

1Date 12-6-63

HARRY T. TASKER, Cab Driver, was interviewed at his place of employment, City Transportation Company, 610 S. Akard Street, Dallas. He advised that on November 24, 1963, he was retained by a newsmen to stand by in his cab outside of the Dallas Police Station from 9:40 a.m. to 12:25 p.m. He parked his cab on Main Street across the street from the "in" ramp to the basement of the police station. He advised that while waiting for the newsmen, he occasionally walked across the street and talked with the police officer, who was standing at the top of the ramp. He said that the police officer checked the credentials of numerous persons going in and out of the ramp entrance.

TASKER advised that he heard the shot fired in the basement which killed OSWALD; that prior to the shot he had been standing at the "in" ramp entrance for about five minutes. He was shown a photo of JACK RUBY and he advised that he did not observe anyone resembling RUBY enter the basement through the "in" ramp during the period of time which he was standing there. He advised that he probably would have remembered RUBY had he seen him enter during that five minute period.

on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN & JOSEPH G. PEGGS - md/jn Date dictated 12-6-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2035

1Date 7/20/64

JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, 4306 Brown Street, Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Neuhooff Brothers Packers, 2821 Alamo, Dallas.

He stated that between 1:30 A.M. and 2:00 A.M., on November 23, 1963, a large group of police officers came to his home. He was questioned by Captain WILLIAM P. GANNAWAY and Lieutenant JACK REVILL, primarily about his connection with the American GI Forum. They asked him about his acquaintance with several fellow members of that organization. They also asked him about his acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a fellow employee of the Texas School Book Depository, whom he had seen but did not know. He was not accused at that time, by Captain GANNAWAY or Lieutenant REVILL, of being subversive or of having subversive affiliations, and despite the late hour, MOLINA assumed they were conducting routine investigation in the assassination case because of his employment by the Texas School Book Depository.

During and after this questioning, other officers were searching his home. He does not remember that a search warrant was mentioned, but believes he was asked if he minded if they "looked around," and he gave permission for the search.

The officers never did say what they were searching for, but they spent from thirty to forty minutes searching his home. To the best of his knowledge, the only thing they found which appeared to interest them, and which they carried away, was a list of names his wife had been given by the Holy Trinity Mothers' Club of women to be contacted to help serve dinner at the Trade Mart in Dallas.

After the search, the group went into the kitchen, out of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. MOLINA; where they held a brief discussion. He was then asked if he would be willing to accompany them to Police Headquarters at that time, or if he preferred to come to Police Headquarters on his own later

on 7/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-9847  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. /ds Date dictated 7/16/64

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in the morning. He told them he would prefer to come to Police Headquarters later in the day, and the officers left.

At about 9:50 A.M., he arrived at Dallas Police Headquarters. He first went to the office of the Special Service Bureau, where he waited for about forty minutes in a small office there. Representatives of the news media kept coming in and out of the office, and photographs of him were taken by such individuals. None of these pictures, however, appeared in the paper.

Captain WILLIAM P. GANNAWAY then came into the office and started questioning him about the American GI Forum and his connection with it. Lieutenant JACK REVILL was also present. This questioning was rather brief, and he was told he was going to be sent for questioning to Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau.

MOLINA then went to the Homicide Bureau, where he waited for about forty-five minutes to be interviewed. He was then interviewed for from twenty to thirty minutes by a Detective and by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his knowledge of OSWALD, his work at the Texas School Book Depository, and his whereabouts during the pertinent period surrounding the assassination.

He was then told by the Agent that he could leave, but when he tried to leave the Homicide Bureau a police officer stationed at the door, whose identity he did not know, told him to go back in and sit down. He was kept waiting in the office another thirty to forty-five minutes.

A police officer then came and told MOLINA to follow him, taking him to the Special Service Bureau. Here he was interrogated by Lieutenant JACK REVILL and another officer whom he did not know. This questioning had to do with the American GI Forum, apparently trying to prove that MOLINA was acquainted

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with a number of people therein who had records of subversive activities. For instance, he was asked if he was acquainted with JOHN STANFORD, a State official of the Communist Party. He said he was not acquainted with STANFORD. He was asked to write a statement as to the political sympathies of the various members of the American GI Forum, which he declined to do, stating he had no first-hand knowledge as to which of them, if any, were Communist Party members or had communist sympathies.

Lieutenant REVILL and the other officer then wrote an affidavit concerning the American GI Forum based on his statements to them, which he signed. He was then permitted to leave Police Headquarters, and was driven home by a police officer.

MOLINA said he was at Police Headquarters from about 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. He was never told he was under arrest. The only indication he had that he might have been under some form of restraint was his one effort to leave the Homicide Bureau, and his having been told by a police officer at that time not to leave.

He said there is no question in his mind that his discharge from his 16 years' employment with the Texas School Book Depository was a direct result of publicity following his questioning by the police, and alleged subversive affiliations on his part. He said that immediately following his questioning by the police, and the attendant publicity, there was no mention of this made at his place of employment. About ten days thereafter, he was told he could no longer sign outgoing letters, which he had done previously. Shortly thereafter, all letter-heads which bore his name were taken from him.

He then went to the office of O. V. CAMPBELL, the Vice-President of the Texas School Book Depository, where he objected to the action being taken against him and asked CAMPBELL the reason for it. CAMPBELL told him that the allegations made

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about his loyalty would have to be cleared up, that the company had been getting a lot of crank calls, several customers had said they would not buy books from the company as long as the company had a subversive working for them. MOLINA said no one else was present when CAMPBELL made these statements.

Shortly thereafter, he was told studies had been and were being made with a view to automating the operation of the Accounting Department, that the publishers and customers demanded faster service, and that as a result of the coming automation, MOLINA's job was being eliminated. MOLINA stated he believed this claim to be completely false, that a credit manager's job could not be eliminated by automation, and that this was just a convenient way to discharge him because of allegations made against his loyalty.

He said CAMPBELL offered him a severance contract which he refused to sign until he contacted his attorney, one MULLINAX. The latter told MOLINA he could not see that MOLINA had any recourse but to agree to the terms of the contract, and on December 12, 1963, he signed this contract calling for full pay for three months, half-pay for three months, and other benefits.

He said he stayed at his employment until December 30, 1963, but in the interim constantly sought employment at such places as Sears, Roebuck and company, Texas Instruments, and through the Texas Employment Commission. He had no success, and when prospective employers found from his application forms that he had been discharged from the Texas School Book Depository job as credit manager, after sixteen years of employment there, coupled with the fact that that place had been the site of the assassination of President KENNEDY, they had no further interest in hiring him. One woman connected with the Texas Employment Commission questioned him as to whether he was a "subversive," and thereafter told him the Commission had no work for him because of his lack of a college education, although she had known about this lack of a college education from the outset.

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He said he was acquainted, through his work in the Parent Teachers Association at the Holy Trinity School in Dallas, with MARTIN MC REDMOND, an official of the Neuhoff Packing Company. He asked MC REDMOND if he had any work MOLINA might be able to do, and was told that there was a vacancy anticipated in the Credit Union of his company. He went to work on a part-time basis there in January 1964, and full-time in February 1964. There has never been any mention there of the adverse publicity he received following the assassination.

He said that in his work at the Texas School Book Depository, he had been earning \$6,000 a year, while in his present employment his salary is only \$4,500 a year.

He said the only police official who he knows made statements detrimental to him was Chief of Police JESSE CURRY of the Dallas Police Department. He said when he returned home on November 23, 1963, his wife told him she had seen Chief CURRY on television, and heard him make a statement to the effect that police were investigating a man who had been in their subversive files since 1957, and mentioned MOLINA by name as being the individual in question. MOLINA believes this telecast was carried on all local television channels as a part of a pool operation. He said he does not know whether any other police officials made statements to the press concerning his alleged subversive affiliations.

He also said that in one of the local newspapers there was a news item quoting Chief CURRY to the effect that the Dallas Police were investigating a man who had been in the police subversive files since 1957.

He said that on the night of November 23, 1963, he had called the Police Department in an effort to get a retraction of the statements made by Chief CURRY. He talked with Captain GLEN D. KING, who told him Chief CURRY was the only

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official who could make an official retraction of such statements, but MOLINA was never successful in contacting Chief CURRY.

He said he mentioned to a friend, HECTOR GARCIA, a founder of the American GI Forum, the troubles he was having as a result of the publicity concerning his alleged subversive affiliations. GARCIA told him he could write the various radio and television stations and demand copies of texts or recording tapes of all broadcasts and telecasts in which MOLINA was mentioned, and he did so. The only station which furnished any information to him was Dallas Radio Station WRR, which furnished the text of a broadcast by Chief CURRY making the above allegations. Dallas Radio Station KRLD stated the matter was being referred to their New York office because the networks were responsible for any broadcasts, and he never heard anything further from them.

His attorney filed suit against WRR for damages on MOLINA's behalf because of derogatory statements carried by that station, but in reply his attorney was told that the station was city-owned and that under the city charter, such a suit had to be filed within thirty days of the occurrence, which had not been done. MOLINA said, however, that plans for a lawsuit have not been dropped, and his attorney is still exploring means of suing the station for damages on his behalf.

MOLINA furnished the following descriptive data concerning himself:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	40 years
Born	June 18, 1924, at Dallas, Texas
Height	5'7½"
Weight	164 pounds
Eyes	Brown

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Hair	Brown, graying, balding in front
Build	Stocky
Complexion	Fair
Marks and Scars	Large mole in left eyebrow
Wife	SOLEDAD MOLINA
Children	JOE MOLINA, JR., aged 17; JOHN MOLINA, aged 10; LINDA MOLINA, aged 14; and, adopted daughter SYLVIA, aged 14
Education	Crozier Technical High School, Dallas
Military Service	U. S. Navy, 1943-46, NSN 1891658
Residence	4306 Brown, Dallas, Texas

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