

Date 6/12/641

An effort was made to interview JAMES C. GAMBULOS, 3137 Bryn Mawr Drive, at his place of business, the Eatwell Restaurant. Prior information had been received from relatives and employees of the restaurant to the effect Mr. GAMBULOS had had an operation on his head sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and this had affected his alertness and thinking processes. These individuals said he has continued to come to the restaurant, but takes little, if any, part in the business because of this condition.

The short interview with Mr. GAMBULOS established he does not appear alert, was extremely vague, and no information of value pertinent to the matter at hand could be obtained.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/vm Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3023—Continued

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Date 6/17/64

WILFRED JAMES MARTIN, better known as JIM MARTIN, attorney, formerly in the Davis Building, Dallas, but now having offices at Room 200, 706 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed on the three occasions indicated below in order that as full a resume as possible could be obtained of his contacts with GEORGE SENATOR and JACK RUBY on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963. Mr. MARTIN appeared completely sincere in his desire to be helpful, cooperated fully, but admittedly his recollection of some things has dimmed, and, with respect to others, there is some confusion in his mind as to just when they occurred. He asked for the repeated interviews so that he might have an opportunity to piece together his remembrance of his own activities during the pertinent dates in collaboration with his wife and daughters, who were involved in these. The following constitutes the information tendered by Mr. MARTIN as the best he can offer considering he, himself, was "stunned" by the assassination of President KENNEDY, with a consequent "blurring" of the events of the few days following this occurrence.

Up until the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Sunday, November 24, 1963, MARTIN had not seen, or had any contact with JACK RUBY since several days, at least, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. On November 24, 1963, he took GEORGE SENATOR to the Dallas Police Department as will be brought out later herein. This was sometime during the early afternoon of November 24, 1963, and while at the Police Department he talked briefly with JACK RUBY over the jail telephone, but did not have personal contact with him. He considers the exact detail of that conversation as privileged, but does feel free to state it consisted principally of his giving advice to RUBY as to his rights and cautioning him not to make any statements or talk to anyone about the affair without clearing through him.

MARTIN does not feel that any attorney-client relationship existed between him and GEORGE SENATOR, whom he has known for perhaps the past two to three years as a friend.

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SENATOR has visited at his home on frequent occasions in the past. He considers him an improvident-type individual who "has never been able to earn a living," but likable, accommodating, and not unpleasant to have around.

SENATOR is a good cook and on most of the occasions when he came to the MARTIN home it was for the purpose of preparing a meal for the MARTIN family. He prided himself on his ability along this line, and delighted in doing this. He lived, more or less, to MARTIN's best knowledge, on the largess of his friends, and made himself acceptable through things such as the foregoing. He worked for a time for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club, but that did not work out and RUBY then got him a connection selling post cards and other novelty items. This latter endeavor was being neglected by SENATOR, and, in general, he just never seemed able to get ahead.

MARTIN feels SENATOR was used by RUBY as a sort of "Man Friday." He would order him around and have him do menial personal things for him. MARTIN is of the opinion RUBY had SENATOR around principally for this reason, and, on the other hand, SENATOR played his part willingly and without resentment in return for the favors and "support" RUBY tendered him.

MARTIN, on first interview, could evoke no positive recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR on either November 22 or 23, 1963. After discussion with his wife he then recalled SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on either the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, or Saturday, November 23, 1963. In an effort to be more enlightening on this point, MARTIN again went over personal events with his wife and daughters, and although none could state with certainty, it was their joint conclusion, based on an association of events, that SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated. He sat with them and watched television broadcasts concerned with the assassination, and became quite emotional with respect to the assassination. At one point it seemed tears came to his eyes, and he

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expressed deep sorrow this event had happened. MARTIN does not recall any discussion which encompassed a detailing of the exact feelings of SENATOR and/or RUBY to this, or the possible activities of either as a consequence of it or any preceding events.

With the above fixed on Friday, November 22, 1963, MARTIN has no recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR again until around noon or shortly thereafter on November 24, 1963, the day of the OSWALD shooting, and can furnish no information relating to SENATOR's possible activities on November 23, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, he and Mrs. MARTIN had gone to church and it was on their way home from church they got the first news of the shooting on their radio. When they got home his daughter told him SENATOR had called, had left no number for a return call, but would call back.

Instead of calling back, SENATOR arrived shortly thereafter in person at the house. He was extremely excited and upset. His paramount concern was "what can be done about JACK?" He was not concerned for himself and said nothing to indicate he wanted, or had any reason to believe he needed, legal counsel or help for himself. He said he had heard the news of the shooting while at the Eatwell Restaurant in downtown Dallas, had tried to call MARTIN, and then had come on out to the house with the intention of waiting for him. He wanted to "do something for JACK," and felt MARTIN could advise him as to what he could or should do, and might also be able to help RUBY.

MARTIN knew the police would want to interrogate SENATOR, and his first advice was that SENATOR go to the police and make himself available immediately. They, thereupon, went almost at once to the Dallas Police Department, in SENATOR's truck, MARTIN believes, but is not sure.

The conference at the house was very brief, and no effort was made to have a detailed discussion as to any possible motives which might have prompted RUBY's action. There was no mention made at that time of RUBY's feelings about the killing of President KENNEDY; his reaction to the full-page advertisement which had appeared in the local news over the name of BERNARD WEISSMAN; nor, was there any reference at all made to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster. MARTIN's first and foremost thought at the moment was to get SENATOR to the police, and, toward this end, he told him, as they proceeded to the Police Department, he should "marshal his thoughts" with respect to his association with and knowledge of JACK RUBY.

Upon arrival at the Dallas Police Department, around 1:00 P.M. to MARTIN's best recollection, SENATOR was "taken into custody" by two police officers and hurried into the Homicide Squad rooms on the third floor. MARTIN feels this action by the police was abrupt and uncalled for considering SENATOR was making himself voluntarily available and attempting to be helpful. His protests were to no avail, the officers telling him SENATOR would be back out in a short time. He did not again see SENATOR until around 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. He had tried to get to SENATOR but on each occasion was put off and told it would be just a little bit longer until he would be able to see him. MARTIN was considering starting action for a writ of habeas corpus when SENATOR finally appeared, for he knew of no reason why the police should be holding him. At this point SENATOR seemed to be eminently pleased and elated with all the attention he was getting, and the importance he appeared to have gained.

After SENATOR was released he gave permission to some news photographers to take pictures of the apartment where he and RUBY had lived, and, with MARTIN, he accompanied these men to the apartment. MARTIN and SENATOR then returned to the MARTIN home.

At the MARTIN home on the evening of November 24, 1963, MARTIN told SENATOR to detail to him what questions had been

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asked him by the police and others, and what he had told them. He did this in order to get some ideas as to how best to proceed with a defense for RUBY, and, also, in order that he, himself, might know about RUBY all that SENATOR knew about him and his activities. There then ensued a lengthy dissertation by SENATOR wherein he described what had gone on at the Police Department. It was in the course of this MARTIN first learned from SENATOR about RUBY's being incensed over and his emotional reaction to, the full-page advertisement of BERNARD WEISSMAN which had appeared in a local paper and which was derogatory to President KENNEDY; and, to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster and RUBY's having photographed this poster. MARTIN has a vague recollection SENATOR said he was with RUBY when this picture was taken. MARTIN does not believe SENATOR would have had any opportunity to talk to RUBY while at the Police Department during the preceding afternoon, and SENATOR made no mention he had seen or talked to him.

SENATOR told of the poster incident in the course of recounting his experiences at the Police Department, and the interrogation of him by police and other authorities. MARTIN presumed it had been told by SENATOR to the police. Information of a privileged nature later available to MARTIN established the above to be factual, and it is his belief that if it were not told by SENATOR to his interrogators it was only through an oversight. MARTIN can discern no conceivable benefit SENATOR could have felt he would be realizing for either himself or RUBY by withholding this information, and he gave no impression he had.

By the late evening of November 24, 1963, the full significance of what had happened seemed to become more apparent to SENATOR and he approached a state where he was practically "overwhelmed with fear" for his own safety. Where at first he had felt "important" -- more so perhaps than he ever had before in his life -- he now considered that someone might attempt to harm him because of what RUBY had done since he had been so close to RUBY. Because of this he did not go to his apartment the night of November 24, 1963, but spent the night at the MARTIN

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residence. MARTIN felt this feeling on the part of SENATOR was ridiculous, and he tried to "kid him out of it," but it persisted. MARTIN feels this feeling continued to haunt SENATOR and was one of the primary reasons he left the Dallas area after the RUBY trial and went to live with relatives outside the state.

SAM GAMBULOS, manager and one of the family which owns and operates the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, said he has known GEORGE SENATOR as a regular customer of the restaurant for a number of years. In the past, SENATOR was an almost daily patron, but GAMBULOS has not seen him for the past couple of months, and does not know "what has happened to him."

GAMBULOS did not come to work on the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department until 2:00 P.M., and thus is not in a position to state whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the restaurant on the morning of that date. His father, JAMES GAMBULOS, would have been on duty during the morning hours.

GAMBULOS cannot state whether SENATOR was in the Eatwell at any time while he was on duty during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963, since there is nothing about this date to fix it in his mind. He is certain he did not see SENATOR in the Eatwell at any time while on duty during the afternoon and evening of November 24, 1963.

GAMBULOS also knew JACK RUBY, as an occasional patron of the Eatwell; however, he cannot recall he knew at the time of the shooting of OSWALD that RUBY and SENATOR were living together, although he was aware they knew each other.

GAMBULOS said he could not recall exactly which waitresses were on duty on the day shift of November 24, 1963, but that ELSIE MATHEWS, cashier and bookkeeper, would be able to furnish this information.

GAMBULOS said SENATOR never discussed his activities with him, and never talked to him about his association with JACK RUBY. He has no knowledge of any photographs taken by RUBY and/or SENATOR, and neither ever displayed any photographs of any kind about the restaurant, to his knowledge. No conversation he ever had with either of them indicated any interest on their part in political affairs of any kind.

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ELSIE E. MATHEWS, 5003 Lindsley, Dallas, Texas, Cashier and Bookkeeper, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed at her place of business. She gave the following information:

She does not work on Sundays, and, consequently, was not on duty at the Eatwell on Sunday, November 24, 1963. She said she knows GEORGE SENATOR as a customer of the restaurant, but never does more than pass the time of day with him, and can furnish no information as to his activities. She does not know whether he was in the Eatwell on the day before OSWALD was shot (November 23, 1963), or on the day of the shooting (November 24, 1963).

Mrs. MATHEWS furnished the following from her records as the waitresses who were on duty at the Eatwell on November 24, 1963:

MILDRED POLLARD
GLORIA FREEMAN
PAULINE CHILDRESS

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3024—Continued

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CHARLES R. GAMBULOS, 3104 Amherst, was interviewed at the Innwood Restaurant, 5012 Sharp Street, another establishment owned and operated by the GAMBULOS family, owners and operators of the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street. Mr. GAMBULOS said he works at both establishments since his father, JAMES C. GAMBULOS, has been largely incapacitated by an operation on his head which took place prior to November, 1963. He said his father still, as a figure-head more or less, manages the Eatwell, and is there practically every day, but he, himself, makes it a point to be there a good bit of the time because of the mentioned situation.

In three different sessions, and with the assistance of his wife, LILLIAN GAMBULOS, in recalling related incidents to refresh his memory, Mr. GAMBULOS gave the following information:

He had gone to the lake with his children on Sunday, November 24, 1963, thus, was not at the Eatwell Restaurant on that date, the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, and has no firsthand information as to whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the place on that date. He has known SENATOR as a frequent patron of the Eatwell for a number of years, and knew he was a friend of JACK RUBY although not aware these two were living together until sometime after the OSWALD shooting. He believes he was at the Eatwell on Saturday, November 23, 1963, but, since he has seen SENATOR in the restaurant so frequently in the past he cannot state whether he came in on this particular date. He explained if he did there was certainly nothing said and nothing occurred which would fix this fact in his mind. He similarly has no specific recollection as to whether he saw SENATOR in the restaurant on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, for the same reasons as just stated.

GAMBULOS did work at the Eatwell all day on Monday, November 25, 1963, the Innwood Restaurant being closed on that date. He does remember that SENATOR came into the Eatwell that day, and he believes this was sometime in the morning. He sat at the counter and recounted "his troubles." He said he had been having trouble with his truck, he had not been able to work, he was without funds, and was having a generally hard time. He attempted to borrow some money but was not

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obliged in this regard.

SENATOR was ordinarily a quiet and rather reserved type individual, but on the above occasion he was disheveled in appearance and looked "as though he had been up all night." So far as his conversation with GAMBULOS was concerned, he did not dwell too much on the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, but merely made a few general statements to the effect RUBY was the emotional type, inclined to do things on the spur of the moment, etc. He said nothing which would indicate he had any knowledge or premonition RUBY might do such a thing and made no effort to guess why RUBY had committed this act and this matter was not discussed. He seemed concerned more with his own problems, and, in addition, gave evidence of being "an extremely frightened man." He remarked to GAMBULOS, "This place has gone crazy," meaning Dallas, and expressed fear, even about going out to the apartment where he and RUBY lived to get his personal effects. He said he was fearful someone would try to shoot him, and GAMBULOS inferred from this he meant the general air of hysteria which he felt existed at the time in Dallas might lead someone to do him harm because he was so close to RUBY. He was not specific in this connection, did not make any effort to enlarge upon it, and GAMBULOS, being busy taking care of the cash register and other business, had no opportunity to pursue the subject.

At no point in the course of the above or at any other time to GAMBULOS did SENATOR make any mention of what either he or RUBY thought about the assassination of President KENNEDY, or what their reaction to this had been. He did not say anything about he and/or RUBY taking any pictures, and he did not show any to GAMBULOS. He seemed a thoroughly distraught individual, worried over what was now going to happen to him, and discouraged over what had occurred.

Shortly, SENATOR moved from the counter over to a nearby booth and asked for and was given permission to use the "free" telephone. GAMBULOS handed this over to him from behind the cash register counter. SENATOR then proceeded to make several telephone calls but GAMBULOS does not know whom he called, and overheard none of SENATOR's conversations. GAMBULOS has some recollection of having seen one MIKE BARCLAY, an attorney from the Davis Building across the street, come into the Eatwell, and talk some with SENATOR. He also has the same recollection he saw JIM MARTIN, another attorney from the

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Davis Building, come in and talk to SENATOR, and he believes it was also on this same day he saw a woman talking to SENATOR in the restaurant who was later identified to him as EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, although of this he is not sure; it could have been at a later date. Whether these meetings were by design or chance, GAMBULOS cannot say. All these people, with the exception of EVA GRANT, had been regular customers of the restaurant for quite some time in the past, and all, again with the exception of EVA GRANT, were well known by sight and name to GAMBULOS. He has no way of knowing what any of the conversations between these parties might have been.

GAMBULOS cannot be unqualifiedly certain the above-mentioned meetings between SENATOR and MARTIN, and SENATOR and BARCLAY, actually took place on this particular Monday, although he feels they did. He explains this by pointing out that all these parties knew each other; it was not unusual for them to talk some with each other when they happened to be in the Eatwell at the same time for a cup of coffee, as he had seen them doing on occasions in the past; and it admittedly is possible he is confused on this point after the lapse of so lengthy a period of time.

GAMBULOS said he had known JACK RUBY for a number of years as an occasional patron of the Eatwell, but the last time he saw him was several days, at least, prior to the assassination.