to determine whether Mr. Jenkins had engaged in ^{similar} unnatural acts on other occasions; whether the national security had been compromised; and why, following a morals arrest of Mr. Jenkins in 1959, the then Senate Majority Leader Johnson had not been notified.

According to Mr. Hoover, the FBI investigation showed that Mr. Jenkins, who was one of several top White House aides, left his desk about 7 p.m. on October 7, 1964, to attend a party at the new offices of "Newsweek" magazine. His wife joined him at this party. At approximately 8 p.m., he and Mrs. Jenkins left the affair--she to go to a dinner party; and he, to return to his office. It was Mr. Jenkins' custom to work far into the night, as well as on week ends, the FBI learned.

At 8:35 p.m., Mr. Jenkins was arrested in the basement men's room of the YMCA Building, 1736 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., by officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. Arrested at the same time for engaging in an ^{indecent}unnatural act with Mr. Jenkins was Andy Choka, a 60-year-old retired Army enlisted man.

Mr. Jenkins made no attempt to hide his identity from the officers, willingly accompanied them and admitted having been arrested one previous time on a morals charge.

The previous arrest occurred shortly before 10:30 p.m., January 15, 1959, in the same basement men's room of the YMCA. He was charged with having made indecent advances to a plain-clothes member ^{disorderly conduct, obstructing justice for improper purposes.} of the Metropolitan Police Department on that occasion.

However The January, 1959, arrest resulted in Mr. Jenkins being charged with "Investigation (Suspicious Person)" and released after posting and forfeiting \$25 collateral. *a record entry submitted to the F.B.I. routinely*

Information was received that the word "pervert" had been added to the police record book at a subsequent time. Investigation revealed that the word "pervert" was, in fact, later added to this record book by a police officer; and examination of the book indicated that such additions were not uncommon. *but never submitted to the F.B.I.*

On the night of October 7, 1964, he and Choka were charged with "Disorderly Conduct (indecent gestures)." Each was released after posting \$50 collateral.

The FBI investigation disclosed that neither Mr. Jenkins nor Choka knew the identity of the other, nor had either gone to the basement men's room of the YMCA by prearrangement, at the time of their encounter on October 7th. Choka has a record of previous morals offenses outside the District of Columbia dating back to 1948.

Mr. Jenkins was interviewed by the FBI on October 18, 1964, and admitted having engaged in the ~~unnatural~~ acts for which he was arrested in 1959 and 1964. He claimed that he had been "enticed" by the arresting officer on the former occasion and that his mind was befuddled by fatigue, alcohol, physical illness and lack of food the latter time. The officers who participated in both the 1959 and 1964 arrests commented that they observed no indication that Mr. Jenkins was intoxicated.

Mr. Jenkins further advised the FBI that he had participated in unnatural acts on extremely rare occasions; however, he stated he had no detailed recollection of the circumstances surrounding any one incident. It was his belief that these experiences had occurred primarily after he had been imbibing in alcohol, and extensive interviews of Mr. Jenkins' co-workers and Doctors at the White House revealed that he was suffering from gross fatigue and overwork.

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P. 18

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Mr. Jenkins, who entered Government service in 1940, was first investigated by the FBI in 1957. The investigation was conducted at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with a clearance to be granted Mr. Jenkins by that Commission as Administrative Assistant assigned to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the United States Senate.

Without exception, all persons interviewed at that time commented highly regarding Mr. Jenkins. The investigation disclosed that he had seen action in the United States Army during World War II-- entering the Service in 1941 as a Private and was honorably released from active duty as a Captain in December, 1945, when he was transferred to the Army Reserve. *X-4 - Page 3*

In May, 1950, Mr. Jenkins was transferred to the Air Force Reserve as a Major. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1958 and has been attached to the 9999th Air Reserve Squadron at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington. *insert Page 3*

As a member of this Air Reserve Squadron, Mr. Jenkins received a number of briefings of a classified nature.

Mr. Jenkins has received the following clearances:

1. Air Force Top Secret Clearance, April 5, 1956.
2. Department of Defense Top Secret Clearance, December 23, 1957.
3. Atomic Energy Commission Q Clearance, February 20, 1958, --following the full field FBI investigation of him requested by the Commission in 1957.

According to Mr. Hoover, on January 16, 1959, the FBI received a fingerprint card from the Washington Metropolitan Police Department reflecting that "Walter Wilson Jenkins," who was "Unable to Give" his occupation, was arrested for "Inv. Sup. Person" (Investigation Suspicious Person). No mention of a sex or morals offense appears on this card; nor did it show any indication of Government employment.

On Friday, April 7, 1961, the Secret Service, which had been requested to issue Mr. Jenkins a White House pass, submitted his fingerprints to the FBI. The following Monday, the FBI sent to the Secret Service Mr. Jenkins' identification record showing all details of the January, 1959, charge against him as shown on the fingerprint card submitted by the Washington Metropolitan Police Department. *xxx W.H.*

Additionally, in April, 1961, in response to a name check request from the Secret Service, the FBI sent that agency copies of its investigative reports from the investigation of Mr. Jenkins which had been launched for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1957. *# After the Pres learned on Oct 4 of the arrest in D.C. Oct 7*

On October 16, 1964, *Mr.* Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote Acting Attorney General Katzenbach, advising that the FBI identification record which reflected Mr. Jenkins' 1959 arrest for "Inv. Sup. Person" "was not checked further" by the Secret Service "with the District of Columbia authorities nor were any higher officers of the Secret Service or anyone else informed of the report. Specifically it was not brought to the attention of any member of the White House staff, the then Vice President, or any member of his staff." *he ordered D.D. Sect. Treas to make a complete investigation of the April 1961 report*

When he assumed office as President in November, 1963, Mr. Johnson--*did* still not knowing of the January, 1959, arrest--~~designated~~ Mr. Jenkins as White House Personnel Security Officer. Mr. Jenkins ordered background investigations of many White House personnel, not

including himself. When questioned regarding his failure to order an investigation of himself, Mr. Jenkins stated that he thought he had been investigated in 1961.

According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with ^{a few} individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates.

out. ~~His association with these persons has arisen in connection with his official duties and with social engagements resulting therefrom, Mr. Hoover stated;~~
He was and no information to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them ~~was reported.~~

Mr. Hoover stated that many of the persons interviewed observed that the January, 1959, and October, 1964, incidents occurred during periods of extremely intense emotional strain and physical exhaustion in Mr. Jenkins' life.

On October 21, 1964, the Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine at The George Washington University advised the FBI--with Mr. Jenkins' authorization--that he had first examined Mr. Jenkins on "October 15, 1964, and found him to be suffering from a severe depressive state. This has necessitated continuing hospitalization with constant nursing attendance. Further examination of Mr. Jenkins leads to the conclusion that his general adjustment is within the normal range and that his present condition was the culmination of extreme tensions."

7
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October 22, 1964

TO: The Honorable Douglas Dillon
Secretary of the Treasury

FROM: Robert Carswell /s/ Robert Carswell
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

SUBJECT: Issuance of White House Pass to Walter W. Jenkins
by the U. S. Secret Service

At your request and under your direct supervision, I have investigated the circumstances surrounding the issuance of a permanent White House pass by the U. S. Secret Service to Walter W. Jenkins in 1961.

All employees, agents or higher officials of the Secret Service whose activities were relevant to the issuance of the said pass, have been interviewed or have provided statements. I have examined the Secret Service file on Mr. Jenkins, and other pertinent files, records, directives or manuals of the Service. William J. Hartigan, the White House staff member from whom the request for Mr. Jenkins' pass originated, was also interviewed. In addition, at my request the Secret Service has examined certain procedures of the District of Columbia police in 1959. The Secret Service has cooperated fully in all of these matters.

BACKGROUND

For many years the Secret Service and the White House police, both of which are under the supervision of this Department, have had the responsibility -- in addition to other responsibilities -- for the physical protection of the White House and the White House grounds. Access to the White House and its grounds is limited to those who possess White House passes or are vouched for at the time of their entry by an authorized person. Since shortly before World War II, White House passes have been issued by the Secret Service, and until 1952 the Secret Service was

also charged with making the investigations on the basis of which security clearances for White House personnel were granted. Since 1952 the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made all security clearance investigations on White House personnel except for household service or outside employees such as waiters or gardeners. The Secret Service continues to investigate household service or outside employees. The only responsibility which the Secret Service has with respect to White House staff or clerical personnel is to issue them White House passes.

PROCEDURE FOR ISSUANCE OF WHITE HOUSE PASSES

The Protective Research Section (PRS) of the Secret Service is in charge of the issuance of White House passes. Since 1952 PRS has issued passes to White House staff or clerical personnel under the following procedure.

A temporary pass is issued to a pass applicant on the basis of a request from an authorized member of the White House staff. Evidence that the applicant possesses an active security clearance for access to classified material is normally requested and supplied. The applicant is fingerprinted and photographed. One copy of the applicant's fingerprints is submitted to the FBI with a request to the FBI that it check both its criminal and subversive files for material concerning the applicant. The Secret Service evaluates any derogatory information received from the FBI, and unless such evaluation is unfavorable, a permanent pass is issued. The photograph is used for the applicant's pass, and a copy is kept on file in PRS.

There are no White House directives which govern the procedures for issuing passes. This appears to be a responsibility assumed by the Secret Service in connection with its statutory mandate to protect the President and his family (18 U.S.C. 3056). Thus, from a strictly technical standpoint, the duty of the Secret Service is simply to ascertain that an applicant is not a risk to the President or his family. In practice the Secret Service has sometimes acted on the assumption that its responsibilities in connection with the issuance of passes are somewhat broader than merely assuring the protection of the President. Thus, over the years it has occasionally brought to the attention of the White House staff derogatory information that did not involve a threat to the President.

PRS FILE ON WALTER W. JENKINS

At approximately 10:45 a.m., October 15, 1964, (the morning following the news reports which disclosed Mr. Jenkins' arrest on October 7, 1964), I examined the PRS file on Walter W. Jenkins with James J. Rowley, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, and other officials of the Secret Service. The file had been brought to Chief Rowley's office at our request from the PRS pass file room by the clerk in charge of those files. Signed statements have been obtained from those who had custody of, or known access to, the file on Mr. Jenkins between the time of the news reports on the evening of October 14, 1964, and 10:45 a.m. on October 15. There is no evidence to indicate that the file was examined by anyone during that period. The file appears to be complete.

From April 5, 1961, when it was started, until October 15, 1964, the file on Mr. Jenkins was maintained in the PRS files. Only Secret Service personnel had access to it, and there appears to be no reason to believe anything was removed from it or altered while the file was in the hands of the Secret Service.

INITIATION OF REQUEST FOR PASS FOR MR. JENKINS

The PRS file on Walter W. Jenkins indicates that Mr. Jenkins was issued a temporary White House pass on April 5, 1961, at the telephoned request of Mr. William J. Hartigan, then assistant to Mr. P. Kenneth O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell was then Special Assistant to the President. On the same day, Mr. Jenkins was photographed and fingerprinted by PRS. On April 6, 1961, one copy of his prints was dated and sent to the FBI with a request for a check by the FBI of its criminal and subversive files.

On April 7, 1961, PRS received a memorandum from Mr. Hartigan confirming his telephoned request that a pass be issued to Mr. Jenkins. The memorandum also stated that Mr. Jenkins had a current top secret clearance and forwarded a letter dated April 5, 1961, from the National Aeronautics and Space Council to Mr. Hartigan, which letter stated that Mr. Jenkins had a current top secret clearance.

Mr. Hartigan confirms that the signature on the pass request is his, but because he handled many such requests in the early months of the administration, he does not now recall any particulars as to this request. He assumes it was a routine matter handled in the routine way.

RECEIPT AND REVIEW OF FBI RETURNS

On April 18, 1961, PRS received FBI fingerprint return record #795 576 D, dated April 10, 1961, a copy of which is attached. According to that return, Walter Wilson Jenkins was arrested by the Washington, D. C., Police Department on January 16, 1959, on a charge of "inv sup person". Under the standard FBI abbreviations this means "investigation suspicious person". No disposition of the charge is shown. On April 19, 1961, PRS received a copy of a 19-page FBI background investigation of Mr. Jenkins, which had been completed in 1958.

The background investigation is very favorable and contains no derogatory information. A Secret Service form attached to it bears the initials of Robert I. Bouck, the then head of PRS, and the notation "File". The fingerprint return contains no initials of any agent or employee of PRS. The initials of one Secret Service agent who was then in the Secret Service Washington Field Office do appear on the return along with the name of another agent also in that office. Under the procedures then followed, the return was apparently sent to the Field Office by the FBI, and from the Field Office, where it acquired the initial and the name, it was referred to PRS. Neither of the two agents in the Field Office who apparently saw the return in 1961 has any recollection of it. In any event, they had no responsibility for taking any action with respect to it, and there is no reason to believe they did anything but forward it.

Neither Mr. Bouck nor his assistant in PRS, Chester J. Miller, has any recollection of seeing the fingerprint return in 1961. Mr. Miller believes he did not see it, as it was his practice to initial all returns which he saw. Mr. Bouck believes he probably saw the return at the same time he initialed the cover form on the background investigation report on Mr. Jenkins, but he does not recall either seeing the background investigation report or initialing it.

Mr. Bouck believes he would have evaluated the fingerprint return arrest entry primarily on the basis of detecting whether any apparent threat to the President or the Vice President was involved. He states that, in his view, the primary purpose of fingerprinting was to establish the identity of the applicant and to check, through the FBI, if he represented a threat to the President or the Vice President.

Mr. Bouck states that on the basis of his many years evaluating police reports, the terminology "Investigation suspicious person" is not used to report a known serious offense. Particularly, in the absence of any disposition shown, he would have assumed the incident involved to be inconsequential. He would not have evaluated it as involving a danger to the President or Vice President. In view of Mr. Jenkins' clearance, his reputation and his position, he would not have evaluated him as posing any obvious danger to the President or the Vice President. He therefore states that -- assuming he saw the report, as he believes he did -- he would simply have ordered it filed.

He states that he did not report it to anyone else and that he was not aware of any policy or procedure indicating he should. He is doubtful, in view of the FBI responsibility to conduct background investigations on White House staff, that it would have been appropriate for him to investigate the details of the "Investigation suspicious person" charge.

He states that at no time prior to October 14, 1964, did he ever have any information which to him gave even the slightest clue that Mr. Jenkins had ever been involved in immoral conduct.

Mr. Miller, who states he did not see the return, believes that if he had, he might have checked to see if there had been any disposition of the charge. Other officials of the Secret Service generally express the opinion that a further check should have been made. A sample of PRS files discloses instances where vague charges or missing dispositions were followed up. On the other hand, there were also cases where they had not been. This appears to reflect varying judgments by evaluating agents involving such factors as how long ago the incident in question occurred.

D. C. POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF "INV SUP PERSON"

"Investigation suspicious person" was not a legal charge under the D. C. Code in 1961, nor is it now. On the basis of inquiries with D. C. police officials, it appears that this phrase is used on fingerprint cards to cover a wide variety of situations. The 1959 records of the Department show it was used to cover situations varying from "suspicion of a holdup" to "standing on a railroad right of way" to "wandering around Rhode Island Avenue east of North Capital Street." It was apparently not used, or only infrequently used, to cover morals offenses.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FBI RETURN

Mr. Bouck states flatly that he did not bring the FBI fingerprint return on Mr. Jenkins to the attention of anyone else. The then Chief and the then Assistant Chief of the Service, the present Chief and all other high officials of the Service state they had no knowledge of the return prior to the publicity which commenced on October 14, 1964. There is no evidence whatever that the return in Mr. Jenkins' PRS file was brought to the attention of anyone outside the Service including the White House staff, the then Vice President's staff or the then Vice President.

ISSUANCE OF PASS

On May 5, 1961, a permanent pass was issued to Mr. Jenkins. The file discloses no record of any substantive action thereafter by the Secret Service with respect to Mr. Jenkins.

Q/CLEARANCE

The final item in the Secret Service file on Mr. Jenkins is a copy of a letter dated January 15, 1964, to Mr. P. Kenneth O'Donnell from the Atomic Energy Commission which states that "Walter Wilson Jenkins has an active Atomic Energy Commission 'Q' clearance".

REORGANIZATION OF PRS

In the spring of 1964, the Secret Service reviewed the operations of its Protective Research Section. As a result of this review, PRS has been reorganized and placed under the supervision of an inspector. Its personnel has been nearly doubled, and the procedures covering the evaluation of reports received by the Section have been standardized. Further increases in personnel for PRS are anticipated. The Service believes that substantial improvements in its operation have already been achieved.

Attachment



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Bill D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

On October 22, 1964, Mr. Horace W. Busby furnished Inspector Edward C. Kemper, Jr., of this Bureau with the names of Leslie Sharp, Bill Brammer and George Lusk as persons who had worked for President Lyndon B. Johnson in the past and whom he considered "odd" or the "far out type." He stated that Brammer had a reputation for chasing women; was divorced from his wife; and when Brammer lived in Austin, Texas, there was "chatter" indicating that a group of persons with whom Brammer associated was made up of both homosexuals and "oversexed" persons.

Concerning Mr. George McKittrick Lusk, an investigation is presently being conducted concerning him at your request.

The records of the Senate Disbursing Office, Washington, D. C., indicate that one Billy Lee Brammer, during the late 1950s, was employed as a clerk in the Office of President Johnson when President Johnson was a United States Senator from Texas. That employment was terminated on December 15, 1959. Those records further indicate that one Leslie D. Sharp during 1951 was employed as a clerk in President Johnson's Office. There was no additional pertinent information contained in those files.

Honorable Bill D. Moyers

The central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the files of the Identification Division, contain either no additional or no pertinent information concerning Brammer or Sharp. Appropriate credit and arrest checks were made in Washington, D. C., and developed no pertinent information concerning them.

The above is being furnished for your information and no further investigation is contemplated in the absence of a specific request.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped initial "J" and a cursive "Edgar Hoover".

9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Harold Burris -

4 men surveillance on
Baker. Stake-out at 20th
and P. Looking for Baker.
Jenkins connection.

On Nov. 12th, ^{Leon*} sent dope on
Walter to Carmine Bellino
in N. York

* Convicted in Mayflower
luggage case

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lavinia's leg-men -

Donah

Noonan

Shally

Ruge

10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

27 October 1964

Dick,

Here is the memo I spoke to you about at lunch. It asks a lot of questions, but I think they are the right ones.

I will also be sending you a memo from Wayne Phillips which adds a bit more smoke to what might be a fire.

CLCooper

27 October 1964

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Some Questions Re: The Jenkins Case

In its October 26th issue, Newsweek carries the following lines on page 33 of the Jenkins story:

"At 8:09, United Press International moved the first story of his October 7 arrest. (Curiously, the first report of Jenkins' earlier arrest, in 1959, came from radio station KMPC in Los Angeles six minutes after the UPI story broke.)"

Newsweek uses the word "curious," and well they might. How could a Los Angeles radio station broadcast the news of Jenkins' 1959 arrest only six minutes after UPI broke the story?

To do this, in six minutes, the DC Police blotter would have to be searched, the Jenkins' arrest discovered, a notation made, contact with the Los Angeles station made, copy written, put into the hands of an announcer, and then put on the air. Clearly it is impossible to do this in six minutes.

Obviously, then, the DC Police blotter was searched before the 8:09 story by UPI. The question is--when? Jenkins was arrested on October 7. Was the search made before his arrest? Was it made between October 7 and October 14, when the news was announced? How did KMPC hear about the arrest? Was it phoned in to them immediately after UPI broke the story? Did they have it in their files--waiting? If so, what for? How could they have known the story was going to break?

Either KMPC had the 1959 information prior to the UPI announcement on October 14, or someone else had the information and relayed it to them to put on the air within six minutes of the UPI announcement. One thing is obvious, the story was not dug up in the six minutes between the UPI announcement and the KMPC disclosure.

But when was the 1959 Jenkins' record discovered? If it was before October 7th, what would have led anyone to make an examination of the Washington, D.C. Police blotter for Jenkins' name before his recent arrest?

A second question is worth asking. Assume that the Jenkins name was found on the blotter before October 7. Then why was this important news--concerning a Presidential assistant--withheld and not released? As it turned out the news was released in the most damaging context possible. How did the searcher know that he was going to get this opportunity? All we know is that--if he found the Jenkins entry prior to the 7th--he kept it quiet until October 14, when Jenkins' arrest was announced.

Let us assume, now, that no information on the earlier arrest had been available prior to October 7th. We can assume that Jenkins' arrest on the 7th triggered off interest in the man, causing someone to search the blotter and discover the '59 arrest. This had to be done considerably before the UPI release of October 14. Certainly not in the six minutes after the release.

Again, we are faced with a period of delay. This time it is from seven days down to--say--two hours prior to the UPI release. Somebody had to have the information--and had either passed it on to the KMPC or was ready to telephone it to Los Angeles as soon as the story broke. Again, the release of the news was deliberately timed to be as damaging as possible.

Who, beside the police, would have known about Jenkins' October 7th arrest--before it had been made public--and then been prompted to go to the police blotter? Washington papers had received anonymous phone calls. One might deduce that the "caller" might have also been the researcher. Very well--he had his material. And yet--he waited before he released it--waited for the story he knew must break. The UPI announcement either triggered a phone call to KMPC in a fast six minutes, or KMPC already had the material and simply waited for a public announcement as a signal to release the news of the '59 arrest. Again, we see a conscious effort to time the release to create the utmost damage.

If the first supposition--that knowledge of the 1959 arrest was acquired before October 7th--is correct, we have a remarkable chain of events. The information is available, but no use is made of it until the offense is repeated on October 7, and even then it is withheld until October 14, when the story breaks. What foreknowledge could he have had which would have motivated this restraint?

Even if this information was acquired between October 7th and October 14th, it would appear that considerable restraint was exercised. Here was an important piece of information--the 1959 arrest. Nothing was done with it. Except to either forward it to KMPC with a "holding" order, or to alert KMPC that a hot news item would leak at any time. Foreknowledge of the October 7th arrest might explain this.

To summarize, on October 14th, at 8:09 p.m., UPI released the news of the October 7th arrest. And six minutes later, KMPC goes on the air with the news of the 1959 arrest. Someone must have known about this all along.

There are some other questions:

Why was the Los Angeles station the one to break the news of the 1959 arrest? What was so special about that station that it was either phoned the information just after the UPI release, or had the information prior to that release? Why was a Washington, D.C., story broken a full continent away? A phone call received by Wayne Phillips described in the attached memo is relevant.

How was it that Dean Burch knew about the Jenkins' arrest before it was made public? Indications are that Republican Headquarters knew about the case several days in advance. How did they gain this knowledge?

Which researcher searched the police blotter and discovered the 1959 arrest? There are similarities between them. Both were adept. Both were on the scene. Both happened on to coincidences. And both were able to control the moment when their findings were released to the public by a Los Angeles radio station. Or was there an informant, rather than a "researcher"?

There are also a few interesting items in the chronology of that week:

October 6, Goldwater said: "There is a growing distrust of things going on in Washington. It is not being helped any by the President when he shields people like Bobby Baker and Billy Sol Estes."

October 7. Walter Jenkins is arrested, but the arrest is unannounced.

October 8: William P. Seward, Goldwater's legislative assistant, resigns and quits his job. The Post quotes Seward as saying: "Goldwater is being pushed to the right by a 'small well-knit group of new advisers.'"

October 13: Miller cancels a Washington speech.

October 14: Dean Burch says the decision against further hearings in the Bobby Baker case before the elections "underscores the major issue in the Presidential campaign, the moral rot in Washington." (We know that Burch knew about Jenkins at this point.)

October 14. Jenkins arrest disclosed.

October 15. Goldwater says, "We have asked, as we have travelled the length and breadth of the land just what is troubling the people. Obviously something is, something that polls and pundits alike have missed or misinterpreted until now. Now we know what it is. The people have looked at the White House and found it dark with scandal. The people have looked at the man who now occupies the White House and have found him shadowed by suspicions which no amount of handshaking and hurrah can chase away."

Dick

11

Here is Wayne
Miller's story -

I think there
is something worth
looking into re
the L.A. angle
Chat

11a

Here is a transcript of the telephone call I told you about. The significant thing in it is Dike's version of the United Press story. At the time he called nothing had moved on the ~~United Press~~ ~~main United Press~~ main United Press wire about the 1959 incident, ~~or the names of the arresting officers,~~ or the names of the arresting officers, or that the arrest was made in the basement of the YMCA. The description of the offense, of course, ~~ix~~ has no ~~resemblance~~ resemblance to the actual police entry.

Since ~~transmission of this message usually goes via a transimex line~~
~~transimex line~~ ~~transimex line~~ ~~transimex line~~ ~~transimex line~~ this story would normally have moved westward
on the UPI network it is curious that the West Coast had more detailed
information than we had in Washington.

PRESERVATION COPY

Dale Evans, who is Gene Autrey's wife, is one of the leaders
in the Goldwater group "Mothers for a Moral America."

Wayne

UPHOLD NX

UPI A138N

4TH LEAD JENKINS (A123N)

BY WILLIAM J. EATON

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK, OCT. 14 (UPI)--WALTER W. JENKINS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, RESIGNED TONIGHT FOLLOWING THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE WHITE HOUSE AIDE HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON A MORALS CHARGE IN WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, HERE ON A CAMPAIGN TOUR, NAMED BILL D. MOYERS TO SUCCEED JENKINS, WHO FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE BOBBY BAKER CASE. THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED JENKINS' RESIGNATION IN AN EXTRAORDINARY NEWS CONFERENCE HELD IN A HALLWAY OF THE LOBBY OF THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL HERE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON THAT JENKINS, THE FATHER OF SIX CHILDREN, HAD BEEN ARRESTED OCT. 7 ON A DISORDERLY CHARGE INVOLVING "INDECENT GESTURES" IN A MEN'S ROOM OF A WASHINGTON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA).

POLICE RECORDS ALSO SHOWED THAT JENKINS HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT THE WASHINGTON YMCA ON ANOTHER OCCASION--AT 10:20 P.M. ON JAN. 15, 1959--ON A CHARGE OF "DISORDERLY CONDUCT (PERVERT)."

ON BOTH OCCASIONS, JENKINS FORFEITED BONDS--\$25 THE FIRST TIME, \$50 THE SECOND TIME.

FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF JENKINS' RESIGNATION, PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPOKE IN THE HOTEL'S GRAND BALLROOM AT A DINNER HONORING THE LATE DEMOCRAT ALFRED E. SMITH.

GEORGE REEDY, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, ASSEMBLED SOME 75 NEWSMEN AND READ THIS STATEMENT:

"AS I TOLD SOME OF YOU EARLIER TODAY, WALTER JENKINS, WHO HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM FATIGUE, WENT INTO THE HOSPITAL THIS AFTERNOON ON ORDERS FROM HIS DOCTOR.

"WALTER JENKINS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION THIS EVENING AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

"THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED AND THE PRESIDENT HAS APPOINTED BILL D. MOYERS TO SUCCEED HIM."

JENKINS, WHO HAD WORKED WITH JOHNSON SINCE 1939, YAGHRVITTED TO GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. HIS PHYSICIAN DESCRIBED HIS ILLNESS AS "NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE."

JENKINS' TROUBLE WITH THE LAW THREW THE PRESIDENT OFF SCHEDULE. JOHNSON WAS MORE THAN TWO HOURS LATE ARRIVING AT THE DINNER.

THE RECORD OF JENKINS' ARREST WAS DISCLOSED IN A CHECK OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE RECORDS AFTER RUMORS SWEEP WASHINGTON POLITICAL CIRCLES THAT HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT'S MORALS DIVISION.

THE RECORD SHOWED THAT JENKINS HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY TWO PLAINCLOTHESMEN AT 8:35 P.M. WEDNESDAY OCT. 7 ON A CHARGE OF DISORDERLY (INDECENT GESTURES)."

THE POLICE RECORDS SHOWED THAT AN ANDY CHOKA, 60, A TIMEKEEPER AT THE SOLDIERS HOME IN WASHINGTON, WAS ARRESTED BY THE SAME POLICEMEN AT THE SAME TIME. POLICE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE CASE BEYOND THE OFFICIAL ENTRIES IN THE POLICE RECORDS.

A WHITE HOUSE SOURCE SAID THE PRESIDENT FIRST LEARNED ABOUT THE JENKINS INCIDENT WHEN THE WHITE HOUSE RECEIVED QUERIES FROM NEWSPAPERS. THIS WAS SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT VISITED THE HOME HERE OF MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY, WIDOW OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, ABOUT 7 P.M.

THE SOURCE SAID JENKINS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION IN WRITING. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF IT.

JENKINS' NAME HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP IN THE CASE OF BAKER, SECRETARY TO SENATE DEMOCRATS WHO ALLEGEDLY PARLAYED A \$19,500 SALARY INTO A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS EMPIRE. BAKER'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN THE OBJECT OF A SENATE BROKE.

PRESERVATION COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE SOURCE SAID NO REPORTS OF "ANY INCIDENT OF THIS KIND" RELATING TO JENKINS HAD EVER COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE AT ANY TIME BEFORE TODAY.

WHITE HOUSE SOURCES SAID THEY ASSUMED JENKINS HAD SECURITY CLEARANCE BECAUSE OF HIS JOB AS AN AIDE TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE. BUT THEY SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW THE EXTENT OF THIS CLEARANCE.

THE POLICE CHARGES AGAINST JENKINS WERE MISDEMEANORS. WITH THE FORFEITURE OF BOND, THE CASES ARE CLOSED AS FAR AS THE POLICE ARE CONCERNED.

JENKINS' ARREST CAME TO LIGHT WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED INFORMER TOLD NEWSMEN TO CHECK THE POLICE RECORDS IN WASHINGTON FOR OCT. 7.

THESE RECORDS ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION AND POLICE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE JENKINS ARREST RECORD. THE ARREST HAD NOT COME TO LIGHT EARLIER BECAUSE POLICE REPORTERS HAD NOT TIED THE JENKINS ARREST TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

A REPORTER TRIED TO CONTACT JENKINS AT THE WHITE HOUSE EARLIER TODAY AND WAS TOLD THAT JENKINS HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO A HOSPITAL. SHORTLY AFTERWARD DR. CHARLES THOMPSON SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT JENKINS SUFFERED FROM "NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE."

THOMPSON SAID JENKINS HAD "JUST WORN HIMSELF OUT" AND PROBABLY WOULD REMAIN IN THE HOSPITAL FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

REEDY SAID JENKINS HAD BEEN "SUFFERING FROM EXTREME FATIGUE FOR SOME TIME."

ABOUT 6 P.M., SOME FOUR AND ONE HALF HOURS BEFORE JENKINS' RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN DEAN BURCH ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"THERE IS A REPORT SWEEPING WASHINGTON THAT THE WHITE HOUSE IS DESPERATELY TRYING TO SUPPRESS A MAJOR NEWS STORY AFFECTING NATIONAL SECURITY."

FOLLOWING BURCH'S STATEMENT, REEDY REPLIED IN NEW YORK: "I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE IS TALKING ABOUT."

LEE EDWARDS, PRESS ASSISTANT AT GOP HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, WAS ASKED IF THE BURCH STATEMENT REFERRED TO THE JENKINS CASE. EDWARDS REPLIED:

"WE HAVE NO COMMENT. WE STAND ON THE STATEMENT."

INQUIRIES AT THE SOLDIERS HOME SAID CHOKA WAS LISTED AS "A MEMBER" AND LIVED IN A DORMITORY THERE.

THE ARREST RECORDS SHOWED THAT JENKINS GAVE HIS BIRTHPLACE AS JOLLY, TEX., AND HIS OCCUPATION AS "CLERK." HE IS ONE OF THE PERSONS THE REPUBLICANS HAD SOUGHT TO HAVE SUMMONED AS A WITNESS IN THE BAKER INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE. JENKINS WAS NOT CALLED TO TESTIFY.

INSURANCE AGENT DON B. REYNOLDS TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE THAT JENKINS ARRANGED FOR HIM TO BUY \$1,208 WORTH OF ADVERTISING TIME ON A TELEVISION STATION OWNED BY THE LBJ COMPANY. REYNOLDS HAD WRITTEN A \$100,000 INSURANCE POLICY ON THE PRESIDENT, THEN SENATE MAJORITY LEADER.

JENKINS SENT THE COMMITTEE AN AFFIDAVIT SAYING HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY ARRANGEMENTS FOR TELEVISION ADVERTISING.

JENKINS, WHO RAN UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR CONGRESS IN TEXAS IN 1951, WORKED FOR JOHNSON AS A CONGRESSIONAL CLERK BEFORE WORLD WAR II. DURING THE WAR, HE SERVED IN THE ARMY AND ATTAINED THE RANK OF MAJOR.

HE HAD WORKED FOR JOHNSON FOR 20 YEARS--IN THE HOUSE, SENATE AND IN THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE, HE WAS ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSEST ADVISERS. HE WAS A CONFIDENTIAL AIDE, CONSULTANT ON SPEECHES AND PERFORMED NUMEROUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL DUTIES FOR THE PRESIDENT. ALL TOLD THE PRESIDENT HAS 12 SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

MOYERS, JENKINS' SUCCESSOR, IS AN ORDAINED BAPTIST MINISTER WHO HAS BEEN DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS. HE CAME TO THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN JOHNSON SUCCEEDED THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AFTER KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

-0-

IN 15TH PGH ADV, BEG: JENKINS NAME HAD BEEN X X X READ IT: OBJECT OF A SENATE PROBE (STED SENATE BROKE).

JA/UW1214AED

PRESERVATION COPY

Caller: Yes

WP: Yes, can I help you?

Caller: Yes. Who is this please

WP: This is Wayne Phillips

Caller: This is Bob Dike at KMPC in Los Angeles

WP: Yes, Mr. Dike

Mike: Uh, we received a report of United Press International that Presidential advisor Walter Jenkins was arrested last Wednesday on a charge, according to United Press International, of indecent gestures.

WP: Yes.

Dike: Russ Walton, who is director of public relations of the Goldwater-Miller campaign, made the statement that Mr. Jenkins was closer to President Johnson than Sherman Adams ever was ~~to~~ and that this was just another indication of the sickness of the Johnson Administration. Now what I would like to have would be a statement from you or a spokesman for the Administration on this affair because the Goldwater-Miller people have picked it up

;; Well, we have no statement on this affair at all, but let me say this.

He: All right.

WP: I'm very curious to know what Mr. Walton's information is. Did Mr. Walton say that Mr. Jenkins had been arrested.

Dike: No, our source is United Press International.

WP: I see. Are you sure of the accuracy of your source.

Dike: We are sure of the accuracy of United Press International on this story. Let me read you (voice to side) Allright, here we go. It was revealed today that Jenkins was arrested by Washington police 7 days ago and charged with -- and this is a quote from the police blotter -- indecent exposure, sodomy and perversion. Police Lt. Pruchet and Officer Gulard reported seeing Jenkins engaged in and immoral act in the basement of the Washington YMCA. Jenkins forfeited \$50 bail. In Jan. of 1959 Jenkins was arrested in Washington on the same charges. He forfeited \$25 on the t occasion. And that is direct from the police blotter.

WP;; I see.

7:45 PM
8:30 - 9 PM
10/14
11c

page # 2

Dike: So there is absolutely no doubt to the accuracy of the information.

WP: Well, I'm sorry that I have not seen the police blotter so I can not tell

whether
you/it is accurate or not.

So
Dike: I see. /Well, all we have thus far is this story and the statements made after hearing this story by the Director of Public Relations for the Goldwater-Miller campaign. It's a rather one-sided thing and we hoped we would be able to get from your office ^{and} the Administration's or the Democratic Party's side of the issue.

WP: Well as far as we're concerned, there is no issue.

Dike: There's no issue?

WP: That's right. I think that the Republicans out there are entitled to make any statement they want but if I were you I would be very careful of the accuracy of any story that you broadcast.

Dike: Well the story is entirely accurate, sir, is this perhaps an implied threat?

WP: Certainly not. I'm just speaking as a newsman.

Dike: Right. You have officially no comment to make.

WP: That's right.

Dike: Okay. Thank you very much Mr. Phillips.

WP: You're welcome.

Dike: Right