89- HQ-4286 SECTION 24

SERIALS 1681 ONLY

SECTION 24

SERIALS 1681 ONLY

C0522

FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

DO NOT DESTROY

FOIPA # 1164234

USE CARE IN HANDLING OF THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 3421

72 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	1/12/79	11/18/78 - 1/12/79

Title of Case	Report made by	Typed By:
RYMUR	SA DONALD R. HALE	jmr

Character of Case

CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE

XXXXXXX

PROSECUTIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/16/92 BY 1048 DKM/mdm #284,125 & #284,126

1/19/79
Dissemination:
2 - DOJ
(1 - Associate AG)
(1 - Asst. AG - Clim.)
1 - USSS
2 - Personal Crimes Unit
1 K/S

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:
- Bureau (89-4286)
- USA, San Francisco (ATTN: AUSA DONDERO)
- Secret Service, San Francisco
1 - Each Field Office
2 - BQMRA (89-495)
5 - San Francisco (89-250)

89-4286-1681 REC-9

ST 109

24 JAN 22 1979

Notations:

70 JAN 31 1979

COVER PAGE

FD-517 (12-2-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PROSECUTIVE REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING

LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON;
RONNIE DENNIS (Status unknown);
WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH (Deceased);
EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW (Deceased);
STANLEY BRIAN GIEG (Deceased);
RONALD DE-VAL JAMES (Deceased);
ERNEST JONES (Deceased);
ROBERT EDWARD KICE (Deceased);
THOMAS DAVID KICE (Deceased);
ANTHONY SIMON (Deceased);
DONALD EDWARD SLY (Deceased);
RONALD TALLY (Deceased);
ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE (Deceased);
JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON (Deceased);
CONGRESSMAN LEO J. RYAN - VICTIM (Deceased);
CONGRESSIONAL ASSASSINATION STATUTE

(U)

FBI/DOJ

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
NARRATIVE OF OFFENSE	B
NAMES OF DEFENDANTS	C
PROSECUTIVE STATUS	D
WITNESSES	E
EVIDENCE	F
UNPRODUCTIVE INVESTIGATION	G
TABLE OF CONTENTS OF INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS	i
INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS	1

(U)

FD-518 (12-2-77)

Copy to: 2 - USA, San Francisco (ATTN: AUSA DONDERO)
1 - Secret Service, San Francisco

Report of: DONALD R. HALE
Date: 1/12/79

Office: San Francisco

Field Office File #: 89-250

Bureau File #: 89-4286

Narrative of Offense:

The purpose of this report is to furnish an eyewitness account of the assault and assassination of Congressman Leo J. Ryan at Jonestown, Guyana and Port Kaituma, Guyana, South America. (U)

This investigation was initiated on 11/18/78, upon receipt of information from [redacted] Investigator, District Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California, of reported murder of Congressman Ryan in Guyana, South America. (U)

b6
b7C

United States Congressman Leo J. Ryan, along with Jackie Speier, Legislative Counsel to Ryan; James Schollaert, Committee Staff to Ryan; Bob Flick, NBC News; Don Harris, NBC Correspondent; Bob Brown, NBC Cameraman; Steve Sung, NBC Soundman; Tim Reiterman, Journalist, San Francisco Examiner; Greg Robinson, Photographer, San Francisco Examiner; Ron Javers, Journalist, San Francisco Chronicle; Gordon Lindsey, Freelance writer; Charles Krause, Journalist, Washington Post; and the following concerned relatives: Timothy and Grace Stoen; Steve Katsaris; Clara Bouquet; Howard and Beverly Oliver; Jim Cobb; Wayne Pietella; Bonnie Thielman; Anthony Katsaris; Sherwin Harris; Nadine Houston; Micky Touchette; and Carolyn Boyd, arrived at Georgetown, Guyana on 11/14-15/78. Purpose of Ryan's visit was a Congressional inquiry into the activities of the People's Temple (PT) and the Reverend Jim Jones at Jonestown, Guyana. While in Georgetown, Guyana, Ryan met with U.S. Embassy officials; Guyanese Government officials; Mark Lane, and Charles Garry, Temple Attorneys. Ryan subsequently traveled to Jonestown, on 11/17/78, aboard a chartered aircraft which landed at Port Kaituma. He was accompanied by Lane, Garry, Speier, Richard Dwyer, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Georgetown, (U)

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

FBI/DOJ

Guyana; the four NBC crew members and the five journalists, listed above; and four concerned relatives: Beverly Oliver; Anthony Katsaris; Jim Cobb; and Carolyn Boyd. After some communication with Jim Jones in Jonestown, the Ryan entourage was permitted to visit Jonestown with the exception of Gordon Lindsey. (U)

On 11/17/78, Ryan spoke with Jones and conducted interviews in performance of his Congressional inquiry. On the following day in preparation to depart Jonestown, some Jonestown residents expressed desires to depart with Ryan. In the process of loading persons to return to Port Kaituma to await transportation for Georgetown, Congressman Ryan was assaulted with a knife by Donald Edward Sly. Sly was subdued by Attorneys Garry and Lane and the Ryan entourage, along with, Jonestown members desiring to leave, prepared and departed for Port Kaituma, via truck. Larry Layton demanded to accompany the entourage but was suspected by other "defectors" to be a traitor and not a true "defector". (U)

At Port Kaituma, the Ryan entourage, with the following Jonestown "defectors": Brenda, Gerald, Tracy, Dale, Edith, and Patricia Parks; Juanita, Tom, Edith, Teena, and James Bogue; Monica Bagby; Harold Cordell; Vern Gosney; and Chris O'Neal and alleged "defector" Larry Layton, prepared to board two airplanes, when a tractor trailer arrived at the airstrip carrying People's Temple (PT) members who subsequently opened fire on the Ryan entourage. (U)

Witnesses at the airstrip interviewed, and have identified: Wesley Karl Breidenbach (deceased); Eddie Joe Crenshaw (deceased); Ronnie Dennis (status unknown); Stanley Brian Gieg (deceased); Ronald De-Val James (deceased); Ernest Jones (deceased); Robert Edward Kice (deceased); Thomas David Kice (deceased); Larry John Layton (alive); Anthony Simon (deceased); Ronald Tally (deceased); Albert Ardell Touchette (deceased); Joseph Lafayette Wilson (deceased) as assailants. Killed during the assault by above persons were: (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

Congressman Leo J. Ryan; NBC Correspondent, Don Harris; NBC Cameraman, Bob Brown; San Francisco Examiner Photographer, Greg Robinson; and PT "defector" Patricia Parks. (U)

With the assistance of Richard A. Dwyer, U.S. Embassy; the Guyanese soldiers and surviving persons, the wounded and survivors were assisted and moved to safe location and were subsequently transported to Georgetown. (U)

This report contains results of all eyewitnesses interviewed to date. Charles Krause, Washington Post Journalist, has not made himself available for interview. (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS:

1. WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: September 15, 1959
2. EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: July 26, 1953
3. RONNIE DENNIS (Status unknown)
   Date of Birth: December 20, 1961
4. STANLEY BRIAN GIEG (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: January 20, 1959
5. RONALD DE-VAL JAMES (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: November 1, 1955
6. ERNEST JONES (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: September 7, 1922
7. ROBERT EDWARD KICE (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: January 4, 1948
8. THOMAS DAVID KICE (Deceased)
   Date of Birth: November 18, 1935
9. LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON
   Date of Birth: January 11, 1946
10. ANTHONY SIMON (Deceased)
    Date of Birth: July 22, 1954

(U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

NAMES OF DEFENDANTS - CONTINUED:

11. DONALD EDWARD SLY (Deceased)

    Date of Birth: March 3, 1936

12. RONALD TALLY (Deceased)

    Date of Birth: October 15, 1945

13. ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE (Deceased)

    Date of Birth: September 13, 1954

14. JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON (Deceased)

    Date of Birth: June 29, 1954

(W)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

PROSECUTIVE STATUS: (U)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), San Francisco, has been in constant contact with United States Attorney's (USA) Office, San Francisco, since November 19, 1978, concerning violations of the Congressional Assassination Statute. Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Robert L. Dondero is handling this matter for the USA and is in daily contact with the FBI. (U)

On November 24, 1978, AUSA Dondero authorized complaints filed by Special Agent (SA) DONALD R. Hale, before U.S. Magistrate Frederick J. Woelflen, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, charging: ROBERT EDWARD KICE; THOMAS DAVID KICE; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; RONALD DE-VAL JAMES; EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW; RONALD TALLY; and WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 351 (a) (d). Complaints and no bail warrants sealed. (U)

On December 8, 1978, on authorization of AUSA Dondero, above complaints unsealed. U.S. Magistrate Woelflen dismissed complaints and withdrew warrants in view of the fact that FBI investigation determined all subjects deceased. (U)

On December 8, 1978, Federal Grand Jury (FGJ), Northern District of California, San Francisco, California, began testimony. The FGJ has continued to meet on a regular basis. (U)

On January 12, 1979, AUSA Dondero authorized complaints filed by SA Hale before U.S. Magistrate Woelflen, charging Lawrence John Layton and Ronnie Dennis with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 351 (a) (d), Congressional Assassination Statute. No bail warrants issued January 12, 1979, and complaints and warrant sealed. (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

PROSECUTIVE STATUS - CONTINUED: (U)

The FGJ continuing testimony and meets at least once a week. The FGJ periodically issues subpoenaes for witnesses and records at request of AUSA Dondero. (U)

The FBI, San Francisco, maintains daily contact with USA's Office and furnishes current copies of interview reports as received by San Francisco Office. (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

WITNESSES: (U)

MONICA BAGBY, can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; RONNIE DENNIS; THOMAS DAVID KICE; and EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted], can identify: THOMAS DAVID KICE; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; RONALD DE-VAL JAMES; ERNEST JONES; and STANLEY BRIAN GIEG as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: ROBERT EDWARD KICE; THOMAS DAVID KICE; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as members of the Port Kaiuma assault group.

[redacted], can identify: THOMAS DAVID KICE; ROBERT EDWARD KICE; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; RONNIE JAMES; ERNEST (last name unknown, probably JONES); and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of the Port Kaituma assault group.

THOMAS JAMES BOGUE, can identify: JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; RONNIE JAMES; THOMAS DAVID KICE; ROBERT EDWARD KICE; ERNEST JONES; ANTHONY SIMON; LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH; and ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted], can identify: ROBERT EDWARD KICE; THOMAS DAVID KICE; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; RONNIE JAMES; EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW; RONALD TALLY; WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of the Port Kaituma assault group.

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

WITNESSES - CONTINUED (U)

[redacted], can identify: THOMAS DAVID KICE; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; and JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

RICHARD A. DWYER can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted], can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of Port Kaituma assault group.

VERNON DEAN GOSNEY, can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH; THOMAS DAVID KICE; ROBERT EDWARD KICE; and JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] can identify: STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; LARRY JOHN LATON; and JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of the Port Kaituma assault group.

BEVERLY E. OLIVER, can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; RONNIE JAMES; and JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; THOMAS DAVID KICE; ROBERT EDWARD KICE; RONNIE JAMES; RONNIE DENNIS; and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: ROBERT EDWARD KICE; THOMAS DAVID KICE; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; RONNIE DENNIS; RONNIE JAMES; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; EDDIE JOE CRENSHAW; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; and WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

WITNESSES - CONTINUED: (U)

[redacted] can identify: THOMAS DAVID KICE; ROBERT EDWARD KICE; RONNIE JAMES; RONNIE DENNIS; ERNEST JONES; STANLEY BRIAN GIEG; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group

EDITH AMELIA PARKS, can identify: ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; (first name unknown) DENNIS (probably RONNIE DENNIS); LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; and JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; RONNIE DENNIS; THOMAS DAVID KICE; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; and RONNIE JAMES as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted], can identify: ROBERT EDWARD KICE; THOMAS DAVID KICE; JOSEPH LAFAYETTE WILSON; ALBERT ARDELL TOUCHETTE; WESLEY KARL BREIDENBACH; (first name unknown) JONES (ERNEST JONES); LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON; RONNIE DENNIS; and RONNIE JAMES as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as member of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: STANLEY BRIAN GIEG and LAWRENCE JOHN LAYTON as members of the Port Kaituma assault group.

[redacted] can identify: STANLEY BRIAN GIEG as member of the Port Kaituma assault group.

The above individuals may each identify additional subjects through photographic line-up. (U)

(b6 b7C)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

WITNESSES - CONTINUED: (U)

MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY can identify DONALD EDWARD SLY as assailant in Jonestown.

JAMES SCHOLLAERT can identify RYAN staff, News Media and concerned relatives on trip to Guyana.

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

EVIDENCE: (U)

Two bullets and a lead fragment from Congressman Leo J. Ryan being maintained by FBI Laboratory. (U)

A .308 caliber, Remington Winchester, Model 700 rifle, Serial Number 6742465, in possession of Commissioner, Guyana Police Department, Georgetown, Guyana, South America. (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

UNPRODUCTIVE INVESTIGATION: (U)

In view of attempt to limit this initial report to the actual assault and murder of Congressman Leo J. Ryan, a large volume of records, interviews and information currently in possession of FBI is not being included in this report. (U)

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS

	PAGE
LAB REPORT	1
RYAN AUTOPSY	7
REPORT FORMS FD - 302s:	
ATF WEAPON TRACES	13
[redacted]	18
	22
RICHARD A. DWYER	25
[redacted]	50
	63
BEVERLY E. OLIVER	70
[redacted]	78
MONICA BAGBY	92
[redacted]	104
	134
VERNON DEAN GOSNEY	150
[redacted]	165
	184
	197

(4)

b6
b7C

SF 89-250
DRH:jmr

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS (CONTINUED):

	PAGE
EDITH AMELIA PARKS	206
[redacted]	219
	237
	254
	274
THOMAS JAMES BOGUE	292
[redacted]	303
MARK LANE	313
CHARLES GARRY	363
[redacted]	375
	386
	399
(SIGNED STATEMENT)	400
[redacted]	406
	412
	417

b6
b7C

of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

December 22, 1978

To: Commissioner
Guyana Police Department
Georgetown, Guyana, South America

AIRMAIL

89-4286

Attention: Mr. C. A. Roberts
Assistant Police
Commissioner

FBI FILE NO.

81219043 S N

LAB. NO.

Re: Criminal Investigations
Division

YOUR NO.

Unknown Subjects;
Congressman Leo J. Ryan
(Deceased) - Victim;
Congressional Assassination Statute;
Foreign Police Cooperation

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Examination requested:

Firearms

Specimens received from Detective Inspector [redacted] on December 2, 1978:

b6
b7C

Q1	Four pieces of shot from PATRICIA PARK (J57 HQ)
Q2-Q4	Two bullets and a lead fragment from LEO RYAN (J58 HQ)
Q5-Q7	Bullet, bullet jacket and lead core from BOB BROWN (J59 HQ)
Q8	Bullet from DON HARRIS (J56 HQ)
Q9-Q10	Two bullets from MONICA BAGBY (J60 HQ)
Q11-Q17	Five .380 Auto cartridge cases and two. 303 Winchester caliber cartridge cases from Kaituma airstrip (J54 HQ)

K1 . 38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 36, Serial Number 60J953 with five cartridges, recovered from MICHAEL CARTER (J55 HQ)

K2 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 36, Serial Number 5J4831, with five cartridges, recovered from MICHAEL CROOKS (J62 HQ)

K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Model 36, Serial Number J298732, with one cartridge, recovered from LARRY LAYTON (J61 HQ)

Items received on December 5, 1978, from Detective Assistant Superintendent [redacted]: b6 b7C

K4 .38 Special Smith and Wesson, Model 10, revolver, Serial Number C911747

K5 .357 Magnum Ruger, Security Six, revolver, Serial Number 150-12987

K6 .22 caliber Harrington and Richardson, Model 922, revolver, Serial Number K8657

K7 .22 caliber Liberty Arms Corporation, Model Liberty 21, revolver, Serial Number 48805

K8 .38 Special Smith and Wesson, Model 36, revolver, Serial Number 273666

K9 .22 caliber Ruger automatic pistol, Serial Number 13-11054

K10 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number S820402

K11 .380 Auto Walther, PPK/S, automatic pistol, Serial Number 138188S

K12 .25 Auto Colt automatic pistol, Serial Number 218752

K13 .22 caliber High Standard, Duramatic model, automatic pistol, Serial Number 512543

K14 .308 Winchester caliber Remington, Model 742, carbine, Serial Number 46316.

K15 .308 Winchester caliber Remington, Model 700, rifle, Serial Number 6742465

K16 .30-06 Springfield caliber Remington, Model 742, rifle, Serial Number 15824

K17 .30-06 Springfield caliber Browning rifle, Serial Number 75866M9

K18 .308 Winchester caliber Remington, Model 788, rifle, Serial Number 6110319, with telescope

K19 .30-06 Springfield caliber Remington, Model 742, rifle, Serial Number A7402065

(W)

K20 .308 Winchester caliber Winchester, Model 88, rifle, Serial Number 82976, with telescope

K21 .243 Winchester caliber Ruger, Model 77, rifle Serial Number 72-24208 with telescope

K22 .30 caliber U. S. Carbine, M1, Serial Number 3084280

K23 .22 caliber Ruger, Model 10-22, rifle, Serial Number 116-53921

K24 .22 caliber Western Field, Model 88A-ECH, rifle, no serial number

K25 .22 caliber Armalite, AR-7 Explorer, rifle, Serial Number 73270

K26 .30-30 Winchester caliber Winchester, Model 94 Canadian Centennial, rifle, Serial Number 36519

K27 .30-30 Winchester caliber Sears, Model 54, rifle, Serial Number 34912

K28 12-gauge Remington, Model 870, shotgun, Serial Number T019755M

K29 12-gauge Universal Arms, Auto-Wing model, shotgun, Serial Number D3447

K30 12-gauge Savage, Model 6670H, shotgun, no serial number

K31 12-gauge J. C. Higgins, Model 60, shotgun, no serial number

K32 12-gauge Remington, Model 870, shotgun, Serial Number S946514M

K33 12-gauge Remington, Model 11, shotgun, Serial Number 773398

K34 12-gauge Western Field, Model XNH-565D, shotgun, no serial number

K35 16-gauge Stevens, Model 94H, shotgun, Serial Number A171004

Items received on December 11, 1978, from Detective Assistant Superintendent [redacted] from Kaituma airstrip:

Q18-Q20 Two bullet jackets and a lead bullet core

Q21-Q22 Two .30-06 Springfield caliber cartridge cases

Q23-Q27 Five .22 caliber cartridge cases

Q28-Q29 Two wads

Results of examination:

This report supplements and confirms the preliminary report furnished your office on December 12, 1978.

Specimen Q1 consists of four pieces of lead shot which have been determined to be size "F". This size of shot is not commercially loaded into shotshells in either the United States or Great Britain. However, size "F" shot is available in many countries for hand or reloading purposes.

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special or a .357 Magnum bullet jacket which has been fired from a barrel rifled with six grooves, right twist, such as the K5 revolver. However, the barrel of specimen K5 was found to contain a large quantity of foreign material and corrosion which effected the microscopic markings used in identification. Therefore, it was not possible to determine if Q2 had been fired from K5. None of the other recovered weapons could have fired Q2. (U)

Specimen Q3 was identified as having been fired from the K15 rifle. (U)

Specimens Q4, Q6 and Q20 are lead cores from jacketed bullets which do not contain any marks of value for identification purposes. Therefore, the origin of Q4, Q6 and Q20 could not be determined. (U)

Specimens Q5 and Q18 are .30 caliber bullet jackets which were fired from a barrel(s) rifled with four grooves, right twist such as the barrels in the K17 and K20 rifles. However, due to a lack of sufficient matching microscopic marks between Q5, Q18 and test bullets fired from K17 and K20, it was not possible to determine if Q5 or Q18 had been fired from K17 or K20. (U)

Specimen Q7 is a .380 Auto caliber jacketed bullet which was fired from a barrel rifled with six grooves, right twist. Although the barrel of the K11 pistol contains six grooves, right twist, nothing was found to indicate that Q7 had been fired from K11. (U)

Specimens Q8 and Q19 are .30 caliber bullet jackets which were fired from a barrel(s) rifled with six grooves, right twist such as the barrels in the K14 and K15 rifles. However, there are not sufficient microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in either Q8 or Q19. Therefore, it was not possible to determine if they had been fired from K14 or K15. (U)

The Q9 and Q10 bullets were identified as having been fired from the K3 revolver. (U)

The Q11 through Q15 cartridge cases were identified as having been fired in the same firearm; however, they were not fired in specimen K11. (U)

Specimen Q16 was not fired in any of the recovered .308 Winchester caliber firearms. (U)

Specimen Q17 was identified as having been fired in the K15 rifle. (U)

Specimen Q21 does not contain sufficient microscopic marks of value for identification purposes. Therefore, it was not possible to determine if Q21 had been fired in K19 or K17. Specimen Q21 was not fired in K16. (U)

Specimen Q22 does not contain sufficient microscopic marks of value for identification purposes. Therefore, it was not possible to determine if Q22 was fired in K17. Specimen Q22 was not fired in K16 or K19. (U)

The Q23 through Q27 cartridge cases were identified as having been fired by the K23 rifle. (U)

Specimens Q28 and Q29 are consistent with 16-gauge shot shell wads but could not be identified further. (U)

CENTRAL MEDICAL LABORATORY

P. M. No. 739/78

...Leo Ryan.....AGE: 53 YRS:...SEX:..Male..RACE: Caucasian...

E OF P.M. EXAMINATION: PHG Mortuary.....DATE: 20/11/78 TIME: 9.00a.m.

18/11/78.....TIME: Not known PLACE: Port Kaitoma, North West District.

TIFICATION: James T. Schollaert, c/o U.S. Embassy, Georgetown.

ESS: Assistant Superintendent, Lam, C.I.D. Headquarters.

RNAL EXAMINATION: The body is that of a male of Caucasian descent, measuring 6ft. 2 ins. It was fully clothed as follows:

(1) Long sleeved shirt (light-green).

(2) Blue striped pants held in position by a buckle.

(3) Brown pair of shoes.

(4) Pair of socks.

The shirt, pants and shoes were blood-stained. There were tears of varying diameters in the pants (3) in the (R) buttock and (2) in the (L) buttock; in front of pants 6 cms. tear on (L) groin area. The pockets (2) in back on the pants were turned inside out.

(1) In the (L) front pocket there was an electioneering pin of Congressman Leo Ryan.

The body was identified by:-

James T. Schollaert Esq. of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana.

NAL EXAMINATION:

(1) Perforated wound (L) groin 2½ c.ms. elliptical in outline and 1½c.ms. wide at its greatest/running downwards in line with the (L) inguinal ligament and parallel to it.

(2) Above wound (2) was another perforated wound 1c.m. x ½ c.m. above wound (1)

(3) Linear contusion 2 c.ms. above wound No.2 running across abdomen for 6 c.ms.

(4) Twelve c.ms. above wound No.3. perforated wound 2c.ms. by 2 c.m. with contusion parallel to upper and lower ellipse. Wound is on the (L) lower aspect of the abdomen 10 c.ms. lateral to umbilicus.

(5) There was a raised area under the skin at the (L) subcostal area. 15 c.ms. above wound No.4. Incision revealed a metal object (deformed bullet).

(6) Perforated wound on (L) chest 6 c.ms. above (L) nipple wound 2c.ms.x 1 c.m.

(7) There was a raised area under skin parallel with wound number (6). 5c.ms. from mid sternum metal object removed (deformed bullet).

(8) Perforating wound. (L) upper limb medial aspect 3c.ms. by 1½c.m.s. 6 c.ms. below axilla. Contusions around wound with 2 parallel cuts in the skin above and below the perforating wound 1½c.ms. one above 2 c.ms. the one below.

(9) Two perforating wounds on the (R) aspect of the neck 0.9c.m. diameter each, the lower one 13c.ms. from tip of (R) ear the upper one 11c.ms. from tip of (R) ear.

(10) Massive lacerated wound (R) side of neck 6c.ms. Muscles of neck exposed long upper end of wound 2½ c.ms. from tip of ear (R) medial to wound irregular abrasion extending from neck to angle of jaw. Under angle of jaw perforating wound 3c.ms. by 2½ c.ms., bone of angle of jaw exposed.

(11) (L) lateral aspect of shoulder perforating wound 3c.ms. by 2½c.ms. bony fragments at orifice + wound is 3c.ms. from root of neck.

(12) On the (L) neck posterior lateral aspect perforating wound 4c.ms. by 2c.ms. bony fragment protruding from wound. Wound is 2.c.ms. from

cap of (L) ear.

(23) Back of (L) ear perforating wound 3c.m. by 2c.m. The posterior attachment of the ear was detached.

(24) (L) aspect of parieto-occipital region of skull, compound comminuted fracture excavating scalp with herniation and protrusion of Brain. Brain substance blood-stained oozing out.

(25) Puncture wound mid position of (L) thigh Posterior aspect 23 c.m. from popliteal fossa.

(26) Perforating wound 2c.m. by 1c.m. on fold of (R) buttocks.

(27) 12 Punctured wounds of varying sizes, both buttocks.

(28) (R) loin two areas of contusion.

(29) Contusion of (R) scotal.

(30) Bilateral ecchymosis with bilateral subconjunctival haemorrhages.

(31) Perforating wound (R) Posterior lateral aspect of arm in line with shoulder joint wound 1c.m. diameter.

(32) On the (R) thigh 8 c.m. below the inguinal ligament two parallel linear contusions 3c.m. and 2c.m. in length each and 1½c.m. from each other.

(W)

INTERNAL EXAMINATION:

OESOPHAGUS: Some amount of congestion upper ⅔ with large amount of submucous haemorrhage between thyroid cornua and hyoid bone.

TRACHEA & BRONCHI: Congestion in upper aspect with blood-stained froth in Bronchii.

THORACIC CAVITY:

LUNGS: (R) was adherent to the pericardium and there were some pleural reaction at base. Small puncture wound in lower lobe.
(L) lung perforation of the basal lobe bony fragments in substance of (L) lung.

HEART: Some increase of epicardial fat - normal in size. Myocardial normal; Coronary vessels patent and normal. Arch of aorta normal in appearance.

The chest cavity contained 185 ml. of blood on the (R) side and 200 ml. on the (L) side. Fracture of the 2nd and 3rd ribs on the (L) side.

ABDOMEN:

STOMACH: signs of gastritis (patchy) rugae normal - Stomach empty - except for mucous.

LIVER: Some petechial subcapsular haemorrhage other wise pale in appearances.

GALL BLADDER: No gall stones.

PANCREAS: Normal appearances.

KIDNEYS: Normal appearances except slight increase of hilar fat.

BLADDER: Filled with urine straw coloured.

INTESTINES: Normal appearances.

APPENDIX: Normal.

BAD AND NICK:

SKULL: Small pieces of the skull on the left side were missing, in the parietal and occipital areas. There was a compound comminuted fracture of the vault extending from the (L) fronto parieto-region and extending upwards and backwards to the parietal and occipital region and involving the bones of the (R) aspect of the vault. The bones of the base were also fractured in a comminuted manner - all the bones of the anterior, middle and posterior cranial fossae bilateral - fracture lines extending in all directions.

BRAIN: Only the Cerebellum was in the skull all the cerebrum had fallen out. Cerebellum shows some congestion.

...

CAUSE OF DEATH: SHOCK AND HAEMORRHAGE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE GUN SHOT INJURIES:

(1) COMPOUND COMMINUTED FRACTURE OF THE SKULL WITH LACERATION AND HERMATION OF THE BRAIN.

(2) PERFORATION OF BOTH LUNGS WITH BILATERAL HAEMOTHORAX.

(W)

Dr. L. Mootoo,
L.I.M.RCP; L.I.M.RCS (Dublin),
D.G.O; D. Obst. (Dublin),
D.P.H. (Edin.),
Dipl.Forensic Med. D.F.M.(Vienna),
Forensic Path. Govt. of Guyana.

INTERNATIONAL FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

To the Registrar of Division In the District,

in the County of

I hereby certify that I performed a post mortem examination on Lee Ryan aged 53 at the Georgetown Hospital Kentucky that I last saw h..... on 20.11.78 19...., that he died on 18.11.78 at Port Kaituma and that the cause of h..... death was:

CAUSE of DEATH		Approximate Interval between onset and death
I Disease or condition directly leading to death*	(a) Shock and Haemorrhage following due to (or as a consequence of) Multiple Injuries	
Antecedent causes. Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause, stating the underlying condition last	(b) Perforation of both lungs due to (or as a consequence of) (c) Fracture of Skull (multiple) with laceration and haemorrhage of the brain	
II Other significant conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition caus-		

Signed [illegible]

Prof. Title [illegible] and Forensic Path

Address

Central Medical Laboratory

Georgetown

Guyana

Date 23.11.78

* This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g., heart failure, asthenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.

Certify a true copy
American Embassy
Georgetown, Guyana

C.G.P. 68.737/70

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/9/79

On December 13, 1978, Special Agent [redacted], U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) provided SA [redacted] a list of tracings of weapons located in Jonestown, Guyana. (W)

Attached hereto is a copy of that list. (W)

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 12/13/78 at San Francisco, California File # SF 89-250

by SA [redacted] jmr Date dictated 12/19/78

13

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

The following are traces of 31 firearms that were received from the ATF liaison via the State Department of 176 guns presumably found at the People's Temple encampment at Jonestown, Guyana. A list of 31 guns was forwarded to ATF Tracing to trace. The following are the firearms: (U)

1. Smith & Wesson, revolver, 4" barrel, .38 special, serial number C911747, traced to a [redacted], city unknown, DOB: [redacted] OCA 16159, Date of Transfer 03-10-73.

2. Walther Automatic Pistol, PPK Model, 9mm, serial number 138188S, licensed to Eugene B. Chaikin, Redwood Valley, Ukiah, California. Chaikin is an attorney for the People's Temple and is reportedly in Guyana or enroute to the United States. DOB: 12-18-32, Date of Registration is 08-04-71.

3. Smith & Wesson, revolver, 2" barrel, 5 shot, .38 caliber, serial number 273666, registered to Michael J. Prokes, Redwood Valley, Ukiah, California. He is the ex-newsman and public relations officer for the People's Temple and a member of the security force. DOB: 05-31-47, OCA A16613, Date of Transfer 04-03-74.

4. Sturm-Ruger, 10/22 carbine rifle, serial number 116-53921, registered to [redacted] San Francisco. DOB: [redacted] Date of Transfer 03-15-77. Purchased from Bob Chow's Gun Shop, San Francisco. Known temple member - presumed dead.

5. Liberty, No. 21 revolver, .22 caliber, serial number 48805, registered to Zielpha Lisa Ross, 228½ W. 59th, Los Angeles, California, DOB: 07-15-1888, Date of Transfer 12-13-69. Known temple member - presumed dead.

6. Sturm-Ruger, revolver, .357 caliber, 4" barrel, serial number 158-12987, registered to Timothy Maurice Swinney, Redwood Valley, Ukiah, California, DOB: 09-28-38, Date of Transfer 04-25-72 from Yokayo Rifle Shop, Ukiah.

7. Ruger Automatic Pistol, .22 long rifle, serial number 13-11054, registered Robert Edward Kice, Redwood Valley, Ukiah, California, DOB: 01-04-48, Date of Transfer 06-28-75, sold by Rod's Liquor and Sports, Ukiah. Known temple member - presumed dead.

8. Winchester Rifle, .243 caliber, serial number 72-24208, registered to [redacted] California, DOB: [redacted] Date of Purchase 03-09-77. She is the present spokesman for People's Temple. She picked up gun and ammunition the day before leaving for Guyana. [redacted] of Yokayo Rifle Shop, where the gun was purchased taught her how to shoot the weapon and advised he knew it was going to Guyana.

b6
b7C

(U)

9. Browning Slide Action Carbine, .30-06 caliber, serial number 75856M9, registered to [redacted] San Francisco, California, DOB: [redacted] Date of Purchase 09-16-69 from Roos-Atkins, San Francisco. Known temple member - presumed alive.

10. Sears & Roebuck, Model 54, .30-30 caliber, serial number 273810, registered to Louis Curry, 32 Arkansas, San Francisco, California, DOB: 10-06-38, Date of Transfer 08-22-77, OCA 0480700.

11. H & R Model 922, 9 shot revolver, .22 caliber, serial number K8657, no state or Federal records for this period of time, manufactured in 1950; to Crown Jewelry, Mazoola, Montana. b6 b7C

12. High Standard Automatic Pistol, Model 101, .22 caliber, serial number 512543, registered to [redacted], California, Date of Transfer 02-27-58, OCA 401794.

13. Smith & Wesson revolver, 6" barrel, .38 caliber, serial number S820402, to Universal Hardware, Los Angeles, California on 04-02-46, no records available.

14. Olin Winchester Signal Flare Launcher, .25 mm, serial number 029432, no model number - unable to check.

15. Colt Automatic Pistol, .25 caliber, serial number 318752, sold to Montana Hardward, Butte, Montana 1922, no records.

16. Winchester, Model 88 Rifle, .308 caliber, serial number 82976, firearm manufactured in 1959, no disposition records kept by Winchester.

17. U.S. Army Carbine M-1 Model, .30 Caliber, serial number 3094280, military weapon - military has no record of this firearm.

18. Remington Model 742, .30-06 caliber, serial number 15824, date of manufacture was 1952 - no records available prior to 1957.

19. Western Field Model 880A, slide action rifle, .22 long rifle, no serial number - unable to trace firearm without serial number.

20. Remington, Model 742 Carbine, .308 caliber, serial number 46316, date of manufacture in 1955 - no records available prior to 1957.

21. Winchester, .30-30 caliber saddle gun, serial number 36519, no long gun records prior to 1968 - unable to trace.

22. Remington, Model 11 Shotgun, .12 gauge, serial number 773398, discontinued in 1942 - no records available.

23. Remington, Wingmaster, .12 gauge shotgun, Model 870, serial number S946514M, ~~Remington advised this is not a serial number - unable to trace.~~ [redacted] CA.
DOB [redacted] DOB FL. CA # H0588466
DOT 3-22-75 Yokayo Rifle Shop Ukiah

24. J.C. Higgins, .12 gauge shotgun, Model 60, no serial number - firearm manufactured by High Standard, no serial number - unable to trace.

25. Foremost .12 gauge, Model 6670H, Savage Arms Company, no serial number - no serial number, unable to trace.

26. Universal Firearms, .12 gauge shotgun, serial number D3447. Went to Universal Sportings in Miami - business discontinued. Records showed acquisition but no disposition.

27. Western Field, .12 gauge, pump action shotgun, serial number XMH-565D, above is a production number indicating Noble as the manufacturer - this is not a serial number, unable to trace.

28. Remington, .12 gauge shotgun, Model 870, serial number T019755M. ~~Remington advised that serial number indicated is not a Remington serial number - unable to trace.~~ [redacted] CA. DOJ [redacted] DC FL. Hosty 6460 DOT 3-22-78 will do Feal Sporting Goods, Wildy,

b6
b7C

A check with AFS/CII, Sacramento, California revealed that [redacted] for the People's Temple has purchased the following handguns: 1. Sturm-Ruger, .357 caliber, serial number 15120167, Date of Transfer 02-22-75, OCA G173064. 2. Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber, revolver, serial number 636J9, Date of Transfer 05-10-77, OCA F061061, This weapon was licensed to her to carry in a concealable manner. 3. Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber, serial number 13K8953, Date of Transfer 09-23-77, OCA G803902.

12

On December 5, 1978, Charles R. Geary delivered three weapons to the San Francisco Police Department indicating that the weapons were in his possession for a considerable time and belonged to the People's Temple. The three weapons were: 1. Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber, serial number 636J9, which was registered to [redacted] 2. Sturm Ruger, Security Six, .357 caliber, serial number 15327760, which was registered to [redacted] San Francisco. Also note: he purchased a Sturm-Ruger, 10/22 carbine rifle, serial number 116-53921 on 03-15-77. A check with AFS revealed no other firearms purchased by [redacted] The third weapon was a Smith & Wesson, Chief Special, .38 caliber, serial number J142065, registered to [redacted] San Francisco. A check with AFS revealed no other firearms purchased by [redacted]

On December 8, 1978 the following trace information was received for the three firearms omitted from the above list of 32 firearms:

29. Remington, Model 788, .308 caliber rifle, serial number 6110319, shipped to Western Hoegle, Glendale, California on 03-30-72; then shipped to White Front Store # 231, San Francisco, California on 07-12-72. Company out of business - no records available.

30. Remington Model 700, .308 caliber bolt action rifle, serial number 6742465, shipped to American Arms Co. warehouse, Massachusetts, on 07-25-74; then sold to San Francisco Gun Exchange, San Francisco on 09-29-74; then sold to Jack Lovell Beam, 224 Hanos Avenue, Ukiah, California on 10-31-77. Identified as 5'10", 200 lbs. WM, DOB: 11-25-25.

31. AR7 Explorer rifle, .22 caliber, serial number 73270, sold to Powderhorn, Burbank, California on 04-25-66. Out of business - no records available.

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/6/78

[redacted] Arlington, Virginia, furnished the following information: (U)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] the late United States Representative LEO RYAN of California, and accompanied the congressman along with the following individuals from New York to Georgetown, Guyana, aboard a Pan American flight on November 14 - 15, 1978: (U)

JACKIE SPEIER
Legislative Counsel to RYAN

BOB FLICK
NBC News Crew

DON HARRIS
Correspondent

BOB BROWN
NBC Camera Man

STEVE SUNG
NBC Sound Man

TIM REITERMAN
Journalist
San Francisco Examiner

GREGG ROBINSON
Photographer
San Francisco Examiner

RONALD JAVERS
Journalist
San Francisco Cronicle

GORDAN LINDSEY
Free Lance Writer

(U)

b6
b7C

Investigation on 11/25/78 at Arlington, Virginia File # SF 89-250-C340
AX 89-102

by SA [redacted] sb Date dictated 11/30/78

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

AX 89-102

CHARLES KRAUSE
Journalist
Washington Post

TIMOTHY and GRACE STOEN
Concerned relatives and
former Peoples Temple (PT) members

STEVE KATSARIS
Concerned relative

CLARA BOUGUET
Concerned relative

b6
b7C

HOWARD and BEVERLY OLIVER
Concerned relatives

JIM COBB
Concerned relative and
former PT member

WAYNE PIETELA
Concerned relative and
former PT member

BONNIE THIELMAN
Concerned relative and
former PT member

[redacted] stated that the following listed individuals traveled on from Georgetown to Jonestown, Guyana on November 17, 1978, aboard a chartered aircraft.

LEO RYAN
United States Congressman

MARK LANE
Attorney for PT, Jonestown

JACKIE SPEIER
Assistant to RYAN

RICHARD DWYER
United States Embassy, Georgetown

AX 89-102

The four man NBC Crew listed above

The five journalist listed above

An unknown individual with the Guyana Information Agency (officer)

(U)

[redacted] stated that when he arrived in Georgetown, he, RYAN and [redacted] went to the United States Embassy where they met with the ambassador. A tentative agreement was consolidated for RYAN and [redacted] to visit Jonestown the following Friday. [redacted] stated that RYAN also asked him to contact PT in Georgetown and [redacted] talked to a SHARON AMOS, a member of the PT, telephonically whereby further plans were discussed. [redacted] observed a petition listing 650 names of PT members who objected to the visit. The list was in the possession of RICHARD DWYER at the United States Embassy in Georgetown. RYAN also visited the PT in Georgetown prior to leaving for Jonestown where he talked to SHARON AMOS, PT member. [redacted] recalled that RYAN mentioned he was pleased with this meeting. Negotiations continued on until RYAN chartered an 18 seat aircraft which departed for Jonestown on November 17, 1978. On November 17, 1978, a conference was again held with the interested parties and again extensive limitations were placed on who should visit Jonestown. RYAN wanted to bring along the press and relatives and the PT were hesitating on this request. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] did not travel to Jonestown but rather stayed in Georgetown where he communicated via hand radio from Georgetown to Jonestown during RYAN's visit. (U)

[redacted] had no direct knowledge as to what occurred at Jonestown, however, understood via hand radio that RYAN and his party talked to members of the congregation of the PT on November 17, 1978, and stayed over night. (U)

After the massacre in Jonestown, [redacted] assisted Guyanese authorities in identifying those who were killed. (U)

AX 89-102

[redacted] advised that RICHARD DWYER, Deputy Chief of Admissions, United States Embassy of Guyana, gave him RYANS briefcase along with the baggage on November 20, 1978. [redacted] handcarried RYAN's briefcase back to San Francisco arriving on November 21, 1978, at which time the items were given to JOE HOLSINGER, Administrative Aid to RYAN. [redacted] stated that he did not examine the contents of the briefcase, however, recalled that DWYER mentioned to him that he thought the briefcase had been broken into sometime while in Guyana. [redacted] was not aware as to why DWYER considered that the briefcase had been entered. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] remarked that MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY, Attorneys representing PT arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, on November 16, 1978. [redacted] recalled that RYAN had sent a telegram to JIM JONES, leader of the PT, requesting that they be allowed to visit Jonestown sometime during the Fall of 1978 and LANE telephonically contacted RYAN and stated that the visit would be allowed based on the following conditions: That there be no press, that the delegation be balanced and only if LANE was present during the visit. (U)

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/29/78

[redacted] to Congressman LEO RYAN (D-Calif.) who was slain in Guyana, November 18, 1978, was interviewed at Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services (MIEMS). (U)

[redacted] date of birth [redacted] was listed in serious but stable condition at MIEMS with bullet wounds [redacted] (U)

[redacted] was unable to identify any individuals involved in the shooting incident at the airstrip near Jonestown, Guyana, on November 18, 1978. (U)

She said RYAN began formulating plans to visit Jonestown in early summer, 1978, following West Coast media coverage of defection from People's Temple of DEBBIE LEYTON BLAKEY in May, 1978. RYAN interviewed BLAKEY about conditions in Jonestown in August, 1978 and subsequently was contacted by other relatives of Temple members in Jonestown. Liaison was established by RYAN's office with RICHARD MC COY, U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C., concerning a trip to Guyana to visit Jonestown. On November 1, 1978 a telegram was sent to Jonestown by RYAN, formally announcing his intentio b6 b7C to visit the community. (U)

[redacted] said prior to leaving, she and RYAN spoke with AL and JEAN MILLS of Berkeley, California, who had been to Jonestown to obtain the names of any defectors that could be interviewed. (U)

The MILLS stated that TIM CARTER, a Temple defector, was in San Francisco two to three days prior to RYAN's planned departure for Jonestown and had inquired of the MILLS as to RYAN's flight schedule. The MILLS stated that although CARTER was an alleged defector, his San Francisco apartment was virtually bare of food or other indication of permanent residence. [redacted] said it was also curious because upon arrival at Jonestown, TIM CARTER was there. (U)

In addition, [redacted] stated RYAN's office received a curious call allegedly from Pan American Airlines a few days (U)

Investigation on 11/20-22/78 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 89-173

by SA [redacted] SA rld Date dictated 11/23/78

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

prior to departure. A female said she was making final arrangements for the flight, including V.I.P. treatment for RYAN, and to firm up the schedule and itinerary. 141

[redacted] said that a total of 16 concerned parents accompanied the Congressional party and press representatives to Guyana on November 14, 1978, arriving at Georgetown. All of the group stayed in Georgetown except BEVERLY OLIVER, STEVE KATSARIS, JIM COBB and CAROLYN BOYD, who stayed in Jonestown. 141

She and RYAN went to Jonestown on Friday, November 17, 1978, and stayed until Saturday, November 18, 1978, taking about 20 declarations from Jonestown residents who desired to leave with the Congressman. 141

b6
b7C

[redacted] said on November 18, 1978 a truck containing 28 people, including 16 defectors, left Jonestown for the airstrip 8 miles away. The driver was STANLEY GINNS of Concord, California, who also had driven them from the airstrip to Jonestown the previous day. Among the defectors on the truck was LARRY LEYTON, brother of DEBBIE BLAKEY, mentioned above. 141

The trip to the airfield took more than an hour due to poor road conditions. Two planes were at the airstrip, a large and a small craft. [redacted] was handling departure arrangement placing defector families in the large airplane, and single defectors in the smaller craft. It was obvious all present could not leave on the two planes, and that a return trip would be necessary. 141

LEYTON insisted on leaving on the first plane to take off. All defectors were checked for weapons before boarding. LEYTON, wearing a poncho, entered the smaller plane prior to search and was challenged. LEYTON pulled a pistol and began firing inside the plane, before gun wrestled from him by DALE PARKS. LEYTON then fled the area. 141

A few minutes later a tractor with flatbed on rear arrived at the airstrip with about ten men, both white and Negro. The truck began circling the planes as the men on the truck fired upon those not yet on board the two planes. SPEIER, RYAN and NBC newsman DON HARRIS attempted to hide behind the plane wheel. Both RYAN and HARRIS were hit by gunfire and killed. SPEIER played dead but was struck by bullets in the right forearm and right thigh. The attack lasted a few minutes. 141

[redacted] and several other wounded stayed near the planes following the assault, and a few others went to a nearby disco bar to await help (U)

She said there was no indication of any violence or a conspiracy to kill RYAN prior to their leaving for Jonestown. It was her opinion the incident at the airstrip was a spur-of-the-moment plan initiated after several defectors had come forth seeking RYAN's assistance in leaving the commune (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] said she resided at [redacted] telephone [redacted] or [redacted] telephone [redacted] (U)

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/28/78

Richard A. Dwyer, Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) of the American Embassy at Georgetown, Guyana, was contacted on 11/23/78, for details concerning the killing of Congressman Leo Ryan at Port Kaituma, Guyana, on 11/18/78. DCM Dwyer was the control officer for the visit of Congressman Ryan to Guyana, and was wounded at Port Kaituma. DCM Ryan advised he was preparing an official report, and would make a copy available. (41

On 11/30/78, DCM Dwyer made available the attached copy of his official report of the shooting of Congressman Ryan. 14

Interviewed on 11/30/78 at Georgetown, Guyana File # CAR84-4

by RJO Legat Robert J. Oglesby, Jr./sjy Date dictated 12/28/78

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

FBI/DOJ

4041
30/2200Z NOV 78

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM	CLASSIFICATION	
Amembassy GEORGETOWN	LIMITED OFFICIAL USE	

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: CASC, OREP (RYAN, LEO), GY
SUBJECT: DCM DWYER'S REPORT ON CODEL RYAN'S VISIT TOJONESTOWN AND SUBSEQUENT MURDER

ACTION: SecState WASHDC

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE GEORGETOWN 4041

AMB
DCM

REF: A. STATE 301207 B. GEORGETOWN 4013

~~XXXXX~~ There follows a report of American Embassy GEORGETOWN DCM Richard A. Dwyer, control officer for CODEL ~~XXXX~~ Ryan, of the visit of Congressman Ryan to the People's Temple Agricultural Community at Jonestown, in northwest Guyana, and the subsequent murder of Congressman Ryan and four other Americans at the airstrip in Port Kaituma. The account begins with the group's departure from Timehri Airport in Georgetown on Friday, November 17, and concludes with the return of the bodies of the slain Americans towards dusk of Sunday, November 19. A subsequent cable will deal with the CODEL'S activities in Georgetown before the departure for Jonestown.

The local police have requested a statement from Dwyer. Please advise whether the Department concurs in making a copy of this report or an abbreviated version thereof available to the Guyanese police.

TED BY:	DRAFTING DATE	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
DCM:RADwyer:j	11/30/78		

RANCES:

BEGIN TEXT:
1. Congressman Ryan's party departed from Timehri Airport Friday, Nov 17, at approximately ~~2400~~ 1430 hours. The group had no absolute assurances from the People's Temple that it would be received at the People's Temple Agricultural Community in Jonestown before its departure.

2. The group consisted of Congressman Ryan; his aide, Ms. Jackie Speiers; and myself, Counselor of Embassy Richard Dwyer, the escort officer to Congressman Ryan; four concerned relatives, Mrs. Oliver, Ms. Carol Boyd, Mr. Jim Cobb and Mr. Anthony Katsarsis; two lawyers for People's Temple, Mr. Mark Lane and Mr. Charles Garry; and eleven newsmen, including a four-man NBC news team headed by Mr. Bob Flick and including Messrs. Bob Brown, Don Harris and Steve Sung; Mr. Lindsay of the National Enquirer, Mr. Charles Krause of the Washington Post, Mr. Greg Robinson and Mr. Tim Reiterman of the San Francisco Examiner, Chronicle. ~~Examiner~~ and Mr. Ron Javers of the San Francisco ~~Examiner~~ We were also accompanied by Ministry of Information Officer Neville Annibourne.

3. Shortly before the plane's approach to Port Kaituma, the pilot, Captain Spence, informed me he had had a radio call from the tower in Georgetown conveying a message from the PT at Jonestown that the Port Kaituma airstrip was not servicable and was unsafe. The group discussed the possibility of going into Matthews Ridge; however, Captain Spence suggested making a pass at the runway at Port Kaituma to

determine its condition. The strip appeared in good condition and we went into Port Kaituma where the plane landed at about 1530. Captain Spence informed me later that a fellow pilot from the GDF had gone into Port Kaituma earlier in the day and had had no reports of runway difficulties.

4. The group was met by about six PT representatives including Tim Carter upon our descent from the plane. The PT representatives were uncommunicative to most of the group and drew aside to talk with their two lawyers. The lawyers announced that the PT had decided that the two lawyers should go to Jonestown and confer with Jim Jones on whether the remainder of the group would be allowed to enter Jonestown. It was pointed out to the members of the PT and their lawyers that the plane had to leave Port Kaituma before darkness at about 6:00 p.m. The two counsels then departed with members of the PT in the large truck which was used by the PT to traverse the bad road into the Temple. This and the PT tractor were purported to be the only vehicles in the area able to make the trip. A few minutes later, however, the truck reappeared and the lawyers announced that it had been decided that the Congessman, his aide, Ms. Speiers, and myself would be permitted to accompany the group. After several delays, including one delay necessary to remove from the Jonestown road a two wheel cart loaded with heavy logs, the group entered Jonestown at about 1630 or 1700 hours. After talks with Jim Jones and other leaders of the PT,

during which Congressman Ryan expressed the opinion that free entry to and egress from Jonestown were essential to prove that Jonestown is an open and free community, Jim Jones reluctantly agreed, upon the urging of counsel, to permit the newsmen and the concerned relatives to enter Jonestown. Mr. Jones decided, however, that Mr. Lindsay of the National Enquirer would not be permitted entry into Jonestown and Mr. Lindsay therefore returned with the plane to Georgetown.

5. The truck was sent to fetch the newsmen and the concerned relatives. It was agreed that the Congressman's party would pass the night at Jonestown while the remainder of the group would have dinner at Jonestown but spend the night at Port Kaituma and return the following morning. While awaiting the press and concerned relatives to arrive, Congressman Ryan and his aide, Ms. Speiers, began interviewing the numerous residents of Jonestown about whom they had had inquiries or other x reports. With the arrival of the newsmen supper was served to the visitors and a number of the leaders of Jonestown. The newsmen were able to speak with Jim Jones and others for some considerable time.

6. It was announced that following supper a musical show would be presented by the "Jonestown Express", a group preparing for its annual Christmas concert in Jonestown. Mrs. Jones announced to the assembled group that no one need be photographed if they did not wish to be, that the NBC team would be

using bright lights and television cameras and that if anyone did not wish to be photographed, they should raise their hands and the lights would be turned off and the TV cameras turned away from them. As the concert progressed, however, I observed no incidents of people refusing to be photographed. The musical show contained considerable talent and the people of Jonestown were very enthusiastic throughout the show and in apparent good humor.

7. Midway in the show Mrs. Jones got up and warmly introduced Congressman Ryan, who came to the stage to say a few words. The Congressman noted that he had already met at Jonestown some of his former students, a school classmate of his daughter's, and others with whom he had mutual friends or acquaintances. He said that he had already talked to a considerable number of residents of Jonestown and he was happy to hear that a number of these people felt that Jonestown was the greatest place on earth, upon which statement the audience rose with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Congressman Ryan then went back to his interviewing and the show progressed. The Congressman continued interviewing persons on his list, in private, following the show.

8. At the end of the evening I was approached by Mr. Vern Gosney, who asked me if I could arrange for him to get out of Jonestown that night as he was very, very frightened and was afraid that once he had been seen talking to me he would

be in extreme danger. I replied that I could do nothing that night as I myself was staying at Jonestown but that Mr. Gosney if that was his wish, was welcome to leave Jonestown in the morning with the group. I noted that Mr. Jones and legal counsel had assured the Congressman, the newsmen and myself that anyone who wished to leave with us was free to leave Jonestown. At about the same time Mr. Gosney had slipped a note to one of the NBC crew saying that he and Miss Monica Bagby wanted to leave.

9. At the conclusion of the evening's interviewing, Congressman Ryan and I discussed the situation. Miss Bagby and Mr. Gosney were two persons who had clearly expressed the desire to depart, and the Congressman thought that there might be others on his list of names to interview who also wished to depart. He noted he was saving his best documented cases for the morning. It was therefore agreed that Miss Bagby and Mr. Gosney would be put on the Congressman's list with those about whom the most serious concerns had been expressed and that they would be called for interviews by the Congressman towards the end of the next morning, as shortly as possible before the group was scheduled to depart. The Congressman and I agreed that despite Mr. Jones' assurances that people would be free to leave, there might be concern among the People's Temple when it became apparent that some members were preparing to depart.

10. Next morning, Saturday, Nov 18, the Congressman began the remainder of his interviews. The news group returned and also began interviewing leaders and members of the PT. In the meantime the PT had given permission for one or two other concerned relatives then in Georgetown to come to Jonestown with the plane that was to pick up the Congressman's group and to spend some time inJonestown with their relatives before returning to Georgetown by commercial means. The Congressman and I agreed that this was undesirable. I explained on the radio to Consul Ellice and to the Congressman's HIRC aide, Mr. James Scholleart, the decision that there should be no concerned relatives on the plane that went up to Port Kaituma to pick up the Congressman and his party.

11. The NBC television news crew had also decided to tape its principal interview with Jim Jones shortly before departure Saturday.. The news team had been told by a local official at Port Kaituma the previous evening, I later learned, that the official alleged that he had delivered to Jones at Jonestown an automatic weapon as well as a GOG permit to have the weapon. In the interview, however, Jones denied this report, as he had denied possession of anything more than a few shotguns for hunting since he arrived in Guyana.

12. At approximately 11:00, after consulting with Congressman Ryan, I called Jim Jones and his lawyers aside and informed them that there would be several people who wanted to leave

Jonestown and that these people would depart with the Congressman and myself. Mr. Jones was visibly upset but was calmed by Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry, who both pointed out that it appeared that only a half dozen to a dozen people wished to depart, which in its way was a credit to a community of 1100 to 1200 people. Congressman Ryan also stressed to Mr. Jones that unhindered departures would improve the image and reputation of the PT.

13. By approximately noon, in addition to Miss Bagby and Mr. Gosney, several members of the Park family had expressed a desire to leave and were holding a family council to decide whether they should all depart together or whether some might remain in Jonestown. It was about 1330 when they decided that they would all depart at the same time with the Congressman and myself and had collected their belongings. Congressman Ryan and Ms. Speiers went with members of the Park family to reassure them while they collected their belongings. The family consisted of grandmother, parents and four children and Mr. O'Neil, a close friend of daughter Brenda Park. It was apparent by this time that a second aircraft in addition to the GAC twin Otter (which could hold 19 persons) would be needed and was requested by PT radio. A small aircraft of 5 passenger capacity was therefore sent up from Georgetown, scheduled with the Otter to arrive in Port Kaituma at 2:00, according to messages received from Georgetown. As the

departure time from Jonestown came closer, there were several other persons who expressed a desire to leave to the Congressman and myself. It was agreed that the people from Jonestown would be given priority on the planes and that the press and Mr. Garry, who wished to return to Georgetown, would take subsequent aircraft. In addition to the Park family, the Bogue family, consisting of Jim Bogue, Mrs. Bogue, Tina and Tommy, and a close family friend, Harold Cordell, were to leave with the group. At the last moment, Mr. Larry Layton urgently requested that he be permitted to leave and he entered the truck.

14. Congressman Ryan stated that as there were apparently still others who might wish to leave Jonestown, he and I would remain at Jonestown to insure their departure the following day. I was to accompany the departing group to the airport at Port Kaituma to oversee the departure and to relate to the captain of the GAC aircraft the requirements for aircraft the following day. I was also to stop at the Assistant District Officer's office at Port Kaituma to relate these messages through that channel to assure prompt and accurate receipt by the Embassy.

15. The group was loaded in the back of the large truck. I got on last. The truck started to depart but slid in the mud at the side of the track. The group was told that a bulldozer would be necessary to put it back on the track.

(A previous delay had occurred which Ms. Speiers attributed to the fact that the driver of the truck xxsx wanted to leave with the group and refused to drive the turck out unless he could be given assurances that he could leave. He was told that he could leave with the group the next day.) As the group waited for the bulldozer to come to free the truck, shouts were heard from the central pavillion of Jonestown where Congressman Ryan was waiting, together with Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Garry, Mr. Lane and other ranking individuals of the PT. I ran from the truck to the Pavillion where I found a small group surrounding the Congressman, whose clothes were disheveled and bloody. The Congressman had been attacked by a knife bearing distraught member of the PT who had been disarmed by Mr. Lane, Mr. Garry and others of the PT. The Congressman was uninjured. I was told that the blood had come from a minor wound the assailant had suffered as the knife was taken from him. The Congressman told Jim Jones that the incident would present a problem for the PT but that it was not one which could not be overcome if legal processes were allowed to take place. Jim Jones expressed the wish that he himself had been killed directly on the spot rather than that this incident should happen to the Congressman. He said that the police had been called. He appeared deeply troubled. The Congressman and I had a private conversation in which I urged the necessity for the Congressman to leave Jonestown. The Congressman agreed

finally, to do so, with the understanding that I would return to Jonestown and organize the departure of those who wished to depart the following day after the Congressman and group had left Port Kaituma for Georgetown. The Congressman and I then joined the truck, which by this time had been freed from the mud, and proceeded to the airport at Port Kaituma approximately an hour away.

16. The truck stopped for a few moments at the entrance to Jonestown where it was joined by a guard from the gate, who made a careful survey of the passengers in the truck without speaking. Although the two aircraft had been scheduled to arrive at Port Kaituma at 1400, they were not there when the group arrived, about 1530. During the trip out, incidentally, several members of the group leaving Jonestown expressed to me and to others their concern that one Larry Layton had been permitted to join the group as they considered him a fanatic follower of Mr. Jones and did not believe that he actually wished to leave the organization.

17. Upon arrival at the airport I asked Congressman Ryan to be sure all members of the group were thoroughly searched before being allowed to board the aircraft should they arrive before my return and to pay particular attention to Larry Layton about whom we had been warned.

18. As there were no aircraft in sight upon the group's reaching Port Kaituma Airfield (except for the disabled

Guyana Defense Force "Islander" under repair by four GDF members), the GOG Information Officer, Mr. Annibourne, and I who had accompanied the group throughout, asked the driver of the PT truck to take us up to the District Office at Port Kaituma to see if we could get in touch with Georgetown by radio to determine what had happened to the planes. I also wished to relay as quickly as possible an account of the attack at Jonestown on Congressman Ryan. We reached the District Office only to be told that Assistant District Officer Thomas was across the way at a small establishment. As Mr. Annibourne and I were conversing with Mr. Thomas, relating the events of the day to him and asking that Georgetown and the police be contacted immediately, the two airplanes were sighted overhead preparing to land at Port Kaituma. The large Jonestown truck immediately turned around and departed for the airport to the surprise of Mr. Annibourne and myself. We therefore prevailed upon Assistant District Officer Thomas for transportation to the airport, which was supplied in the person of Mr. Jeffrey Sempel, a local businessman, and his truck. An individual with a shotgun, whom I took to be a police constable, although he was in mufti, also got into the back of the truck. Mr. Sempel, accompanied by Assistant District Officer Thomas, and Mr. Sempel's two small children, drove Mr. Annibourne and me to the airport where the process of loading the airplanes had already begun. The journalists

were still on the ground as they wished to film the departure and as not all of them could be accommodated in the two aircraft. The Congressman was also on the runway. After a brief conversation with the Congressman regarding the number of people who might wish to depart the following day, and the necessity of getting an aircraft back to Port Kaituma promptly the next day (during which conversation the Congressman told me that the members of the group had been searched before they had been allowed on the plane), I walked over to discuss arrangements with Captain Spence, the pilot of the GAC aircraft, which was mid-way down the airstrip. The five seat Cessna was near the head of the runway, close to the disabled GDF Islander.

19. Shortly thereafter shots rang out from a tractor and two trailers belonging to the PT which had been parked at the side of the runway nearest the aircraft. Shots also began from thePT truck parked in front of the airplane on the other side of the runway. Congressman Ryan ran under the nose of the aircraft or close by the nose of the aircraft to get away from the shots coming from the tractor and two trailers, as did I. I saw the Congressman hit once and go down, apparently attempting to seek shelter behind the wheels of the aircraft. By this time I realized that shots were coming from both sides and that there was little hope of being able to cover the distance from the airplane to the

side of the runway and into the shelter of the bush. I also saw that at least one and possibly two others of the group had already been hit. I therefore threw myself on the ground on my back to simulate death. As I was falling I was hit by a slug from what apparently was a small calibre weapon, possibly a 22, in my left thigh. The firing continued for several minutes and then there was a short pause before the firing recommenced. It seemed to me that one or more of the assailants with shotguns was proceeding amongst the wounded, firing a blast at each of them. For unknown reasons I was not shot by those with the shotguns nor, it developed later, was Mr. Charles Krause of the "Washington Post", who later told me that he also had feigned death on the other side of the Congressman. The truck and tractor were heard to drive away and after a few moments those who had not been wounded and the ambulatory wounded began to get to their feet. The pilots of the Otter aircraft, still in the cockpit, had not been attacked and the engines of the plane were continuing to run. I went over to the Congressman, who had been badly hit. It was clear that he was dead; I then moved the body away from under the wheels of the aircraft and checked on the others. The NBC newsmen, Bob Brown and Don Harris, were both lying dead under and to the rear of the aircraft. I ran around to the steps of the aircraft where Mr. Greg Robinson of the San Francisco Examiner lay crumpled, also apparently killed instantly.

I cannot recall whether I first saw Ms. Jackie Speiers still on board the aircraft or at the foot of the steps. It appeared evident, however, that she was seriously wounded as was Mr. Anthony Katsorsis, who lay near the foot of the aircraft steps. I ran up the steps of the aircraft where I found that Mrs. Patricia Park had received what appeared to be the full blast of a shotgun in the back of her head. She was leaning across the aisle of the airplane. With the help of a local Amerindian who appeared on the scene I removed the body from the aircraft in the hope that the aircraft could still fly, but only then noted that the left hand tires had been shot out. I do not recall seeing any other passengers on the aircraft and presumed they had run towards the heavy bush on the near side of the runway. Those remaining unhurt and some local residents carried Mr. Katsorsis, Ms. Speiers and NBC newsman Stephen Sung, also seriously injured, into the bush at the side of the runway.

20. The major concern of the group was that the PT assailants might return to complete the assassinations. The wounded were therefore moved into the bush and those able to walk stayed near the bush. Mr. Bob Flick of the NBC news team who had taken shelter in a small corrugated steel building at the side of the runway with several Guyanese and was not injured by the gunfire directed towards him, ran down the runway to where the other light plane was. There were four members of

the GDE at the disabled GDF Islander, three of whom had automatic weapons and the Commanding Officer, Lt. Joseph, who had an automatic pistol. Lt. Joseph later told me that none of his group had discharged their weapons because they could not tell the assailants from the victims as all were Americans and the incident was over so quickly.

21. Mr. Fernandes, the pilot of the Cessna, joined the group near the Otter, where he told me that one of his passengers had attempted to kill the other passengers with a revolver and had seriously wounded at least two. Mr. Dale Park, who had been a passenger on Mr. Fernandes' Cessna, told me that the passengers consisted of Miss Monica Bagby, Mr. Vern Gosney, Mr. Larry Layton, himself and one other. He stated that as the Cessna was preparing to depart, Mr. Layton shot Miss Bagby and Mr. Gosney once each in the back. The door of the plane then was opened and Miss Bagby and Mr. Gosney ran out of the plane and were shot again once each by Mr. Layton, who then turned the gun on Mr. Park. Mr. Park stated that there was one further discharge of the weapon but that he was not injured and was able to take the weapon away from Mr. Layton after a struggle and attempt to discharge it at Mr. Layton, without result. Layton then is said to have disappeared temporarily. (One of the GDF soldiers stationed by the GDF aircraft under repair near the Cessna later told me that he thought Mr. Layton had left the area with the PT

group.). Subsequently, however, Mr. Layton was identified by several members of the Park family and others mingling with the group of survivors at the side of the runway near the disabled Otter.

22. By that time I had taken possession of the revolver from Mr. Park and one round of ammunition which Mr. Park said had apparently failed to fire. Two Guyanese in civilian clothes asserting that they were associated with the Guyanese authorities had hold of Mr. Layton and said that they would escort him to jail. I heard Mr. Layton tell these individuals that he was an American citizen resident in Guyana, that he denied the crimes of which he had been accused and that he insisted upon his right to be brought to trial by the Guyanese legal process and that he demanded to see the area Public Prosecutor as soon as possible. Mr. Layton was taken away. At about this time the Cessna aircraft began to take off, apparently containing Captain Spence from the GAC Otter and his co-pilot, and pilot Fernandes. As the aircraft began to take off I ran toward it to flag it down so as to take out some of the wounded. Captain Spence gestured to the rear of the aircraft, which I took to mean that there had been another appearance of the group from the PT and the survivors and I therefore once again took to the bush. I was later to learn that Captain Spence apparently was gesturing to the badly wounded Monica Bagby whom they had

put on board.

23. Numerous Guyanese approached the survivors cautiously. We prevailed upon one individual with a Land Rover to request help from the Clinic in Port Kaituma, pain killers at the very least, and hopefully means of transportation for the wounded to the Clinic. The individual did return, stating that all residents of Port Kaituma had been ordered to stay indoors, that the practitioners were afraid to come to the airport, and that the local people were afraid to help the survivors x to the center at Port Kaituma, which they felt, in any event, might be unsafe. The man did, however, deliver a package of pain killers.

24. It should be noted that before Captain Spence' departure and while he was in radio contact with Guyanese authorities elsewhere, either in Matthews Ridge or Georgetown, he assured me that assistance would be immediately on the way. This was at approximately 1630 hours which meant that there should have been time for an aircraft to reach Port Kaituma from Georgetown before night had it left immediately. With this assurance, the group assembled by the edge of the runway. Several individuals were missing - Mr. James Cobb, Mr. O'Neil, the Park children, Xxxx Tracy and Brenda, and the Bogue children, Tina and Tommy. They had run deep into the bush and could not be located. I talked with the Lieutenant in charge of the small detachment at the GDF plane at the head

of the runway, requesting the cots of the four man detachment to be used as stretchers. The leiutenant agreed that the wounded could be brought to his four man unit's tent but recommended that this be done after dark. In hopes that an aircraft might still arrive, the group remained close to the bush near the Otter with the wounded hidden in the bush until after 2000, when the wounded were carried down to the GDF tent where they were made as comfortable as possible. The wounded consisted of Ms. Speiers, Mr. Sung, Mr. Katsorsis, and Mr. Gosney, who had been located lying wounded in the bush by some Amerindians. Throughout it should be noted that several residents of the area immediately surrounding the airfield and particularly the clients of Jeff Sempel's tavern were of great assistance to the group. They warned us of the possibility of attack from the far end of the runway, helped carry the wounded and helped search for those lost in the bush.

25. At this point the decision had to be made whether to attempt to keep the ambulatory members of the group together in one place to facilitate their departure should transportation arrive, or whether it would be safer to attempt to scatter them, either in the bush or amongst the houses of inhabitants living near the airport, if possible. I elected the former option and with the assurances of Mr. Sempel that his family would welcome the group, two persons were left to stay with

the wounded and the rest of the group assembled in Mr. Sempel's tavern about one block from the head of the runway. Mr. Sempel offered the use of his living quarters for the group which were above the tavern proper and where the group gratefully assembled. The normal Saturday night activities of the tavern continued below, in some measure serving as camouflage for the group.

26. About 2300 hours Assistant District Officer Thomas appeared at the tavern to state that he had just come out of the bush where he had taken cover when the shots began. He said he had been in touch with the authorities by radio from his office in Port Kaituma and that an aircraft would be sent in shortly to be guided by lighted oil pots alongside the runway. This tactic had apparently been used in the past by the PT when they had an urgent need for medical evacuations at night. Mr. Thomas and I returned to the airport to discuss with Lt. Joseph of the four man detachment the placing of the oil lights and awaited the aircraft.

27. Mr. Thomas returned to his office. It became apparent that the aircraft would not come in that night. Mr. Bob Flick of NBC refused to leave the wounded and nursed them to the best of his ability throughout the night. I also stayed with the wounded to be on hand at the arrival of the first aircraft after instructing the group at the tavern that no one was to leave under any conditions unless Mr.

whether or Flick, myself, or a GOG official gave permission xkxkexxdx not an aircraft was heard to land.

28. At approximately 0130 or 0200 in the morning a message came for Lt. Joseph that there was a radio telephone message for him from Matthews Ridge from his commanding officer. I accompanied him to the telephone where I was able to converse with Joseph's commanding officer, Major Ronnie Johnson, and with Second Secretary Len Barrett of the U. S. Embassy, who had accompanied Major Johnson.

29. Major Johnson informed me that a company of troops, approximately 120 men, were being sent from Matthews Ridge to Port Kaituma by rail but that they had orders to dismount five miles before Port Kaituma and walk in. Ex I expressed the hope to Major Johnson and the authorities in Pot Kaituma that every effort be made to get a group of soldiers at the airport before dawn, as quickly as possible, to offset any effort by the PT to ambush rescue aircraft which it was hoped would arrive at dawn. The first troops arrived at about 0630, just xfx after dawn, and were installed at the airport. By approximately one hour later the full company was on hand guarding the perimeters of the airport and six soldiers with automatic weapons at my request were assigned to the tavern to guard the Americans staying there. A paramedic arrived with the troops and assisted the wounded.

30. The first rescue aircraft, a GDF Islander, arrived at

approximately 0945 - 1000 in the morning. It arrived without any medical facilities, without stretchers, without blankets, without mattresses. The three most seriously wounded were laid on the bare floor of the cabin from which the seats had been removed, and two others, less seriously wounded and who could sit, were also put in the aircraft and sent to Georgetown. Other Guyanese aircraft were scheduled to arrive shortly thereafter.

31. At this time it became apparent that there was a serious problem with people who had fled People's Temple, namely, the Park and Bogue families and Mr. Cordell. These were the individuals who had told me of the possible treachery of Mr. Layton and who stated that they felt themselves, as the first to leave Jonestown, the number one targets of any Jonestown assassins who might still be hunting for them. They stated that the main Jonestown security team had consisted of the basketball team currently in Georgetown. This made them very fearful of being sent to Georgetown. They claimed that they knew of plans in the event people tried to escape from Jonestown whereby teams of sharpshooters in Georgetown would attempt to pick them off as they landed at or departed from the Georgetown airport. They also maintained that the PT had other such sharpshooters at Trinidad and Caracas and they feared that there were infiltrators amongst the Jonestown group that had begun to straggle into Matthews Ridge. The

second problem was the five children lost in the jungle. The families felt they could not leave Port Kaituma without the children or without some word as to their safety. I promised to attempt to transfer the group at Timehri Airport to the American military medical aircraft which would be departing Georgetown shortly if it had room for the group. This message was conveyed by me through the aircraft commander and military officials for relay to Timehri. Secondly, I urged each family to leave one male member at Port Kaituma to take care of the children should they be found. I spoke directly with Police Superintendent Smith and the Deputy GDF Commander _____ on the subject of the children in the bush and was assured by both that the Guyanese authorities would devote as much help to the search as possible.

32. At about this time Mr. Jim Cobb emerged from the bush, stating that he had been in the bush ever since he had run there the previous afternoon. He had not seen the other missing persons in the bush. Second Secretary Len Barrett of the Embassy in Georgetown arrived by helicopter from Matthews Ridge to assist with the care of the Americans. In what was expected to be the last aircraft of the day for Georgetown, the members of the Park and Bogue families, Mr. Cordell and Mr. Cobb were flown to Georgetown. (One member of each family remained to search for the children.) Subsequently an aircraft arrived to transport the bodies of

Congressman Ryan and the four other dead Americans to Georgetown. Mr. Barrett and I accompanied this aircraft to Ogle Field in Georgetown.

BURKE

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/22/78

An individual, who identified himself as [redacted], was contacted as he departed Delta Flight 956 at the San Francisco International Airport. This flight had been diverted to Western Airlines Gate Number 67 for disembarcation and at this time [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and [redacted] an investigator for the San Francisco District Attorney's Office, who was present during the interview. It is noted that [redacted] has had extensive contact with [redacted] in the past regarding the People's Temple. (U)

[redacted] stated that he first became acquainted with the People's Temple in [redacted] while he and his family were residing in Indianapolis, Indiana. His mother, at that time, had become a member of the People's Temple, whose leader was Reverend JIM JONES. [redacted] noted that at the time that his mother became affiliated with the Church, it was not the custom for members of the Church to give offerings or turn over goods and possessions other than the traditional passing of the plate. This was in Indianapolis. When [redacted] came to California, there was no offering collection at all. [redacted] identified his mother as [redacted] [redacted] stated as far as he knows, she is still either at Jonestown, Guyana, or in the jungle outside of Jonestown. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that when the Church moved to California, JONES brought them out to Redwood Valley, which is in the northern part of California; this occurred in 1963. The reason, [redacted] stated, that JONES moved the Church to the West Coast was due to harassment and the fact that in Redwood Valley there existed a cave which the Church could take refuge in, in the event of a nuclear holocaust. [redacted] observed that his mother followed JONES with the rest of the family, in February, 1967. [redacted] noted that his father was reluctant to come to California in that he would have to sacrifice his many years of service on his job; however, after tremendous pressure placed upon him by [redacted] mother, he succumbed and journeyed to California with the family. [redacted] stated that he came to Redwood Valley two or (U)

Interviewed on 11/21/78 at San Francisco International Airport, California File # SF 89-250-C-5

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] RAN/pah:vdj Date dictated 11/21/78

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

three months after his family had come, and the reason that he came was due to letters he was receiving from his family saying that it was a paradise in that it was multiracial and there existed nothing but an atmosphere of love and kindness and equality. (4)

[redacted] noted that after his arrival, he was treated with such cordiality and kindness that he began to fall in love with the Church and its principles. He stated that the philosophy of the Church at that time as he could determine was one of sharing and welfare for all with equality in all things. (4)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he stayed with the Church and in 1968 JONES began a new type of preaching from the pulpit which was comprised of denunciation of other churches wherein JONES was throwing Bibles on the floor, spitting on the American flag and denouncing generally the United States. JONES compared the United States to Hitler's Germany and stated that what happened to the Jews in Germany was certainly going to happen to the blacks in the United States. (4)

[redacted] stated that at first JONES did not take offerings in the Church, but that circa 1968, 1969, JONES stated that other churches were taking money from their members and that it was time for the membership to begin donating. JONES gave a figure of 25 percent as being representative of other churches and stated that it was a voluntary contribution. In 1969, JONES again changed the policy and it became mandatory to give 25 percent of everything you had in order to stay in the Church as an active member. (4)

In the early seventies, circa 1971, [redacted] began to notice irregularities in the Church. At this time, [redacted] was engaged in the Youth Group Movement of the Church and as such he was [redacted] stated that in the late 1960's, he helped organize the youth indoctrination groups, which went on camping trips and generally taught Church doctrine. He had taken training classes in order to teach the young people, and that normally these classes would occur on Wednesday nights. The youth were also given books to read as recommended by JONES, (4)

and [redacted] stated that JONES stated, on many occasions, that the ends justify the means to any activity. Even though he was [redacted] in the Youth group, he made a concerted effort at staying off of committees and out of Church organizations in the general politics of the Church. [redacted] stated it was at this time that he noted that specific members of the staff surrounding JONES seemed to be privileged, and that it was not required for them to go to meetings on occasion. This seemed unfair to [redacted] inasmuch as everyone else was required to be at all meetings in order to be in good standing. [redacted] also noted that when many families were suffering from severe poverty in that they could not afford to send lunches to school with their children, JONES' children would always appear with lunches comprised of excellent food and more than anybody else. [redacted] stated at this time he began to become disenchanted with the Church. (141)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that even though inequalities existed, no one ever dissented because JONES had stated from the pulpit on numerous occasions, as late as 1969, that anyone who left the Temple would be killed or if you disclosed information regarding the People's Temple you would be killed. It is noted that the the word killed was specifically used. (141)

Any activities that were conducted by any members of the People's Temple were conducted with total emphasis on the fact that anything that was done by the members was done for the betterment of the Church. In this regard, [redacted] stated that people were instructed not to go to college unless they intended to stay with the group afterwards, because to go to college and break away from the Church was to rob the people of the money that they expended for your college. (141)

[redacted] stated that it was his desire to go to dental school and so he proceeded to San Francisco to attend the dental school at University of California at San Francisco. [redacted] stated that he "ran himself ragged" trying to serve the People's temple as a janitor at night and go to college in the day. (141)

[redacted] stated that circa 1968, JONES made the members of the Church write things on paper of an incriminating nature to the member himself. These statements could range from (141)

statements such as, "I'm a violent revolutionary," or, "I'm a homosexual," or statements which would threaten the life of the then President, President NIXON. [redacted] observed that each different group of people, that is men and women, would sign different statements incriminating themselves based upon what their position was. These statements were then given to JONES which JONES would then use as leverage, should the individuals attempt to defect from the Church. (141)

[redacted] decided to disassociate himself with the Church. The first time that he attempted to do this was in January of 1973. [redacted] proceeded to San Francisco where he stayed in his car and made it a practice to carry a .38 revolver for his protection. [redacted] stated that he was indeed fearful for his life, as it was a known fact among the Church members that anyone who defected would be killed eventually. (141) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that in the ensuing months, even after JONES had told [redacted] mother not to have further conversations with him, [redacted] mother came to him and stated that it was not good that he had left the Church and that it was a bad example for his brothers and sisters. Based upon this and the persuasion that his mother had with him, he rejoined the Church a couple of months later. (141)

[redacted] stated that prior to September 1, 1973, in discussions with certain individuals, it was felt by him and his peers that there were problems with the Church which caused them not to want to be associated with the Church any longer. Based upon their feelings, on September 1, 1973, [redacted] along with [redacted] MICKEY TOUCHETTE, [redacted], left the Church compound in Redwood Valley with the intent not to return. They were leaving the area in three separate vehicles and upon their departure, TOM KICE, who had a house on a ridge overlooking the valley, noted that they were leaving. This individual was the [redacted] a member of the group which was leaving, and so while that individual distracted his [redacted] the rest of the group proceeded to the back of the house where they severed communication lines to the house so that this individual could not call the rest of the Church staff and (141)

advise them of the departure. These individuals then left the area and proceeded north into the states of Oregon, Washington, and on into the Canadian territories. (4)

[redacted] noted that the following members who escaped with him were members of the Planning Commission for the Church: (4)

[redacted]

MICKEY TOUCHETTE

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] also stated that [redacted] was a leader in the Youth Group. (4)

[redacted] stated that in December of 1973, he proceeded to San Francisco and on the way visited his father in [redacted] California. [redacted] observed that his father is an ex-member. From there, he went back to school in San Francisco. [redacted] stated that intermittently between this time, in order to get funds to go to school, he worked in a [redacted] This was during the summer of 1974. At the end of his employment in the summer of 1974, he proceeded to San Francisco and obtained an apartment located at [redacted] (4)

[redacted] stated that it was at this time that he began to be harassed. These telephone calls consisted of threats against [redacted] and later against his son by [redacted] who was a muscle man for JONES, and other unidentified individuals. [redacted] told [redacted] that he was going to take care of him and then stated that they were going to take care of his son, [redacted] noted that based upon these threats, he began to miss classes trying to protect his family. [redacted] also noted that it was at this time when he began associating with other individuals his head began to clear regarding his association with the Church. (4)

[redacted] stated that while he was around the Church and participating with it, he recalled occasions when JONES would talk about mass suicide. He recalled JONES talked about mass suicide the first time that he can remember in 1971. JONES (4)

told the Church that due to harassment, if the Church was unable to reach the Promised Land or its objectives that it would become incumbent on the Church members to kill themselves and this would include JONES. JONES asked for a demonstration of anybody who opposed this principle and [redacted] stated no one opposed because the people were too fearful to dissent. [redacted] also noted that JONES made great efforts to befriend local government and police individuals. [redacted] stated that he understood that the intercom system that is currently in use by the Ukiah Police Department was funded by JONES. [redacted] stated that from the pulpit JONES would denounce government and police and frequently said that the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) were fascist pigs. (U)

[redacted] stated that while he was in [redacted] school at San Francisco, he filed a law suit against JONES in order to expose him. [redacted] took the position that if they were going to kill him, then regardless of what his actions were he would be killed; so it was his intention to expose JONES as best he could before anything of that nature were to occur to him. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] at this point, was asked various specific questions and provided the responses which will follow. [redacted] was asked if he had any specific knowledge of acquisition, licensing, or shipment of any weapons by People's Temple members. [redacted] stated that he really knows nothing about the weapons other than he knew that they had guns. [redacted] identified TOM KICE as having had guns, in addition, [redacted] said BOB CRABTREE also was a possessor of weapons. [redacted] was told on many occasions by JONES that the Temple had enough weapons to defend itself. [redacted] stated that he believes the guns that were shipped to Guyana were shipped in the containers which went to Guyana from the People's Temple in San Francisco. [redacted] knows that M-1 Rifles were purchased by KICE and RICK STAHL. These guns were purchased at the San Francisco Gun Exchange on Third Street, San Francisco, California. [redacted] observed that he currently has one of the M-1 Rifles at his home address on [redacted] He stated he would make that rifle available at a later date. [redacted] stated that they had a varied amount and varied inventory of rifles and that there was no one consistent weapon available. (U)

SF 89-250
RAN/pah:vdj

[redacted] was asked if he had any specific knowledge of firearms training received by People's Temple members including specific dates, places, and trainers. [redacted] stated that the rumor at the time was that members were trying to get access to the Ukiah Police Department gun vaults. [redacted] stated on one occasion he proceeded to JIM RANDOLPH's place in Willits, California, where BOB KICE and a few others were shooting M-1s. At this time, [redacted] had an opportunity to fire the weapon but stated that he did not go with individuals handling guns again as he did not like this type of activity. [redacted] stated that the individuals present at the time they proceeded to the ranch were MIKE CARTMELL, who is now an ex-member; [redacted] RICK STAHL; and [redacted] (U)

[redacted] was asked if he had any direct knowledge of threats to harm any public officials or current or former People's Temple members as a result of persons attempting to expose the People's Temple; infiltrate the People's Temple or inducing a member to leave the People's Temple. [redacted] stated that threats that defectors were going to get killed were frequently made and it was the understanding of everyone in the Church that this, in fact, was what was going to occur. [redacted] stated that no one could expose the Church without having a threat on his life. [redacted] stated that he was not familiar with any overt acts; however, the understanding of the membership of the Church was a concrete situation. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was asked if he was aware of any cacheing of weapons or monies by JONES. [redacted] stated that he was familiar that JONES would hide money and weapons, but [redacted] had no idea as to where. [redacted] stated that JONES told [redacted] that he did indeed hide weapons and money. [redacted] stated that it was a rumor in the Church that JONES had money hidden away in Swiss banks, but that he was not familiar how much or in what banks. [redacted] stated that the money that JONES transported to Guyana was taken into Jonestown, glued to the bodies of members so as to avoid any customs problems. (U)

[redacted] was then asked if he had any knowledge of discussions or copies of a contingency plan reportedly espoused by Reverend JONES as a means of retaliation against any persons (U)

attempting to arrest or capture Reverend JONES. [redacted] stated that JONES, on many occasions, stated that if he was put in jail that the members were not to stand still. The Planning Commission, according to [redacted] was responsible for actions to be taken by the group in securing the release of JONES. Beyond the Planning Commission there was the inner core. This group had specific instructions as to what actions they should take. [redacted] was not familiar with their instructions. It was the intent that the Planning Commission would target the responsible interfering individual who was responsible for incarceration and in some fashion place a threat to that individual which would secure JONES' release. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] was asked if he had any knowledge of a conspiracy or discussion by members of a specific federal official as a target. [redacted] stated no specific allegations were made towards any specific individual except to coerce individuals who were responsible for interference in the Church or the incarceration of JONES. (U)

[redacted] was asked if he had any specific knowledge regarding hitmen or angels who were the inner core of the elite Planning Commission members who were utilized as body guards and reported hitmen by JONES. [redacted] stated that individuals who met this criteria were CHRIS LEWIS, who is now dead; JACK BEAM, SR., who [redacted] states is purported to be in Guyana and who is a known hitman for JONES; BOB KICE; BONNIE BECK; SANDY BRADSHAW (INGRAM); GUY YOUNG; DON SLY; ANDREW SILVER; TOM ADAMS; TERRY BUFORD; JEAN BROWN; JUNE CRYM; and LEONA COLLIER. (U)

[redacted] was asked if he had any knowledge of specific People's Temple members being utilized to compromise public officials for the furtherance of People's Temple objectives. [redacted] stated that he was aware that PAULA ADAMS, a member of the People's Temple, was giving sex to [redacted], a member of the United States Embassy to Guyana. [redacted] stated that these incidents were being taped and were being held for blackmail against individuals in the United States Embassy. (U)

At this time, [redacted] was asked to discuss his recent trip to Guyana. [redacted] related that he had become aware of the fact that Congressman LEO RYAN was planning to make a trip from (U)

SF 89-250
RAN/pah:vdj

New York City to Jonestown to investigate the People's Temple in Jonestown and allegations that various members were mistreated and were denied the right to leave the compound. According to [redacted] his mother, whom he identified as [redacted] was living in the compound in Jonestown along with [redacted]; SANDY COBB, age 22; BRENDA COBB, age 15; JOEL COBB, age 13; [redacted] age 18, and AVA BROWN, also [redacted], age 27. 141

[redacted] related that on Monday, November 13, 1978, at approximately 10:00 p.m., he left San Francisco, California, and took a flight to New York, New York, where he met Congressman RYAN. While in New York, he told Congressman RYAN that it was his intention to travel to Jonestown because he was concerned for the safety and welfare of his family members there. According to [redacted], Congressman RYAN told him that he had no objections to his accompanying their group to the compound in Jonestown. 141

On November 14, 1978, he, along with the entourage of Congressman LEO RYAN, arrived in Georgetown, Guyana. [redacted] stated that he stayed at the Pegasus Hotel. 141

On Friday, November 17, 1978, he, along with [redacted] BEVERLY OLIVER, [redacted] and camera crew reporters from the San Francisco "Chronicle", the Washington "Post", Congressman LEO RYAN, Congressional Aide [redacted] and Attorneys [redacted] took a flight to Jonestown. There were eighteen total members in the plane. At approximately 4:00 p.m. they arrived at Port Kaituma, which is the airport located outside of the Jonestown compound. According to [redacted] the pilot radioed to determine if they could land at the airport and were advised that it was too muddy; however, the pilot flew down and observed that the airport was safe to land and, therefore, landed at Port Kaituma. Upon disembarking, various Jonestown people were observed in the immediate vicinity and appeared to be hostile. One person was carrying a shotgun at that time. So at that time, the only individuals who disembarked were Congressman LEO RYAN, along with Attorneys GARRY and LAYNE. Also allowed to disembark was Congressional Aid JACKIE SPIEIR. 141

b6
b7C

SF 89-250
RAN/pah:vdj

At approximately 6:00 p.m., a yellow pickup truck came back and took everyone into the compound with the exception of a free lance reporter named GORDON LINDSAY. (U)

According to [redacted], it is approximately three and one-half miles from the airport to the entrance to Jonestown and an additional three miles to the actual compound. Upon arriving at the compound, [redacted] saw [redacted] who made no effort to associate with him. According to [redacted] it appeared to him that all the individuals at the Jonestown compound appeared to be putting on a show for the people who were visiting. The whole act appeared to be a facade to show that all the individuals in the compound were extremely happy, free, well-fed, and all had adequate housing. According to [redacted] that night none of the visitors were allowed to stay in the compound; however, Congressman RYAN and his aide SPIEIR did, in fact, stay at the compound. According to [redacted], he and other individuals stayed the night at Mike & Son's Disco in Port Kaituma. (U)

According to [redacted], the following day he saw his family, and they appeared to be all malnourished and were residing in a small hut which is approximately fifteen feet by fifteen feet. There were five people living in this hut, and according to [redacted] JONES had promised to build his mother a large house; however, evidently failed to do so. According to [redacted] most of the people were residing in the small cottages or huts. [redacted] related that he got the feeling as they were walking around the compound, that he and the other individuals should not be there. (U) b6 b7C

According to [redacted] at one point he observed an unknown female blankly staring at a wall in some type of stupor. (U)

According to [redacted], it appeared that all the people at the Jonestown compound were putting on a show for NBC and refuted the statements of dissenters. NBC talked to [redacted] and he told them that if his family were happy he would leave them there. (U)

According to [redacted] he got ready to leave in a dump truck on Saturday, November 17, 1978, at approximately 2:00 p.m. The truck was to take the visitors back to Port Kaituma. (U)

including various defectors who wanted to leave the compound. At that time, [redacted] stated that he heard that someone had tried to stab Congressman RYAN and that Attorneys GARRY and LAYNE subdued the assailant. At that time, everyone got onto the dump truck, including one of the close followers and alleged hitman of Reverend JIM JONES, LARRY LAYTON. LAYTON evidently told the individuals that he wanted to leave the compound, stating that it was a hell hole. At that time, [redacted] stated that DALE PARKS and JERRY PARKS, who were defectors from the compound, said that it was bad, that LAYTON was a plant and should not be trusted. [redacted] stated that at hearing this he told BOB FLICK and TIM REITTERMAN, who are with the news media, to watch LAYTON. [redacted] stated that he was very uneasy and things began to drag. When they got to the gate to the compound, he observed JOE WILSON standing by the gate and as the truck arrived WILSON asked everyone to spread out so he could see who was in the truck. [redacted] related that he was in a hurry to get to the airstrip and he was afraid something was going to happen. He advised that at various times he bumped up against LAYTON to determine if LAYTON had a gun; however, he did not believe LAYTON had one at that time. PARKS stated that he had heard that LAYTON had asked JONES if there was anything he could do and JONES put him on the truck. (U) b6 b7C

According to [redacted] when they got to the airstrip at Port Kaituma, LAYTON wanted to be put on the first plane to leave and was adamant about his desire to leave first. (U)

According to [redacted] when they first got to the airstrip, there was only a small plane which could only carry five passengers. Various individuals of the entourage got on the small plane. The larger plane was now coming in for a landing and was five minutes late. It landed on the strip and parked with one engine running. At this time, [redacted] stated that he then observed that a tractor pulling a trailer with People's Temple individuals on the trailer had pulled onto the edge of the clearing at the far end of the runway. [redacted] stated at this point he told Congressman LEO RYAN to hurry up, as he felt fearful that something was about to happen. At this point, Congressman RYAN was searching the individuals getting onto the plane and his aid was taking a list of names for boarding. (U)

SF 89-250
RAN/pah:vdj

According to [redacted], the individuals whom he knew personally and identified as being on the trailer are as follows: (4)

BOB KICE
TOM KICE
JOE WILSON
ALBERT TOUCHETTE
RON JAMES
EDDY CRENSHAW
WESLEY (Last Name Unknown)
RON TALLY (Phonetic)

b6
b7C

(4)

[redacted] stated that while the tractor and trailer were a distance away from the airplane, he was able to identify certain individuals as being hitmen for the People's Temple. Because of this he urged RYAN to hurry operations to depart the airfield. [redacted] stated that at this time he noticed that local Guyanese natives were being pushed back into the brush by People's Temple representatives. After seeing this, he tried to warn everyone he felt were in immediate danger. [redacted] stated he then attempted to help people get on the plane, and at this time [redacted] stated he noticed that GREG ROBERTSON was on the far side of the plane near the wheel. [redacted] stated that he came around the tail of the aircraft to assist GREG ROBERTSON. The engines of the aircraft were drowning out all other noise on the airfield. [redacted] stated that he turned around and then observed that the tractor and trailer had approached to approximately thirty feet from the aircraft and at that time he heard the first shooting. He immediately observed that Congressman RYAN fell to the ground. It seemed to [redacted] that people were just hitting the dirt all over the airfield. DON HARRIS then fell at approximately the same time as Congressman RYAN. [redacted] stated that he saw some of the guns that the individuals on the trailer were carrying and thought that someone was aiming at him. At this time, [redacted] related that he then observed another individual fall down and at this point he sprinted for the jungle which was approximately fifty yards away from the aircraft. Upon arriving at the edge of the clearing, he looked back and observed that TOM KICE shot DON HARRIS in the head at point blank range with what appeared to be a shotgun. He stated that he observed (7)

SF 89-250
RAN/pah:vdj

TOM KICE, BOB KICE, JOE WILSON, and ALBERT TOUCHETTE shooting the victims in the head at point blank range. At this point, [redacted] stated that he dove into the jungle and ran for approximately two hours into the dense jungle and swamp. He then climbed a tree where he stayed until approximately 9:30 a.m. the next day, when he went back to the airport. Upon arriving at the airport, he observed what he hoped to be Guyanese soldiers checking the bodies lying on the airstrip. At that point, he decided that he would take the chance that the individuals he observed were indeed Guyanese soldiers and not followers of the People's Temple, as he was totally exhausted and demoralized from the ordeal. These individuals were determined to be Guyanese soldiers and he was afforded protective custody at that time. (U)

At this point, the interview with [redacted] was terminated. He advised that he could be contacted at telephone number [redacted] for additional interview. (U)

The following description was obtained during the interview: (U)

Name:	[redacted]
Date of Birth:	
Race:	Black
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Place of Birth:	Indianapolis, Indiana
Residence:	[redacted] San Francisco, California
Height:	[redacted]
Weight:	
School:	

b6
b7C

(U)

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/29/78

California [redacted] telephone [redacted] was contacted by Special Agents (SA's) [redacted] and [redacted] at Room 9, Ward E, Malcolm Grow Medical Center, Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, at approximately 10:30 p.m. on November 19, 1978. [redacted] who was a patient in this hospital, was informed of the identity of the contacting agents and was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) would desire to interview her regarding any knowledge that she might possess concerning the assassination of Congressman LEO J. RYAN on Saturday, November 18, 1978, at Port Kaituma Airport, Guyana, South America. [redacted] advised that she was present at the time Congressman RYAN was killed and that she would most willingly furnish information regarding this matter at this time.

[redacted] was a member of a group of concerned relatives headed by [redacted] GRACE STOEN, who went to the Jonestown, Guyana compound with the RYAN group in an effort to persuade relatives to return to the United States. She explained that [redacted] ROBERT HOUSTON, SR., an Associated Press (AP) photographer, was a personal friend of Congressman RYAN. Mr. HOUSTON's son, ROBERT, JR., had been a member of the Peoples Temple group from approximately 1969 until his death on October 5, 1976. ROBERT, JR.'s mangled body was found during the early morning hours of October 5, 1976, lying on the railroad [redacted] road bed in San Francisco, California. His death was listed as a train accident, however, she and other family members believed that [redacted] may have been the victim of foul play by members of the Peoples Temple group. On October 2, 1976, he had telephoned his second wife, JOYCE SHAW, advising her that he was leaving the Peoples Temple group. [redacted] had become a member of the group, which at that time called itself "Peoples Temple, Disciples of Christ", in approximately 1969 when the group was located on a farm in Redwood Valley, California. During the period 1969 up until the time of his death, ROBERT had very little contact with his family while he was a member of this group.

b6
b7C

Investigation on 11/19/78 at Camp Springs, Maryland File # BA 89-173

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] :cal Date dictated 11/24/78

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

BA 89-173
TED/GRD:cal

ROBERT HOUSTON, JR., his first wife, PHYLLIS HOUSTON, nee TUTTLE, and their two daughters, PATRICIA and JUDY HOUSTON, had all been involved with the Peoples Temple group. PHYLLIS and the two girls had continued their affiliation with the movement after the death of ROBERT, JR. The girls had been residing in the Jonestown settlement for the past 14 months. These girls, whose ages at this time would be 14 and 15, were the reason that the HOUSTON family was quite concerned about their welfare. The girls' mother, PHYLLIS, was allegedly in the San Francisco area during the week of November 5, 1978, because she telephonically contacted ROBERT HOUSTON, SR. inquiring if he and Mrs. HOUSTON would desire to go to Jonestown, Guyana with her in December, 1978 so that they could see the two girls. Mr. HOUSTON declined due to illness and told PHYLLIS that he would not be up to making the trip. (U)

In regards to the trip to Guyana with Congressman RYAN's group, [redacted] advised that the concerned relatives group left from California and flew to New York where they met with Congressman RYAN, JACKIE SPEIERS, his aide, and a man named JIM (LAST NAME UNKNOWN). They thereafter flew to Georgetown, Guyana via Port of Spain. (U) b6 b7C

The following concerned relatives were traveling with the RYAN party: (U)

TIM and GRACE STOEN, former members of the Peoples Temple group

CLAIR BOUQUEKET (Phonetic)

MICKEY TOUCHETT, former member

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD OLIVER
(Mrs. OLIVER was a former member)

STEVEN and ANTHONY KATSARIS
(Daughter MARIA, age 23 or 24, was resident at Jonestown settlement)

BONNIE BURMAN, former member who reportedly had lived with JONES

It is also believed that MARIA KATSARIS was living with JONES.

BA 89-173
TED/GRD:cal

Upon arrival at Georgetown, RON JAVERS, a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle traveling with the group, was refused entry into the country and had to spend the night at the airport. RYAN intervened with the Guyanese authorities and JAVERS was admitted the following morning. Reservations, which they allegedly had at a local hotel, were not honored and the explanation given was that there was a convention. Congressman RYAN stayed in the U. S. Ambassador's residence and the remainder found other accomodations. Congressman RYAN and a man from the embassy, DON ELLIS, were negotiating with JAMES JONES, the leader of the Peoples Temple group in Jonestown, to obtain entry into the Jonestown compound. On Friday morning, the group was told that they would be allowed to visit the compound. JONES had approved a representative number to meet with him at the Jonestown complex. Included in this group were ANTHONY KATSARIS; Congressman RYAN; JACKIE SPEIERS; a Guyanese information minister; CAROL BOYD; TIM REITERMAN, a reporter for the San Francisco Examiner; BEVERLY OLIVER, a concerned relative; DON HARRIS, an NBC reporter; ROBERT BROWN, an NBC cameraman; GREG ROBINSON, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner; RICHARD DWYER, Deputy Chief of Mission, U. S. Embassy; and STEVE SUNG, NBC soundman. This group traveled from Georgetown via a charter airplane (Air Guyana), arriving at Port Kaituma Airport during the late afternoon of November 17, 1978. (4)

b6
b7C

At approximately 6:00 p.m. on November 17, 1978, a dump truck arrived and took the group approximately four miles from Port Kaituma to the entrance to the Jonestown compound where [redacted] was greeted by [redacted] PHYLLIS HOUSTON. They were then taken to a large pavilion type structure where Congressman RYAN addressed the group and thanked them for allowing the delegation to come to Jonestown. They then had dinner and were entertained by a "talent" show. Congressman RYAN made a speech after the talent show and then the group was told that they would have to leave. (4)

CHARLES KRAUSE, a reporter for the Washington Post, Congressman RYAN and JACKIE SPEIERS stayed overnight at the temple and the remainder of the party returned to Port Kaituma and stayed at "Mike's Disco", a local nightclub. (4)

BA 89-173
TED/GRD:cal

The next morning, Saturday, the 18th of November, the group was picked up at approximately 9:30 a.m. in the same dump truck and driven to the Jonestown compound. They were more or less on their own to mingle with relatives and talk to others as they wished. PHYLLIS HOUSTON, the mother of PATRICIA and JUDY HOUSTON, however, made it a point to remain with the girls during [redacted] visit. (U) b6 b7C

Mrs. HOUSTON did allow the girls to hear a tape prepared by their grandfather, ROBERT HOUSTON, SR. This tape was personal in nature and endeavored to encourage the girls to return to the United States. The girls responded to the tape by indicating how much they were enjoying their stay in Jonestown. The girls' message was tape recorded to be returned by [redacted] to her father. Mrs. HOUSTON endeavored to obtain this tape from [redacted] however, she refused to surrender it to her. (U)

After visiting at the Jonestown compound for several hours on November 18, 1978, [redacted] was informed by JACKIE SPEIERS that some of the Jonestown people wanted to leave with the RYAN delegation. They were passing notes stating their desires to members of the delegation. DON HARRIS, NBC news reporter, was one of the persons who had received a note from one of the people who wanted to escape. (U)

According to [redacted] those who made their desires known to JONES were given their passports and $5,000 in Guyanese currency. As the delegation was preparing to depart Jonestown for Port Kaituma Airport, additional Jonestown residents tried to get on, but there was not enough room. Congressman RYAN then decided to remain with the group that was left behind until they could be transported to the airport. The truck pulled out and there was some commotion back in the group where Congressman RYAN was located. DON HARRIS left the truck and went back to see what the commotion was all about. Someone had tried to kill RYAN at the compound with a knife. The two lawyers, MARK LANE and CHARLES GARY, took the knife away from the assailant and it was decided at this time that Congressman RYAN should leave with the first group. The first group (U)

included an individual identified as LARRY LAYTON. Some of the departing Jonestown residents expressed apprehension about LAYTON's presence inasmuch as he was an avowed temple member. He was reportedly very close to JONES and was considered one of his trusted inner circle. When the group arrived at the airport, everyone got off the truck and all the baggage was removed from the truck. At this time, Congressman RYAN met with the news media and explained the commotion that took place inside the compound. A short time thereafter, a small plane arrived for the group. LARRY LAYTON made a concerted effort to get on this plane. JACKIE SPEIERS advised him that he was not one of the first individuals indicating a desire to leave Jonestown and accordingly, he would have to wait for the next plane. LAYTON then went to Congressman RYAN and apparently convinced him that he (LAYTON) would be the best source of information regarding the Jonestown group and accordingly, he should be allowed to leave immediately. Congressman RYAN then instructed that LAYTON be allowed to leave on the first plane. LAYTON was thereafter observed shaking hands with a group of spectators who had arrived at the airport, prior to boarding the plane. Because of fear of LAYTON's true intentions, he had previously been searched prior to his shaking hands with spectators. At that time, no weapon was noted to be in the possession of LAYTON. (24)

b6
b7C

Prior to the first plane departing, a second and larger plane arrived. Mrs. OLIVER and [redacted] got on this plane. At this time, some of the Peoples Temple defectors said that members from the temple who were at the airport had guns and were going to kill them. LARRY LAYTON said they had to get the plane off the ground immediately. At this point, shooting started. Someone yelled "hit the dirt". Both she and Mrs. OLIVER were in the doorway of the second plane and both headed for the rear of the plane and got on the floor. Mrs. OLIVER had been hit in the legs. Those who were standing in the doorway were shot by individuals on a tractor and flatbed, which appeared to be circling the plane. After the tractor left, they got off the plane and saw ANTHONY KATSARIS, who was still alive, but who had been shot in the chest. They carried JACKIE SPEIERS, who had multiple gunshot wounds, away from the plane. They knew that

(24)

the tires were shot out and the plane received numerous hits in the engine and compartment area. The next thing she remembers is running into the jungle and thereafter, observing the five seater plane taking off with the pilots and some crew members from the larger plane. (U)

There were three or four Guyanese Army personnel located at the airport, camped out in a tent by a Guyanese Air Force plane which they were guarding. The Guyanese told them what to do relative to hiding out and the military personnel provided three stretchers. While they were rendering first aid to JACKIE SPEIERS and STEVE SUNG, LARRY LAYTON approached the group and he was told to leave by the others. LAYTON attempted to talk to the group, but they were fearful of him. Some of the group accused him of being involved in the shooting. At this point, at the direction of Guyanese people, the group decided to leave the injured members of RYAN's group in the tent with the Guyanese Army personnel and the remainder would be taken into Guyanese homes in Port Kaituma. Mr. DWYER and one of the members from RYAN's group remained with the injured. When help arrived on the morning of November 19, 1978, [redacted] was informed of this by Mr. DWYER or someone who had been at the airport. They thereafter went to the Port Kaituma Airport, boarded a Guyanese military aircraft and were flown to Georgetown. On the same date, she departed Georgetown, Guyana on a United States medivac aircraft, which brought her and several of the other members of the group to Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that she did not observe the shootings that took place at Port Kaituma and could not identify from personal knowledge any of the assailants. She explained that when the shooting began, she immediately concealed herself in the rear of the plane and did not exit the plane until after the shooting had ceased. (U)

[redacted] expressed great fear about reprisals from the Peoples Temple organization, particularly in light of her [redacted] relationship with Congressman RYAN and because he was one of the original complainants relative to JONES and the Peoples Temple movement. She explained that from conversations that she had had with various members of the (U)

BA 89-173
TED/GRD:cal

Peoples Temple group, indications were that in the event something happened to the group, they would take retaliatory actions against those persons responsible. (U)

[redacted], who is a white female, advised that she was born on [redacted] at Dallas, Texas. She is currently employed as a secretary at telephone number [redacted] and is married to [redacted]. Her parents are [redacted] who reside at [redacted] California [redacted] telephone number [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted], who was the [redacted] of ROBERT HOUSTON, JR. at the time of his death, can be contacted at the "Human Freedom Center, Berkeley, California". This organization is headed by a JEANNE MILLS and her husband, mostly for people who have "escaped" from the Peoples Temple organization. (U)

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 12/7/78

Mrs. BEVERLY E. OLIVER, who resides at 2040 O'Farrell Street, Apartment 108, San Francisco, California, telephone number 563-7998, was interviewed at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Hospital where she was hospitalized after receiving gunshot wounds to both feet during the incident at Jonestown, Guyana. (U)

Mrs. OLIVER stated that she is a former member of the People's Temple which was headed by Reverend JIM JONES and which is located at 1859 Gery Boulevard, San Francisco, California. She has known JONES since she first entered into the People's Temple approximately five years ago. She was a member of the Temple for approximately three years and in the summer of 1976 she was informed by JONES' attorney, CHARLES GARRY, that the Church did not want her to remain a member. At that time she had been questioning some of the operational procedures on the part of JONES. Also in July, 1977, she began to make inquiries concerning her two sons who went to Guyana in 1977 for a "two week tour and never returned." She stated that her two sons, BRUCE and WILLIAM OLIVER, ages twenty and eighteen respectively, left for Guyana in July, 1977, and in August, 1977, when they did not return, she and her husband, HOWARD, being concerned, made inquiries to JONES' wife MARCELINE, whose nickname is MARCY. (U)

During their conversations with MARCY JONES, she indicated that the boys, referring to Mrs. OLIVER'S sons, if they wanted to leave and to return they could any time they wanted. However, MARCY JONES indicated to the OLIVER'S that they should leave the two boys alone. With this remark, Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER talked with their attorney, [redacted] and indicated they needed his help as they wanted to get their two sons back. HOLMES therefore obtained a habeas corpus from the local court in San Francisco since one of her sons, WILLIAM, at that time was not of legal age when he left for Guyana. When he left, Mr. OLIVER had to give him permission to go. She pointed out at this point that a Pan American airline ticket was purchased and sent to Guyana for their return but this was to no avail. (U)

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 11/20/78 at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico File # SJ 89-123 SJ 89-250

by SA [redacted] /skg Date dictated 12/4/78

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

70

Mrs. OLIVER further advised that from the time her two sons left for Guyana, they continually sent letters to their sons. They did not receive any acknowledgements to the letters until right before they left for Jonestown, Guyana, during this recent trip. In these letters the boys stated how much they loved their mother and father and when the time was right they would return "but not yet." Mrs. OLIVER mentioned at this point that they had made a trip to Guyana in the fall of 1977, and after waiting nine days without seeing their sons, they returned to the United States. (4)

The above-mentioned habeas corpus, according to Mrs. OLIVER, was obtained in December 1977, ordering the return of her sons. During their attempt to get their sons home, they received little, if any, cooperation from the Guyanese Government. They were instructed to send airplane tickets to Guyana which they did but the boys still did not return. (4)

By this time a group of Concerned Relatives had formed and was madeup of former members of the People's Temple who still had relatives within the JONES group. A few weeks ago, the group made arrangements to travel to Guyana with Congressman LEO RYAN, who was going there to investigate the conditions at the Jonestown camp. Some of the people that went to Guyana included Congressman RYAN, his secretary, JACKIE, Mr. STEVE KATSARIS, his son ANTHONY KATSARIS, JAMES COBB, a former member from San Francisco, an NBC TV news members, several newspaper reporters including TIM REITTERMAN, CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE, both attorneys for JIM JONES. (4)

Mrs. OLIVER noted that on Monday, November 13, 1978, the group left San Francisco en route to Georgetown, Guyana. They arrived at Georgetown on Tuesday, November 14, 1978, and subsequently those chosen to go to the Jonestown camp flew from Georgetown to Jonestown on Friday, November 17, 1978. The group that went from Georgetown to Jonestown, Guyana, numbered possibly fifteen or sixteen people. They arrived by aircraft at the small airfield located near Jonestown at a place called Port Kaituma, Guyana. Their arrival was at approximately four p.m., Friday, November 17, 1978. (4)

On the way to Port Kaituma airstrip from Georgetown, the group seemed very jovial and no one had any unusual or odd feelings during the flight. Mrs. OLIVER pointed out that she was one of the four members from the Concerned Relatives Group that was chosen to fly to the camp and noted her husband, HOWARD, remained in Georgetown at the hotel. They arrived at the airstrip at Port Kaituma, however, JONES would not permit the group into the camp until his attorneys, CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE, arrived. 14

When the group initially arrived at the airstrip, which included Congressman RYAN and his assistant, nothing seemed to be unusual according to Mrs. OLIVER. She saw no armed individuals and everyone, including their group and some of the members from the People's Temple, seemed to be in a rather jovial mood. Later on that Friday evening at approximately between five and six p.m., a truck from the People's Temple picked them up at the airstrip and proceeded to the camp which might have been approximately three to four miles away. When they arrived at the camp, there were a lot of people singing, dancing, mostly youngsters which numbered approximately nine hundred to a thousand, including adults. She noted that everyone was glad to see her and she shook hands with almost everyone since she knew them from the days that she was involved in the San Francisco area Temple. Her two sons were there and she immediately wanted to talk with them. She asked them if they could go for a walk and talk and their older son, BRUCE, said yes, however, they could not go to far from the camp. She talked with her sons and she asked them why they had not written in such a long time. She told them that she had written several times and asked if they had received the letters. They stated they received letters from various friends but not from her and Mr. OLIVER. During the conversation, her son stated that he had been told that she was working for the Central Intelligence Agency and therefore he had to stop communicating with her since he was informed that she and the rest of the non-Temple members were out to kill all of them. 141

She also advised that she saw her younger son, WILLIAM, and his wife and young child, names of which she could not recall. During the entire evening spent at the camp everything seemed alright and nothing appeared to be unusual. (4)

Later that Friday evening, approximately midnight, everyone except Congressman RYAN, CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE, had to leave the camp. The rest of the group was transported by truck back to a guest house in Port Kaituma as they were not allowed to stay at the camp over night. In regards to the camp, Mrs. OLIVER stated that the camp was very nice considering that it was located in the middle of a jungle. (4)

The following day, Saturday, November 18, 1978, JIM JONES sent a truck back to Port Kaituma to pick up those group members that returned the night before. The truck picked Mrs. OLIVER and the rest of the group up and they arrived at the camp at approximately nine a.m. At that time she noticed that some of the children were watching a children's show on television. The group was served breakfast and they stayed at the camp for approximately two to two and a half hours. (4)

At about eleven thirty or twelve o'clock, JONES said that everyone had to leave so everyone got onto the truck except for Congressman RYAN. They waited for him prior to leaving and while they were waiting they heard that Congressman RYAN had been attacked by one of the members of the Temple, however, he was not injured. One man from the NBC TV news team stated that they would all leave together and no one would be left behind. Thereafter, everyone got on the truck, even those who wanted to defect from JONES' group and go back to the United States, who were at that time, living in the Jonestown camp. Mrs. OLIVER pointed out that she received a note from one of Temple members prior to her leaving which stated "Keep your damn mouth shut." She noted that one of the Temple members handed the note to her prior to the group leaving on the truck. (4)

She noted that approximately thirty people were on the truck, including sixteen people who wanted to return to the United States and members of the Concerned Relatives along with two or three of JONES' followers. Among the people on the truck were DALE PARKS and his family. Mrs. OLIVER described PARKS as a San Francisco associate minister of the Temple. She described him as a man in his late thirties, five feet four inches tall with black, greying hair and who had two scars on his face which looked like burn marks which she had not noticed there before. She also wanted to reiterate that accompanying the people on the truck were three of JONES' followers. (4)

Mrs. OLIVER further advised that it was approximately one p.m. on Saturday, November 18, 1978, when the entire group arrived at the Port Kaituma airstrip after having left the Jonestown camp. The airplane had not arrived at the airstrip at this point and Congressman RYAN'S secretary, JACKIE, was making a list of names of those people to board the plane. When the planes arrived, DALE PARKS, as mentioned above, insisted that everyone get on the plane right away. He was very nervous and upset and he whispered to several of the Concerned Relatives Group that LARRY LAYTON, who had said that he wanted to leave and go back to the United States was possibly high on drugs and PARKS did not believe that LAYTON truly wanted to go. PARKS insisted that LAYTON be searched. Mrs. OLIVER described LAYTON as a white male in his early twenties, about five feet tall, one hundred twenty-five pounds, blondish hair which was curly and shoulder length. LAYTON was wearing an army poncho with a white summer shirt and pants. At this point, while waiting in line to board the plane, DALE PARKS insisted for everyone to hurry up and "move it." He kept telling everyone to search LAYTON because "he will get on the plane and blow of us up." When he said this, one of the members of the Concerned Relatives Group, JIM COBB, went over and slightly patted LAYTON down but apparently did not find anything. (4)

Mrs. OLIVER stated that in the meantime some of JONES' followers numbering about four guys as best as she could recall, arrived in a tractor. Mrs. OLIVER did not know when they arrived or if, in fact, they followed the (4)

truck from the camp all the way to the airstrip. She recognized one of the followers to be RONNIE JAMES, who was sitting on the tractor. She described JAMES as being a negro male, approximately twenty-two years old, six feet tall, one hundred eighty-five pounds, slender build, black huge Afro, which was braided and wearing a shirt and short pants. She recognized JAMES as being a member of the San Francisco Church. She also noted that he lived on [redacted] in San Francisco and his mother, [redacted] still resides on [redacted] somewhere in the western section between [redacted] She noted that [redacted] who is now remarried, works in the dietary section of [redacted] in San Francisco. (4) b6 b7C

Mrs. OLIVER did not know exactly where his father, [redacted] lives but she believes that his residence is somewhere in the Breezeview section of San Francisco. When Mrs. OLIVER saw RONNIE JAMES, she shook his hand and stated she had not seen him at the camp. To her, he appeared to be nervous and in a hurry. She also noticed JOE WILSON, whom she recognized and who also got off of the tractor. Of the individuals she saw in the tractor most she believed have relatives in San Francisco. They had all been Church members. Mrs. OLIVER described JOE WILSON as follows: Negro, male, age as late twenties, five feet seven inches, weighing one hundred forty to one hundred fifty pounds, hair, black; eyes, brown. He was wearing jeans and a dirty shirt. (4)

After Mrs. OLIVER boarded the plane, she heard bullets hit both sides of the plane and then she lay down on the floor of the larger aircraft. She felt pain in her both feet and realized she had been shot. In front of her, the mother of DALE PARKS, was shot in the head and she saw her brains fly out and onto the floor. The shooting lasted approximately five to ten minutes. After the shooting stopped all able bodied persons from the plane got off and tried to help the wounded that were lying on the ground in and around the vicinity of the airplane. She saw Congressman RYAN and several of the newspaper men lying underneath the plane, all of them appeared to be dead. Mrs. OLIVER did not know who did the shooting. She also noted that by this

(4)

time the tractor and truck were gone. LARRY LAYTON, whom she does know, was on the other plane and she learned that DALE PARKS took the gun from LAYTON and was going to shoot him but discovered the weapon to be empty. When some Guyanese officials did arrive, PARKS told them that "This is one of the son-of-a bitches that did the shooting. Please hold him. Put him in jail. I took his gun." The Guyanese Government officials took LAYTON into custody. She pointed out at this point that all of the people involved, both the attackers and members of the visiting group, were Americans. (U)

Soon some Guyanese villagers in the area were visible but they offered no help to the wounded people. They did not want to become involved. Later, exact time Mrs. OLIVER did not recall, some Guyanese militiamen came and did help the wounded. She, along with the other survivors, stayed near the airport all night, many of whom hid in the bushes so as not to be ambushed again. They all felt like the attackers would come back to kill the remainder of the survivors. (U)

The next morning, which was Sunday, November 19, 1978, Guyanese army troops in uniform, came in and guarded the survivors where they were staying. Some of the Guyanese people advised that they had never witnessed anything like the incident ever. Most commented they felt like something was wrong within the Jonestown camp and stayed away from that camp and did not mix with them except for business. (U)

Mrs. OLIVER then advised that she was subsequently flown back to Georgetown and then placed on board a United States military aircraft and flown to Roosevelt Roads Naval Hospital, Puerto Rico. (U)

At this point, Mrs. OLIVER was asked if she could recall some of the people in the Jonestown camp that she talked to and she furnished the names of GEORGIA (last name unknown), TONY (last name unknown), DONNA (last name unknown), PONCHO (last name unknown), YVONNE WILSON, Mr. FERRIS, Mr. EDWARDS, JANE MUCHMAN, AVA COBB, and MARIA KATSARIS. (U)

She concluded by furnishing a bit of information concerning why JONES established the Jonestown camp. She (U)

recalled that JONES established the camp because Guyana is a black runned socialist country with no violence. JONES was quoted as saying that people can sleep with the doors open and there are no drugs. He described Guyana as a good place for he and his followers to live. Mrs. OLIVER described JONES as a very egotistical person who wanted his own little world with him on the throne. He wanted the men and boys to work and the women to have babies. He didn't want people to come in and see how people were treated nor did he want people to leave. If people did not do what he wanted them to do, he would discipline them very severely (W

Mrs. OLIVER furnished her description and also that of her husband, HOWARD, which is as follows: (W

Mrs. OLIVER:

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Female
Date of Birth:	November 23, 1930
Place of Birth:	Atlanta, Georgia
Height:	5'7½"
Weight:	180 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Social security account number:	256-38-2049

(W

Mr. HOWARD OLIVER:

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	February 5, 1931
Place of Birth:	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/26/78

Date of transcription

[redacted] was contacted at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA) subsequent to his arrival aboard Pan American Airlines flight number 228. [redacted] was advised of the identity of [redacted] as a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the identity of [redacted] as an agent of the United States Secret Service (USSS). It was explained to [redacted] by Agent [redacted] that the FBI and the USSS were conducting a joint interview as a result of the murder of Congressman LEO RYAN in Guyana on November 18, 1978. 14

[redacted] advised that prior to his departure from Guyana on this date, he and the other returnees were told that they would be represented by an attorney upon their arrival at JFKIA whom he identified as [redacted] (phonetic). [redacted] stated that he desired to contact the attorney or speak to a fellow returnee whom he identified as DALE PARKS before making any statement to the interviewing agents. [redacted] stated that he was willing to cooperate with the US Government, but however desired to contact either PARKS or the attorney prior to furnishing any information. 14

b6
b7C

SA [redacted] advised [redacted] that his request would be honored and asked [redacted] if at this point he would have any objection to furnishing background and descriptive data concerning himself. [redacted] stated that he did not have objection and descriptive data was obtained which is hereafter set forth at the end of this 14

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] RJI:rrv Date dictated 12/26/78

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

78

Subsequent to obtaining the descriptive data, DALE PARKS met with [redacted] and in the presence of the interviewing agents advised [redacted] that he (PARKS) had discussed the nature of the interview with the attorney and that [redacted] if he desired, should offer his cooperation to the interviewing agents. [redacted] stated at this point, that he consented to be interviewed and furnished the following information: 1d

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he first became acquainted with the Peoples Temple (PT) church in late 1977 through his girlfriend, [redacted] whom he knew when he was residing in Ukiah, California. He stated that the PARKS family was involved in the PT church for several years. According to [redacted], DALE PARKS, had been in the PT church for several years prior and that he had left the church some time in the middle part of 1977. He advised that DALE PARKS was persuaded by MARCELINE JONES, wife of PT church leader JIM JONES, to rejoin the church in late 1977. It was at this point, according to [redacted] that he decided to join the church with the PARKS family and in the beginning of 1978, he made his first visit to the PT headquarters in San Francisco, California. [redacted] related that on one such visit, which he described as a recruiting effort, a black male he named as HUGH FORSTSON made a presentation to a group of approximately 100 to 200 potential new members and described the church program. [redacted] said that after two to three more visits to the San Francisco church, he decided to join the church movement when [redacted] advised that she and her family were leaving for the PT settlement in Jonestown, Guyana. 1d1

[redacted] advised that in early 1978, he furnished to the church approximately $450, which he stated was his 1d2

Internal Revenue Service refund for the year and in turn was provided transportation to Jonestown, Guyana by the church. (U)

[redacted] said that he arrived in Guyana in early April of 1978 with [redacted] and several other members of her family. He stated that upon his arrival in Guyana, he resided for approximately one week at a church facility in Georgetown. Approximately one week later, he and other members of the PARKS family departed Georgetown for Jonestown aboard the church vessel the "Cudjole". (U)

[redacted] said that the "Cudjole" crew consisted of the captain, TIM SWEENEY, DAVID SOLOMON, and DON SLY. Aboard the "Cudjole" were two Russian nationals who were husband and wife. [redacted] was advised that the male was a correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass. The two Russians stayed in Jonestown for a period of two or three days after their initial arrival. [redacted] said that he was housed in cottage number 45 at Jonestown and was immediately assigned to making bricks at the Jonestown facility. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that shortly after his arrival in Jonestown, he noticed the presence of individuals who were armed with shotguns and rifles walking around the Jonestown camp. It was initially explained to [redacted] that these individuals were the Jonestown security force who were guarding the members from outside invaders. [redacted] advised that JIM JONES continually told the Jonestown residents that the security force was needed to protect JONES and the PT followers from mercenaries employed by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI. (U)

[redacted] advised that two members of the security force were TIM JONES, white male and adopted son of JIM JONES, and CALVIN DOUGLAS, black male. [redacted] stated that the members of the security force seem to have certain privileges not afforded other members of the Jonestown camp, explaining that they were not forced to do any menial labor and existed primarily to discipline other Jonestown members. [redacted] stated that the security force administered beatings to other Jonestown members for such infractions as not working or expressing displeasure with the unfavorable living conditions at Jonestown. [redacted] stated that the term "angels" had no significant meaning to him. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that Jonestown was a structured environment wherein most of the church members were forced to do hard physical labor and a few select individuals close to JIM JONES lived rather well and were excused from the hard physical labor forced upon the other members. [redacted] identified the following individuals as being close to JIM JONES and whom he considered to be JONES' privileged few: (U)

TERRY BUFORD

MIKE PROKES

TIM CARTER

STEVEN JONES

JIM JONES, JR.

TIM JONES

PAULA ADAMS

(U)

BQ 89-495

DEBBIE TOUCHETTE

SHARON AMOS

[redacted] stated that he had heard from other individuals at Jonestown that a few of the female members of JONES' advisory staff who included SHARON AMOS, PAULA ADAMS, and DEBBIE TOUCHET had compromised local Guyanese government officials. He said that he had heard that the above individuals had granted sexual favors to these government officials and that they in turn were indebted to JONES. [redacted] stated that it was also alleged that various members of the US Embassy in Guyana were also under JONES' control and the allegation was that they too had been compromised by the use of sexual favors or financial gain. [redacted] stated that JIM JONES at one of his frequent talks to the entire Jonestown community once advised them that if any member of the Jonestown camp attempted to escape and leave the country, that an official from the US Embassy in Guyana would immediately notify JONES. [redacted] related that JIM JONES would often brag about the influence that he had and that one of the officials whom JONES was in good standing with, was Lieutenant Governor DI MALLEY (phonetic) of California.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated from the day he arrived in Jonestown, the living conditions were terrible. He said that he lived with 14 other people in a wood building, approximately 12 feet by 20 feet, barracks style. He said that the food fed to the Jonestown community was extremely bad and consisted primarily of rice and gravy at each meal. He said that the only exception to the adverse living conditions came about when the camp would house vistors. According to [redacted] JIM JONES put on a propaganda effort and that the living conditions, being shorter work

hours and better food would last for the duration of the visitor's stay. [redacted] stated that throughout his stay in Jonestown, the presence of the Jonestown security force was a governing factor in his desire to keep his feelings to himself. (U)

[redacted] advised that in September of 1978, Jonestown was visited by officials from the Soviet Embassy in Guyana. He stated that one of these visitors was a Soviet physician. [redacted] related that JIM JONES, at this time, was talking about moving everybody in the PT church to the Soviet Union. [redacted] however, was of the opinion that JONES had no intention to do so. (U) b6 b7C

With respect to the weapons seen at Jonestown by [redacted] he advised he saw only shotguns, rifles, and cross bows. He said that it was his belief that the weapons were stored in the cottage where JIM JONES, JR. resided. (U)

Concerning any contingency plans made by JIM JONES in the event that the PT church was attacked, [redacted] related that meetings held by JONES known as "white night" consisting of the entire Jonestown community were held. JONES would advise his followers that should a government invasion of the PT church take place, mass suicide would be the response of the community. (U)

[redacted] advised that such a "white night" was called by JIM JONES during the period that Congressman LEO RYAN's party was in Guyana in November of 1978. At this "white night", RYAN advised the Jonestown assembly that Jonestown was in imminent danger of being invaded and at the meeting had a number of Jonestown individuals and the security force on constant alert for these outside invaders. [redacted] advised that the only other (U)

"white night" that he attended during the duration of his Jonestown stay occurred in May of 1978, when a former Jonestown member, DEBBIE BLAKELY, defected from the church. At this "white night", JONES denounced BLAKELY and accused the FBI and the US Government as being responsible for her defection and transportation out of Guyana. [redacted] furnished the following information concerning the events of November 18, 1978 and the shooting at the Port Kaituma airstrip where Congressman RYAN and others were killed or wounded: (24) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he and the PARKS family had told a female aide of Congressman RYAN, JACKIE SPIER (phonetic), that they wanted to leave Jonestown. SPIER made arrangements for the PARKS family and himself to leave and they departed Jonestown for the Port Kaituma airstrip in a dump truck driven by ED CRENCHAW. [redacted] advised that one LARRY LAYTON had accompanied them as defectors and that almost all of the Jonestown party warned SPIER and the other individuals traveling to Port Kaituma that LAYTON was a close associate of JIM JONES and should not be trusted. [redacted] advised that some of the individuals traveling to Port Kaituma were all of the PARKS family, the BOGUE family, VERNON GODSBY, HAROLD CORDELL, and JIM COBB. According to [redacted] COBB had come down with the RYAN contingent in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade members of his family at Jonestown to leave the PT church movement. (24)

When the defectors and the RYAN party arrived at the Port Kaituma airstrip, they began to board one of two aircraft. One of the aircraft was a small plane that carried six passengers, the other a larger aircraft which was owned by the Guyanese Government. During this period, LARRY LAYTON kept insisting that he wanted to board one of the aircraft first. [redacted] advised (14)

that he and the PARKS started to board the larger aircraft and when he got seated, he observed that the Jonestown dump truck and the trailer pulled by a tractor which had brought them to Port Kaituma had re-appeared and were heading towards the aircraft. (24)

[redacted] advised that in the trailer, he saw the following individuals: (24)

JOE WILSON

TOM KICE

BOB KICE

RONNY JAMES

RONNY DENNIS

[redacted] described him as a black male)

He stated that he saw the above individuals pick up rifles and begin to fire at the RYAN party and the defectors. He stated that PAT PARKS, [redacted] was seated next to [redacted] when she suffered a head wound and was killed instantly. He advised that PAT PARKS was shot in the head and stated that "her brains were blown all over the plane and himself." He stated that the other passengers in the plane lied down on the floor and when the opportunity presented itself, they departed the plane and ran into the jungle where they stayed for approximately three days. (24)

[redacted] advised that it was his opinion that the following surviving members of the PT church are capable of carrying out any contingency plan of JONES if in fact one does exist to include the assassination of public officials or church defectors: (24)

BQ 89-495

TERRY BUFORD

STEVEN JONES

TIM JONES

JOHN JONES

JOHN COBB

JIMMY JONES, JR.

CALVIN DOUGLAS

EUGENE SMITH

(U)

b6
b7C

Concerning EUGENE SMITH, [redacted] advised that prior to his departure from Guyana on this date, he and the other returnees had heard that SMITH allegedly had the responsibility of killing himself and the other returnees and therefore did not want SMITH returning aboard flight 228 with them. (U)

When asked specifically about the original source of the allegations concerning SMITH, [redacted] advised that he could not furnish any further information, but that the word was that SMITH was given the responsibility of killing himself and other church defectors. (U)

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning other PT church members or individuals affiliated with the PT church: (U)

TIM JONES - A leader of the Jonestown security force.

(U)

BQ 89-495

JIMMY JONES, JR.-	Member of the Jonestown security force.
ED CRENSHAW -	Driver of the dump truck that took RYAN party and Jonestown defectors to the Port Kaituma airstrip.
JOHNNY JONES -	A close confident of the late Rev. JIM JONES.
MARK CORDELL -	Worked as a kitchen helper in Jonestown and a member of the basketball team.
JIM MAC ELVANE -	Black male, head of PT security in the US.
BILLY OLIVER -	Black male, member of the security force.
STEVEN JONES -	Son of the late Rev. JIM JONES picked members of the Jonestow basketball team and according to [redacted] more dangerous than his late father. Current being held by Guyanese officia in Georgetown, Guyana.
TIM TUPPER JONES -	Member of the Jonestown security force.
LEE INGRAM -	Black male, Jonestown basketba coach, close confident of JIM JONES, did a lot of speaking at meetings to assembled Jonestown members.

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

CALVIN DOUGLAS -	Black male, member of Jonestown security force.
MIKE PROKES -	White male, described by [redacted] as a public relations man for JIM JONES.
TIM CARTER -	White male, according to [redacted], CARTER returned to the US from Jonestown investigating the activities of concerned relatives of Jonestown members two months prior to the mass suicide in Jonestown.
SANDRA BRADSHAW -	White female, close adviser to JIM JONES. b6 b7C
CLAIRE JANARO -	White female. This individual may have come down to Georgeto looking for any surviving family members after the mass suicide.
RICHARD JANARO -	Crew member aboard the PT church vessel "Albatros" located in Barbados.
CHUCK BEIKMAN -	White male, resided in the same cottage with [redacted] described as not too smart. BEIKMAN sold the possessions of Jonestown members that were confiscated upon their arrival. The profits realized by BEIKMAN were turned over to the PT church movement.

CHARLIE TOUCHETTE - Crew member on the "Albatros".

MIKE TOUCHETTE - Operated bulldozer at Jonestown.

STANLEY CLAYTON - Worked in the Jonestown kitchen, lived in cottage number 45.

ODELL RHODES - Black male, present at Jonestown during the mass suicides, escaped, currently in Georgetown, Guyana.

TIM CARTER - Described as public relations man for JIM JONES, operated the radio facility.

JIM COBB - Former PT church member who defected approximately five years ago, member of the RYAN party who unsuccessfully attempted to persuade remaining members of his family to leave Jonestown. Present at Port Kaituma airstrip at time of shooting, escaped with other defectors. b6 b7C

MARK LANE - [redacted] advised that MARK LANE was present in Jonestown on at least two occasions where he stayed for more than a day or two as a guest of JONES sinc April of 1978. According to [redacted] the first visit that he knew about concerning LANE was one where the food and living conditions got better during LANE's stay. However,

according to [redacted], at a later visit of LANE to Jonestown, the food and living conditions did not improve. According to [redacted], he ascertained that LANE was introduced to JIM JONES by LANE's former publisher, DONALD FREID. It is the impression of [redacted] that LANE knew about the suicide drills and was close to JONES' attorney, CHARLES GARRY.

An examination of personal papers found on [redacted] prior to his interview, noted the following names and addresses:

JAMES RESTON, JR.

[redacted]

English Department
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
919-942-7683
919-933-5401 (5481)

Observed in the possession of [redacted] was a letter addressed to [redacted] and signed by [redacted]

(above apparently is a Guyanese address)

The following descriptive data concerning [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview:

BQ 89-495

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Build	
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Residence Address	[redacted] California
Telephone	[redacted]
Occupation	None
Employment	None
Education	High school graduate, [redacted] High School, [redacted]
Marital Status	Single
Relatives	[redacted], father, residence [redacted] California
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]
Passport Number	
Arrests	None claimed
Destination Point	Residence of father, address above

b6
b7C

Subsequent to the completion of the above interview, [redacted] was photographed and fingerprinted by personnel of the FBI at JFKIA.

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/28/78

MONICA BAGBY was contacted at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Queens, New York (NY). She was advised of the identity of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Special Agent [redacted] of the United States Secret Service, who was also present. MONICA BAGBY advised as follows: (U)

MONICA BAGBY stated [redacted] was a member of the People's Temple (PT) for four-five years and told MONICA to go to Guyana. [redacted] MONICA advised, never went to Guyana. BAGBY stated she, herself, had attended only a few meetings of the PT in San Francisco. (U)

BAGBY advised she arrived in Jonestown July 13, 1978. When she first arrived in Georgetown, she stayed there at the PT Headquarters for approximately two weeks. BAGBY stated the headquarters in Georgetown was very confining. She was not permitted to go outside without permission. (U)

BAGBY advised the following individuals were located at the headquarters in Georgetown: (U)

b6
b7C

SANDY COBB JONES - House Supervisor and Radio Operator, believed dead

TIM CARTER - Radio Operator

SHARON AMOS - Radio Operator, BAGBY believed her to be most important person at headquarters. BAGBY believed AMOS killed herself and her children

DEBBIE TOUCHETTE - Radio Operator

PAULA ADAMS - Public Relations

BAGBY advised after approximately two weeks in Georgetown, she and 29 other individuals were taken by boat to Jonestown. (U)

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] /mlh Date dictated 12/26/78

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

At Jonestown, they were taken to the Pavilion, where they were met by Reverend (Rev.) JONES, who welcomed them. BAGBY stated JONES told them they would not go back to the United States (US) and would be dealt with if they wanted to go back. BAGBY advised Rev. JONES seemed strange to her and afraid of people getting too close to him. (U)

BAGBY stated she lived in Dorm 4, which was composed mainly of seniors, older women, with the exception of her and another girl. (U)

BAGBY stated when she first arrived, the people in Jonestown seemed to be happy. However, BAGBY later felt this was done to give the newcomers a good impression. (U)

BAGBY advised in Jonestown, she worked in the fields harvesting bananas. She worked seven days a week from 7 AM to 6 PM. After work, she would eat supper, shower and be at the rally which started at 7:30 PM. These rallies or meetings lasted until midnight or later every night. (U)

BAGBY stated at these meetings, people would inform on each other. For example, she advised, someone would state that another member wanted to leave Jonestown. Then, everyone would yell at the individual who wanted to leave. (U)

BAGBY stated she never saw anyone hit at these meetings, but some individuals had told her that they had been beaten during these meetings. (U)

BAGBY advised that PETER WATHERSPOON (phonetic), believed dead, told her he had sex with a child and was beaten by a group at a meeting. (U)

BAGBY advised if you did not work hard enough, you could also be brought up on the floor at the rally. A penalty for not working hard enough was being placed on Public Service (PS). This, according to BAGBY, consisted of working for very long periods of time with little sleep. This duty on PS could last one day or several days. (2)

BAGBY further advised people who wanted to leave Jonestown were drugged. She advised these people were put in the Special Care Unit (SCU) and drugs were put in their food. (2)

BAGBY advised BEATRICE GRUBBS reported her husband for criticizing the food. BAGBY stated he was given the choice of going on PS or going to the Extended Care Unit (ECU). She stated he chose the ECU. (2)

BAGBY stated she heard about a "black box" in Jonestown, but was told it was gotten rid of after DEBBIE BLAKELY left. (2)

BAGBY advised she saw rifles and shotguns in cases in the cottages at Jonestown occupied by the COBB family and JOE WILSON. BAGBY stated Rev. JONES said he had enough weapons to arm every security guard. BAGBY said she never heard gunshots nor knew of a practice range located in or around Jonestown. BAGBY further related that Rev. JONES said he always carried a gun on him. (2)

BAGBY further advised at the rallies, the Rev. JONES said everyone should prepare for revolutionary suicide and prepare for death. BAGBY advised JONES talked about revolutionary suicide the day before Congressman RYAN arrived at Jonestown. BAGBY stated JONES said RYAN should be dead before the Congressman arrived. (2)

BAGBY stated she had been told that approximately seven-eight months before Congressman RYAN arrived at Jonestown, a mass suicide had been practiced and kool-aid was used in this practice. (U)

BAGBY stated she decided to leave Jonestown because she was afraid. BAGBY advised Rev. JONES' statements about suicide before Congressman RYAN arrived caused her to fear a great suicide would take place. (U)

As a result, BAGBY advised she and VERN GOSNEY wrote a note saying they wanted to leave Jonestown and GOSNEY gave the note to a reporter the night RYAN arrived. BAGBY advised the reporter gave the note to Mr. DWYER, the American Ambassador. GOSNEY spoke to the Ambassador and told him they wanted to leave. BAGBY advised the next day, Congressman RYAN asked them to speak into a tape recorder saying they wanted to leave Jonestown. BAGBY stated RYAN told them to stay in his sight and not leave the Pavilion. BAGBY advised they were joined by the PARKS and BOGUES, who said they wanted to leave. (U) b6 b7C

BAGBY stated Rev. JONES asked them in the Pavilion why they wanted to leave Jonestown. She advised JONES told them America is not what you think it is. (U)

BAGBY advised 13 people who were leaving, the reporters and Congressman RYAN, were taken to the air field on a dump truck driven by EDDY CRENSHAW. (U)

BAGBY advised she entered a six passenger plane along with [redacted] VERN GOSNEY and the pilot. BAGBY advised LARRY LAYTON was already on the plane and had a handgun. (U)

BAGBY advised LAYTON shot her twice in the back, shot GOSNEY and tried to shoot DALE PARKS, but the gun did not fire. DALE PARKS struggled with LAYTON and took the gun away from him. BAGBY advised after the shooting started, she and the pilot got out of the plane and hid in the bush. BAGBY stated GOSNEY was later flown to Washington, D.C. (U)

BAGBY advised the shooting by LAYTON started at the same time Congressman RYAN was shot. BAGBY stated RYAN had been standing on the air field with three reporters and PATRICIA PARKS when he was shot. BAGBY advised a trailer had moved close to RYAN's plane before the shooting started. BAGBY advised on this trailer, she saw RONNIE DENNIS, who she believed is dead and did not shoot, and TOM KICE. BAGBY stated she later heard JOE WILSON, BOB KICE, TOM KICE, and ALBERT TOUCHETTE were shooters. BAGBY advised she was later told with the exception of JOE WILSON, the others had been hidden on the trailer. (U)

BAGBY advised she did not see Congressman RYAN shot. (U)

BAGBY further advised that before the shooting began, CRENSHAW pulled the dump truck to the end of the air field and pretended to be fixing the engine while he kept looking back toward the planes. (U)

BAGBY advised all the people leaving Jonestown with RYAN felt uneasy about LARRY LAYTON and did not trust him because he was very close to Rev. JONES. BAGBY advised Congressman RYAN's secretary said LAYTON had signed an affidavit to leave Jonestown. (U)

BAGBY advised she would be afraid of any member of the PT who survived. BAGBY advised TINA BOGUE told her STEPHEN JONES had said all defectors of the PT should be killed. BAGBY stated she would consider STEPHEN JONES as a possible new leader of the PT. BAGBY stated TIM CARTER told her the PT members in San Francisco are dangerous people (4)

BAGBY stated she does not believe everyone in Jonestown willingly drank poison in the mass suicide. BAGBY said she believed they must have been forced to do it by the armed guards. (4)

BAGBY advised "White Nights" were alerts which required everyone to go to the Pavilion. BAGBY said these alerts were called day or night. (4)

BAGBY stated the following individuals were Rev. JONES' personal bodyguards: (4)

CALVIN DOUGLAS
TIM DAY JONES
JIMMY JONES
JOHNNY COBB JONES

(4)

BAGBY stated she had heard the terms Inner Core and Planning Commission, but did not know who was on them or what they were. She advised the term "Angels" was unknown to her. (4)

BAGBY further advised that JONES had said if anyone went to the American Embassy in Georgetown, they would be brought back to Jonestown. (4)

BAGBY stated she recalled Rev. JONES mentioning Lieutenant Governor DIMALLEY of California, but could not recall in what regard. She further advised Rev. JONES had said he warned Mayor MOSCONE of San Francisco that something was going to happen to him. (4)

BAGBY advised Russians had stayed a few days in Jonestown. BAGBY stated JONES had said everyone in Jonestown was going to Russia. (2)

BAGBY advised bows and arrows arrived in Jonestown and were sent in duffle bags and in luggage. (2)

BAGBY further advised that drugs were sent to Jonestown from the PT in San Francisco. These drugs were brought in by people carrying them in their luggage. BAGBY stated she had no knowledge of drugs being sent out of Jonestown. BAGBY said toy dolls were made in Jonestown and sold in Georgetown. BAGBY said she did not think they contained drugs. (2)

Concerning Doctor LAWRENCE SCHACHT, BAGBY advised she heard he did not have a medical degree, but was permitted to work as a doctor. (2)

BAGBY advised the following individuals were close associates of Rev. JONES: (2)

SARAH TROPP - Coordinator, dead
THERESA KASARAS - Secretary, dead
KAREN LAYTON - Secretary, had baby with Rev. JONES
CAROLYN LAYTON - Secretary

1 (4)

BAGBY further advised CAROLYN and KAREN LAYTON, THERESA KASARAS and JOHN STOEN lived in West House with JONES. (4)

BAGBY identified the below listed individuals as follows: (4)

TIM JONES — Adopted son of JONES, Security Force

1 (4)

BQ 89-495

JIMMY JONES, Jr.	Adopted son of JONES, Security Force
EDDY CRENSHAW	Drove dump truck during assassination of RYAN
HERBERT NEWELL	Worked on boat
JOHNNY COBB JONES	Security
MARK CORDELL	Worked in kitchen
JIM MAC ELVANE	Security Force, came from US two days before RYAN arrived
BILLY OLIVER	Security
LEE INGRAM	Coordinator, Coach of Basketball Team
TIM CARTER	Public Relations, travelled back and forth to US, close to JIM JONES
TIM PROKES	Close to JONES
CALVIN DOUGLAS	Captain of Security
CLEVELAND NEWELL	Security
BONNIE SIMON	Daytime Security
TOM GRUBBS	Principal of School, BAGBY saw him teaching archery a few days before RYAN arrived

BQ 89-495

MARIE RANKIN also known as (aka) Duckett	Supervisor of PS, Security Force, armed guard in mass practice suicide, believed dead
RENNIE KICE	Medical Bond, where medical supplies kept
LORA JOHNSTON	Supervisor of PS, and disciplinarian
VERA YOUNG	Believed in San Francisco
JEAN BROWN	Visited Jonestown, in San Francisco
JUNE CRYM	Believed in San Francisco
SANDRA INGRAM aka Bradshaw	Believed in San Francisco
JUDY FLOWERS	Believed in San Francisco
HARRIET RANDOLPH	Called SARAH, believed dead
JIM RANDOLPH	In San Francisco, very dedicated to PT. BAGBY stated he is up to no good
LEONA COLLIER	Visited Jonestown and brought MARK LANE, now in San Francisco
DALE PARKS	Nurse

(W)

BQ 89-495

BURRELL WILSON	Basketball Team
PAULA ADAMS	Public Relations in Georgetown
TISH LEROY	In Jonestown, dead
ALBERT TOUCHETTE	Security Force and Basketball Team, dead
JOYCE TOUCHETTE	Head of kitchen, kept passports, dead
MICHELLE TOUCHETTE	Laundry room, dead
MIKE TOUCHETTE	In Georgetown, drove a cat which cleared brush
STANLEY CLAYTON	Worked in kitchen, survived suicide
MARY LEE BOGUE	Dead, said she would kill anyone who wanted to leave
TOM BOGUE	Worked in fields
TINA BOGUE	Worked in fields
ODELL RHODES	PS and teacher
JIM COBB	Left PT, came back with RYAN as concerned relative, alive
MIKE CARTER	Radio Room, contact from Jonestown to San Francisco PT

BQ 89-495

CHUCK BEIKMAN	Always seemed nice, went in and out of Jonestown
CHARLES GARRY	Attorney for PT, visited Jonestown twice while BAGBY was there

The following information regarding BAGBY was gained through interview and observation:(U)

Name	MONICA SHARON BAGBY
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	May 2, 1960, Los Angeles, California
Height	5 feet 9½ inches
Weight	164
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	1978 - Doggie Diner in San Francisco, Cashier
Education	Opportunity High School, San Francisco, 12th grade
Marital status	Single
Social Security Number	562-17-6320
Destination point	[redacted] friend, [redacted] Los Angeles, California

b6
b7C

(U)

(U)

BQ 89-495

b6
b7C

Mother [redacted] San Francisco, California

Father Dead

Brothers [redacted] San Francisco
[redacted] Los Angeles
[redacted] Germany, in US Army
Los Angeles

Sisters [redacted], in San Francisco

BAGBY stated she did not intend to contact her mother, [redacted], because she felt her mother was mad at her for leaving Jonestown and not committing suicide.

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/29/78

[redacted] was met at Pan American Airlines, Hangar 17, John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA) by SA [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and SA [redacted] United States (US) Secret Service. [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewers and the nature of the inquiry. [redacted] then furnished the following information: (U)

[redacted] first heard of Reverend JIM JONES in 1955, when [redacted] years old and was graduating from High School in Indianapolis, Indiana. [redacted] EDITH CORDELL, who died at Jonestown, Guyana, and a grandmother, who died of natural causes in Indianapolis several years ago, had joined JONES' Church and encouraged [redacted] to visit the Church. [redacted] began attending services and shortly thereafter he joined the Church, which [redacted] recalls being known as the People's Temple Full Gospel Church-Interdenominational. [redacted] was attracted to the Church and its pastor, JONES, because it espoused strong bible teachings and practical Christianity such as helping the poor, visiting the sick and following the actions of the Apostles. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was an active member of the Peoples Temple (PT) during this period from the middle 1950's into the early 1960's, while the Church was still in Indianapolis and one of his principal duties for the Church was in the position of [redacted] At this time, the Youth Group was not engaged in any physical training, but merely participated in bible classes, special services and held occasional parties. (U)

In approximately 1962, at a time when [redacted] interest in the PT was waning, JONES announced that he received a prophecy of nuclear war and destruction of the Northern Hemisphere and was therefore moving the Church to Brazil. According to [redacted] JONES had read an article in Esquire Magazine, which listed Brazil as one of a number of areas where people had the best chance of survival in the event of nuclear warfare. Accompanying JONES to Brazil was JACK (U)

Investigation on 12/21-22/78 at Jamaica, New York File # BQ-89-495

by SA [redacted] am Date dictated 12/28/78

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

BEAM, his wife, RHEAVIANA BEAM and their daughter, JOYCE. The elder BEAMS died at Jonestown, while JOYCE, who was in Venezuela during the mass deaths, is currently in the United States (US). (U)

Approximately one year elapsed before JONES and the BEAMS returned to Indianapolis from Brazil. At this time, [redacted] resumed active membership in the Church. Shortly thereafter in 1963, JONES moved the Church to Ukiah, California, a town which was also mentioned in the Esquire article as safe from nuclear warfare. Within two or three weeks, [redacted] was among the 50 to 60 persons who followed JONES to Ukiah. Other members arrived later. [redacted] reason for moving to California was because [redacted] was a devout follower of JONES and desired to go. [redacted], RICHARD CORDELL, who was also a Church member, had preceded him to California by about three weeks, and assisted [redacted] in resettling. RICHARD CORDELL was a Church member for approximately 18 to 20 years, but had left the Church in mid 1977, after having become disillusioned with JONES. (U) b6 b7C

After the PT had resettled in Ukiah, [redacted] began to notice that JONES and the Church were gradually changing. JONES' teachings became more political. JONES placed the blame for the ills of the world on the rich, the ruling class, the President of the US and especially in later yars, on President NIXON to the extent that JONES encouraged support be given to any of NIXON's political opponents. (U)

At Church meetings, JONES became increasingly intolerant of opposing viewpoints. Eventually those who dissented or attempted to argue a point were subjected to public humiliation by JONES or his assistants; in particular, RICHARD TRAPP and EDITH ROLLER, both former college professors who were capable debaters. Both of these individuals died at Jonestown. (U)

The complexion of the Youth Group also changed. In California, the position of Youth Leader was held by MIKE CARTMELL, who was married to JONES' adopted daughter, SUZANNE. The Youth Group now engaged in physical training, (U)

including athletic activities, hikes, night hikes, and military type training. [redacted] suspected that the training was leading to self defense and weapons instruction, but was unaware of this actually occurring. CARTMELL and his wife, SUZANNE both quit the Church prior to its move to Jonestown, over a conflict with JONES, who attributed their leaving the Church to their desire to live "high on the hog."

[redacted] presonal life also underwent strain during the years that the PT was situated in Ukiah. He and his wife were growing increasingly incompatable. During 1974 to 1975, in addition to his full time employment, [redacted] worked [redacted] The strain caused by the amount of time spent away from his wife and [redacted] children, in addition to the economic hardship of tithing 25% of his gross salary as required by the Church, finally resulted in a 1975 divorce for [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

In 1976, the Church moved from Ukiah to San Francisco. JONES' reason for the move was to escape the racist attacks of the local citizens of Ukiah. [redacted] advised that there was, in fact, a growing animosity in Ukiah toward the large influx of blacks brought into the community by the PT. (U)

After the move to San Francisco, JONES grew even more dictatorial in his running of the Church. [redacted] was a member of the Planning Commission of the Church. This group which consisted of long time Church members, acted as a Board of Directors and dealt in Church decisions and policy. The Planning Commission was increased by JONES to approximately 100 members, but were in effect a rubber stamp, since JONES held veto power over their decisions. (U)

JONES' increasingly authoritarian role in the Church was reflected in his more stringent pronouncements. Physical abuse in the form of spankings with paddles or belts and boxing matches in which an experienced athlete would fight the person to be punished. This physical abuse took place at membership meetings which were compulsory and open only to card carrying Church members. (U)

JONES began to threaten members not to leave the Church. At first he cautioned those who wished to leave, to make sure they settled more than 500 miles from the Church, but he amended this rule, threatening members not to leave the Church at all. Those who left the Church were rumored to be under surveillance by members who were specially trained. This select group which was not known to [redacted] by any name, was composed principally of women and included PATTY CARTMELL, mother of MIKE CARTMELL and believed deceased at Jonestown; CAROLYN LAYTON, divorced wife of LARRY LAYTON and believed dead at Jonestown; JACK BEAM and possibly PAULA ADAMS, who is still in Georgetown, Guyana. The membership of the PT did not discuss the activities of this group. (14)

b6
b7C

When JONES announced his desire to move the Church to Jonestown in Guyana, [redacted] had grave reservations. JONES gave many reasons for the move, including the chance to lead a simple agrarian life, freedom from harassment, expecially for black members, and the opportunity to escape the fear of nuclear warefare. [redacted] was among those who voted against the move, but JONES prevailed and two teams were sent to Guyana, one to Georgetown and the other to the interior, where they would set up the grounds for Jonestown. Church members began moving to Jonestown in 1977 and [redacted] former wife and children moved there in the Fall of that year. (4)

Because he wished to be near his children, [redacted] overcame his reluctance to leave the US and in January, 1978, he arrived in Jonestown. He was extremely disappointed in the settlement, but was told within his first week there that the road to Jonestown led in but did not lead out and that he could only leave when dead. Shortly afterward he saw a member beaten for attempting to leave or planning to leave, both proscribed activities. [redacted] observed similar beatings frequently. He described the atmosphere as that of a concentration camp with armed guards or security men, as they were known, preventing escape, although their stated purpose was to protect the camp from outside aggressors. In addition to beatings, those attempting to escape or other offenders were sometimes for several days being placed in "the box", a four foot by eight foot by seven foot cubicle placed partially underground. This punishment of "total sensory deprivation" was followed by couselling. (4)

At the settlement JONES was like a king and was always surrounded by two to three security men with others on the periphery. The security men were armed with either rifles, shotguns, or handguns. JONES himself carried a handgun which was either a .38 caliber or a .357 magnum. (U)

JONES talked frequently about dying and seemed to be obsessed with this topic. On one occasion, JONES held a long meeting in which he stated that things were hopeless and the members of the PT had no choice but to take their own lives. At this point, a flavored water drink was brought out and everyone drank it. Many thought the drink was poison until after they had drunk it. [redacted] advised that this activity was best described as a suicide drill. (U)

b6
b7C

On other occasions, JONES announced alerts on the camp public address system. All the members would then hasten to the pavillion where JONES would announce that the settlement was faced with some specific emergency situation of a threatening nature. Attendance was taken at these meetings, which were called "White night" or "Alphas" and security men with weapons were positioned throughout the crowd. JONES would then elaborate on the nature of the threat or emergency and the remedies to be taken. (U)

On occasion, visitors or govenment officials would arrive at Jonestown. These visitors were handled by a special group, who were supposedly trained for it. The group consisted of MIKE PROKES, TIM CARTER, LEE INGRAM, DICK TROPP, HARRIET TROPP, CAROLYN LAYTON, MARIE KATSARIS and JOHNNY JONES. (U)

Regarding the visit of US Congressman LEO RYAN, the settlement members were aware of his coming approximately five days in advance when they were told of it at a nightly meeting. JONES described RYAN as a racist, a troublemaker and one who was known to be on the side of oppression of poor people. (U)

Specific instructions were given regarding RYAN's group. Members were to stay away unless specifically instructed to speak. Members were permitted to answer if questioned, but were warned to be positive in their remarks about Jonestown, since their lives and the lives of their children were hanging on the results. (4)

Once, in an agitated state, JONES made the comment "Somebody ought to shoot RYAN." Again one or two days before RYAN's arrival, JONES said that his efforts to thwart RYAN's visit failed and that he was coming, but perhaps his plane would fall from the sky. (2)

When RYAN arrived, he was shown around the camp and on the first day was actually given a programmed tour and presentation. That night, RYAN, his assistant and the two attorneys, MARK LANE and CHARLES GARY slept in Jonestown. (2)

On the morning of November 18, 1978, [redacted] met with his friends, [redacted] They had previously talked to each other of attempting to leave Jonestown, but at this point they seriously decided to leave. They all felt that something bad would happen because of JONES' frequent references to RYAN. They weighed and then dismissed the possibility of travelling through the jungle to get help. Finally, two of the BOGUE children approached them and said that the PARKS family had told RYAN they wished to leave Jonestown. [redacted] then went to the pavillion and told RYAN that they also wished to leave. RYAN and RICHARD DWYER advised them that they would be afforded protection and that they would leave with the RYAN party. [redacted] was very skeptical when he heard that LARRY LAYTON was among those who wanted to leave. (4) b6 b7C

RYAN was originally to remain in Jonestown until all those wishing to leave were boarded on the planes and leavnig, but a knife attack by DON SLY on RYAN caused the congressman to depart earlier. [redacted] believed that JONES ordered the knife attack to get RYAN out of camp so he could be killed at the airport in Port Kaituma. (4)

[redacted] and the other "defectors", as those wishing to leave were called by JONES and the other members, were taken in a dump truck driven by EDDY CRENSHAW to the Port Kaituma Airport. After dropping the people off at the planes, the dump truck went to the end of the runway, where it turned around facing the planes and stopped. As he was boarding the larger plane, the De Havilland, [redacted] noticed a tractor trailer pulling up next to the dump truck at the end of the airport. (U)

After boarding the plane, [redacted] was sitting in his seat when he heard the tractor trailer approaching quickly. Looking out the window, [redacted] observed the tractor trailer pull abreast of the plane on the left side, approximately 60 feet away. He then saw three armed men taking aim from the tractor trailer. [redacted] knew the three men as TOM KICE, who was carrying an automatic pistol, possibly a .45 caliber; ALBERT TOUCHETTE, who was armed with a rifle; and JOSEPH WILSON, who had a shotgun. He called for everyone on board to duck down. After the shooting commenced, [redacted] glanced out the window and saw these three individuals firing. [redacted] estimated that the shooting lasted about two minutes, after which the tractor trailer drove around to the right side of the plane. The shooting resumed on the right side for approximately two additional minutes. When the shooting stopped, [redacted] heard the tractor trailer pulling away and when he looked out the pilot's window, he saw it heading back into the jungle towards Jonestown. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] then helped the others to disembark from the plane. He told the survivors to go into the bush, since he was sure that the attackers would return. He went into the bush with the children and they spent the night near the airport in Port Kaituma. The next day they were discovered by Guyanese officials. (U)

[redacted] had no knowledge of any written or oral oaths made by members of the PT. (U)

[redacted] identified the following individuals as armed body guards of JONES: (U)

TIMJONES "DAY" Also known as (aka) Tim Tupper Jones
JIMMY JONES
LOU JONES
JOE WILSON
RONNIE JAMES

(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that STEVEN JONES was possibly one of the body guards, but he has never seen him with a weapon. (U)

[redacted] identified the following individuals as members of the PT Security Force: (U)

STEVE JONES
TIM JONES "DAY" aka Tim Tupper Jones
ROBERT KICE
RONNIE JAMES
CHRIS CORDELL
CLEVELAND NEWELL
GARY JOHNSON aka "Poncho"
JOE WILSON
AL TSCHETTER
LOU JONES (Shift Supervisor)
DOUG SANDERS (in times of crisis)
SEBASTIAN MC MURRAY (part-time)
TEDDY MC MURRAY (part-time)
WALTER WILLIAMS (possibly security)
AL SIMON (part-time or time of crisis)
TINETRA FANI
DON FITCH, aka "Doc" (possibly security)
EUGENE SMITH (in time of crisis)
TIM JONES "NIGHT"
JIMMY JONES, JR. (Shift Supervisor)
EDDY CRENSHAW (reserve)
JOHNNY COBB JONES (Shift Supervisor)
JOHNNY BROWN JONES (Security Coordinator)
JIM MC ELVANE
BILLY OLIVER
BRUCE OLIVER

(U)

BQ 89-495

LEE INGRAM (Security Advisor)
CALVIN DOUGLAS (Captain of security)
BONNIE SIMON
PAUL MC CANN (possibly security)
MARIE RANKIN aka Duckett (possibly security)
BURRELL WILSON (possibly reserve security)
MIKE TOUCHETTE (part-time)
ALBERT TOUCHETTE (part-time)
LARRY LAYTON (in time of crisis)

[redacted] never heard of the term angels. (U)

[redacted] advised that he had been a member of the Planning Commission in California, but he stated that it was disbanded when the move to Guyana was effected. When it existed, it consisted of approximately 100 people. He advised however that there was an inner core of persons close to JONES who assisted him in planning and decision making. These individuals are: (W)

TERRY BUFORD
MARIE KATSARIS
CAROLYN LAYTON
PATRICIA CARTMELL
KAREN LAYTON
JACK BEAM
JOHNNY JONES
LEE INGRAM
GENE CHAIKIN
HARRIET TROPP

b6
b7C

The only indication which [redacted] has of influence peddling is that PAULA ADAMS was living in Georgetown with a Guyanese official in order to secure favorable treatment in things relating to the PT. While in California, JONES had befriended many politicians, including Mayor MOSCONE of San Francisco; HARVEY MILK, another San Francisco elected official, Governor GERRY BROWN of California, the District Attorney of San Francisco, and Mayor BRADLEY of Los Angeles. Some of these officials visited the PT Church in San Francisoc or Los Angeles. (U)

Another public official who was a close friend of JONES was Lieutenant Governor DIMALLEY of California who visited Jonestown twice and praised it. (U)

[redacted] knew of no fugitives or persons who have committed crimes for which they are not charged, as being members of the PT. (U)

[redacted] advised that an individual named TIMOFAYEV who was an official of the Russian Embassy in Guyana, visited the settlement at Jonestown. JONES later said that he invited the Russian official in order to ask him if the Soviet government would provide an alternate place to relocate in case the PT required this assistance. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] had no specific knowledge of the method whereby weapons were shipped to Jonestown, nor did he know of anycache of weapons, although JONES boasted of having a large store of weapons. (U)

[redacted] stated that some of those at Jonestown engaged in firearms training in the jungle, but he did not know how extensive this training was. He never heard of weapons training while the Church was located in California. (U)

[redacted] advised that if the PT or JONES were attacked verbally, that th eplan called for maintaining a defensive posture. In the event of physical attack, the ultimate defense was mass suicide rather than being overrun. (U)

[redacted] possessed no knowledge of any officials in any govenment or international body being the targets for murder by anyone from the PT. (U)

[redacted] had no knowledge of any relocation plans in the event of mass suicide, but he stated that in the event that the Church was attacked, JONES had said there would always be someone to avenge the Church against defectors, traitors and the like. (U)

[redacted] had no specific knowledge of preparation for the assassination of Congressman RYAN, but he believes that these individuals would have not acted without authorization from JONES. (U)

[redacted] stated that if an assassination plot existed, the persons he would estimate as most likely to carry it out are: (U)

STEVE JONES
TIM JONES "DAY" aka Tim Tupper
LOU JONES
JIMMY JONES, JR.
LEE INGRAM
TIM CARTER
MIKE BROOKS
CALVIN DOUGLAS
SANDRA BRADSHAW
JEAN BROWN
LEONA COLLIER

(W)

b6
b7C

[redacted] had no knowledge of PT radio or business conducted or codes used on the radio. He heard that codes were used on the radio and that it was used frequently. Among those who used the radio were: (W)

TIM CARTER
LEE INGRAM
MARIE KATSARIS
TERRY BUFORD
CAROLYN LAYTON
HARRIET TROPP

(W)

[redacted] had no specific knowledge of a hit list, but he alluded to a vague listing of enemies who would pay for wronging the PT. (U)

In addition to living with a Guyanese official to obtain favorable treatment for the Church, PAULA ADAMS was also a sexual partner of JONES, according to boasting by JONES which was overheard by [redacted] (U)

[redacted] had no knowledge of a primitive nuclear device or bomb at Jonestown, but he did hear rumors that DON FITCH aka "Doc" was building some sort of cannon or mortar to be used in the defense of the settlement. (U)

[redacted] advised that Hut C-14 was the cottage where security men and their families lived. There was a cabinet in this cottage where the weapons were kept (U)

[redacted] advised that Doctor LAWRENCE SCHACT was in charge of medical care at Jonestown. SCHACT had attended medical school in Mexico and finished in California. He was in the process of serving his internship when he went to Jonestown and therefore did not receive his license to practive medicine from the State of California. SCHACT was not acknowledged as a Medical Doctor by Guyanese authorities. The following individual were named by [redacted] as associates of Doctor SCHACT: (U) b6 b7C

JOYCE PARKS - Nurse Practitioner
CHRISTINE YOUNG - Registered Nurse
JOYCE ROZYNKO - Registered Nurse
ANNIE MOORE - Registered Nurse
SHARON COBB - Pediatric Nurse Practitioner
DALE PARKS - Inhalation Therapist
LOIS PONTS - Registered Nurse

Descriptive information, position in the PT, and current whereabouts of the following individuals was provided by [redacted] (U)

1.

Name	TIM JONES "NIGHT"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	21-22 years
Height	5'8"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Position	Security Man
Whereabouts	Unknown

BQ 89-495

2.	Name	JIMMY JONES, JR.
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	18 years
	Height	6'5"
	Weight	160
	Hair	Black, short afro
	Build	Thin
	Position	Security Shift Supervisor
	Whereabouts	In US
3.	Name	EDDY CRENSHAW
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	30
	Height	5'10"-5'11"
	Weight	200 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Truck driver; part-time security man
	Whereabouts	Unknown
4.	Name	HERBERT NEWELL
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	23-24 years
	Height	6'
	Weight	150-160 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Crew of trailer Cudjoe
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
5.	Name	JOHNNY COBB JONES
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	19
	Height	5'10"
	Weight	160 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Security Shift Supervisor
	Whereabouts	Possibly in US

(11)

6.	Name	JOHNNY BROWN JONES
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	30-32 years
	Height	5'10"
	Weight	150 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Security Coordinator
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown
7.	Name	MARK CORDELL
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	20-21 years
	Height	5'9"
	Weight	160 pounds
	Hair	Light blond
	Position	Worked in kitchen
	Whereabouts	US
	Miscellaneous	Adopted son of RICHARD CORDELL and nephew of HAROLD CORDELL
8.	Name	JIM MC ELVANE
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	40
	Height	6'4"-6'5"
	Weight	210-220 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Security man
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown
	Miscellaneous	Head of security for PT in USA, arrived a few days before RYAN party

BQ 89-495

9.	Name	BILLY OLIVER
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	23-24 years
	Height	6'1"-6'2"
	Weight	185 pounds
	Hair	Black, short afro
	Position	Security man
	Whereabouts	Possibly deceased in Jonestown
10.	Name	STEVE JONES
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	20 years
	Height	6'6"
	Weight	180 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown, long
	Build	Thin
	Position	Security man
	Whereabouts	Police custody in Georgetown, Guyana
11.	Name	TIM TUPPER JONES "DAY"
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	20 years
	Height	6'4"
	Weight	175-180
	Hair	Blond, long
	Build	Medium
	Position	Security man
	Whereabouts	Possibly in US
	Miscellaneous	Wore moustache
12.	Name	LEE INGRAM
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	35 years
	Height	6'1"

(4)

	Weight	180 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Miscellaneous	Wore moustache
	Position	Security
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
	Additional	Was a trusted aide of JONES
13.	Name	CHRIS O'NEAL
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	18-19 years
	Height	5'9-5'10"
	Weight	150 pounds
	Hair	Dark blond
	Miscellaneous	Epileptic
	Position	Field worker
	Whereabouts	Returned with [redacted]
14.	Name	CALVIN DOUGLAS
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	21-22 years
	Height	6'
	Weight	170-175
	Hair	Black
	Position	Captain of security
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
15.	Name	CLEVELAND NEWELL
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	25-26 years
	Height	6'
	Weight	170 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Security man
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana, or US

(U)

b6
b7C

16.

Name	BONNIE SIMON
Sex	Female
Race	White
Age	24-25 years
Height	5'3"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Blond
Position	Security woman
Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown

17.

Name	PAUL MC CANN
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	30 years
Height	6'3"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Position	Wood crew; possible reserve security man
Whereabouts	Unknown

18.

Name	PAULINE GROTT
Sex	Female
Race	White
Age	28-29 years
Height	5'4"
Weight	110 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Position	Chemical analysis of plants
Whereabouts	Presumed deceased in Jonestown

19.

Name	TOM GRUBBS
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	35-40 years
Height	5'11"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Light brown

	Position	School principal
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown
20.	Name	MARIE RANKIN aka Duckett
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	25-30 years
	Height	6 foot
	Weight	150 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Teacher; possibly security woman
	Whereabouts	Unknown
21.	Name	TERRI BUFORD
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	25 years
	Height	5'7"
	Weight	110 pounds
	Hair	Light brown
	Position	Advisor to JONES
	Whereabouts	US
22.	Name	JEAN BROWN
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	31-32 years
	Height	5'1"
	Weight	130 pounds
	Hair	Blond
	Position	Administrative Clerk in San Francisco Temple
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
23.	Name	CORINNE KICE aka Rennie
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	35-40
	Height	5'7"-5'8"
	Weight	140

	Hair	Black
	Miscellaneous	Wife of BOB KICE
	Position	Worker in medical bond (supply room)
	Whereabouts	Unknown
	Additional	Job entailed handling drugs
24.	Name	LAURA JOHNSON
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	30 years
	Height	5'6"-5'7"
	Weight	120 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	School teacher; former supervisor of field workers
	Whereabouts	US
25.	Name	VERA YOUNG
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	30 years
	Height	5'5"
	Weight	130 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Part-time secretary in San Francisco Temple
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
	Additional	Was never seen in Jonestown
26.	Name	JUNE CRYM
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	30-35 years
	Height	5'2"
	Weight	140 pounds
	Position	Part-time legal secretary in San Francisco Temple
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
	Additional	Visited Jonestown, for one week

27.	Name	MIKE PROKES
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	30 years
	Height	5'10"-5'11"
	Weight	150-155
	Hair	Brown
	Position	Public relations and radio traffic
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
28.	Name	TIM CARTER
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	30 years
	Height	5'9"-5'10"
	Weight	155-160
	Hair	Light brown
	Position	Public relations at Jonestown
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
29.	Name	SANDRA INGRAM aka Bradshaw
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	25-30 years
	Height	5'2"
	Weight	120 pounds
	Hair	Blond
	Position	Administrator of Church in San Francisco
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
	Additional	Greatly trusted by JONES
30.	Name	JUDY FLOWERS
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	30-35 years
	Height	5'6"
	Weight	140 pounds
	Hair	Black

	Position	Possibly money raising in San Francisco
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
	Additional	Was never in Jonestown, was sister of LEONA COLLIER
31.	Name	JIM RANDOLPH
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	35-40 years
	Height	5'8"
	Weight	145 pounds
	Hair	Light brown
	Position	Worked in San Francisco organizing the shipping of materials between San Francisco and Guyana
	Whereabouts	San Francisco
	Additional	Never saw in Jonestown
31A.	Name	HARRIET RANDOLPH
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Height	5'4"
	Weight	120 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	School teacher
	Whereabouts	Deceased at Jonestown
	Additional	Close advisor to JONES
32.	Name	LEONA COLLIER
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	45-50
	Height	5'1"
	Weight	150 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Money raising in San Francisco
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California

BQ 89-495

33.	Name	DALE PARKS
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	35 years
	Height	5'10"-5'11"
	Weight	160-170 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	Inhalation therapist, nurse
	Whereabouts	Arrived with [redacted] b6 b7C
34.	Name	BURRELL WILSON
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	20 years
	Height	5'11"-6'
	Weight	160 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Wood crew; possible reserve security man
	Whereabouts	Possibly in Georgetown, Guyana
35.	Name	CLARE JANARO
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	45 years
	Height	5'4"
	Weight	240 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Build	Heavy
	Position	Operated home in Redwood Valley, California
	Whereabouts	California
	Additional	Was never in Jonestown
36.	Name	RICHARD JANARO
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	45-50
	Height	6'

	Weight	170 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown, graying
	Position	Worked in Georgetown purchasing supplies
	Whereabouts	Last known on ship Albatross bound for Barbados
	Additional	Would come to Jonestown to visit his children
37.	Name	BONNIE BECK
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	30-32 years
	Height	5'1"
	Weight	160-170 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	Worked in home in Redwood Valley, Calfironia
	Whereabouts	Redwood Valley, California area
	Additional	Never in Jonestown
38.	Name	MARIE KATSARIS
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	25 years
	Height	5'10"
	Weight	125-130 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown - long
	Position	Handled financial matters
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown
	Additional	Was JONES' mistress
39.	Name	PAULA ADAMS
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	35 years
	Height	5'5"-5'6"
	Weight	120 pounds
	Hair	Blond
	Position	Public relations in Georgetown
	Whereabouts	Unknown
	Additional	Rarely visited Jonestown; lived with Guyanese official

BQ 89-495

40.	Name	TISH LEROY
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	45 years
	Height	5'6"
	Weight	140
	Hair	Gray hair
	Position	Church accountant [redacted] supervisor)
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown

b6
b7C

41.	Name	CHUCK BIEKMAN
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	45 years
	Height	5'8"
	Weight	200
	Position	Shoe repairman
	Whereabouts	In police custody in Jonestown for SHARON AMOS' murder.

42.	Name	JOYCE TOUCHETTE
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	45-50years
	Height	5'5"
	Weight	125 pounds
	Hair	Light brown
	Position	Kitchen supervisor
	Whereabouts	Deceased at Jonestown

42A.	Name	CHARLIE TOUCHETTE
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	50 years
	Height	5'9"
	Weight	185 pounds
	Hair	Gray
	Position	Supervisor of construction projects
	Whereabouts	Last known on ship Albatross bound for Barbados

BQ 89-495

42B.	Name	MICHELLE TOUCHETTE
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	18 years
	Height	5'
	Weight	110 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown, long
	Position	Laundry worker
	Whereabouts	Deceased at Jonestown
42C.	Name	MIKE TOUCHETTE
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	24-25 years
	Height	5'11"
	Weight	170-180
	Build	Muscular
	Position	Heavy equipment operator, part-time security
	Whereabouts	Deceased at Jonestown
43.	Name	STANLEY CLAYTON
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	25-30 years
	Height	6'
	Weight	170 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Assisted JOYCE TOUCHETTE in kitchen
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
44.	Name	MARY LEE BOGUE
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	18 years
	Height	5'
	Weight	140 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	Cared for children and teacher's aide
	Whereabouts	Deceased in Jonestown
	Additional	Daughter of EDITH and JIM BOGUE

45.	Name	TOM BOGUE
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	17 years
	Height	5'5"-5'6"
	Weight	140
	Hair	dark brown
	Position	Was a student
	Whereabouts	Returned with [redacted]
	Additional	Son of EDITH and JIM BOGUE
46.	Name	TINA BOGUE
	Sex	Female
	Race	White
	Age	23 years
	Height	5'4"
	Weight	135 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	Crew supervisor in cassava fields
	Whereabouts	Returned with [redacted]
	Additional	Son of EDITH and JIM BOGUE
47.	Name	ODELL RHODES
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	30 years
	Height	5'10"
	Weight	175 pounds
	Hair	Black
	Position	Teacher
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
48.	Name	MIKE CARTER
	Sex	Male
	Race	White
	Age	22 years
	Height	5'4"

b6
b7C

	Weight	135-140 pounds
	Hair	Dark brown
	Position	Radio operator
	Whereabouts	Georgetown, Guyana
	Additional	Brother of TIM CARTER
49.	Name	VERA INGRAM
	Sex	Female
	Race	Negro
	Age	25 years
	Height	Unknown
	Weight	Unknown
	Hair	Unknown
	Build	Unknown
	Position	Part-time Church worker in San FRancisco
	Whereabouts	San Francisco, California
	Additional	Never came to Guyana
	Name	JIM COBB
	Sex	Male
	Race	Negro
	Age	25-30 years
	Height	6'2"-6'3"
	Weight	185
	Hair	Black
	Position	Quit PT several years ago
	Whereabouts	Last seen fleeing into bush during shooting
	Additional	Was brother of JOHNNY COBB JONES. As a "concerned relative" who wanted Jonestown investigatied and as traitor who left Church was hated by JONES

[redacted] advised that there was a large store of drugs in the medical bond (storeroom) at Jonestown. JONES had stated at a meeting that a wealthy benefactor was donating thousands of dollars worth of drugs. CORDELL did not believe that drugs were produced by the PT in Guyana. (U)

[redacted] advised that there were two boats which were operated by the PT; the trawler Cudjoe, which carried supplies between Georgetown and Cape Kaituma and the Albatross, which was rented or leased, which also carried supplies. (U)

[redacted] advised that PT members in Jonestown manufactured toy dolls at the rear of the pavillion under the supervision of KAY NELSON. These dolls were sold to J.P. SANTOS, a large store in Georgetown, Guyana. (U)

The following descriptive data regarding [redacted] was obtained through interview and observation: (U)

b6
b7C

Name	[redacted]
Alias	None
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Scars and Marks	None
Other	None
Residence	None, can be contacted through [redacted] [redacted] Washington
	Telephone Number: [redacted]

(U)

BQ 89-495

Occupation
Education

[redacted]

Martial Status

California
Divorced from [redacted]

[redacted]

Family Members
Children

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Social Security
Account Number

Arrests

None

Miscellaneous

[redacted]

Destination Point

1. [redacted]

[redacted] California

2. [redacted]

San Francisco, California
Telephone Number

[redacted]

BQ 89-495

[redacted], advised that [redacted] plan to marry after a divorce from [redacted] is obtained. (W)

b3
b6
b7C

Upon completion of the interview, [redacted] was served by SA [redacted] with a subpoena commanding [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury for the Northern District of California, San Francisco, California, on January 10, 1979. (W)

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 12/8/78

[redacted], who resides at [redacted] California, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at the United States Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads, where he was recuperating after having received gunshot wounds to [redacted] during the shooting incident which took place on November 18, 1978, at Jonestown, Guyana. (U)

He advised that he is [redacted] and his father is [redacted] He also advised that [redacted] MARIA KATSARAS, is a member of the People's Temple and resided in Jonestown, Guyana. He noted that [redacted] some months ago, began telling him of the possible problems that MARIA might be faced with as a member of the People's Temple. [redacted] also said that a group of relatives of various members of the People's Temple had formed a group called the Concerned Relatives and were planning a trip to Guyana with Congressman RYAN. (U)

He stated that [redacted] MARIA, telephonically contacted him in early 1978. He had not heard from her for about one year and it was during this contact that she suggested for [redacted] to come to the Jonestown camp in Guyana as she thought he would be interested in seeing the school system that had been established there. He wasn't sure he could go to Guyana in early October due to his work and also his father pointed out to him that he did not think [redacted] should go there by himself, but his father wanted him to remain on a friendly basis with MARIA. MARIA made several other calls to him in October and during these calls she utilized a short-wave patch through the People's Temple in San Francisco. During these conversations, MARIA consistently put pressure on [redacted] to go to Guyana. She made approximately five calls to him and he possibly tape recorded approximately four of them. (U)

b6
b7C

At this point, [redacted] advised, that by mid-October the Concerned Relatives trip was getting organized to go. He went to a meeting of the Concerned Relatives Group on Saturday, November 4 and also on that date, he telephonically contacted [redacted] who is the People's Temple radio operator (U)

Interviewed on 11/25/78 and 11/27/78 at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico File # SJ 89-123 SF 89-250

by SA [redacted] bkg Date dictated 11/30/78

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

in San Francisco. By this time [redacted] had made up his mind to go and during his conversation with [redacted] he requested [redacted] to radio MARIA and tell her when he would arrive. [redacted] made the comment "Oh, you have changed your mind." (U)

On Sunday, November 5, 1978, MARIA called collect via a commercial telephone line. It was not through the radio patch normally utilized by her via the People's Temple short-wave radio. [redacted] also stated that he taped this conversation also. (U)

During the conversation, MARIA told him that she had just returned from the Island of Trinidad and had also been in Brazil and Venezuela. She said to him "You can check my passport." He thought that this comment was highly unusual but MARIA said she had gone there to do work for the People's Temple. Also, during this conversation, she said that she had learned that RYAN and a party of relatives were coming to Jonestown. She described RYAN as a right-wing fascist Congressman who supported the military junta in Chile. [redacted] mentioned to [redacted] at this point that she sounded scared and she said she "was shaking in her boots." She commented to him that it was a strange time for him to come to Guyana. MARIA told [redacted] that the Temple was afraid that RYAN was coming down there to destroy the Temple. He tried to reason with her and stated that he was coming there and would be very objective and wanted to see what was going on and make his own opinions, and that his father would not influence him at all. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that during this conversation with MARIA, she constantly tried to persuade him not to go to Guyana with the Concerned Relatives Group. She stated that it would not be a good time to come and [redacted] at this point, wanted to emphasize that MARIA went on and on and on in her attempt to persuade him not to go to Guyana. After the conversation was over, he never talked to her again until his arrival in Guyana. He also stated at this point that he will make available the tape of this conversation. (U)

[redacted] advised that the details of the trip by the Concerned Relatives Group were finalized and the Group left San Francisco for Guyana on November 13, 1978. Prior to (U)

their departure and while at the San Francisco International Airport, two members of the Concerned Relatives Group, GRACE STOEN or JIM COBB, both former members of the People's Temple, told him that they had spotted a People's Temple member at the airport watching the group as it departed. The group left San Francisco at ten p.m. on November 13, 1978, by United Airlines. They arrived in New York City between five and six a.m. on November 14, 1978, and left New York at approximately three p.m. the same date on board a Pan American flight to Guyana. They arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, on November 14, 1978, at approximately eleven-thirty p.m. (2)

Upon arrival at Georgetown, Guyana, they went to the Pegasus Hotel, however, upon arrival they were told that no rooms had been reserved for them, but eventually the room reservation problem was resolved and everyone went to sleep. At this point [redacted] furnished the following list of names of those people that madeup the Concerned Relatives Group: (2)

b6
b7C

ANTHONY KATSARIS
STEVEN KATSARIS
CAROL BOYD
CLAIR BOUQUETTE
JIM COBB
SHERWIN HARRIS
NADINE HOUSTON
WAYNE PETELIA
Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER
GRACE and TIM STOEN
MICKY TOUCHETTE

(2)

Most everyone slept most of the morning of November 15, 1978, and around four p.m. that Wednesday afternoon, the group went to the Georgetown location of the People's Temple at Number 41 Lamaha Gardens in Georgetown. They arrived there at approximately four p.m. and met with a woman who was identified as MARY ANN CASANOVA. [redacted] talked with [redacted] and [redacted] overheard her tell [redacted] that the people were not welcome at the Temple, therefore, don't get out of the car. At this time he noticed that Mrs. OLIVER possibly recognized two girls also at the Temple and engaged them in a conversation. No one was allowed into

(4)

the People's Temple in Georgetown and prior to leaving, he ([redacted], requested [redacted] to relay a message to [redacted] MARIA at Jonestown via radio. After Mrs. OLIVER finished talking with the two girls, the group returned to the hotel. At this time [redacted] furnished the following description of MARY ANN CASANOVA: (U)

Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Female
Age:	About 40
Height:	5'6"
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	Light brown and greying
Miscellaneous:	Wore glasses

(U)

After the group returned to the hotel, later on during the evening of November 15, 1978, everyone met with United States Ambassador BURKE. They met with him again on the morning of November 16, 1978, and he advised that his hands were tied in regards to permission for the group to travel to the Jonestown camp. Then, after leaving the Embassy, went back to the hotel arriving in the early afternoon. Everyone was sitting around in the hotel lobby and his father, [redacted] requested him to come outside and listen to this old Guyanese man make speeches. His father speculated that the man, at one time, might have been a member of parliment and liked to hear himself speak. They described him as the "orator." (U)

b6
b7C

So [redacted] along with GRACE STOEN and [redacted] went outside to listen to the old man. While they were out there, a Guyanese individual drove by in a car and talked to GRACE STOEN. [redacted] saw the individual drive up to a seawall located near the hotel and then the man in the car returned and told GRACE that some members of the People's Temple from Jonestown and their van were located near the seawall. At this, [redacted] along with SHERWIN HARRIS and [redacted], went to talk to the group. They walked up to the seawall and engaged in a conversation between themselves and a group of People's Temple members. The People's Temple members were comprised of six blacks and two whites. During the conversation they all exchanged hellos and everyone claimed to be from California. HHe noticed that the two white men stood back to back and was looking "wild-eyed" in every direction as if they might fear for their safety. He thought this to be very unusual. (U)

The group of six black and two whites admitted that they were from the Jonestown camp and they wanted to know why the Concerned Relatives were in Guyana. (U)

[redacted] could not remember much of the details of the conversation but did recall their conversation with one of the men whose name was LEE INGRAM. His father talked mostly to INGRAM about the trouble he had had with MARIA KATSARIS; [redacted] INGRAM kept silent most of the time and just listened. He described INGRAM as follows: (U)

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Age:	Late twenties
Height:	6'
Weight:	175 pounds
Hair:	Short Afro with corn rows

(U)

He stated that they talked to INGRAM for a long time. (U)

b6
b7C

While they were talking to INGRAM, GRACE STOEN arrived and indicated that she recognized another member of the group to be STEVE JONES. She apparently knew STEVE JONES very well as she hugged him and they (STOEN and JONES) separated from the group and talked for a long time. (U)

Later while they were still talking with the group of boys, [redacted] and MICKEY TOUCHETTE arrived and recognized her brother, MICHAEL TOUCHETTE, whom she had not seen for between five and six years. The meeting between MICKEY and MICHAEL was very emotional. [redacted] pointed out at this point that also [redacted] from the Concerned Relatives Group arrived and talked with some of the individuals. (U)

[redacted] noted that at no time did he feel there might be trouble and noted that the group of Temple members indicated that they were there to play basketball and had been there for a couple of days and would be there for about a month. He did recall STEVE JONES making a comment that there might be some difficulty in having some of the relatives from the Jonestown camp come into Georgetown to see their visiting relatives. The groups eventually split (U)

up and those members of the Concerned Relatives Group went back to the Hotel Pegasus somewhat excited about the meeting. (U)

Later that evening, they had a meeting with Congressman RYAN and told him that they were excited about their meeting with the basketball players but a little confused and people began to wonder if, in fact, the basketball team had been planted there to spy on the group. (U)

After dinner that Thursday evening, November 16, RYAN explained to members of the Concerned Relatives Group his plans for the trip to the Jonestown camp the next day, which was Friday, November 17. He indicated to them that he had chartered a plane and the group would have to decide which members would represent the Concerned Relatives Group as the plane did not have enough seats available to take the entire group. (U)

On Friday morning, November 17, 1978, several members of the Concerned Relatives Group, including [redacted] and [redacted] went to the United States Embassy and talked with Embassy representative DICK ELLIS. Also, several members of the group went to the office of the Guyanese Prime Minister. After those meetings respectively, Congressman RYAN indicated to them that they had the plane and had approximately eight seats available but only four people from the Concerned Relatives Group could go. With this information, [redacted] attempted to contact as many members of the Concerned Relatives Group as possible and in a fair way, determine who would go. (U) b6 b7C

(At this time, [redacted] indicated that he would like to rest and therefore, the interview would continue on Monday, November 27, 1978.) (U)

The following is a continuation of the interview which commenced on Saturday, November 25, 1978: (U)

At the hotel a list of people was being made up regarding who was to go to Jonestown camp and who was to stay behind at the hotel in Georgetown. Several people volunteered, including [redacted] Mr. OLIVER and [redacted] to remain at the hotel. As best as [redacted] could recall (U)

the following individuals boarded the plane to go to Jonestown: (U)

Congressman LEO J. RYAN;
JACKIE SPEIR, his assistant;
JIM COBB;
Mrs. BEVERLY OLIVER;
CAROL BOYD;
DON HARRIS;
BOB FLICK;
TIM REITTERMAN;
GREG ROBINSON;
STEVE (last name unknown).

(U)

The latter five individuals were newsmen accompanying the group. (U)

They departed in the aircraft from Georgetown, Guyana at approximately two p.m. Friday, November 17, 1978. They arrived at the airstrip at Port Kaituma, Guyana, approximately one hour later. When they arrived at the airstrip, the pilot told them that they could not land because the airstrip was not in good condition. At this time, the pilot circled the airstrip for a short while taking them once over the Jonestown camp so that the photographers in the group could take some pictures. After circling for a while, the pilot told the passengers he was going to land because he felt the airstrip was in good enough condition, so they landed. At the airstrip the group was met by some Guyanese officials and some members from the People's Temple at the Jonestown camp. [redacted] stated he remembered seeing JIM MC ALVANE in the group of People's Temple members. He also recalled that Mrs. OLIVER knew some of the individuals there from the People's Temple as she engaged in conversation and shook their hands. There were approximately six members of the People's Temple there to greet them, however, JIM MC ALVANE is the only name that he could recall. (U)

b6
b7C

The members of the Concerned Relatives Group remained at the Port Kaituma airstrip waiting for permission to enter the camp. First, some People's Temple members took Congressman RYAN, JACKIE SPEIR and the two attorneys, MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY, in a dump truck to the camp. (U)

They told the remainder of the group to wait at the airstrip. They waited for approximately one hour or so for them to return and then a truck was sent from the Jonestown camp back to the airstrip to pick them up and take them back to the camp. However, the People's Temple members that were on the returning truck informed GORDON LINDSAY that he had to go back to Georgetown, Guyana on the plane, as he did not have permission to enter the camp. By this time it was approximately six p.m. and LINDSAY got on the plane and went back to Georgetown, Guyana. The remainder of the group climbed on board the dump truck and went to Jonestown. He described the location of Jonestown camp as being approximately six miles from the airstrip. They arrived at the camp at approximately seven p.m. that Friday evening, November 17, 1978. He said they stayed for approximately three hours there. (U)

On the way to the camp in the truck [redacted] engaged in conversation with JIM MC ALVANE and a woman by the name of JUDY whose last name he could not recall. (U)

b6
b7C

When they arrived at the camp, a number of people from the People's Temple were standing around and JUDY pointed out [redacted] MARIA. MARIA saw him but did not approach, so [redacted] went over to her and hugged her. She was very cold toward [redacted] according to [redacted] MARIA and [redacted] thereafter walked up to the pavilion or meeting hall and after he put his bags down he immediately started talking with MARIA. MARIA immediately said to him that she did not like the photographers there ([redacted] informed the interviewing Agent that MARIA never did like having her picture taken). At that point MARCELINE JONES (JIM JONES' wife) went upon the stage at the pavilion and announced that the photographers were taking pictures and if someone did not want their picture taken just speak up and it wouldn't be.

In the meantime [redacted] and MARIA were sitting there, however, MARIA would not voluntarily engage in conversation with [redacted] He talked to [redacted] for approximately ten minutes and then dinner was served. After dinner a show was given by members of the Temple. (U)

At this point during the interview, [redacted] (U)

indicated that he never, up until this time, feared for his safety. He never saw any weapons but did notice JIM JONES had a man standing by him always who appeared to be a body guard. [redacted] described this individual as a black male in his mid-twenties, approximately five feet eleven inches tall, one hundred sixty-five to one hundred seventy pounds with black hair and brown,"beady" eyes. (4)

[redacted] stated that up until this time he had not been able to talk to [redacted] alone, therefore, he decided that the only way he could get to be alone with her was to ask her to show him to the bathroom so [redacted] took him outside to an outhouse. Later he started talking with MARIA, who kept edging her way back inside the hall. [redacted] tried to engage her in a conversation but she did not want to talk to him at all. She talked very little and continuously tried to make her way back inside the pavilion. (4)

When the two finally were back inside the meeting hall, JIM JONES was going around introducing himself to all of the Concerned Relatives and had the photographers taking pictures of him and the Concerned Relatives shaking hands. At one point, [redacted] noticed CAROL BOYD was shaking hands with him and the photographers were taking pictures. When JONES came over to [redacted] blocked his face so that no picture could be taken. [redacted] just shook hands with JONES and said "hello". (4)

b6
b7C

[redacted] recalled, at this point, that someone told him that JONES was very ill. [redacted] stated that JONES did not look in good physical health and looked "spaced out" and was not very sharp in answering questions as he usually was remembered to be. (4)

Everyone was watching the entertainment which the People's Temple was providing. While this was going on, [redacted] MARIA left and came back with GRACE STOEN'S child who, according to [redacted] JONES claimed was his child. MARIA made a comment to [redacted] to the effect that the boy looked just like JIM JONES. [redacted] noticed that the child

(4)

called MARIA "mother" at one point. He described the child as being approximately six years old. (W)

[redacted] advised that up to this point nothing unusual appeared to be happening except that MARIA kept making weird comments such as the stew that they were eating was poisoned and that it was made from human flesh. She called it "human stew". MARIA kept saying that [redacted] believed what [redacted] was saying about the People's Temple. A short time later, JIM MC ALVANE came over and engaged them in conversation. [redacted] tried to reassure MARIA that what he was saying was that the members of the People's Temple do a good job of harassing the reporters who write the bad stories in the newspapers. (W)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stopped talking to MARIA for a while as he did not want to talk with her while other people from the People's Temple were with them. The two, thereafter, after the show, walked outside behind the meeting hall and [redacted] tried to talk to his sister about the situation at home. MARIA told [redacted] that things between her and her father were terrible and she described her home life as horrible for her. MARIA then asked [redacted] if he knew about the law suit [redacted] had filed against the People's Temple. MARIA told [redacted] that the church only has about $700,000 and if [redacted] filed the suit it would take all the money away from the people. MARIA made a comment that he [redacted] could have come down at a better time when things weren't so bad. [redacted] would try to explain something to [redacted] and she was talking to him at the same time. She continued to talk without giving [redacted] a chance to explain and at one point he held her by the arm. She got very tense and yelled for help. He stated that MARIA yelled for the guards. At this point [redacted] became freightened. It was a shock to him that MARIA would react in such a manner. He was so startled by the fact that she yelled for the guards that he jumped back and walked away from her. [redacted] got upset with MARIA and began crying and she got upset with him and told him to stop crying. He thought this to be unusual because normally MARIA was a very emotional person. He asked MARIA to go home to the States with them so they could be together [redacted] MARIA stated she did not want to go home at this time. She stated (W)

she really enjoyed what she was doing and did not want to change her lifestyle at this point. She told [redacted] that he could not put any conditions on her whatsoever. She kept insisting that no one put conditions on her. (U)

By this time it was around ten or eleven p.m. on November 17 and the group was called together and told it was time for them to depart the camp. [redacted] asked if he could stay at the camp but was informed he could not as there was no room for him to stay. At this point MARCY JONES, the wife of JIM JONES, said to [redacted] that he could see MARIA the following day at the camp. The group of Concerned Relatives then departed in the dump truck and went back to Port Kaituma. He noted at this point that Congressman RYAN, JACKIE SPEIR and the Guyanese official stayed at the camp that evening. The remainder of the group stayed in Port Kaituma after arriving there at approximately eleven p.m. [redacted] described everything as seemingly to be okay with no problems and no one was suspicious that anything might happen. (U)

The next morning, Saturday, November 18, 1978, the group was to be picked up early in the morning and returned to the camp. The truck was late and they did not get to leave Port Kaituma for Jonestown until approximately ten-thirty a.m. The Concerned Relatives Group arrived back at the camp sometime between eleven and eleven-thirty a.m. that Saturday morning. When they arrived at the entrance to the camp, there was a chain across the road near the guard house. The driver of the truck talked to the guard for a while and then he removed the chain and the group was on their way toward the camp. When they arrived at the camp, [redacted] did not see MARIA anywhere. MARCY JONES saw [redacted] looking for MARIA and told him she would get someone to find MARIA. They were asked if they wanted breakfast but [redacted] stated that he would rather go on a tour of the camp rather than have breakfast. (U)

b6
b7C

At this point, [redacted] stated that he would like to bring up a point about something that happened that evening before. He stated the Congressman stated that Friday evening that history was going to be made because he was going to take a family back to the States with the Concerned Relatives Group. [redacted] volunteered to stay at the (U)

camp if room was needed on the airplane back to Georgetown. "Now", he said, "Back to Saturday morning..." (U)

[redacted] went to the meeting hall where he was instructed to go to wait for MARIA to show up. When she did arrive, she told him that she was up late the previous evening and slept late that morning. He noted at this time everything seemed to be alright and he did not suspect any trouble. He noted that MARIA seemed to be very cold and hard. The two of them then had breakfast and took a tour of the camp. (U)

He noted that during the conversation that morning there were a couple of times when [redacted] wanted to break away from [redacted] and not talk with him any more. At one point she did walk away from him and went and sat with the two Attorneys, LANE and GARRY. When MARIA left to talk to the two attorneys, a People'sTemple member by the name of WESLEY walked over and talked to [redacted] for a while. He did not know WESLEY'S last name; also, at this point [redacted] did not know if he would get to say goodby to MARIA so he told WESLEY to tell MARIA that he was not out to destroy anything, he just wanted to see how she was doing. WESLEY agreed to tell her this. (U) b6 b7C

Later on that morning [redacted] asked [redacted] asked MARIA if it was alright and she said she would not mind. (U)

[redacted] at one point [redacted] started to cry so when [redacted] MARIA got extremely angry with him and left. [redacted] did not know where she went but later she came back and the two of them engaged in conversation again. At the end of the conversation it was time to leave and they started walking toward the truck. They spent about a total of three hours at the camp that Saturday morning before going back to the airstrip. They headed back at approximately two p.m. (U)

When everyone was at the truck getting ready to go back to the airstrip, [redacted] noted two or three members of the People's Temple getting on the truck. He (U)

recognized two of them. The two were WESLEY (last name unknown) and LARRY LAYTON. LAYTON was the very last one to get on the truck. While they were all on the truck, it did not start moving for quite some time and VERNON GOSNEY, who was also a member of the People's Temple who was going to return with the group to the United States, kept insisting that everyone should get going and get out of the camp. All the so called defectors kept saying "Let's get going, let's get going." But as soon as the truck began to leave, it stalled and then it got stuck in a ditch. The defecting People's Temple members told him that this thing about the truck stalling and getting in a ditch was a setup. As they reached the top of the hill near the camp, [redacted] looked back and saw people running around and heard people yelling. [redacted] did not know what was happening. The truck stopped and DON HARRIS, the NBC News Reporter, went to see what had happened. (U)

Soon afterwards, a bulldozer came and pulled the truck out of the ditch. At this point [redacted] felt as if they were deliberately being delayed. (U)

[redacted] backed up for just a minute and stated that when DON HARRIS came back to the truck, HARRIS told them that someone had tried to assassinate the Congressman but the People's Temple members saved him. He stated that the person who tried to assassinate the Congressman was a young white man but [redacted] did not know his name. Congressman RYAN walked down the road to the truck and when he arrived at the truck he seemed to be in a state of shock. He then climbed in the cabin of the truck and the truck began moving down the road. (U)

b6
b7C

When the truck reached the entrance to the camp, the chain was again across the road and there was a black male individual at the guard station. He instructed everyone to move around in the back of the truck as he wanted to see if his children were on the truck. This black guard then got on the truck and stayed on the truck and drove to the airstrip with them. At this point, [redacted] stated that he started to worry that something might be going to happen. (U)

Finally they reached the airstrip and were let off of the truck and the truck left. The airplanes were not (U)

there yet and it now seemed that everything was going wrong. They placed all of their personal belongings in the aluminum shed at the airstrip. (U)

A few minutes later, a small airplane came and then they began loading luggage on it. It was at this time that [redacted] noticed the truck which they road to the airstrip on and a tractor pulling a wagon arrive in the area. He only remembered seeing a blonde haired man on the tractor whom he had seen in Jonestown. He also recalled seeing this young man as a member of the People's Temple group which had met the Congressman and the party when it initially arrived at the airstrip on Friday afternoon, November 17, 1978. (U) b6 b7C

The smaller plane was being loaded and some of the so called defectors said that everyone should be searched, therefore [redacted] helped search the people and luggage but did not find any weapons. After they were searched, LARRY LAYTON got into the small plane at which time JIM COBB stated that LAYTON was not searched. At this point JACKIE SPEIR became very nervous. LAYTON was never searched as it was very hectic and confusing at that time. [redacted] stated at this point that he could probably identify LARRY LAYTON if he saw him again. (U)

By this time, the larger plane had arrived and was loaded. [redacted] helped Congressman RYAN take a big chest over to the larger plane and put it in the nose of the aircraft. Some people were standing by the door and one of the Guyanese officials got on the plane and was just sitting there. JACKIE SPEIR sat down beside him in the aircraft and told him he had to get off and with this the Guyanese official, who was probably from Port Kaituma, exited the aircraft. (U)

[redacted] does not remember seeing the tractor come closer to the aircraft. It probably did but he did not notice it. Then all of a sudden he noticed that the tractor and truck were parked parallel to the larger airplane. He heard a gunshot and then another and didn't know exactly what was happening. He looked around and thought there was shooting so therefore he ran to the far side of the larger plane and laid down behind it. While lying there alongside of [redacted] he felt [redacted] sting and saw that JACKIE SPEIR had received gunshot wounds to her legs. He (U)

knew the shooting was coming from the direction of the tractor but did not see anyone in particular doing the shooting. He did not know or see who the individual was that shot him. While the shooting was still going on, DON HARRIS, one of the newsmen, came over and told them to lie still and to keep very quiet, then HARRIS ran away from them. [redacted] noted that it sounded like the gunshots were being made by rifles. After all the shooting had stopped [redacted] laid there for a while and then he heard three or four more shots. He realized that the shooters were going around checking to see who was dead or alive and he figured he was going to be killed next. Eventually the shooting stopped and there was no more noise whatsoever. (U) b6 b7C

He further advised that [redacted] stood up first and then [redacted] got up figuring the people that did the shooting were gone. He looked around and did not see the tractor any where in sight. He noticed that JACKIE SPEIR climbed into the cargo compartment of the larger airplane. He realized he could not walk so he laid down and waved for someone to come over and help him. At this time the plane engines shut down. He looked around and saw dead people lying all around him. (U)

Some of those that were not hurt or who were wounded and able to walk opened the door of the airplane and brought JACKIE SPEIR off. Also, CAROL BOYD got off the airplane. [redacted] said at this point he kept waving his arms hoping that someone would help him and later on an employee of the American Embassy came over and asked him if he was alright. The embassy employee stated that everyone would be taken care of. With that, some of the other people came over and carried him into the bushes and away from the airplanes. [redacted] along with the others, thought the killers would come back to finish everyone off. While he was lying in the bushes, [redacted] came over to him and tried comforting him for a while. Then they heard fire engines and CAROL ran off. They heard the engines and [redacted] rolled deeper into the bushes. After a while, someone else came over to see him and he realized that it was DALE PARKS. (U)

[redacted] lay on the ground for a while in the bushes and as it was becoming dark, a few Guyanese people (U)

came overito him. They took him to where a tent had been set up and when he arrived, he saw VERNON GOSNEY, who had been wounded, JACKIE SPEIR, who had been wounded, STEVE SUNG, who had been wounded and also BOB FLICK and two Guyanese officials. They stayed at the tent the remainder of the evening while the rest of the non-wounded people went into town and stayed with someone there. (U)

During the entire evening, there were rumors that planes were coming to pick them up that night but they never arrived. The next morning, a Guyanese army medic came and gave each of them two aspirins and checked their wounds. He did not do anything else. Later, all the wounded, along with the rest of the survivors were flown to Georgetown, Guyana and he was then placed on a United States military medivac plane and flown to Roosevelt Roads Naval Station. (U)

Also during the interview, KATSARIS was shown a copy of the NBC video tape of the shooting and their stay in the Jonestown camp. He pointed out that the young blonde haired male that was seen greeting the party upon its arrival at Port Kaituma on Friday, November 17, he also saw this same individual on the tractor during the shooting incident and assumed this individual was engaged in the shooting. He also pointed out that in the interview of JIM JONES, standing behind JONES was a tall, young-looking white male with curly and bushy brown hair and he identified this individual as WESLEY (last name unknown) whom he had talked to while at the camp. (U)

b6
b7C

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained during the interview and from observation: (U)

Race:	Caucasian
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Place of Birth:	
Height:	
Weight:	
Hair:	Black and curly
Eyes:	Brown
Build:	[redacted]
Miscellaneous:	
Employment:	

(U)

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Date of transcription 12/7/78

VERNON DEAN GOSNEY was interviewed at the United States Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads Navy Base, where he was recuperating from severe gunshot wounds he received during the assassination of Congressman LEO RYAN and others near Jonestown, Guyana. He was interviewed in the Intensive Care Unit of the Naval Hospital. (4)

GOSNEY advised that prior to his leaving Guyana, he was there for approximately eight months. He went to Jonestown, Guyana, in March of 1978. He has been affiliated off and on with the People's Temple (PT) since 1972. GOSNEY became interested in the PT through a friend in Seattle, Washington, who told him about the healings and good deeds that the PT did. GOSNEY became a full-time member of the PT in the latter part of 1973 and he has been active in the church since that time. GOSNEY indicated that during this period he held no official capacity within the church. At this point he indicated that he would like to mention a little bit about the structure of the church. (4)

He advised that JIM JONES was the head of the church and his immediate subordinate was his wife, MARCELINE. Immediately under JONES and his wife were several committees, for example the Board of Trustees and the Planning Commission, which made the overall decisions and policies of the entire church. JONES also had several assistant ministers which were within another category. (4) b6 b7C

GOSNEY was not sure of the exact number of members that were within the Planning Commission because some of the members would "defect" or in other words leave the church or the members would swap places with other members, and therefore, changes took place frequently and the number of members of the Planning Commission would vary from time to time. Two members of the Planning Commission whose names he did recall were DEBORAH BLAKEY and CAROL LAYTON. (4)

Interviewed on 11/27/78 / 11/28/78 at Roosevelt Roads Navy Base File # SJ 89-123 / SF 89-250

by SA [redacted] /nta Date dictated 12/5/78

150

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

GOSNEY at this point clarified two terms. He stated that in fact the word "traitor" was used instead of the term "defector." A traitor was a PT member that left the temple. This was the term that JONES labeled those persons that did in fact leave. GOSNEY said that so many people were afraid to leave the temple for fear of their lives. JONES said that if anyone were to leave the organization, the "traitors" would be killed. (U)

GOSNEY did not have a large amount of information regarding the San Francisco based PT. He advised this because he really did not know much about the workings of the San Francisco Church. He never was involved much in San Francisco to the extent of his involvement in the Jonestown, Guyana camp. GOSNEY did provide the following names of people that he knew to be currently in charge of the San Francisco PT: TOM ADAMS, JEAN BROWN, PHILLIS HOUSTON and JIM RANDOLPH. (U)

To his knowledge, GOSNEY advised that there are a few hundred people still remaining in the San Francisco PT. (U)

GOSNEY advised that he was accompanied to Guyana by his five-year old son MARK and MARK's so-called grandmother, EDITH CORDEL. Mrs. CORDEL is referred to by GOSNEY and MARK as the grandmother because she raised MARK since he was a baby. (U)

GOSNEY stated that the Jonestown Camp of the PT was established in approximately December of 1973. JIM JONES was not permanently living in Jonestown at this time, but he would frequently visit to see how it was being maintained and structured. The purpose for the establishment of the PT in Jonestown was because all PT members were to eventually go and live there. The reason behind the establishment was with the idea that JONES wanted to build the "perfect society." That was JONES' main goal according to GOSNEY. JONES' interpretation of a perfect society was that their would be no hunger, no poor people, no rich people, no one would be looked down upon, there would be little work, and a lot of play, and everyone would be treated equally. In terms of punishment if someone did something wrong, they would be punished by beatings which were inflicted by other members of the PT who volunteered. Anyone JONES chose to inflict the beatings would either use their hands, fist, or rubber hoses.

(U)

GOSNEY said that JONES moved to Guyana permanently in July of 1977, which would be approximately one and one-half years ago. Before that time he made frequent trips. At that time GOSNEY did not know the exact number of members living in Guyana, but when GOSNEY arrived there in March the number was supposedly around one thousand, although he does not believe this to be true. GOSNEY believes this figure to be exaggerated. (24)

GOSNEY indicated that the first time he knew anything about Congressman RYAN's visit to Jonestown, Guyana was the day before the Congressman arrived. At that time JONES told everyone that RYAN and a group of people were to visit the camp and JONES described this group of visitors as fascists. JONES told everyone they were coming down to investigate the Jonestown camp and he ordered everyone not to say anything to any member of RYAN's group unless they were instructed to. JONES made a list of those people who were to do all the talking. JONES, prior to the arrival of the Congressman and the others, briefed those people on the list on what to say and what not to say. This briefing took place prior to the Congressman's arrival. GOSNEY noted at this point that after the Congressman arrived, he (GOSNEY) slipped a note to one of the reporters stating that he wanted to get out of Jonestown. GOSNEY indicated that the note said, "Help us get out of Jonestown." On the bottom of the note was his name and the names of other persons interested in leaving Jonestown. RYAN arrived at Jonestown during the afternoon or early evening of November 17, 1978. (24)

GOSNEY further advised that he wanted to leave Jonestown because it was a dictatorship. There was no freedom, no freedom of choice, your life was planned, and also your death was planned. At 6 AM every morning JONES would get on the public address system and wake everyone up. Over the public address system would be the worldwide news and JONES would tell everyone the news was to show them how bad the rest of the world was, and what a mess the world had found itself. After the news everyone would be tested on what they heard over the public address system regarding the news. Everyone worked each day from 7 AM until 6 PM for six days a week. GOSNEY himself stated that he worked in the fields raising agricultural products. He reiterated at this point that there was absolutely no freedom. JONES even took each members individual passports and would not return the (24)

passports to them, therefore, they could not leave Guyana. To reflect what a distatorship JONES had set up, GOSNEY stated that if someone wanted to have a "relationship" with another person, it would have to be taken to the "Relationship Committee" who would decide if the relationship should be carried out. This would usually take approximately three months. (U)

When GOSNEY was getting ready to leave on Saturday, November 18, 1978, with the others, he was briefed by JONES who told him not to speak with any Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) personnel or any members of the news media. Before they all left the camp, JONES apparently had talked to the remaining members of the "traitors" who were leaving that they were all welcome to come back at any time. JONES said that he was not mad at anyone for leaving. (U)

GOSNEY indicated that he had been planning to leave Jonestown two to three weeks prior to Congressman RYAN's visit, but in fact he was afraid to leave. GOSNEY indicated he wanted to leave Jonestown since the first day he arrived there, but knew if he did try to leave he would be stopped by members of the PT. He noted that one day officials from the United States Embassy came to Jonestown and he and his friend MONICA (last name unknown) (LNU) wanted to tell them they wanted to leave, but he and MONICA just did not have the nerves to do it. GOSNEY stated he felt like it was not hard to do, but he knew that if they did something would happen to him and MONICA. He noted that there were literally hundreds of people who wanted to leave, but many knew what would or could happen to them if they did leave. No one ever talked about leaving because if they were overheard they would be punished. Punishment many times was by beatings, however, JONES eventually stopped the beatings because of public criticism. However, one to be punished would be put in a center surrounded by other members of the PT and everyone would ridicule, criticize, and humiliate that person being punished. JONES always stated that he would kill all of the traitors who left even if he had to hire the mafia to do this. (U)

At this point GOSNEY remembered those PT members who rode on the truck from Jonestown to the air strip with Congressman RYAN and the others. Those members were: JOE WILSON, the Head Security man for JONES, BOB and TOM KIZE, and LARRY LAYTON was (U)

put in the group at the last minute. GOSNEY's opinion was that LAYTON was a plant in the group, as LAYTON wanted to do something significant for the PT. He noted at this point to his knowledge LAYTON has no mental problems. LAYTON is extremely loyal to JIM JONES. (U)

GOSNEY stated that there were many guns in the camp. The guns were kept in STEVE JONES' room. STEVE JONES is the son of JIM JONES. There were rifles and handguns of some sort. He was not sure how many guns the PT had, but heard other people in the camp talking about the guns and he figured there were no more than two cases of rifles with about fifty in each case. GOSNEY believed that the guns which were in Jonestown were brought in piece by piece in luggage and then assembled at the camp. Different people brought in the weapons and some of the weapons may have been brought in by boat; however, he does not have any direct knowledge of this. (U)

The Security Staff of PT had training with the guns. There had also been training in California. JONES' sons were part of the Security Staff. They were the top security men. The following are names furnished by GOSNEY on some of the Security Staff: STEVE JONES, TIM JONES, (white male), TIM JONES (black male), LOU JONES, JIMMY JONES, JR., CALVIN DOUGLAS, JOHNNY COBB JONES, JOHNNY JONES, JR., and DOUG SANDERS. There were approximately thirty to thirty-five members of the Security Staff. (U)

At this point GOSNEY stated that the Security guards did receive training in Guyana and also in California, but he had no direct knowledge of it. GOSNEY described himself as not one of JONES' trusted people. (U)

At this point GOSNEY was asked if he had information regarding TIM CARTER and he indicated that CARTER was JONES' top aid and advisor. CARTER was at the camp at the time Congressman RYAN and his party were there, but GOSNEY did not know why CARTER went to San Francisco prior to the Congressman's arrival in Jonestown. (U)

He advised that the Congressman and members of the party arrived at the camp on Friday, November 17, 1978. The general feeling at the camp during RYAN's visit was that of excitement because of RYAN's notoriety, but the atmosphere was very tense because if one person approached the Congressman or his party and told them how they truly felt against JONES, everything would be "messed up". GOSNEY recalled that when JONES talked with RYAN he told RYAN anyone could leave at any time. However, GOSNEY reiterated that in fact they could not because JONES had seized everyone's passport. GOSNEY had no direct knowledge of any plan by JONES or his followers to cause any trouble if anyone wanted to leave. However, GOSNEY noted at this point that many people of the temple were very suspicious, specially when JONES appeared to be letting those people who wanted to leave go. What aroused GOSNEY's suspicions was the fact that on the group's way to the air strip on the day that they were all leaving, the truck appeared to be deliberately stalled and then it appeared to be deliberately stuck in the mud. Following that, Congressman RYAN was attacked by someone back at the camp. His suspicions were also aroused by the fact that STANLLY GIEG, the driver of the truck that was transporting everyone from the camp to the air strip, was driving very slowly and when the truck arrived at the front entrance of the camp the security guards made everyone in the back of the truck shift around so as to count everyone and note who was on the truck. One of the security guards used the story that he was looking for his sons. GOSNEY stated that this always happened when visitors came to the camp. The visitors would always have to wait until JONES wanted them to come to the camp and they would be also delayed after they came and wanted to leave the camp. It was very easy to delay visitors because there was only one way in and one way out. (U)

GOSNEY, who was on the truck and planning to leave with RYAN, knew that the group was definitely being stalled. Also, when the group left for the air strip the day of the shooting an assembly was called by JONES at the temple. This assembly, as in the past, was called so a decision could be made as to what could be done about the traitors and RYAN's group. GOSNEY stated it always happened this way. If someone was to leave, there was always an assembly called and a decision would

(U)

be made what to do with that person. Usually, if the person left, a group of JONES' security men would search for that particular person until he was found and bring him back to the camp. When they were returned to the camp, they would be severely punished. (U)

GOSNEY as he was leaving knew that an assembly was being called because everyone was gathering at the pavillion. (U)

As they were leaving the Jonestown camp that Saturday afternoon, November 18, GOSNEY recalled the following persons being on the truck en route to the air strip: VERNON DEAN GOSNEY, MONICA BAGBY, TOMMY BOGUE, JIMMY BOGUE, EDITH BOGUE, JUANITA BOGUE, TIMMY BOGUE, HAROLD BOGUE, CHRIS O'NEIL, and LARRY LAYTON. Everyone knew LARRY LAYTON was a plant as LAYTON was stuck on the truck at the very last minute. GOSNEY said, "There was no possible way Layton would be defecting as he was extremely loyal to Jones." Also on the truck were: EDITH PARKS, PATTY PARKS, DAYLE PARKS, TERRY PARKS, BRENDA PARKS. (U)

At this point GOSNEY was asked why his son was not accompanying him out of the camp, and GOSNEY stated his son MARK was staying with EDITH CORDEL back at the camp. He was afraid to bring MARK out with him as EDITH CORDEL was a top person in the PT and would have had VERNON GOSNEY killed immediately. GOSNEY stated he planned on getting his son out later. He noted that EDITH CORDEL was the oldest member of the PT. If his son MARK was to leave with him, it would have broken EDITH' heart and no one wanted to see her hurt. She is the so-called grandmother of MARK GOSNEY because she raised the child since he was a baby. EDITH CORDEL is 76 years old according to GOSNEY. (U)

That Saturday, November 18, 1978, they left the Jonestown camp at approximately 5:30 PM according to GOSNEY. However, GOSNEY stated that he is not sure and believes he could be way off on the time. (U)

Before everyone got on the truck at the camp for the trip to the air strip, JONES talked to all of them. JONES told them that America was what they thought it was and that they (U)

should not speak to anyone from the FBI or news media. During the talk with JONES, GOSNEY felt that JONES was planning to do something to stop them. His feelings were tensed when he recalled JOE WILSON getting on the truck. JOE WILSON, according to GOSNEY, is JONES' top security guard. GOSNEY knew something was wrong and that something was going to happen since WILSON was the Acting Head of Security at that time and he got on the truck to accompany everyone to the air strip. GOSNEY described WILSON as a negro male, dark complexion, 25 years old, six feet, 170 pounds, short black afro, and very muscular. GOSNEY did not notice any weapon on WILSON at that time. He also suspected along with WILSON that LARRY LAYTON was up to something (4)

As they departed the Jonestown camp, the truck driver was STANLEY GIEG. GIEG is described as a white male, about 18 years old, 5'8" tall, 160 pounds, blond hair, very muscular and very hairy. (11)

When GOSNEY and the rest of the group along with RYAN and the others arrived at the air strip, it was approximately 5:30 PM, as best as he could recall. They unloaded their belongings from the truck and put them in the aluminum shed located near the air strip. The airplanes were not there at the time of their arrival on the truck. After everyone got off of the truck, WILSON and GIEG departed for a short while. (11)

By this time the aircraft had arrived and Congressman RYAN's assistant, JACKIE SPEIR, was making a list of people who were to go on either the large or small airplane. She obtained the list but LAYTON insisted that he wanted to go on the small airplane. GOSNEY thought that LAYTON wanted to go on the plane because he felt like WILSON's job was to shoot up the big one. At this point GOSNEY recalled that on the trip to the air strip JOE WILSON asked the departing members of the PT why they wanted to leave. GOSNEY told WILSON that the people did not have any freedom or free will to decide if they wanted to stay or go. WILSON told GOSNEY that the people could have left at a better time or done it in another way. He said the group of PT members that were leaving would make the PT look bad.

(11)

Several people were put on the small plane, including GOSNEY and his friend MONICA, who were the first to get on. The engines started, at which time GOSNEY noticed the tractor and truck return to the area of the two airplanes. GOSNEY at this point believed that JOE WILSON initially left to go back to get the guns. He stated that WILSON and the others were gone approximately thirty minutes. At this time during the interview VERNON GOSNEY advised that he was extremely tired and that he would like to rest and continue the interview on Tuesday, November 28, 1978. (U) b6 b7C

The interview resumed on Tuesday, November 28, 1978, and reflected the following information: (U)

GOSNEY indicated that initially there were three people besides himself that were to get on the small plane for its return to Georgetown, Guyana. The people who initially got on the small plane besides himself were his friend MONICA, [redacted]. There was a conflict at this time as to whether or not LARRY LAYTON should be getting into the small plane, but since he insisted he did board the aircraft. Once he (GOSNEY) and the others were on the small plane, then he noticed the larger plane arrive. By this time the tractor and truck came back to the air strip and passed by the small plane and went directly to the vicinity of the large plane, circling it once. On the tractor GOSNEY noticed JOE WILSON, who was holding a rifle. WILSON began shooting and "kept shooting at the people, the airplane, the tires of the airplane, and everthing." At that point LARRY LAYTON shot GOSNEY twice. LAYTON was sitting in the smaller aircraft directly beside GOSNEY and to GOSNEY's left. GOSNEY stated that he was shot with some type of small handgun and immediately following his being shot he (GOSNEY) and DALE PARKS struggled with LAYTON and took the gun away from LAYTON. The pilot told everyone to immediately get out of the airplane, but they could not get the doors of the plane open so they crawled out the front of the aircraft. (U)

At this point GOSNEY stated that he recalled that there were approximately ten individuals on the tractor. Some of those on the tractor are as follows: (U)

1. STANLEY GIEG, who was doing some of the shooting and who has been previously identified.

(U)

2. WESLEY BRYDENBACK (phonetic), who GOSNEY described as a white male, 20 years of age, 6'1" tall, 150 to 160 pounds, dirty blonde hair which was long and curly and was not wearing a shirt. GOSNEY could not recall seeing BRYDENBACK with a weapon.

3. TOM KICE, who GOSNEY described as a white male, approximately 45 years old, 6'2" tall, 170 pounds, brown hair with gray, and very slender. Both TOM KICE and his brother BOB KICE were also seen by GOSNEY as being some of the shooters.

At this point GOSNEY advised that only certain people within the camp were authorized to have guns. Those authorized were JOE WILSON, BOB KICE and his brother TOM KICE, STANLEY GIEG, and WESLEY BRYDENBACK (phonetic). He noted that the above individuals who were doing the shooting stayed on the tractor while the shooting was going on. At least he saw them stay on the tractor and there might have been others who got off of it.

After GOSNEY got out of the small plane he ran into the bushes and stayed there until a Guyanese person found him and took him into a tent, where he saw [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom had been wounded. b6 b7C

At this point in the interview, began a series of questions and answers which are as follows:

Question: Were you aware of an assassination list?
Answer: "I am sure there was one, but I never saw it."

Question: Who was on the list and where is the list?
Answer: "I don't know"

Question: Are you familiar with the "angels"?
Answer: "Well, sort of. There are approximately eighty angels. The angels are there because if anything messes up, meaning harm to Jones or the temple, the angels are to kill all people who have hindered the working of the temple or who have caused any problem or written anything such as newspaper stories."

Question: Were there "angels" in the camp?
Answer: "I'm sure there were."

Question: In San Francisco?
Answer: "Yes."

Question: Were you ever beaten up?
Answer: "Yes, before I left to come back to the States"

Question: Why?
Answer: "I did not obey the rules."

Question: Who beat you up?
Answer: "About twenty people at once."

Question: Where were you beaten up?
Answer: "At times in the temple in San Francisco in the middle of the night."

Question: Who enforces order in San Francisco?
Answer: "There are no heavies there."

Question: Can you speculate who the "angels" are?
Answer: "No."

Question: In the camp
Answer: "Joe Wilsor and some of the other guys previously mentioned, I'm sure they are angels. They are going to the United States and they are going to do more. They have a plan when they get there. They will eliminate a lot of people who are traitors. This was always big talk all of the time. If someone wants to be a heroe they request to go back go the United States and kill someone."

Question: Are TIM CARTER, MICHAEL PROKES, and MICHAEL CARTER, "angels"?
Answer: "Yes."

Question: Do you know anything regarding any bank accounts?
Answer: "JONES said that he had four million dollars in the Guyana banks, that he had a surplus of gold stacked away in some place, a very large surplus. He had money in the United States over one million dollars. He could have money in other places too."

(11)

Question: Who handled the money?
Answer: "MARIA KATSARIS handled the money. Also TISH LAROY (phonetic).

Question: Do you know anything regarding the storage of weapons?
Answer: "The only place where I know they kept the weapons was in STEVE JONES' room. Oh, the other members of the angels are DON BECK and KLINGMAN. I do not know KLINGMAN's first name. DON BECK is described as a white male, thirty to thirty-five years of age, 5'10" to 5'11", short and stocky, 180 to 190 pounds, short blonde hair and from Ukiah, California, where he is a school teacher. KLINGMAN is described as a white male, thirty-five years of age, 5'11" tall, heavy set, 200 pounds, blonde hair, curly and of medium length, and he is from the San Francisco area. These are the two people I am concerned with most because when in Jonestown there were always attacks going on. When the concerned relatives group came, JONES told everyone that the concerned relatives would kill them (PT members) and drink their blood."

Question: While in Guyana, the Congressman's party met a group of boys who stated they were playing basketball. They were MICHAEL TOUCHETTE, COBB INGRAM, and others. Were they actually playing basketball?
Answer: "Yes, but after they went back to Jonestown and found the Congressman was in Guyana, they were sent back to the hotel to scare them away. Also, any guns that came into the camp had to pass through 41 Lamaha. (GOSNEY put this information in about the guns at this point because he happened to think of it and it should be noted that 41 Lamaha was the address of the PT in Georgetown, Guyana).

Question: Was there an assembly before the group came to Jonestown?
Answer: "Yes, the night the reporters came in. Everyone was against Jones. The People's Temple members would have practice alerts where everyone would pick up machetes and wouldn't let anyone up to the temple. This time the alert was held around noon on Friday. They had alerts quite often. There were 85 alerts since the time I came in March. Well, 85 since September and when people tried coming in before. They would guard the entranceway to the temple."

At this point GOSNEY reflected the following information about JOE MAZOR:

JOE MAZOR, according to GOSNEY, was a private investigator from the San Francisco area. He actually was a double agent in the sense that he was hired by JONES to spy on the concerned relatives group. In contacts with the concerned relatives, MAZOR would tell them that he was actually there to help the concerned relatives get their family members out of Jonestown, when in fact he was actually working for JONES in an attempt to get information about the concerned relatives group. He was being paid by PT to tell everything he knew about the concerned relatives group. At one time in Jonestown, he talked to the assembly and told everyone that he did not know if they were guilty or what they were doing, but said that the concerned relatives group had bazookas to blow everything up. This was a fictitious story according to GOSNEY. Also, at one time when MARK LANE came to Jonestown he told everyone during an assembly that there was a plot to destroy the Jonestown camp. MARK LANE told everyone that there was a planned conspiracy against Jonestown and that the group coming from the United States were members of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Also at this point GOSNEY mentioned that JONES despised Senator JOHN STENNIS, as he had told this many times to the assembly and GOSNEY stated that "I would not be surprised if they killed Senator Stennis."

At this point the interview reverted back to the question and answer-type interview.

Question: Did MARIA KATSARIS know there was going to be a shooting?
Answer: "I think so.

Question: When was the decision made (referring to the shooting)?
Answer: "Obviously, everything was set up. Layton had a gun.

Question: Was there any talk in the assembly at the camp regarding the killings:
Answer: "No."

Question: Was there talk among the people of what was to happen?
Answer: "No, more or less considered, it was one of those things."

Question: Was JIM JONES crazy?
Answer: "Yes"

Question: Who was keeping him in line (referring to JONES)
Answer: "Actually, he was so very ill for a long time. He would hardly ever come out of his house. He had a public address system set up from his house telling the people what to do. He would talk all day long. He sounded drugged. He was not responsive to anyone. CAROLYNE and MARIA would use as much influence on JONES as possible.

Question: Who would conduct rallies?
Answer: "He would from his house, or Johnny JOnes or Marceline Jones."

Question: How late would you stay up?
Answer: "Until two or five in the morning, but then we got two hours or more of sleep."

Question: Who was responsible for the guns?
Answer: "Steve Jones is responsible for the guns. He is crazy. He is a maniac. Very, very violent. He would beat people up in the camp. He would make an ass out of people. He was an enforcer. Lee Ingram is the head guard and an angel. Claire Janaro she was high up. She was one of the heads. Janaro's husband was also high up. His name is Richard. Helen Swinney and Cleve Swinney are angels. Debbie Touchette spent most of her time in Georgetown, but when Deborah Blakey left, she moved back to Jonestown. She knows of some of the money. Paula Adams spent most of her time in Jonestown. She had a thing going on with an Ambassador.

Tim Clancy was an angel and is described as a white male, six feet tall, 25 years of age, 155 to 160 pounds, brown scraggly hair, from the San Francisco temple."

(4)

Question: Who are you scare of?
Answer: "Joe Wilson and Tom Adams if he has a gun, Sandy Bradshaw, Gene Brown, and June Crim"(phonetic):

Question: Are you afraid of anyone else at the temple?
Answer: "Leona Collier. Leona Collier is a black female, 45 to 50 years old, approximately 5'6" tall, and heavy set, with black hair and brown eyes.

Question: Did you know they were being monitored through the radio?
Answer: "Yes."

Question: What did they do?
Answer: "They told use the lines between the United States and People's Temple were cut off."

Question: Did a lot of people want to get out?
Answer: "Yes, hundreds."

The following is a description of VERNON GOSNEY:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	March 19, 1953
Place of Birth	Albany, California
Height	Six feet tall
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Tattoo	Flower on upper right arm

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/2/79

An individual, who identified himself as [redacted], was contacted as he departed Pan Am flight 228 at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Queens, New York (NY). At this time [redacted] was advised of the identities of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and SA [redacted] United States Secret Service (USSS). [redacted] was advised that the nature of the interview concerned the assassination of Congressman LEO RYAN and the activities of the People's Temple. After conferring with Attorney, [redacted] advised that he was willing to provide information to the interviewing Agents. (U)

[redacted] recalled that his first affiliation with Reverend JIM JONES was at the age of [redacted] when his family lived in [redacted] indicated that his parents would take him to hear JONES speak either in Springfield or South Charleston, Ohio. [redacted] explained that he saw [redacted] as a good person, concerned for racial equality and healing the sick. [redacted] beecame an official church member [redacted] when JONES was in Redwood Valley, California. He advised that his family had moved to Ukiah, California, at this time. [redacted] recalled that JONES had proclaimed that the area of Redwood Valley was a "protective zone" from a nuclear attack. [redacted] stated that he was active in the People's Temple youth groups [redacted] At the age of [redacted] explained that JONES had bestowed the [redacted] was then responsible for [redacted] stated that he also helped JONES in the congregational meetings and with the general organization of the Pople's Temple. (U)

[redacted] stated that his parents did not have a title within the People's Temple. He indicated that his father [redacted] had been [redacted] in Ukiah, California. [redacted] mother [redacted] had been a [redacted] at the [redacted], Ukiah, California. (U)

b6
b7C

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] pm Date dictated 12/28/78

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

BQ 89-495

[redacted] advised that he attended [redacted] College in [redacted] California, where he obtained an [redacted] He also attended [redacted] in San Francisco, California for approximately one year. (U)

[redacted] advised that his wife, [redacted] was [redacted] and in March of 1977, she went to Jonestown, Guyana. [redacted] stated that he remained in San Francisco and that he was beginning to have doubts about the People's Temple and JIM JONES. [redacted] stated that he left the church in July of 1977. [redacted] stated that he was afraid of threats previously made by JONES and was also concerned about his family. He explained that JIM JONES' wife, MARCELINE JONES, found in in December of 1977 in San Francisco. [redacted] stated that MARCELINE JONES begged him to return to the People's Temple and gave him money plus a round trip airline ticket to Guyana. [redacted] advised that he decided to go to Jonestown to check it out and that he arrived in Jonestown on January 12, 1978. Upon his arrival, [redacted] said that he was ushered into the settlement by armed guards, his return trip airlines ticket was taken from him, and all his other possessions were taken from him. [redacted] indicated that he was forced to stay in the Jonestown settlement from the first day he arrived. He stated that he was forced to write letters to people in the United States (US) describing how beautiful it was. He also indicated that JONES forced people to send similar radio messages. [redacted] advised that the mail was also censored. He indicated that RITA TUPPER was in charge of the letter writing committee. [redacted] advised that those individuals who did not comply with the rules of the settlement were beaten or made to do things at gunpoint. He also explained that one several occasions, he saw a large snake put around one's neck. [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] said the beatings were horrible and that they were always for some ridiculous reason. [redacted] indicated that sexual relationships had to be approved by JONES. He described one situation when a KAY ROSES and an unknown male, who were caught having sexual relations without having gotten approval from JONES. JONES made an example of them by making them undress in front of the group at the Jonestown pavilion and told to perform sexual intercourse. (U)

[redacted] indicated that church members did sign written oaths of incriminating information. He said this was accomplished in San Francisco when you had to sign a blank piece of paper as you attended the congregational meetings. PARKS advised that in Jonestown, JONES would make you write incriminating statements about yourself and that it was not dated. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that JIM JONES did have personal bodyguards and that they were sometimes armed depending on the circumstances. To be a bodyguard meant that you were well-trusted and you were able to move about more. [redacted] listed the following individuals as being among JONES' bodyguards: JIMMY JONES Jr., TIM GLEN JONES, LOU JONES, STEPHEN JONES, JOE WILSON, BOB KICE, CALVIN DOUGLAS, JOHN RAPHAEL COBB and PANCHO JOHNSON. [redacted] advised that JIMMY JONES and JOE WILSON would take charge in the absence of JIMMY JONES, Jr. [redacted] stated that when JONES called an "Alert" meeting, the Security Force usually was armed. (U)

[redacted] expressed suspicions as to whether TOM KICE was actually involved with the Security Force. [redacted] advised that it never actually appeared that KICE was a security member, in fact, KICE had even been publicly beaten. But now, in view of the fact that KICE was a participant in the Port Kaituma

(U)

airstrip shooting of Congressman RYAN, [redacted] questioned KICE's role in the settlement. PARKS stated that JONES had sent TOM KICE to Caracus, Venezuela three days before the shooting. [redacted] advised that TOM KICE was the individual who shot [redacted] PATRICIA PARKS, at point blank range in the head with a rifle. [redacted] was referring to the shooting at the Port Kaituma airstrip on November 18, 1978. (U)

[redacted] continued with information regarding the Security Force by stating that they were not always armed. [redacted] stated that there was a "secret" security force in addition to those individuals who were known to be security. The secret security was always present spying on the settlement members trying to learn of any derogatory information. [redacted] described the duties of the Security Force as follows: (U)

1) The roamers - Observe people on suspect list as being "negatives", which included all those previously brought on pavilion stage or those who had expressed a desire to leave

2) To watch those individuals that were being held against their will

3) To protect the property and watch the gate entrance. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that BOB KICE was in charge of the daily roaming security. [redacted] identified DANNY MARSHALL, black male, age 19 and PATSY JOHNSON, black female, age 28, as being security force members not previously mentioned. [redacted] indicated that PANCHO JOHNSON would assist BOB KICE and that JOHNSON was often the personal bodyguard of MARCELINE JONES. PANCHO JOHNSON was a black male, approximately 22 - 26 years old. [redacted] also listed BONNIE SIMON, white female, 30's; CLIFFORD GEIG, white male, 18 - 19; and STANLEY GEIG, white male, 16 - 17, as being members of the Security Force. [redacted] stated that STANLEY (U)

GEIG had driven the tractor onto the Port Kaituma airstrip during the November 18th shooting incident. [redacted] was not familiar with the term "Angels". (U)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] indicated that the members of the Planning Commission were to be a cross-representation of the total membership. He indicated that all of the planning commission members were well trusted by JIM JONES. [redacted] felt that the Planning Commission did not actually exist in Jonestown. [redacted] indicated that the Planning Commission was comprised of approximately fifty people and that they usually met about once a week. [redacted] listed the following individuals as being members of the Planning Commission: TERRY BUFORD, CAROLYN LAYTON, KAREN LAYTON, SHARON AMOS, SANDY BRADSHAW, MARIA KATSARIS, HARRIET TROOP, DICK TROOP, GRACE STOEN, TIM STOEN, JOYCE PARKS, MIKE PROKES, TIM CARTER, RICHARD JANERO, CLAIRE JANERO, ARCHIE IJMES, HELEN SWINNEY, CLEAVE SWINNEY, BEATRICE GRUBBS, TOM GRUBBS, KAY NELSON, DEBBIE BLAKELY and LEE INGRAM. [redacted] stated that any of JONES' sons were also allowed to attend the meetings. [redacted] explained that if you were a member of the "Inner Core" of the Planning Commission, you were very trusted. [redacted] specifically mentioned the following individuals as being in the "Inner Core": TERRY BUFORD, SANDY BRADSHAW, SHARON AMOS, MARIS KATSARIS, CAROLYN LAYTON, KAREN LAYTON and DEBBIE BLAKELY. [redacted] expressed a great concern over TERRY BUFORD. [redacted] advised that BUFORD was JONES' "right arm" and that she was an identical replica of his mind. [redacted] repeatedly stated that she is the most dangerous individual alive. [redacted] stated that the reason BUFORD is cooperating now is to get us off her back and that she is the one actually responsible for keeping the movement going. [redacted] stated that BUFORD was not a defector, that she was assigned by JONES to leave the church. [redacted] explained that BUFORD always followed every command JONES gave to her and that she

b6
b7C

(U)

was extremely loyal to the People's Temple. [redacted] felt that BUFORD is just using MARK LANE. [redacted] thought that JONES got MARK LANE involved with the People's Temple because of his notoriety. LANE made several visits to Jonestown, at which time there were always eloquent dinners and shows. [redacted] stated that MARK LANE never really saw what Jonestown was really like. (U)

[redacted] believed that officials of the American Embassy and also the Guyanese Government had been compromised by JONES. [redacted] stated that JONES bribed officials with women and their sexual favors. [redacted] specifically mentioned PAULA ADAMS, white female, 28; SHARON AMOS, white female (Jewish), 45 and DEBBIE TOUCHETTE, black female, 25, as being three women he knew that were probably involved in this matter. [redacted] stated that these three individuals spent most of their time in Georgetown. [redacted] also indicated that TIM CARTER was used to infiltrate the Concerned Parents Group. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] did not have any specific information regarding TIM JONES' contact or influence over officials of the State of California. [redacted] did admit that he was very suspicious about the shooting death of Mayor MASCONE. (U)

[redacted] advised that Soviet officials had visited JONESTOWN. He indicated that JONES apparently had entertained ideas of moving the group to the Soviet Union. [redacted] felt that JONES had realized that he had backed himself into a corner and that the People's Temple settlement was not working out. [redacted] stated that MIKE PROKES, TIM CARTER and MIKE CARTER had escaped the mass suicide in possession of a letter to the Soviet Embassy. [redacted] felt that possibly the letter revealed financial discloses to the Soviets. (U)

[redacted] estimated that there were more than fifty weapons in Jonestown. He indicated that there was a larg variety of weapons including revolvers, automatics, rifles, and shotguns. [redacted] indicated that he observed one machine gun. [redacted] stated that weapons were kept in Hut fourteen where JOHN RAPHAEL COBB, JIMMY JONES Jr., and JOEL COBB lived. [redacted] also advised that weapons were kept in the backside of a warehouse. [redacted] described the warehouse as being located behind the coordinator's office. The coordinators were CHARLES and JOYCE TOUCHETTE. The TOUCHETTEs were in charge of coordinating work days, agricultural programs, and financial spending. [redacted] further described this location by indicating that it was across from Mr. MUGG's cage. According to [redacted] MIKE TOUCHETTE and STEPHEN JONES also lived at the Coordinator's Office. [redacted] b6 b7C stated that the Guyanese customs was very relaxed regarding incoming parcels. [redacted] advised that when he arrived, the Guyanese Customs did not check four of his trunks. [redacted] indicated that it was not unusual for contrabond to be packed in the bottom of trunks of incoming People's Temple members. (4)

[redacted] was not aware of any specialized firearms training either at Jonestown or in California. He did advise that STEPHEN JONES was a sharpshooter. (4)

When questioned regarding the existance of a contingency plan made in the event that JIM JONES or the People's Temple was attacked publicly, [redacted] stated that he was not familiar with such a plan. He did acknowledge the fact that JONES had often spoke of "dealing" with defectors. [redacted] stated that JONES often stated that the defectors will get their just reward. (4)

[redacted] was not aware of any officials, state, federal or international, that have been targeted for assassination (U)

[redacted] stated that JONES held suicide practice drills. He felt that JONES did this in order to get a feel of what the people would do. [redacted] advised that the "White Nights" were actually the emergency sessions called by JONES that would decide whether they would carry out the suicide plan. [redacted] advised that JONES' suicide plan was his last resort stand against Fascist America and its Imperialism. JONES had taught that instead of allowing them to take our lives, we will take our own lives (U)

[redacted] did not acknowledge any information regarding a relocation plan except to say that if anyone would know about it that it would be TERRY BUFORD. [redacted] did say that with JONES dead he did not think the People's Temple movement would continue. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] provided the following information regarding the shooting at the Port Kaituma airstrip and the assassination of Congressman RYAN: (U)

RYAN arrived at Jonestown around 5:00 PM on Friday, November 17, 1978. At this time, everything was going well, as RYAN mingled among the congregation. There was loud applause when RYAN was introduced. The Security Force were not armed, but the "secret" security force was mixed among the congregation. That night, RYAN and some of his aides stayed in Jonestown. Members of the Press stayed at Port Kaituma. Saturday morning, November 18, 1978, a breakfast was held for RYAN and members of the Press. At 11:30 AM, things started to go bad. [redacted] indicated that he and [redacted] (U)

were talking about escape. RICHARD CLARK and DONNA LOUIE had already left, pretending to be going on a picnic. [redacted] observed someone digging in the bush near the location where the [redacted] family had buried some clothes. [redacted] advised that they had previously hidden some clothes for a future escape. At this point, [redacted] thought their plan to leave had been discovered. EDITH PARKS began talking to newsmen and RYAN about leaving the Jonestown settlement. PANCHO JOHNSON and MARCELINE JONES came to [redacted] and told him what EDITH PARKS was doing. JOHNSON and JONES attempted to bribe them to stay and stop talking about wanting to leave. [redacted] told [redacted] that they should not believe the bribe being offered by MARCELINE JONES. [redacted] explained that they confronted JIM JONES with their real problems, the poor living conditions, his mother was ill-nourished, and the inequality. [redacted] stated to JONES, "If this is your idea of Socialism, I want no part of it". These events took place at approximately 1:30 PM. The PARKS family then went with MARK LANE to their cottage to gather their possessions. JIM JONES reacted by giving them "fake" hugs and telling them that they were always welcome back and that they would be given $5,000.00 for expenses. At 2:30 PM, [redacted] indicated that there was a total of fifteen defectors. Those individuals were: BRENDA PARKS, CHRIS O'NEAL, GERALD PARKS, JUANITA BOGUE, TRACEY PARKS, TOM BOGUE, EDITH BOGUE, MONICA BAGBY, HAROLD CORDELL, JAMES BOGUE, TEENA BOGUE, DALE PARKS, EDITH PARKS, PATRICIA PARKS and VERN GOSNEY. In addition to the defectors leaving, there was Congressman RYAN, his aides, Press members and concerned relatives, who had come to Jonestown. At this last minute before the dump truck departed, LARRY LAYTON jumped on the truck indicating that he wanted to leave. LAYTON did not have any luggage or additional clothing. Everyone was very suspicious of LARRY LAYTON. [redacted] advised that he had previously observed LARRY LAYTON talking with JIM JONES before he jumpted onto the dump truck. According to [redacted] the attempted stabbing of RYAN occurred while the defectors were

b6
b7C

(4)

waiting on the dump truck. RYAN was still in the settlement with CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE. Apparently RYAN was discussing with LANE and GARRY about making arrangements for the other families, who wanted to leave Jonestown. DON SLY was reported to have been the individual attempting to stab RYAN. After RYAN finally arrived at the truck, they were ready to leave. [redacted] explained that the truck started to pull away but got stucck in the mud. [redacted] felt this was done on purpose as a delay tactic. A caterpillar truck was summoned to pull them out. When the dumpt truck arrived at the entrance gate of the Jonestown settlement, JOE WILSON jumped onto the side of the truck. WILSON looked at everyone in the truck very hatefully, according to [redacted]. WILSON may have been looking for his wife and child, who actually had left earlier in the day on a picnic. When they got to the Port Kaituma airport, according to [redacted], one individual observed JOE WILSON shake hands with LARRY LAYTON and hand him a gun. [redacted] stated that the following people got into the small plane: MONICA BAGBY, LARRY LAYTON, VERN GOSNEY, TRACEY PARKS, DALE PARKS and the pilot. According to [redacted] LARRY LAYTON insisted on getting into this plan and sitting behind the pilot. As this plane began to taxi down the runway, [redacted] could see another trailer approaching the airstrip. [redacted] begged the pilot not to take off. At this time, RYAN was on the ground boarding the larger plan. [redacted] indicated that the shooting started with shots being fired from those individuals in the trailer. [redacted] identified the following people as being in the trailer: (4)

b6
b7C

TOM KICE, Sr. - white male, 40's
BOB KICE - white male, 35
RONNIE JAMES - black male, 20
RONNIE DENNIS - black male, 18
ERNEST JONES - black male, 60's
STANLEY GEIG - white male, 18
JOE WILSON - white male.

(4)

STANLEY GEIG was the driver of the vehicle. [redacted] stated that [redacted] get shot in the leg and then was shot at point blank range in the back of the head. When the shooting started at the larger plane, the pilot of the small plane began to slow down. [redacted] observed LARRY LAYTON beginning to reach into his pants. [redacted] began shouting to the pilot to stop the plane and get out. At this point, LAYTON pulled out a gun and began shooting at individuals in the small plane. LAYTON's first shot hit MONICA BAGBY. The second shot hit VERN GOSNEY. [redacted] then stated that LAYTON pointed the gun at [redacted] pulled the trigger but the gun misfired. LAYTON then fired his fourth shot at MONICA BAGBY, wounding her for the second time. LAYTON fired a fifth shot again wounding VERN GOSNEY. [redacted] realizing that he had not been shot, started fighting LAYTON. [redacted] was able to wrestle the gun from LAYTON and [redacted] hit LAYTON with the gun. [redacted] advised that he got out of the plane and ran into the bush. During this time, shooting was still going on at the larger plane. [redacted] stated that after the shooting, the tractor trailer sped away from the scene. [redacted] went back to the shooting scene and observed some of the defectors getting off of the larger plans. [redacted] observed his mother, who had been shot to death. [redacted] then took five of the children and ran into the bush. [redacted] advised that during this entire incident, that there were several Guyanese soldiers nearby but they gave no assistance. [redacted] explained that he did not actually witness the shootings at the larger plane. (U)

b6
b7C

Regarding the use of the radio at the People's Temple settlement, [redacted] could only advise that MIKE CARTER would know the codes. (U)

[redacted] advised that he did not have any knowledge of a "hit list" or of individuals to be assassinated. (U)

When questioned about the possible existance of a primitive nuclear device or bomb at Jonestown, [redacted] recalled an incident in a Planning Commission session in San Francisco, California, when JIM JONES spoke about an explosion on a train that had been carrying military amunition. [redacted] vaguely remembered something JONES said about a large bomb, but could not provide any additional information. (U)

[redacted] advised that when JIM JONES held "white nights" that he often stated that public officials and People's Temple defectors should be assassinated. According to [redacted] JONES had always indicated that he had people to take care of that. JONES would lash out against defectors with such statements as: "If I have to crawl after them myself or if I have to get the Mafia, I will get the defectors". JONES spoke to the congregation that Congressman RYAN was bad, that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was behind him and that the CIA wanted to overthrow the People's Temple. [redacted] explained that JIM JONES had no intention of letting Congressman RYAN visit Jonestown. [redacted] felt that JONES' real plan was to have LARRY LAYTON make arrangements to cause the crash of RYAN's plane before it got to Jonestown. [redacted] also indicated that everyone in the congregation was forced to sign a petition against having RYAN come to Jonestown. Apparently, individuals were made to sign the petition but did not know what it stated. The petition was presented to Congressman RYAN by SHARON AMOS. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] provied the following information about D. LAWRENCE SCHACHT: (U)

SCHACHT had attended medical school in Guadalajara, Mexico. SCHACHT came to the People's Temple with emotional problems and addicted to drugs. JIM JONES took SCHACHT in and got him off of drug dependency. JONES apparently sent SCHACHT

(U)

to school to finish his medical training. According to [redacted], SCHACHT was very poor at putting what he learned to practical use. JONES made SCHACHT publicly admit that they had sexual relations together. [redacted] indicated that SCHACHT had even told him that this was true. SCHACHT was not a licensed Medical Doctor and he had not satisfied any residency requirements. SCHACHT used the following drugs as control substances: thorosine, valium and librium. The Extended Care Unit was used to discipline individuals in the Jonestown settlement. Drug thearapy and brainwashing techniques were extensive. Thorosine was often put in milkshakes, not always necessarily done by the medical department. [redacted] indicated that ANNIE MOORE (sister of CAROLY LAYTON) was the individual who had access to all drugs. SCHACHT had to make requests through ANNIE MOORE. [redacted] had no knowledge regarding the presence of cyanide at the Jonestown settlement. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] indicated that TOM GRUBBS was the individual that had developed the boxes used to discipline children by placing them in solitary confinement. These boxes were destroyed after DEBBIE BLAKELY returned to the US and exposed their use. (U)

[redacted] advised that he had no personal knowledge of the mass suicides on November 18, 1978, but that [redacted] and [redacted] had been witnesses. (U)

[redacted] gave descriptions of the following People's Temple members: (U)

1) TIM JONES - white male, basketball team, security force, planning commission, violent

2) JIMMY JONES, Jr. - Black male, basketball team, security force, planning commission, violent (U)

3) EDDY CRENSHAW - black male, drove trucks, boat off loading crew, had heard that CRENSHAW wanted to leave

4) HERBERT NEWELL - black male, basketball team, security force

5) JOHNNY COBB - black male, basketball team, security force, violent

6) JOHNNY JONES - black male, former JOHN BROWN of San Francisco, knew alot of government officials, ran public arena for JONES in Jonestown

7) MARK CORDELL - white male, basketball team, security force

8) JIM MAC ELVANE - black male, head of People's Temple security in the US, mainly in San Francisco, brother of KAY NELSON

9) BILLY OLIVER - black male, security force, mother had come with RYAN as a concerned relative

10) STEVE JONES - white male, JONES' natural son, basketball team, security force, planning commission

11) LEE INGRAM - black male, basketball team, security force, managed basketball team, husband of SANDY BRADSHAW, violent

12) CHRIS O'NEAL - white male, worked in buck factory

13) CALVIN DOUGLAS - black male, basketball team, security force, violent

14) CLEVELAND NEWELL - black male, basketball, security force

15) BONNIE SIMON - white female, security force, married to AL SIMON

16) PAUL MC CANN - white male, off loading crew, worked in agriculture, reserved security

17) PAULINE GROOT - white female, electrical crew, researcher medical department, intelligent

18) TOM GRUBBS - white male, school principal, developed discipline boxes

19) MARIE RANKIN, also known as (aka) DUCKETT - was on drugs, had criminal record.

20) TERRI BUFORD - white female, planning commission, JONES' "right arm", most dangerous individual alive

21) JEAN BROWN - white female, in San Francisco, very high in Public Relations, planning commission

22) RENNIE KICE - black female, planning commission, wife of BOB KICE, worked in medical drugs and supplies

23) LORA JOHNSTON - white female

24) VERA YOUNG - black female, in San Francisco temple, planning commission

25) JUNE CRYM - white female, in San Francisco temple

26) MIKE PROKES - white male, ex-CBS reporter, top public relations representative to Guyanese Government, planning commission, violent - capable under order

27) TIM CARTER - white male, higher than MIKE PROKES in Public Relations, violent - capable under order

28) SANDRA INGRAM, aka BRADSHAW - white female, LEE INGRAM's wife, very loyal, planning commission, JONES' mistress

29) JUDY FLOWERS - black female, San Francisco temple secretary of membership

30) JIM and HARRIET RANDOLPH - white male, white female, in charge of all people leaving San Francisco to Jonestown, HARRIET RANDOLPH identical with HARRIET TROOP, who had some law experience

31) LEONA COLLIER - black female, in San Francisco, major membership secretary, visited Jonestown often, made other abide by rules but never did herself, made thousands of dollars for JONES by recruiting blacks, important to JIM JONES

32) BURRELL WILSON - black male, basketball team

33) CLAIRE JANARO - white female, never lived in Jonestown, planning commission, on ship "Albatross", had been purchasing agent in Ukiah, California for People's Temple

34) RICHARD JANARO - white male, planning commission, on ship "Albatross", Ppublic relations and purchasing agent

35) DON and BONNIE BECK - both white, college trained, in San Francisco, very loyal, on planning commission

36) MARIE KATSARIS - white female, Greek, JONES' mistress

37) PAUL ADAMS - white female, planning commission

38) TISH LEORY - white female, planning commission, head of accounting department, general inventory and balancing

39) CHUCK BEIKMAN - white male, charged with murder of AMOS, very violent, cannot read or write

40) JOYCE TOUCHETTE - white female, planning commission, coordinator at Jonestown

41) CHARLIE TOUCHETTE - white male, husband of JOYCE TOUCHETTE, on ship "Albatross", planning commission, coordinator in Jonestown of purchasing of equipment

42) MICHELLE TOUCHETTE - daughter of JOYCE and CHARLIE TOUCHETTE, planning commission

43) MIKE TOUCHETTE - white male, son of JOYCE and CHARLIE TOUCHETTE, basketball team, violent, close to STEVE JONES

44) STANLEY CLAYTON - black male, witness to suicides, worked in kitchen

45) LARRY LAYTON - white male, charged with murder of five people, planning commission, very close to JIM JONES, sat next to JONES on pulpit

46) VERA INGRAM - left a long time ago, daughter of ALICE INGRAM, who managed the warehouse

47) ALBERT TOUCHETTE - white male, 18 - 19, basketball team, violent, coordinator with father, CHARLIE TOUCHETTE

48) MIKE CARTER - white male, brother of TIM CARTER, planning commission, worked on radio

49) BRUCE OLIVER - black male, 18 - 20, security force, violent, observed with weapon

[redacted] also advised that TERRI BUFORD, PATTY CARTMELL, SANDY BRADSHAW, SHARON AMOS, CAROLYN LAYTON, KAREN LAYTON, RITA TUPPER and CHRISTINA LUCIANOS all had sexual relationships with JIM JONES. JONES referred to these individuals as his "staff". These staff members would divide up the California area and gather information on the membership. Cards were kept to assist JONES in the fake healings. The staff would go through your personal belongings and use the information obtained for JONES to make revelations.

b6
b7C

[redacted] provided the following information about himself:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Date of Birth (DOB)	
Place of Birth (POB)	
Height	
Weight	
Build	
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars	
Occupation	
Education	
Marital Status	(presently separated)
Family Members	Mother:
	Father:
	Sisters:
Social Security Number	
Selective Service Number	
Destination Point	

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/28/78

[redacted] was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA) after her departure from Pan American flight 228 arriving from Georgetown, Guyana. [redacted] was advised of the identity of Special Agent (SA) [redacted], Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and SA [redacted], United States Secret Service. (U)

[redacted] advised [redacted] her family moved from River Valley to Ukiah, California, at which time she remembered attending meetings of the People's Temple Church. She advised she went to these meetings with her parents, although she didn't like attending. She stated the People's Temple (PT) was good to the family when her father was sick by helping pay his medical bills. Her mother and father believed and trusted Reverend (Rev.) JONES, but she found the meetings boring. (U)

In April, 1977, [redacted] advised her family had an opportunity to leave California and go to Jonestown, Guyana. While in California, they saw movies of Jonestown and although it looked like a beautiful place to live, she still didn't want to go. [redacted] advised in Jonestown, everyone was supposed to be treated equal and be able to get good jobs. Between viewing the movies and hearing how good it was, [redacted] advised her father decided they would all go. She advised on April 4, 1977, they left California for New York (NY), where they boarded a flight for Georgetown, Guyana. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated upon arrival in Georgetown, they stayed at the PT Headquarters for approximately eight days; however, after that, they were transported to Jonestown on a boat called the "Cudjoe". She advised this ship was used to transport people and supplies from Jonestown to Georgetown. She advised there was another boat owned by the PT named the "Albatross", which also transported supplies. (U)

Investigation on 12/21/78 at JFKIA, Queens, NY File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] /mlh Date dictated 12/26/78

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

[redacted] stated from the first day in Jonestown, she disliked the place and it was nothing like the films she had seen in California. She stated the living conditions were terrible. You had to share a very small cottage with 12 or 14 other people, and you had no privacy. She advised the first day there, JOYCE TOUCHETTE advised her she was assigned to working in the fields. It was so hot and they made you stay in the sun all day with only a break for lunch and 10 minutes off in the afternoon. She stated her first week there, Rev. JIM asked her how she liked Jonestown. She replied it was nice, but very hot. He smiled and told her to enjoy herself. That night at the meeting, Rev. JIM called her to the front of the group and yelled at her for not liking Jonestown. She stated that the whole group, including her family, all yelled at her for telling the Reverend that it was too hot in Jonestown. She stated this was the only time she was ever called in front of the group. (W)

b6
b7C

She advised that while she was working outside in the fields, [redacted] was assigned [redacted] her [redacted] in the [redacted] and [redacted] (W)

[redacted] stated a routine day in Jonestown began at 6 AM with breakfast and work began at 7 AM till 12:30 PM, when they would eat lunch. She stated lunch consisted of rice and gravy. After lunch, she would work till dinner time at 6 PM, when they would eat more rice. At 7:30 PM, everyone was required to attend the meeting at the Pavilion, where Rev. JIM would speak. These meetings generally lasted to midnight with the day's activities being discussed (W)

[redacted] advised everyone was not treated equally as they had been told before leaving California. She stated that the people on JONES' staff and the people on the security patrol had better treatment than the other people in the group. She stated that these people only had to work eight hours a day, while we worked twelve, and they didn't have to wait on lines to eat, while we did. [redacted] stated the following individuals handled the administrative matters of Jonestown and were close to Rev. JONES and on his commission:

(W)

LEE INGRAM
SHARON AMOS
PAULA ADAMS
DEBBY TOUCHETTE
TERRY BUFORD
MIKE PROKES
TIM CARTER

Of the above individuals, she further advised that LEE INGRAM was the coach of the basketball team and PAULA ADAMS did public relations work for the PT in Georgetown. She stated she believed PAULA was very close with the Georgetown officials.

[redacted] advised the following people were members of the Jonestown Security Patrol:

b6
b7C

STEVE JONES
TIM JONES
JOHNNY COBB JONES
CALVIN DOUGLAS
CHARLES MARSHALL
JOE WILSON
BOB KIZE
BONNIE SIMON

Of the above, she stated STEVE and TIM JONES, along with JOHNNY COBB JONES and CALVIN DOUGLAS, were the elite members of the group as they were the closest members to the Reverend and were usually with him wherever he went. She advised they also carried weapons at the White Night meetings, but she never saw them practice with them. She stated these weapons were either rifles or shotguns; however, she didn't know how the weapons got to Jonestown. She explained that a White Night was when an announcement was shouted over the PA system that everyone should immediately get to the Pavilion. You had to stop what you were doing and get there as fast as possible. At these meetings, the Reverend

would talk to us sometimes lasting all night. He would warn us that the United States (US) Government might try to come to Jonestown and arrest some of us. He told us if anyone tried to take someone out of Jonestown, they would have to deal with all of us. He would also ask us if we were afraid to die and how would we like to die and that we should always be prepared to die. She stated when asked if she was afraid to die, she would say no because she was afraid to go against the Reverend again. If you said yes, he would call you up to the front of the group and ask you why. She stated at one of these meetings, the group practiced a suicide drill, although she was not there for this. At these White Nights, the security force walked around with weapons. She stated these weapons were kept in Cottage 14, where JOHNNY COBB, TIM JONES and CALVIN DOUGLAS resided. Besides the shotguns, [redacted] advised they also used bows and arrows for weapons. (U)

She advised that although they had weapons in Jonestown, she was not aware of any threats made by Rev. JONES to murder any officials of another government. The only people she thought Rev. JONES would have killed were people who defected from the PT. Rev. JONES felt that you should remain loyal to him and the PT, and he didn't want any defectors. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised the only visitors to Jonestown besides Congressman RYAN that she saw were two Soviet males. She stated this was about three months ago. The Soviets spoke to the group and advised us they were proud of the work we were doing and were proud to be friends of the PT. The reason she remembers the Soviets is because after they came to visit, Rev. JONES wanted everyone to learn to speak Russian. Rev. JONES told us if we ever left Jonestown, we would relocate in Russia and that is why we should be familiar with the language. DON JACKSON was the individual that taught us Russian. (U)

BQ 89-495

[redacted] continued to state that Jonestown was a terrible place to live and she wanted to leave, but there was no way to get out. If you tried to escape and got caught, you were placed in the Extended Care Unit (ECU). This unit was headed by Doctor LARRY SCHACHT. In this unit, they would administer drugs to you continually and you would be in a daze for some period of time. The fear of the ECU would keep people from trying to escape. (U)

[redacted] advised she knew of no plan to assassinate Congressman RYAN by Rev. JONES. She stated that when Rev. JONES learned RYAN was coming to Jonestown, he advised all of us to be happy and friendly, but not to speak with RYAN. Rev. JONES didn't even want RYAN to come to Jonestown; however, after speaking with MARK LANE, Rev. JONES consented to let him visit. On the Friday night that RYAN was coming, Rev. JONES gave us a half day of work and gave us all day Saturday off, which was very unusual. My family by this time, who were not pleased with life in Jonestown, thought Saturday would be a good time to plan an escape as security also had the day off. (U) b6 b7C

On Friday evening, when RYAN arrived, the PT committee put on a mini production show for him. After the show, we went to bed so that we couldn't have any conversation with RYAN. RYAN stayed at Jonestown that night, but [redacted] believed his staff slept someplace else; however, Saturday morning, they were all back in Jonestown. As we were considering a possible escape from Jonestown, we did not know that my [redacted] EDITH PARKS) had approached one of the men in RYAN's party and told him that we all wanted to leave with them. This man then took [redacted] to see RYAN and JACKIE SPIER and relate her story to them. RYAN advised her to gather her family and meet him at the Pavilion. While EDITH found some members of the family, [redacted] advised JACKIE found her and [redacted] and advised us to immediately go to the Pavilion. Upon arriving at the Pavilion, we met Congressman RYAN and Rev. JONES. RYAN (U)

advised Rev. JONES that we expressed interest in leaving and that he was going to take us. Rev. JONES said that would be fine, but before we left, he would like to speak with us. Rev. JONES told us he would like us to stay, but that we could go home next week. He was afraid if we left with RYAN, it would make him and the PT look bad and he didn't want that. [redacted] stated that [redacted] advised Rev. JONES that they wanted to leave today and now. Rev. JONES agreed with this and told us we were free to leave. He hugged us and advised we could come back any time we wanted. [redacted] advised now that it was decided we were leaving, we all went back to our cottages to get our belongings and then returned to the Pavilion. At the Pavilion, besides [redacted] were the BOGUES, MONICA BAGBY, VERN GOSLEY, HAROLD CORDELL and LARRY LAYTON. They were also leaving with us. As we were getting on the truck and saying goodbye, suddenly DON SLY approached RYAN and tried to stab him; however, this effort was stopped by MARK LANE and CHARLES GARY, who jumped on SLY. RYAN then stated farewell to Rev. JONES, advised he enjoyed his visit to Jonestown, and was pleased to have met him. RYAN got on the truck and we began our trip to Port Kaituma. As we were driving along, we heard cheering and clapping of hands coming from the Pavilion. As we arrived at the airstrip, the plane that was taking us to Georgetown had not as yet arrived. We all got off the truck and ED CRENSHAW drove away with the truck. Approximately 15 minutes went by before the plane landed; however, it was not large enough for all of us, so we had to wait for a second plane, which came in another 15 minutes. As the second plane was landing, [redacted] stated she noticed a tractor and a truck off a distance approaching the landing field. We were now starting to get on the plane. LARRY LAYTON, who was on the ride from Jonestown to Port Kaituma, kept saying how he was glad to get away from the Reverend and Jonestown; however, we all knew he was a close friend of Rev. JONES and couldn't understand why he was saying this. At the airstrip, we all kept telling RYAN that LAYTON

b6
b7C

(U)

should not be trusted because he is loyal to Rev. JONES. When LAYTON kept insisting that he get on the plane first, Congressman RYAN and an aide both searched him for weapons; however, they didn't find any. By now, [redacted] advised the truck and tractor were fairly close to the plane and she could see that STANLEY GIEG was driving the tractor and ED CRENSHAW the truck, and each of them had passengers with them. Some of the individuals who were on one of the vehicles were: 14

JOE WILSON
TOM KIZE
BOB KIZE
RONNY JAMES
RONNY DENNIS
ALBERT TOUCHETTE
WES BRIDENBACK

b6
b7C

She advised that JOE WILSON walked over to LARRY LAYTON to shake hands with him, and it appeared that he handed something to LAYTON. At this point, WILSON walked away and LAYTON got on the smaller plane with my brother DALE, sister TRACY, MONICA and VERN. [redacted] advised she then got on the larger plane with [redacted] EDITH PARKS [redacted] and [redacted] She stated RYAN and his party were still on the ground outside the plane when she heard shots that came from the smaller plane. LAYTON had shot MONICA and VERN and then tried to shoot DALE, but the weapon didn't go off and LAYTON ran off the plane. As I was looking out the window, [redacted] advised the tractor and truck were right up close to the plane and suddenly shots were going off. First the shots were outside the plane; however, the vehicles then drove around the plane, shooting into it. After driving around the plane, the vehicles began to drive away. HAROLD CORDELL yelled we should get off the plane and hide in the jungle, because he thought they were coming back again. 14

BQ 89-495

[redacted] stated she saw [redacted] lying dead on the floor of the plane before she exited it. She had been shot in the head. [redacted] advised that herself and [redacted] and [redacted], walked in the jungle along the Port Kaituma River for three days before finding men in a canoe on the river. They asked if we were [redacted] and [redacted] and we said yes. They told us that everyone in Jonestown was dead and that [redacted] had given them our descriptions. [redacted] advised they went across the river in the canoe where the Guyana Defense Force (GDF) was waiting for them. The soldiers asked me who I was and I told them. They advised us that [redacted] were a short distance away in a house, while the other survivors from the assassination at the airport were in Georgetown. We stayed where we were for a night before going to Georgetown. In Georgetown, ORDELL RHOADES, who escaped the Jonestown suicide, told us that when the tractor and truck returned from the airport, they reported to Rev. JONES that everyone was dead. Rev. JONES appeared happy according to ORDELL. ORDELL advised on Saturday, when we were leaving Jonestown and heard the people shouting and clapping, it was because Rev. JONES explained to the group that RYAN and his friends weren't going anywhere. (U)

b6
b7C

ORDELL explained that Rev. JONES stated that because of the shootings at the airport, the GDF would be coming to Jonestown, so he announced the mass suicide. First, the little babies were given the poison down their throat. Then some of the people took it voluntarily. Other people were forced to take it or be killed by the guards. ORDELL advised us while this was going on, he was hiding under a building and when it got dark, he escaped into the jungle. (U)

[redacted] advised that while the shooting was taking place at the airport, there were Guyanese soldiers at the end of the airstrip, but they never attempted to stop the shooting or even help the survivors after the assassins left. (U)

[redacted] advised she feels members of the PT Church in San Francisco or members of the Jonestown basketball team would be the people that might try to harm the survivors of Jonestown. She also advised she heard that STEVEN JONES had given EUGENE SMITH instructions to kill all the survivors, although she didn't know if SMITH would carry these instructions out. (U)

[redacted] advised while in Georgetown, she stayed at the Park Hotel. She advised they had to stay in Georgetown in order to testify at a hearing as to the facts surrounding what happened at the airport. When the time came, she advised it wasn't necessary for her to appear in court. She stated that her father, brother and MONICA BAGBY all testified at the hearing. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated before leaving Georgetown, they were contacted by [redacted] of the United States Government, who had everyone fill out forms that we would repay the United States Government any money that they had spent on us. (U)

[redacted] again stated she was glad to be out of Jonestown, and that she believed [redacted] would be going to a [redacted] The relatives are [redacted] (U)

[redacted] furnished the following information about the below listed individuals she knew in Jonestown: (U)

Name	Position in Jonestown	Dead or Alive
TIM JONES, w/m	Security	Alive
JIMMY JONES, JR., b/m	Security	Alive
EDDY CRENSHAW, b/m	Truck and Tractor Driver	Dead

(U)

BQ 89-495

Name	Position in Jonestown	Dead or Alive
JOHNNY COBB, b/m	Head of Security	Alive
JOHNNY JONES, b/m	Aid to Rev. JONES	Alive
MARK CORDELL, w/m	Worked in kitchen, basketball team	Alive
JIM MAC ELVANE, b/m	Unknown	Dead
BILLY OLIVER, b/m	Security	Dead
STEVE JONES, w/m	Anything he wanted, basketball team	Alive
LEE INGRAM, b/m	Planning Commission, Coach of basketball team	Alive
CHRIS O'NEAL, w/m	Brick factory	Alive
CALVIN DOUGLAS, b/m	Security	Alive
BONNIE SIMON, w/f	Security	Dead
PAUL MC CANN, w/m	Boat crew	
PAULINE GROOT, w/f		Dead
TOM GRUBBS, w/m	Schoolteacher	Dead
MARIE RANKIN, b/f	Supervisor of Public Service Crew	Dead
TERRI BUFORD, w/f	In United States	Alive

(W)

BQ 89-495

Name	Position in Jonestown	Dead or Alive
JEAN BROWN, w/f	Public Relations in US	Alive
RENNIE KICE, b/f	Nurse	Dead
LORA JOHNSTON, w/f	Public Service Crew	
MIKE PROKES, w/m	Public Relations	Alive
TIM CARTER, w/m	Public Relations	Alive
SANDRA BRADSHAW, w/f	In United States	Alive
DALE PARKS, w/m	Respiratory Therapist	Alive
RICHARD JANARO, w/m	Worked on boat	
MARIE KATSARIS, w/f	Public Relations, close to Rev. JONES	Dead
PAULA ADAMS, w/f	Public Relations	Alive
TISH LEROY, w/f	Strong JONES supporter	Dead
CHUCK BEIKMAN, w/m	Salesman on the river	Alive
JOYCE TOUCHETTE, w/f	Kitchen	Dead
CHARLIE TOUCHETTE, w/m	Kitchen	
MICHELLE TOUCHETTE, w/f	Laundry room	Dead
MIKE TOUCHETTE, w/m	Truck driver	Alive
STANLEY CLAYTON, b/m	Cook	Alive

BQ 89-495

Name	Position in Jonestown	Dead or Alive
MARY LEE BOGUE, w/f	Nurse's Office	Dead
TOM BOGUE, w/m	Field Worker	Alive
TINA BOGUE, w/f	Field Worker	Alive
ODELL RHODES, b/m	Teacher, took care of children	Alive
JIM COBB, b/m	In United States	Alive

(4)

The following information was obtained through interview and observation: (2)

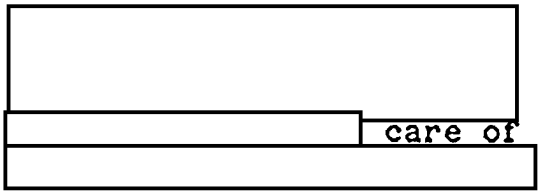
Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Residence	[redacted]
Telephone	
Occupation	
Employment	
Education	
Marital status	Single

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Family members

Destination Point



b6
b7C

4/

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/3/79

[redacted] was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport after her departure from Pan American Airlines flight 228 arriving from Georgetown, Guyana. (U)

[redacted] was advised of the identities of Special Agent [redacted], Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Special Agent [redacted] United States Secret Service. (U)

[redacted] advised that she was born in [redacted] on [redacted] and that her parents were members of the Peoples Temple (PT) at that time. When she was approximately [redacted] her family moved to Ukiah, California where they remained until April, 1978 when they moved to Jonestown, Guyana. (U)

This decision was made because her father, [redacted] Rev. JIM JONES told him he could be healed and get excellent medical help at Jonestown. They were shown pictures depicting Jonestown as a beautiful resort and decided to move there. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that she and her parents were not happy at Jonestown and attempted to notify other relatives that were still in the United States not to come. However, the mail at Jonestown was censored by people appointed by Rev. JIM JONES and those who wrote unfavorable comments about the Jonestown compound were ridiculed at public rallies and sent to Public Service. [redacted] also recalled being forced to write letters which were favorable to the PT. (U)

On November 18, 1978, [redacted] along with other members of her family, was leaving Jonestown with Congressman LEO RYAN and his party. Upon arrival (U)

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

SA [redacted] /DMW:rrv

by DMW Date dictated 12/28/78

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

BQ 89-495

at the airfield, [redacted] and her family boarded the smaller of two planes with LARRY LAYTON, MONICA BAGBY, and VERN GOSNEY (phonetic). [redacted] family boarded the larger plane. Before boarding the plane, members of Congressman RYAN's party insisted that LARRY LAYTON be searched for weapons. Congressman RYAN searched LAYTON, but did not find a weapon. However, LAYTON did not immediately board the plane and subsequent to speaking with JOE WILSON came on board. At that time, a tractor pulling a flat-bed trailer arrived at the airfield and [redacted] observed the following individuals with weapons: (U)

b6
b7C

BOB KICE

TOM KICE

JOE WILSON

ALBERT TOUCHETTE

STANELY GIEG

RONNIE DENNIS

RONNIE JAMES

WESLEY BRIEDNBACK

(First Name Unknown) (FNU) JONES - black male, tall, and slim, lived in cottage 30

LARRY LAYTON

(U)

bq 89-495

[redacted] advised that LAYTON brandished a handgun and fired shots inside the plane. Ther est of the shooting was done outside the plane. [redacted] PATRICIA PARKS, was killed during the shooting. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was then asked various specific questions and provided the responses which will follow: (U)

Bodyguards (U)

[redacted] advised that there were certain individuals who had a close association to Rev. JONES and identified them as: (U)

TIM JONES

LEE INGRAM

TERRY BUFORD

JEAN BROWN

MIKE PROKES

TIM CARTER

RICHARD JANARO

MARIE KATSARIS

PAULA ADAMS

TISH LEROY

JOYCE TOUCHETTEE

CHARLIE TOUCHETTEE

MICHELLE TOUCHETTEE

(U)

MIKE TOUCHETTE

TOM CARTER

(U)

Security Force (U)

[redacted] identified the following individuals as members of the security force: (U)

TIM JONES

JIMMY JONES, JR.

JOHNNY COBB

CALVIN DOUGLAS

BONNIE SIMON

MIKE TOUCHETTE

BOB KICE

TOM KICE

RON TALLEY

JOE WILSON

(U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] had never heard the term "angels" at Jonestown, but advised the security force was sometimes called "SAT" and "IS". (U)

[redacted] stated that the security force kept control of all the members at Jonestown and were armed with rifles during "white nights". [redacted] recalled seeing BONNIE SIMON and TOM GRUBBS carrying crossbow and that most members of the basketball team were also on the security force. (U)

Planning Commission (U)

No knowledge. (U)

Bribery or Influence Peddling (U)

No knowlege (U)

Criminal Offenses in United States (U)

No knowledge. (U)

Soviet Association (U)

[redacted] recalled seeing three or four Russians once visit the Jonestown complex and Rev. JONES constantly talked about moving the PT to the Soviet Union if they were invaded by the enemy from the United States. The membership was also compelled to attend Russian language classes. (U)

b6
b7C

Weapons (U)

[redacted] saw photographs in the Guyanese newspaper of soldiers carrying many weapons out of Jonestown, but except for those carried by the security force, did not see any while she was there. (U)

Firearms Training (U)

No knowledge. Some members practiced karate. (U)

Contingency Plan (U)

No knowledge. (U)

Murder Targets (U)

No knowledge. (U)

Suicide Drills (U)

[redacted] had heard that there were suicide drills conducted at Jonestown, but never participated in them. (U)

Relocation Plan (U)

No knowledge. (U)

Assassination Plan (U)

b6
b7C

Unaware of any discussions regarding the assassination of Congressman LEO RYAN or the existence of an assassination squad. (U)

[redacted] heard that Congressman RYAN was threatened by DON SLY with a knife while at Jonestown. (U)

ODELL RHODES also told [redacted] that HERBERT NEWELL and EUGENE SMITH (members of Lamaha Gardens) were not wanted on the plane returning to the United States because she (RHODES) heard that SMITH was ordered by STEVE JONES to kill survivors of Jonestown. (U)

Radio (U)

The radio was used to call Lamaha Gardens at Georgetown and to order food and supplies. No knowledge of codes. (U)

[redacted] identified MIKE PROKES, TIM CARTER, and PAULA ADAMS as radio operators. (U)

Hit List (U)

No knowlege. (U)

PAULA ADAMS (U)

ADAMS worked in the radio room both at Jonestown and Georgetown. She was a very close associate of Rev. JIM JONES. (U)

Bombs (U)

[redacted] at one time heard an explosion and shots being fired at Jonestown and was told it was the enemy. (U)

b6
b7C

"White Nights" (U)

[redacted] stated she attended three or four "white nights" while at Jonestown. A "white night" was a gathering which lasted several days when JONES would preach to the membership. (U)

"Hut C-14 (U)

[redacted] was unaware of the contents of hut C-14, but stated that guns were stored in the radio room. (U)

Dr. LAWRENCE EUGENE SCHACT (U)

[redacted] advised that SCHACT was the medical doctor for the Jonestown compound and was closely associated with JONES. SCHACT ran the Special Care Unit (SCU), which was the medical hut and the Extended Care Unit (ECU), which was considered a hut for "crazy" people. (U)

BQ 89-495

MARK LANE and CHARLES GEARY (U)

[redacted] stated that ODELL RHODES had told [redacted] that Rev. JONES had wanted "PONCHO" JOHNSON to kill MARK LANE and CHARLES GEARY at Jonestown. "PONCHO" took LANE and GEARY away, but then let them go because GEARY had done "PONCHO" a favor. (U)

Drugs (U)

Had no knowledge of any drug trafficking by PT members. (U)

Future Plans (U)

[redacted] advised [redacted] and [redacted] were spending Christmas with [redacted] Afterwards they will reside with [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

The following information was obtained through observation and interview: (U)

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Residence	In care of [redacted]
Education	[redacted]
Father	

(U)

BQ 89-495

Mother
Brother
Sister
Aunt
Uncle

[redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/5/78

EDITH AMELIA PARKS was interviewed in Pan American Hanger 17, at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Queens, New York (NY), upon her arrival from Guyana. This interview was conducted in the presence of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] United States (US) Secret Service, and PARKS furnished the following information: (U)

PARKS advised that she first joined the Peoples Temple (PT) Church in Indiana in 1954. PARKS stated that Reverend JIM JONES had taken care of her ailing father, and that this was partially the reason she joined the church. PARKS stated that she had breast cancer and was afraid to have an operation, until Reverend JONES assured her that everything would be alright. PARKS stated that she had the operation, it was successful, and this strengthened her belief in Reverend JONES. In 1965, PARKS moved to California, with her son, however she returned to Indiana, and then in 1968, moved back to California with another son to live. (U)

b6
b7C

PARKS advised that she paid 25% of her gross income to the church for years. PARKS stated that this was required by the church, and that since at this time she was not living communal. PARKS advised that the church would help support its members if they were layed off or lost their jobs. PARKS stated that throughout her association with the PT Church in California, she was content in her relationship with the church. (U)

PARKS advised that she travelled to Jonestown, Guyana, on April 15, 1978, to join [redacted] Upon her arrival, PARKS learned from [redacted] that the Jonestown Commune was not the paradise that they had expected. PARKS stated that [redacted] told her that he had tried to get word to her not to come to Jonestown. PARKS stated that they immediately began making plans to leave, however they were never able to get away or to get word outside the commune. PARKS advised that commune members referred to Reverend JONES as "Father," (U)

Interviewed on 12/2/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-485

SAs [redacted] MAS.

by [redacted] lxp Date dictated 12/4/78

ROK

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

206

89-250-C-242

and his wife MARCY was called "Mother." (U)

PARKS advised that discipline at Jonestown was extremely strict. Punishments included beatings, and "Public Service." PARKS explained that "Public Service" consisted of being made to cut grass and weeds in the hot sun. PARKS stated that this punishment was frequently given to children. PARKS advised that Reverend JONES told the people that they used to have boxes that they would put unruly commune members in and bury underground as punishment. PARKS advised that she never saw any of these boxes. (U)

PARKS advised that she believed there were six or seven security people at Jonestown, however she now feels that there had to be a lot more. PARKS stated that the guards or security force were generally not armed except on a couple of occasions, and she believed they were hunting. PARKS stated that she never heard the term "Angels" used at Jonestown. PARKS stated that one of the security force members was EDDIE CRENSHAW, a black male. PARKS advised that DOUG SANDERS was another security force member, and that she believed he is dead. (U)

PARKS advised that the Jonestown basketball team, was exactly that, a basketball team that went to Georgetown to play games. PARKS stated that CHUCK BIKEMAN and his son STEPHEN, were on the team. PARKS advised that she did not believe JOHNNY JONES, Jr. was a member of the basketball team. PARKS stated that JIM MCALVANE (ph) was not a member of the basketball team, since he arrived the day before she left Jonestown. PARKS stated that she believes MCALVANE to be dead now. PARKS stated that she did not know anyone named HERBERT NEWEL. PARKS stated that STANLEY GIEG was not a member of the basketball team. PARKS stated that she believed DON SLY was not on the basketball team, and stated she believes he is dead. PARKS advised that LEE INGRAM was an individual very close to Reverend JIM JONES, and that he was the coach of the basketball team. PARKS (U)

stated that she believes he was also a member of the security force, and that he is the husband of SANDY BRADSHAW. PARKS believes that LEE INGRAM is alive. PARKS stated that CHRIS O'NEAL is her granddaughter's boyfriend, and that his job at Jonestown was to make bricks. PARKS stated that [redacted] left Jonestown with [redacted] She stated that O'NEAL is alive because he layed down on the floor of the plane when the shooting started. PARKS stated that STEVE JONES, Reverend JONES' blood-son, was on the basketball team. PARKS described JONES as a white male, 6'2", with a dark complexion. PARKS stated that JONES is in Georgetown at LAHAMA (ph) house. PARKS advised that she believed TIM TUPPER to be TIM JONES, and stated that he might have been on the basketball team. PARKS stated that JONES was a white male with blonde hair. PARKS stated that she believes JIM JONES, Jr., may have been a member of the basketball team. She describes JIM JONES, Jr. as a black male, 6', slender build, approximately 17 to 18, and stated that he stutters. PARKS stated that LOU JONES, she did not believe to be a member of the basketball team. PARKS did not know an individual named CALVIN DOUGLAS. PARKS stated that JOHNNY COBB JONES might have been a member of the team. PARKS described JOHNNY COBB JONES as a black male, 17 to 18 years old, 5'10", slender build. PARKS stated that JONES is the brother of JIM COBB. /24/

b6
b7C

PARKS advised that TERRY BUFFORD was a very close associate to Reverend JIM JONES. PARKS stated that she was high up the ladder in the PT Church, however, PARKS did not know what BUFFORD was doing. PARKS stated that she heard BUFFORD left, and that the PT Church had sent people looking for her. PARKS stated that PAM BRADSHAW was in Lahama Gardens, Georgetown, Guyana, when PARKS arrived. /24/

PARKS advised that from the time she arrived at Jonestown, they took her pension check each month. PARKS stated that a couple of months after she arrived there, Reverend JONES stated that relatives of the commune members had hired mercenaries to come down and "get us dead or alive." PARKS stated that when the people attended meetings, they had to sign a piece of paper going in to prove they had /24/

attended. At these meetings Reverend JONES asked how many were willing to die when the people come in to get them. PARKS stated that she had heard they had practiced drinking Kool-Aid, which supposedly contained poison, to show that they were not afraid to die. PARKS advised that this never happened while she was at Jonestown.(U)

PARKS advised that Reverend JONES had a close inner-group of associates which included the following:(U)

MIKE CROATES (phonetic), white male, 30, 5'8", slender build, dark brown hair;

MIKE CARTER, white male.

TIM CARTER, white male.

PARKS stated that these individuals were apprehended by the Guyanese officials following the suicide with a large sum of money. PARKS was told by people at Georgetown that MARIE TSARSIAS (phonetic) gave them the money and told them to leave.(U)

PARKS advised that the PT Church had a council, much like a parish council, and this consisted of CLEVE SWINNY, HELEN SWINNY, and ARCHIE IJAMES(U)

PARKS advised that the only former members of the PT Church that she could recall are DIANE MYRTLE, believed to be in California; LIZ FOREMAN, whereabouts unknown; JIM COBB, whereabouts unknown; TIM STOEN, whereabouts unknown. PARKS stated that Reverend JONES had once remarked that if anybody "got someone" that left the church, it would be blamed on the church. PARKS advised that CHRIS LOUIS was killed approximately one year ago in San Francisco, and that he was a former member of the PT Church. PARKS believes this is what Reverend JONES was making reference to. PARKS advised that the PT Church would however, harass

(U)

those members that left, in an attempt to get them to return to the Church. (U)

PARKS advised that she had no specific knowledge of the acquisition, licensing, or shipment of any weapons by the PT Church to Guyana. PARKS stated that she knew they had two or three guns, but she believed they were used for hunting (U)

PARKS stated that she had no knowledge of any firearms training received by PT members. (U)

PARKS advised that she had no knowledge of any threats to harm public officials. PARKS stated that JONES had once remarked that whoever was President of the United States (US), he was not really running things. PARKS was not sure what Reverend JONES meant by this remark. (U)

PARKS advised that she was not aware of any officials, Federal, International, or other who were designated targets for murder. (U)

PARKS advised that she was not aware of any bribery or influence peddling by members of the PT Church. PARKS stated that Reverend JONES used to say he expected the Prime Minister of Guyana to stop by the commune, however, he never arrived. PARKS stated that Reverend JONES told someone in the Guyanese government that if they did not stop bothering him, they would come out and find everybody dead. (U)

PARKS advised that she could not recall any discussion regarding the assassination of Congressman RYAN and his party. (U)

PARKS advised that she had no knowledge of the existence of an assassination squad. (U)

PARKS denied any knowledge of assassination plans by members of the PT Church. (U)

BQ 89-495

PARKS advised that she had no information regarding the involvement of members of the PT Church in any criminal offenses. (U)

PARKS advised that the individuals that had access to the radio at Jonestown, were as follows: (U)

KAREN LAYTON
CAROLYN LAYTON
MARIE TSARSIAS (phonetic)

PARKS stated that the general populace at Jonestown were not allowed to use the radio. PARKS stated that they were not allowed to write home, and if they did, these letters were censored by an individual named RITA TUPPER. (U)

PARKS advised that she had not made any written or oral oath to the PT Church. PARKS stated that the members had been required to sign pieces of blank paper, and later she learned that various statements had been written on these papers which would lead one to believe that they were signed confessions. PARKS stated that this is when she noticed the change in Reverend JONES. PARKS explained that you could not even talk to Reverend JONES. (U)

PARKS advised that she had no knowledge regarding relocation plans in the event of mass suicide. PARKS stated that most of commune members were under the impression that Reverend JIM JONES could not die. PARKS recalled that Reverend JONES frequently stated "They'll come our way, or come out here and find us dead." (U)

PARKS advised that Jonestown was visited by an official from the Russian Embassy accompanied by a doctor. PARKS stated that the doctor gave Reverend JIM JONES a physical, and the Russian official spoke briefly to the occupants of Jonestown. PARKS advised that his english was not very good, however, he stated that he was very happy with the settlement. (U)

PARKS stated that Reverend JONES had said in the past that if they could not make a go of it in Guyana, he would take the people to Russia. (U)

PARKS was not aware, or did not really know if Reverend JIM JONES had a group of bodyguards. PARKS stated that on one occasion, she attempted to see Reverend JONES, and his adopted son, LOU JONES, stopped her, saying that Reverend JONES was asleep. (U)

PARKS advised that PAULA ADAMS was in Georgetown most of the time that she was there. PARKS stated that she did not know exactly what PAULA ADAMS' position was in Georgetown. (U)

PARKS advised that she had never heard any mention of a bomb or a nuclear device at Jonestown. (U)

PARKS advised that Dr. LAWRENCE EUGENE SCHACHT was the camp physician, however, she heard that Dr. SCHACHT had not taken his internship. PARKS stated that the Guyanese government was attempting to get him to come and take his internship. PARKS stated that this was one of the occasions when Reverend JONES stated if they continued to press him, they would come out and find everybody dead. (U)

PARKS advised that the poison used in the mass suicide came into Jonestown approximately two or three weeks prior to the suicide. PARKS stated that [redacted] told her that no one knew who had ordered it or where it had come from. PARKS stated that [redacted] thought it might be insecticide. (U) b6 b7C

PARKS advised that she was not aware of members of the PT Church using drugs, and stated that Reverend JONES was responsible for getting a great many individuals off drugs. PARKS stated that during the last couple of months she believed Reverend JONES himself often sounded drugged. (U)

PARKS stated that she has no knowledge of any drugs being produced by the PT in Guyana. PARKS advised that Thoresene, a drug, was used on individuals that attempted to escape when they were brought back to the commune. PARKS stated that she has no knowlege of drugs being sent outside Guyana. PARKS stated that she knows that the PT Church had a ship approximately 350 ton, named the "Albatross." They also had a smaller ship, about 20 feet named, the "Cudule." /41/

PARKS advised that members of the commune at Jonestown were making dolls to sell for Christmas in Georgetown. /41/

PARKS advised that the two pharmacists at Jonestown were DON FIELDS, believed dead; and LIZ RUZZERA. /41/

PARKS advised that PATTY CARTMEL was one of Reverend JONES' top moneymakers. PARKS explained that CARTMEL would make money by selling things in Georgetown. PARKS believed CARTMEL to be dead. /41/

PARKS advised that SANDY BRADSHAW, believed to be in San Francisco, was very close to Reverend JIM JONES. /41/

PARKS stated that an individual named DEBBIE LAYTON, was supposed to have escaped a couple of months prior to the suicide. PARKS could furnish no additional information regarding LAYTON. /41/

PARKS advised that Reverend JIM JONES believed that the FBI and the CIA were behind the persecution of him and the PT Church. /41/

PARKS advised that she could not recall or was unaware of any meetings or contacts between officials of the State of California who may have visited with PT officials and the Guyanese government. PARKS recalled that the Governor of /41/

California and Mayor MOSCONE, when they were running for office, had visited the PT Church in California seeking votes. (U)

PARKS advised that Reverend JONES advised the occupants of Jonestown that Congressman RYAN and a party were coming to Guyana. PARKS stated that Reverend JONES said that he would not allow this group into Jonestown. PARKS advised that Reverend JONES later changed his mind after he spoke with RYAN on the radio. PARKS stated that she never heard Reverend JONES mention killing Congressman RYAN. PARKS believed that her defection probably triggered the whole incident. (U)

PARKS advised that when Congressman RYAN was at Jonestown, she got word to one of the newsmen named HARRIS that she and her family wanted to leave Jonestown. PARKS stated that someone took her granddaughter in an attempt to keep PARKS at Jonestown. PARKS stated she went right up to confront Reverend JONES. PARKS stated that she and her son [redacted] confronted JONES and told them that they wanted the granddaughter, [redacted] back. PARKS stated that JONES told his security patrol to bring the girl forward. (U)

PARKS advised that when the party boarded the truck for the trip to the airfield, everyone was extremely nervous because LARRY LAYTON was on the truck. PARKS advised that she and the other PT members leaving Jonestown told Congressman RYAN that he could not trust LAYTON. PARKS stated that RYAN told them if LAYTON wished to leave he, RYAN, would have to take him along. When they arrived at the airfield, PARKS stated that [redacted] DALE PARKS, kept insisting that Congressman RYAN search LAYTON. PARKS stated that LAYTON was searched and no weapons were found. PARKS advised that following the search JOE WILSON approached wearing a poncho and shook hands with LAYTON. PARKS stated that she later learned that WILSON had passed a gun to LAYTON. (U)

b6
b7C

PARKS advised that they all began entering the planes and that she was the last one to enter. PARKS stated that she observed a tractor pulling a wagon drive up to the airstrip. Men were laying down in the wagon, and suddenly got up and began shooting. PARKS stated that her daughter-in-law, PATTIE, had her head blown off. PARKS advised that STANLEY GEIG was driving the tractor pulling the wagon, and that two or three blonde boys were shooting. PARKS stated that possibly one of the shooters was ALBERT TOUCHETTE. PARKS stated that another of the shooters was FNU (First Name Unknown) DENNIS. 141

PARKS advised that they layed down in the airplane attempting to appear dead. PARKS stated that the wagon circled the aircraft still shooting. PARKS observed her granddaughter run towards a shed at the edge of the airfield, and PARKS proceeded to run with the other survivors toward the bush. PARKS stated that [redacted] told her they could not leave the wounded behind. PARKS and [redacted] returned to the plane and dragged the wounded to the shed. PARKS advised that she observed LARRY LAYTON walk by the shed. PARKS stated LAYTON stopped, pointed the gun, at [redacted] chest and pulled the trigger. PARKS stated the gun misfired and [redacted] DALE took the weapon away from LAYTON. LAYTON was arrested by Guyanese soldiers and DALE furnished the gun to the soldiers. (U)

b6
b7C

PARKS advised that a list was made by the survivors for the Embassy of PT members that they considered dangerous. PARKS stated that the list included Reverend JONES' son, JERRY, HAROLD CRUDELL (phonetic), and EDITH BOEG (phonetic). (U)

PARKS examined a list of names of PT members on American Embassy stationery, and PARKS stated that this was a list of the dead. PARKS stated that the BOEGs (phonetic) had been looking for that list. PARKS did not know how the list was obtained. (U)

PARKS advised that she did not plan to continue as a member of the PT Church, and that she sincerely hoped the PT Church does not attempt to contact her. PARKS stated that she believed some of the members of the PT Church would attempt to get her for leaving. (U)

PARKS advised that she was afraid for her life until she learned that DON SLY, JOE WILSON, and TOM KICE were dead. (U)

The following information was obtained from an addressbook in the possession of PARKS: (U)

485-787
8024
8835
Bonnie 0701 annex
8368

Doreen Greaves
1029 Geary Apt. B5
771-9867

Welfare 468-4431

Public Health
468-4461

SF Area
415
Cary Hikes
[redacted]
Milton Inf
47357

Beam Jack 6196

Bogue [redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Luna Buckley
[redacted]
1-415 666-9107 blood gas lab

Card Edith 7181
[redacted]

Louie M. Edmiston
[redacted]

Farrell B. [redacted]

Dr. Finkle 2300 Sutter
5G 94115
415-563-7701

Gunnerson E.
[redacted]

Georgetown 71924

Mission Village
P.O. Box 839
GEO Guyana

Hess Pat SF
[redacted]

Dr. Del Hadel
Redwood Radiology
121 Satogne
Santa Roca
707-525-1150 or 546-4062

(21)

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Hamilton [redacted]

Dr. Jurow
2533 Post
SF 94115
921-7555

Dr. Lampert
567-3040

The following description of PARKS was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	EDITH AMELIA PARKS
Alias	Edith Furay (previous marriage) SWANY (maiden name)
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	November 15, 1914
Place of Birth	Grape Grove, Ohio
Height	5'
Weight	118 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown
Scars or Marks	Burn scar on left side of face
Other Characteristics	Wears glasses
Residence	319 Jones Street Ukiah, California [redacted]
Telephone Number	707-462-6323
Occupation	Licensed Practical Nurse
Employment	Worked in Special Care Unit, Jonestown, Guyana
Education	High School
Marital Status	Husband, DELMAR PARKS
Family Members	[redacted] California
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Arrests	None Admitted

b6
b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/28/78

[redacted] was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA) upon his arrival from Guyana, in the presence of Special Agent (SA) [redacted] United States Secret Service (USSS), and [redacted] furnished the following information. (U)

[redacted] advised that he knew Reverend JONES back in Indiana, however, at this time he was not a member of the People's Temple (PT) Church. [redacted] stated that in [redacted] he moved to California to obtain employment, and at this time joined the PT Church. [redacted] stated that at the time he joined the PT Church it was located in Redwood Valley, California, and there were no requirements to become a member. [redacted] stated that after the Church was built, approximately 1967 or 1968, Reverend JONES started searching members of the PT Church as they entered the building. These searches were conducted because Reverend JONES stated that threats had been made on his life. Also, about this time, new members had to attended three or four meetings before they were issued a membership card in the PT Church. (U)

[redacted] advised that he never lived communal as other Church members did, and that he continued to reside and work outside the Church. [redacted] tated that he donated 25% of his income to the PT Church, as was required. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he never made an oral oath or signed an oath to the PT Church. He stated that Reverend JONES did make members sign blank sheets of paper, and [redacted] thought that this was some sort of attendance control. [redacted] stated that he did not know what happened to these blank sheets of paper. [redacted] stated that sometime later Reverend JONES required the members to write down statements incriminating themselves. [redacted] stated if you had a criminal record you would have to write this out and sign it. [redacted] stated that other people were told to write down that they were homosexuals and sign the paper. (U)

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] lxp Date dictated 12/26/78

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

[redacted] advised that Reverend JONES had approximately four to five bodyguards before he left Redwood Valley, California. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES took these bodyguards with him when he relocated in San Francisco. [redacted] stated that he had no knowledge whether these bodyguards were armed or unarmed. [redacted] advised that the bodyguards were called Security and also known as Apostolic Guardian. [redacted] stated that he never saw a gun in the San Francisco Temple, however, he heard that there were guns there. [redacted] stated that the searches of members entering the Temple continued in San Francisco. [redacted] advised that Reverend JONES believed there was a conspiracy against him and the PT Church by deserters, or members who had left the Church. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that the Planning Commission, which was made up of PT members close to Reverend JONES, began in Redwood Valley. [redacted] stated the Planning Commission really began to develop after Reverend JONES had moved to San Francisco. [redacted] stated that he was not a member of the Planning Commission and had never attended a Planning Commission meeting. [redacted] stated that he did not know what the purpose or function of the Planning Commission was, since had never been at their meetings. [redacted] advised that the following PT members were in the Planning Commission and members of an inner core very close to Reverend JONES: (U)

SHARON AMOS
TERRY BUFFORD
JEAN BROWN
LEE INGRAM
JOHNNY BROWN JONES, Jr.
JIM RANDOLPH
PAULA ADAMS

(U)

[redacted] advised that he was originally attracted to Reverend JONES because Reverend JONES appeared to be a humanitarian and preached equality for everyone. [redacted] stated

(U)

that Reverend JONES was not a religious man, and that he worked within the framework of a Church because it was profitable. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES often said he was the only God that the members would ever see. Reverend JONES told the members that if they waited for any other God, they would wait the rest of their lives. [redacted] stated that in the beginning Reverend JONES did do a lot of good, and was responsible for helping a great many people give up narcotics. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES changed a great deal between the time he first knew him and the last days at Jonestown, Guyana. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that discipline within the PT Church was very strict. Smoking, drinking, and sexual misconduct were not allowed. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES did not want the members to have anything to do with outsiders. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES wanted everyone to live communal. [redacted] stated that punishment began with a few "smacks" in front of the entire membership. [redacted] stated that the beatings began to get more severe as time progressed. He stated that Reverend JONES would call PT members out of the audience to administer the beatings. [redacted] stated that eventually it got to the point where the accused was brought before the Planning Commission, and if they decided that he was guilty, he was then taken before the entire membership for punishment. [redacted] advised that he has no knowledge of any "electric shock treatment" as a form of punishment. (U)

[redacted] advised that he realized now that Reverend JONES had used politicians to serve his own ends, as he had used the PT members themselves. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES moved PT members in mass from one area of California to another to turn out the vote for favored candidates. [redacted] stated that when JONES supported MOSCONE for Mayor of San Francisco, he supported DI MALLY, and President CARTER. [redacted] could not recall whether Reverend JONES had supported Governor BROWN in the race for Governor of California. [redacted] stated that if Reverend JONES did support Governor BROWN it was not

(U)

active a support as the other candidates mentioned above. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES was a very shrewd man, and that he may have used the politicians names for his own gain after he supported them. [redacted] advised that he had no knowledge of a trip made by Lieutenant Governor DI MALLY to Guyana. (U)

[redacted] advised that April 1, 1978, he went to Guyana. [redacted] stated that he received his tickets and made arrangements for baggage with JIM RANDOLPH. [redacted] stated that each departing member was allowed to take seven duffel bags with him. [redacted] took two duffle bags containing his belongings and five duffle bags that were furnished by the PT Church. [redacted] stated that he does not know what the additional five duffle bags contained. [redacted] arrived at Georgetown, Guyana, and spent five days there before continuing on to Jonestown. [redacted] stated that at Georgetown, Guyana, they were met by MIKE CARTER and JOCELYN CARTER, and taken to Lahama Gardens. [redacted] stated that SHARON AMOS and KAREN LAYTON were at Lahama Gardens. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that upon arrival at Jonestown, he immediately realized that something was wrong. [redacted] advised that the guards at the front gate leading to Jonestown were armed with guns. [redacted] stated that he had no knowledge of how the guns were shipped to Jonestown. [redacted] estimates that there were at least 20 to 25 weapons at Jonestown, consisting of shotguns, rifles, and handguns. [redacted] stated that he did not know where the guns were kept, and that he had no knowledge of what was kept in Hut C-14. [redacted] stated that the weapons were kept out of sight for a period of time following the defection of DEBBIE BLAKELY, because Reverend JONES feared an investigation. [redacted] stated that a couple of weeks prior to November 18, 1978, the weapons were back out being carried by the Security Force. (U)

[redacted] advised that the Security Force at Jonestown, Guyana, consisted of the following individuals: (U)

STEVEN JONES
TIM TUPPER JONES

(U)

KEN MC MURRAY
JOE WILSON
RONNIE JAMES
RONNIE DENNIS
CALVIN DOUGLAS
JIM JONES, Jr. (Head of Security)
BONNIE SIMON
TINITRA LNU (Last Name Unknown), black female, early 20's
BOB KICE

(14)

[redacted] advised that Reverend JONES also had an Internal Security Force, consisting of members of the PT Church that spied on other members at Jonestown. [redacted] stated that you could never be sure which members were part of this Internal Security, and therefore had to be very careful who you spoke with at Jonestown. [redacted] stated that, unlike the paradise they were promised, Jonestown was an armed camp where the PT members were held prisoners. (12)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that prior to his arrival in Guyana, he had never heard Reverend JONES talk of suicide. [redacted] stated that at Jonestown, Reverend JONES repeatedly talked of dying with dignity. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES called it "Revolutionary Suicide." Reverend JONES told the people that he had the poison at Jonestown. [redacted] advised that the term "white night" was a code word for "Revolutionary Suicide." (11)

[redacted] advised that Reverend JONES was convinced, and had many members of the PT commune at Jonestown convinced, that there was a CIA conspiracy against Reverend JONES and the PT Church. [redacted] stated that he and a lot of the other people at Jonestown did not believe this, however, they were afraid to confront Reverend JONES with their opinion. (11)

[redacted] advised that it was Reverend JONES' custom to have two to three meetings a week with all the members of the commune. At these meetings various problems or projects at

(11)

the commune were discussed. [redacted] stated that on Friday night they usually had classes in Socialism. [redacted] stated that this procedure changed during the last six weeks at Jonestown, stating that Reverend JONES held meetings which were called "Alerts" daily. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES kept the commune members busy day and night so that they were literally exhausted. [redacted] stated that he learned at these alerts when JONES asked the people if they were ready to die with dignity, not to refuse. [redacted] stated that the third day he was in Jonestown, he confronted Reverend JONES, stating that he saw no reason for suicide. [redacted] stated that he was beaten by RONNIE JAMES and KENNY MC MURRAY, and from then on he never opposed Reverend JONES. (141)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that at these alerts Reverend JONES discussed problems that were confronting him and the PT Church. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES' biggest problem was the custody fight over "JOHN JOHN," the son of GRACE STONE. [redacted] stated that on alert nights the Security at Jonestown were armed. Reverend JONES told the members of the PT Church that this was for their own protection, however, [redacted] stated that he did not believe this. (141)

[redacted] advised that he knows of one rehearsal in drinking unsweetened Kool-Aid, however, this occurred prior to his arrival at Jonestown. [redacted] stated that this was supposed to be a test of the people's courage by Reverend JONES. (141)

[redacted] advised that he could not recall any knowledge of Reverend JONES mentioning that Congressman RYAN would be assassinated. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES told the people that RYAN was working for the CIA and was out to get Reverend JONES and the PT Church. (141)

[redacted] advised that Russian classes were being given to the members of the Jonestown commune. Reverend JONES told the people that the Russians had agreed to allow them into Russia.

(14)

[redacted] stated that Reverend JONES knew he had to get out of Guyana, that Guyana had been a bad choice. [redacted] believes this was because they were unable to raise any crops in Guyana. [redacted] recalled on one occasion a member of the Russian Embassy accompanied by a Russian doctor, came to visit Jonestown. [redacted] stated that on another occasion a reporter from the newspaper "Tass" was allowed to visit Jonestown (41

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that every time a visitor came to Jonestown, Reverend JONES staged an act to impress them. [redacted] stated that on these occasions the people were fed very well, and that they were given the answers to respond to any questions asked. [redacted] stated that Reverend Jones had threatened the people with their lives if they did not give the correct answer to a question. (41

[redacted] advised that in addition to the beatings mentioned above, Reverend JONES also utilized as a form of punishment an Extended Care Unit. [redacted] stated that the Extended Care Unit was a section of the clinic where individuals trying to escape from Jonestown when caught were taken and kept for a couple of days. [redacted] advised that the individuals were drugged until they were completely helpless. [redacted] advised that Dr. LAWRENCE SCHACT knew what was going on in the Extended Care Unit, and that Dr. SCHACT was not a qualified doctor. [redacted] stated that this was another problem of Reverend JONES that was discussed during the nightly alerts. The Guyanese officials requested Dr. SCHACT to come into Georgetown for licensing. JONES told them not to push him too far or they would come out and find 1200 dead bodies. [redacted] stated that JONES' reply was relayed to the Guyanese Government through SHARON AMOS, PAULA ADAMS, KAREN LAYTON, and DEBBIE TOUCHETTE. (41

[redacted] advised that he had been planning an escape from Jonestown for a couple of months before the end. [redacted] stated that he planned to leave with [redacted] stated that he, [redacted] had hidden clothing along their escape route prior to the 18th of November, (41

1978. [redacted] stated that on November 18, 1978, he saw an individual pick up a parcel of clothing that he had hidden. [redacted] believed that Reverend JONES was on to his escape plan, and felt that they would be coming after him. [redacted] stated that he told [redacted] EDITH PARKS, that he thought Reverend JONES knew of their escape plan. EDITH PARKS went to ask Congressman RYAN if she and her family could leave with his party. [redacted] stated that while [redacted] was talking with Congressman RYAN, MARCY JONES came to [redacted] and attempted to have him talk his family out of leaving Jonestown. MARCY JONES asked him to stay, and stated that things were going to change. [redacted] stated that he knew she was lieing, and that he told her it was a mistake to be in Guyana. [redacted] told MARCY JONES that it was impossible to raise crops at Jonestown. [redacted] stated that the members of the Jonestown commune could not go on much longer continuing to purchase all of their supplies. He believed that the PT would run out of money. MARCY JONES told [redacted] not to worry, and that Reverend JONES had enough money to keep them for the rest of their lives. (12)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he went to speak with Congressman RYAN, and told RYAN that he and his family wished to depart with RYAN's party. [redacted] stated that Reverend JONES asked him not to leave with RYAN, and stated that he was free to leave the next day. [redacted] knew Reverend JONES was lying. [redacted] insisted he be allowed to leave with RYAN. [redacted] stated that he told Congressman RYAN they were going to have trouble trying to get out of Jonestown. [redacted] advised that he believed Reverend JONES would go through with his suicide idea rather than let everyone leave Jonestown. (12)

[redacted] advised that he, 15 other PT members, RYAN, and the newsmen got onto the dump truck for the ride to the airstrip. [redacted] stated that he observed LARRY LAYTON speaking with Reverend JONES. [redacted] stated that it appeared LAYTON was trying to convince Reverend JONES to let him do something. [redacted] explained he belives this because LAYTON kept clasping his hands together in front of him in a prayer-like gesture. (12)

[redacted] stated that LAYTON put on a poncho and got on the truck explaining that he wanted to leave Jonestown. [redacted] advised that he and other PT members leaving Jonestown attempted to convince RYAN and Ambassador DWYER (phonetic), who was from the Embassy and came to Jonestown with RYAN, not to allow LAYTON aboard the truck. [redacted] stated that RYAN would not listen to them. [redacted] advised that he and the other members departing Jonestown remained on the truck while RYAN spoke to the additional PT members wishing to leave Jonestown. [redacted] stated that RYAN planned to leave with the people on the truck and put them on a plane, and then return to Jonestown for the other members wishing to leave. [redacted] stated that at this time DON SLY attacked Congressman RYAN with a knife. Attorneys GARY and LANE restled the knife away from SLY. [redacted] stated that he really did not believe that the people were going to get out of Jonestown. (12)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that RYAN got on the truck and they began to leave Jonestown. He stated that GARY and LANE remained behind, and he does not know the reason that they stayed. [redacted] advised that when they reached the front gate of Jonestown, JOE WILSON got on the truck. As they proceeded along the road to the airstrip, WILSON kept staring at the PT defectors in the back of the truck. [redacted] stated that when they arrived at the airstrip they got off the truck, and it started back towards the gate to the airfield. [redacted] stated that there was only a small aircraft at the airstrip, and they had to await a larger plane. During this wait they demanded that Congressman RYAN have LAYTON searched before he was allowed on the plane. LAYTON was frisked, and the larger plane landed. [redacted] stated that LAYTON insisted that he get on the first plane. Following the frisking of LAYTON, while he was still wearing the poncho, JOE WILSON walked up to LAYTON and shook his hand. [redacted] believes this is when WILSON handed LAYTON a gun. [redacted] stated that as they began boarding the planes they saw the truck coming back being followed by a tractor and wagon. LAYTON, DALE PARKS, MONICA BAGBY, VERN GOSNEY, and TRACY PARKS boarded the smaller aircraft. [redacted] stated that he, [redacted] PATTY, and the remainders boarded the larger aircraft, and that his (12)

[redacted] was seated directly in front of the open door of the aircraft. At this point, PARKS observed the tractor and wagon pulling up approximately 30 feet from the aircraft. (U)

[redacted] advised that he observed RONNIE DENNIS, TOM KICE, JOE WILSON, ALBERT TOUCHETTE, and RONNIE JAMES, on the wagon being towed by the tractor. [redacted] stated that STANLEY GEIG was driving the tractor pulling the wagon. At this point the individuals riding in the wagon opened fire on the aircraft. [redacted] stated that the men were armed with M-16s and a gun that was fed by a belt of bullets, which appeared to be a machine gun. [redacted] stated that other individuals aboard the dump truck were firing from the other side of the aircraft, however, he could not observe the individuals. [redacted] stated that he fought to get his seat belt released and bent down as bullets were passing through the aircraft. [redacted] stated that [redacted] EDITH, yelled, "My God look what they've done to Patty." [redacted] advised that he turned around, observed [redacted] head blown off, and noticed her brains splattered on his back. [redacted] stated that the wagon circled the aircraft, continuing to fire at the aircraft and proceeded away toward the gate leading out of the airstrip. [redacted] stated that pilot revved the engine of the aircraft attempting to take off. [redacted] observed a reporter banging on the door of the aircraft to enter, however, before the door could be opened the reporter crawled into the baggage door of the aircraft. At this time [redacted] observed [redacted] standing by a shed on the airstrip. He asked the pilot not to take off without [redacted]. The pilot told [redacted] that he could not get the aircraft off the ground, and all of the people exited the aircraft and ran into the jungle. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he and [redacted] returned to the aircraft to get the wounded. They dragged the wounded into the high grass because they feared that the gunman may come back to see if they had killed everyone. [redacted] stated (U)

that there were Guyanese soldiers at the airstrip when they were being shot at. [redacted] asked the soldiers later why they did not offer help, and they stated "It's Americans shooting Americans." [redacted] stated that the Guyanese soldiers did give them a First Aid kit, and Ambassador DWYER (ph) called the Guyanese Defense Force (GDF) at Matthews Ridge, Guyana. [redacted] stated that during this time LARRY LAYTON approached DALE PARKS and attempted to shoot him, however, the weapon misfired. DALE PARKS wrestled the gun away from LAYTON. [redacted] stated that Ambassador DWYER (ph), although wounded himself, worked throughout the night to help the other wounded PT members. The survivors were eventually transported to Georgetown by the GDF. (U)

[redacted] advised that he has no knowledge of a PT "hit list." [redacted] stated that at Georgetown he was told by STEPHANIE JONES that STEVE JONES told EUGENE SMITH to get rid of the defectors. [redacted] stated that the individuals he considered possible "hitmen" are STEVE JONES, CALVIN DOUGLAS, EUGENE SMITH, TERRY BUFFORD, and SANDY BRADSHAW. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that during his stay at Jonestown, he was aware that RITA TUPPER was censoring all mail leaving Jonestown. (U)

[redacted] advised that he was not that familiar with the operation of the radio, however he knows that they were using codes on the radio. [redacted] stated that he was not aware of what codes were being used. He stated that SHARON AMOS and KAREN LAYTON operated the radio at Georgetown. [redacted] did not know who operated the radio at Jonestown, however, Reverend JONES himself spent a lot of time in the radio room until he began using narcotics. [redacted] stated that at San Francisco, California, the radio was operated by SANDY BRADSHAW, JEAN BROWN, and TOM ADAMS. (U)

[redacted] advised that PAULA ADAMS operated out of Georgetown, Guyana, and that her job was Public Relations. [redacted] stated (U)

that ADAMS manipulated Guyanese officials by the use of sex. (W)

[redacted] advised that he had no knowledge of a bomb at Jonestown. He stated that STEVE JONES and some of the top security men were working with dynamite a couple of months prior to November 18th. (W)

[redacted] advised that JOHNNY JONES, Jr. operated as the Administrator of Jonestown, and was assisted by TERRY BUFFORD when she was there. (W)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that Dr. LAWRENCE SCHACHT operated a shabby clinic at Jonestown, however, Dr. SCHACHT did have some fairly decent equipment. [redacted] advised that the clinic was separate from the Extended Care Unit mentioned previously. [redacted] stated that others working in the clinic were EDITH PARKS, DALE PARKS, DIANE LOUIE ROZYNKO, and JOYCE PARKS (DALE's wife). [redacted] stated that JOYCE PARKS was in Caracas on November 18, 1978. (W)

[redacted] advised that he did not know of the cyanide being at Jonestown. He stated that he had found hundred pound bags of "mono floro phosphate," and thought that it was an insecticide. [redacted] stated that RUSSELL MOTEN told him that it was poison. [redacted] advised that he did not know who ordered this, however, that it had been delivered on the "Cudjoe," the boat that the PT used to get back and forth between Jonestown and Georgetown. [redacted] stated that he also thought that the PT owned a ship named the "Albatross," however, he learned from newsmen later that the PT Church leased the ship. [redacted] stated that the operators of the ship were CHARLIE TOUCHETTE and RICHARD JANERO, who was aboard the ship as a buyer. [redacted] stated that they had an outside crew that actually did the manual labor aboard the ship. (W)

[redacted] advised that he knew of no drugs being produced or used at Jonestown, other than those in the Special Care Unit. [redacted] believed that thoresene (ph) and valium were used in the Special Care Unit. [redacted] stated that towards the end Reverend JONES was using drugs, and he believes that his nurse, (W)

ANNIE MOORE, was administoring the drugs.(U)

[redacted] stated that the people at Jonestown were making dolls to sell in Georgetown at Christmas to earn additional money.(U)

[redacted] advised that he did not have knowledge of how much money the PT Church possessed. [redacted] stated that the only knowledge he had was what MARCY JONES told him before he left. This was that Reverend JONES had enough money to take care of everyone for the rest of our lives. [redacted] stated that he has no knowledge of bank accounts or where money is kept.(U)

[redacted] advised that throughout his association with PT Church Reverend JONES had set up interracial marriages, and wanted white families to adopt black children. [redacted] stated that [redacted] did not believe in this.(U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] furnished the following information on the individuals listed below:(U)

TIM JONES, white male, adopted son of Reverend JONES. [redacted] does not believe TIM JONES would carry out violence to the extent some others might.(U)

TIM JONES, black male. (U)

JIMMY JONES, Jr., Head of Security, adopted son of Reverend JONES. [redacted] stated that would not rule out that JIMMY JONES, Jr. would try and get some of the defectors.(U)

EDDY CRENSHAW, truck driver. [redacted] stated that he drove them to the airstrip of November 18, 1978. [redacted] stated that he also drove back with the Security people that shot at the aircraft. Believed dead.(U)

HERBERT NEWELL, black male, early 20's. [redacted] stated he was part time Security and member of the basketball team. [redacted] would put him in the same position as JIMMY JONES, Jr. and TIM JONES. (U)

JOHNNY COBB, black male, 20-21 years. Security, and member of basketball team. (U)

JOHNNY JONES, Second or Third in command at Jonestown. Black male, adopted son of Reverend JONES. Associated with administrative side of operation. (U)

MARK CORDELL, white male, 18-19 years, member of Security Force. Believed dead. (U)

b6
b7C

JIM MACELVANE, handled real estate at Los Angeles for the last two years. At Redwood Valley was in charge of Security. Died at Jonestown. (U)

BILLY OLIVER, believed dead, might have been Security Patrol. (U)

STEVE JONES, white male, son of Reverend JONES. Believed to be one of the most dangerous members of PT. "Hot Head." (U)

LEE INGRAM, black male, 40's, the basketball team coach. Husband of SANDY BRADSHAW. [redacted] stated that he would not trust INGRAM. (U)

CHRIS O'NEAL, BRENDA PARKS' boyfriend, worked at the brick factory at Jonestown. (U)

CALVIN DOUGLAS, black male, 19-20 years, Security Guard and basketball team. Alive in Georgetown. (U)

CLEVELAND NEWELL, black male, 25 years, Security, believed dead. (U)

BONNIE SIMON, member of Security, believed dead (U)

PAUL MC CANN, white male. (U)

PAULINE GROOT, white female, believed dead. Chemical Engineer, very intelligent person. (U)

TOM GRUBBS, white male, 35-40 years, school teacher. GRUBBS built box half buried which was used to dry grain, and to punish PT members at Jonestown. (U)

MARIE RANKIN, worked on insecticides. Very loyal supporter of Reverend JONES. (U)

TERRY BUFFORD, white female, very close to Reverend JONES. Capable of devising strategy JONES used. (U)

JEAN BROWN, white female, 40's, used to be a school teacher. Very high echelon PT member. (U)

RENNIE KICE, black female, BOB KICE's wife. Believed dead. (U)

LORA JOHNSTON, white female, 28-30 years. Loyal to Reverend JONES, however, she made too many mistakes to be trusted. (U)

VERA YOUNG, not known by [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

JUNE CRYM, handled Finances at San Francisco Temple. Very close to Reverend JONES. (U)

MIKE PROKES, white male, 35 years. Handled Public Relations in Georgetown. It was his job to keep the Guyanese Government satisfied. PROKES, TIM CARTER and MIKE CARTER, a white male, 24-25 years, were apprehended with $500,000 and a letter to the Russian Embassy. (U)

TIM CARTER, white male, 28-30 years. (U)

SANDRA INGRAM, also known as (aka) Sandra Bradshaw, white female, 30 years. Top echelon PT member. She would be dedicated enough to carry out any plans Reverend JONES may have made. (U)

JUDY FLOWERS, not known to [redacted] (U)

JIM RANDOLPH, white male, early 40's, in San Francisco, in charge of transporting PT members to Jonestown. (U)

HARRIET RANDOLPH, white female, wife of JIM. Attended Law School, however, does not believe she finished. The same classification as BRADSHAW and JEAN BROWN. (U) b6 b7C

LEONA COLLIER, black female, believed to be in San Francisco. Very close to Reverend JONES, not believed dangerous. (U)

DALE PARKS, son of GERALD PARKS, Paramedic. Trained at Santa Rosa College. (U)

BURRELL WILSON, not known by [redacted] (U)

CLAIRE JANARO, white female. Operated care center, Redwood Valley, California. Arrived Guyana, November 18, 1978 (U)

RICHARD JANARO, white male, husband of CLAIRE. On the Albatros, operating as a buyer for Jonestown. (U)

DON BECK, white male, 30-35 years, school teacher at Ukiah, California. (U)

BONNIE BECK, white female, 30-35 years, wife of DON. Lived at the Care Center or Ranch with JANARO. (U)

MARIE KATSARIS, white female, very high echelon PT mmber. Her brother accompanied Congressman RYAN to Guyana. Believed dead. (U)

PAULA ADAMS, in Georgetown, knowledgeable of radio and codes, very high echelon PT member. Engaged in sexual activity with Guyanese officials to further PT cause. (U)

TISH LEROY, white female, 55 years, very intelligent, accountant. Believed dead. (U)

CHUCH BEIKMAN, white male. Uneducated, illiterate. In jail at Georgetown because of AMOS killing. (U)

JOYCE TOUCHETTE, white female, 45-50 years, CHARLIE TOUCHETTE's wife. Believed dead. (U)

CHARLIE TOUCHETTE, alive on the ship Albatros. (U)

MICHELLE TOUCHETTE, white female, 18 years. Believed dead. (U)

MICHAEL TOUCHETTE, white male, 22-23 years, drove caterpillar at Jonestown and member of basketball team. Believed to be alive in Georgetown and as dedicated as his father CHARLIE. MIKE TOUCHETTE would carry out any plans of Reverend JONES if they exist. (U)

STANLEY CLAYTON, black male, 30's, left Jonestown during killing. (U)

MARY LEE BOGUE, white female, 18-19 years, loyal to Reverend JONES. Believed dead. (U)

TOM BOGUE, white male, 17 years, MARY LEE's brother. Left Jonestown with [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

TINA BOGUE, white female, 23 years. Accompanied [redacted] (U)

ODELL RHODES, black male, 35 years. Worked with problem children at Jonestown and ran Public Service (form of punishment, manual labor). Believed alive in Georgetown. (U)

BQ 89-495

b6
b7C

TIM CARTER, white male, 28-30 years. In Georgetown. (U)

VERA INGRAM, not known to [redacted] (U)

JIM COBB, left the PT Church. Helps run a Human Freedom Center at San Francisco. COBB was at Jonestown as a concerned relative. (U)

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview: (U)

Name	[redacted]
Alias	
Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Hair	Black (thinning)
Eyes	Brown
Scars and Marks	
Previous Employment	[redacted]
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Relatives	[redacted] - PATTY (deceased)
	[redacted]
Previous Arrests	None admitted
Destination Point	[redacted]
Other Relatives	[redacted]

(U)

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/29/78

[redacted], member of the Peoples' Temple (PT), Jonestown, Guyana, was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Hangar 17, Queens, New York (NY). [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and of the nature of the interview. United States Secret Service (USSS) Agent [redacted] was also present during the interview. [redacted] provided the following information regarding the PT and the Jonestown facility: (U)

[redacted] first became associated with the PT in Willets, California, when she was approximately [redacted] years old. She joined the church at that time with her parents. At the beginning the church congregated at the Golden Rule Hall, in Willets, California, and then at various locations until the temple was built in Redwood Valley, California. In 1976, she went to the PT in San Francisco while her mother stayed at Redwood Valley and her father went to Jonestown. She then joined her family at Jonestown in August of 1977. (U)

b6
b7C

While at Jonestown her jobs consisted mostly of [redacted] but occasionally she worked in [redacted] She stated that both she and her parents were not happy with the situation at Jonestown and decided they would attempt to escape at the first given opportunity. They felt that they were prisoners and were actually afraid for their lives if Reverend JONES knew they were planning to leave. (U)

Approximately seven months ago [redacted] TOMMY BOGUE, and [redacted] tried to escape by running into the bush. They were subsequently caught and brought back to Jonestown where they were placed in leg irons. They were kept under armed guard and made to work extra hours. This was allegedly the beginning of the punishment known as Public Service. Public Service was extended work hours that individuals were made to perform for the infraction of any of the rules at Jonestown. People on Public Service in addition to working extra hours were also made to exercise and to run to their meals and various chores. Reverend JONES determined the length of time one was to serve on Public Service. (U)

[redacted] said that her family had turned over to the PT all their money and property prior to going to Jonestown. After (U)

Interviewed on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] /mk Date dictated 12/26/78

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

arriving there they realized that they had made a mistake. She said that the living conditions were terrible, the food was not ample, and all the mail was censured. The entire [redacted] family have no intentions of remaining affiliated with the PT. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] was then asked specific questions regarding the following underlined topics. Her responses are as follows: (U)

Signed and Oral Oaths (U)

Approximately six years ago while at the PT in Redwood, California, she recalled Reverend JONES asking the church members to think of the worst possible thing that they could do that was against the law. He then asked them to write this down on paper in the form of a confession and that he would hold these documents to insure their loyalty to both him and the PT. She said she was very young at the time and does not recall whether she wrote a confession or not. She also recalled that while in San Francisco at every meeting of the PT (which was four or five times a week) everyone was made to sign a blank sheet of white paper. These were referred to as "meditation papers" and she believed these were used in the same fashion. She did not recall signing any papers since her arrival at Jonestown. (U)

Personal Bodyguards for JONES (U)

JONES had no specific bodyguards, however, there was certain trusted members of the Security Force that were constantly with him. JOHNNY JONES appeared to be his personal guard when in San Francisco, however, at Jonestown it seemed that different individuals took turns. There were always two armed guards outside JONES' house during the evening hours. (U)

BQ 89-495

Drugs (U)

Did not have any knowledge of either the use or production of drugs at Jonestown. All drugs, both medicinal and agricultural, were maintained in one storage hut. Upon anyones arrival at Jonestown they had to turn in all drugs, even asperin, at this particular building. (U)

[redacted] worked in [redacted] almost the entire time she was at Jonestown and felt that she would know if narcotics were being grown in any quantity. (U)

Regarding the manufacturing of dolls, they were made by the senior citizens at the camp and were sold in Georgetown and an area called "up the river". (U)

The PT operated two boats, the smaller being called the "Cudgel" and the larger being the "Albatross". She did not have any knowledge as to the use of these boats other than routine transporting of supplies and people to Jonestown. She recalled JONES saying at a meeting once, never to admitt that we owned the "Albatross". He did not want the officials of the Guyana government to know. (U) b6 b7C

Soviet or Cuban Association (U)

Two or three Soviet officials visited Jonestown approximately two months ago. No names were recalled, however, one was believed to be a doctor who came to give JONES a physical. She did not recall them addressing the members of the PT but related that at that time she was working late in the [redacted] and did not make all the meetings. (U)

JONES often mentioned that if all went well at Jonestown they would eventually move the community to the Soviet Union. No one took these statements seriously. (U)

Weapons (U)

Weapons were carried by certain members of the Security Force at Jonestown. She does not recall seeing any handguns, but said they had quite a few rifles. She could not give an exact number, but estimated 20 or 30. The PT was also in possession of approximately 20 long and cross bows. TOM GRUBBS instructed the people as to their use. When called on alert to guard the camp many of the people were issued knives along with the above mentioned weapons. (U)

She often saw STEVEN JONES and MIKE TOUCHETTE by the piggery carrying long rifles with scopes. She recalled Reverend JONES saying that STEVEN kept weapons at his house. She related that STEVEN JONES made a statement to the press in Guyana that no weapons were kept at Jonestown. (U)

Hut 14 was where the heads of the Security Force resided. She often saw weapons going in and out of the building, but did not know if they were stored there. She had no knowledge of how the weapons were shipped to Jonestown. She also had no knowledge of any nuclear device, however, she believed that PAULINE GROOT could possibly make a bomb. She heard that GROOT worked with Dr. SCHACHT on such a bomb that would be used against the soldiers of Guyana if they should ever attack Jonestown. She was not aware of any weapons training at Jonestown except occasionally with the bow and arrow. (U)

In the temple at San Francisco people were told that certain security guards carried guns in their attache cases, however, she never observed these weapons. There was a 24-hour Security Force at the temple in San Francisco. (U)

Dr. LAWRENCE SCHACHT (U)

Reverend JONES paid for the education of LAWRENCE SCHACHT. She did not know SCHACHT very well, but she did note (U)

an extreme change in his manner after being at Jonestown. He often walked around talking to himself. He was constantly shaking and appeared to be a sick individual. He was not very well liked by the people of Jonestown. She understood that Reverend JONES told both Dr. SCHACHT and GEORGE TOUCHETTE to prepare the poison the Saturday of the mass suicide. Approximately one month prior to the suicides DALE PARKS, while unloading supplies from the boats, observed several cases of cyanide. He called the agronomists to find out if they ordered it as some form of insecticide, however, no one had knowledge as to who requistioned it. The cyanide was then placed in a storage hut with other chemical supplies and was not seen again. (U)

Contingency Plans, Assassination Plans, Hit List (U)

Not aware of any of the above. She said only the individuals that were very close to JONES would be knowledgeable of any such plans. She emphasized that although she has been associated with the PT for a long period of time, her jobs were menial in nature and she would not be privy to such information. She felt there may be a chosen few within the organization that would have possibly been assigned to kill certain defectors of the church such as the STOENS, MURTLES, DEBBIE BLAKELY and others, but does not know who they would be. She did not have any knowledge regarding any plans for murdering public officials. (U)

Criminal Offenses (U)

No specific knowledge of any individual member of the PT that is a fugitive from justice. She recalls though at different meetings Reverend JONES would single out an individual and tell the congregation that that person was wanted by the police and that he was saving him by keeping him within the PT (U)

Radio Operation (U)

Had no knowledge of codes or operating procedures of radio at Jonestown. She provided the following names as known (U)

radio operators: (U)

1) TERRY CARTER
2) SANDY JONES
3) HARRIET TROOP
4) CAROLINE LAYTON
5) KAREN LAYTON
6) The CARTERS
7) MIKE PROKES
8) MARYANNE CASSANOVA
9) SHARON AMOS
10) MARIA KATSARIS
11) PAULA ADAMS

(U)

MARYANNE CASSANOVA is believed to be the only one still alive that would have knowledge of codes. (U)

MARK LANE, CHARLES GEARY (U)

No knowledge of above individuals except that they are both attorneys for the PT. LANE was observed at Jonestown on two occasions while GEARY was there more often. (U)

White Nights, Alphas (U)

These were meetings called by JONES when he had a special message he wished to convey to the members. He usually called these when something was bothering him or when someone tried to escape. They often discussed at these meetings how if anything went wrong at Jonestown, they would take their lives. Everyone was required to attend. (U)

[redacted] recalls that the first White Night or alert was called September 9, 1977. She recalls the date because the incident had such impact in her and she thought for the first time that she may actually die. (U)

b6
b7C

At this alert everyone was called into Jonestown. They were told people were coming to invade the camp. Everyone was armed either with weapons, knives, sticks or bows and arrows. They were then taken to surround the perimeter of the camp. It was then that she actually realized that she was to give up her life. They were also instructed that if anyone saw another member trying to leave his or her position they were to kill them. (U)

At another alert approximately six months ago an actual suicide ritual was practiced. DEBBIE BLAKELY had defected from the PT, this upset JONES quite a bit. He called an alert and asked everyone to drink flavor aide that allegedly contained poison. After drinking the potion they were told to go outside to sit down and die. Several people refused to drink the flavor aide, however, JONES engaged them in a long debate and eventually everyone yielded. (U)

A White Night was called at approximately 3:00 PM the afternoon before Congressman RYAN was killed. Everyone was called to the Pavillion. [redacted] did not arrive until the meeting was just ending. She was instructed to go home and get dressed and return at 5:00 PM. Everyone was drilled as to the proper responses they were to give if questioned by RYAN or his party. She did not go back to the Pavillion at 5:00 PM; she went to the senior citizens building and visited friends. (U) b6 b7C

Bribery or Influence of Officials (U)

Would not have access to such information. Recalled that while in San Francisco she would do door-to-door canvassing at election time for certain officials. This was directed by JONES who gave the names of the officials they were to back. She does not recall specific candidates other than President CARTER and MARSCONI. (U)

BQ 89-495

Security Force, Angels (U)

Not familiar with the term "Angels". There are two or three Security Forces within the PT. Two were responsible for guarding the settlement and the other responsible for internal security of the organization. With reference to internal security, JONES would plant certain individuals among the workers, trying to gain their confidence, and ask such questions testing their loyalty or to see if they were planning an escape. As a member of the PT you were responsible to write up anyone who you thought might be disloyal or knew anything about escape. Therefore, no one could trust each other, for the identities of the internal force were not known. JONES constantly stressed the importance of this write up for he said the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had infiltrated the membership. These write ups were submitted to RITA TUPPER, EVA JONES, ROCHELLE HOCHMAN and MARIA KATSARES. (U)

The other two security factions consisted of the trusted heads of Security and the Regular Security force. (U)

The security heads were responsible for issuing weapons and scheduling the security watch. The security heads are listed as follows: JIMMY JONES, TIM JONES (DAY), JOHNNY COBB JONES, CALVIN DOUGLAS, JOE WILSON and BOB KICE. (U)

The regular security force consisted of TIM JONES (NIGHT), CLEVELAND NEWELL, PANCHO (GARY) JOHNSON, CARDELL NEAL, DANNY MARSHALL, TEDDY MC MURRAY, TOM KICE, RONNIE JAMES, JIM MC ELVANE. There are other security members who she can not recall at this time as well as people who were field workers or mechanics that were called upon to perform security duty on a regular basis. (U)

Planning Commission (PC)

The PC consisted of the most trusted members of the PT. These were the people who shaped the policies and programs that ran the PT. The final word for policy was always JONES', however, these people had a lot of influence in the initial forming of these policies. She believes the following are members of the PC who are still alive: CHARLIE TOUCHETTE, DEBBIE TOUCHETTE, PAULA ADAMS, LEE INGRAM, STEVEN JONES, SANDY BRADSHAW, TERRY BUFORD, CHRIS KICE, KATHY TROOP, TIM CLANCY, DEBBIE EVANS, VERA YOUNG.

Extensive Care Unit (ECU)

This was a part of the hospital at Jonestown where those who attempted to run away from the settlement were brought. There also was a period when several people tried to commit suicide rather than stay at Jonestown, these people also went to ECU.

At ECU the people were kept under constant guard and were heavily sedated. They were not allowed out of ECU except to take an occasional shower.

Individuals that she knew that had been committed to ECU are:

PATSY JOHNSON
RICKY JOHNSON
(First Name Unknown) (FNU) COSTELLO
AQUENTTA ROBERTS
GARY NORWOOD
KEITH GUY

PAULA ADAMS

ADAMS was a close and trusted worker of Reverend JONES who remained in Georgetown the majority of the time. Her

main function was that of public relations. She often hosted parties for officials of the Guyana government. She was dating a particular Guyanese official for about five years, however, [redacted] does not recall his name or position. She related that ADAMS had to be extremely trusted by JONES because it was forbidden for any member of the PT to associate or date an outsider. She has no specific knowledge of sexual blackmail on the part of ADAMS or JONES (U)

b6
b7C

Assassination of Congressman RYAN (U)

The BOGUE family had planned to escape several months prior to the arrival of Congressman RYAN. They had hidden some of their belongings in the bush in anticipation of such an escape. They had heard a rumor the night before the mass suicides that RYAN would not be leaving Guyana alive. The source of this rumor was DONNA PARKS, a laundry worker who died at Jonestown. The BOGUEs were planning their escape with the SIMONS and the PARKS. They met the Friday before and the morning of RYAN's death and decided this would be the day to go. (U)

The BOGUEs and the SIMONS met at the sawmill at Jonestown to plan their escape, however, someone had discovered their luggage hidden in the bush and they were made to go back into the town proper. It was then that they decided to tell Congressman RYAN that they wanted to leave with him. RYAN made them sign statements to the effect that they wished to leave and also took an oral statement, on tape, as to the same. (U)

The BOGUEs were then told to get on a truck along with the PARKS family, MONICA BAGBY, VERN GOSNEY, LARRY LAYTON, WESLEY BRIDENBACK, JIM COBB, a group of concerned relatives, the press and RYAN's aide. ED CRENSHAW was the driver. (U)

At one point while they were waiting to leave STANLEY GIEG got into the truck and drove it into a pocket of mud. A short time later the truck was pulled out and they started to leave. As they were leaving they heard screams from the Pavillion (U)

area. They stopped the truck and returned and picked up Congressman RYAN. They had determined that DON SLY had tried to stab the Congressman at that time. The defectors (BOGUEs and PARKS) tried to warn RYAN's entourage that there would be further trouble and that it was wrong for LARRY LAYTON to be with them. They were then told that they were alarmists and that everything would be all right. As the truck approached the front entrance of Jonestown it was stopped. JOE WILSON got aboard, checked out the truck and remained for the rest of the ride to the airport. (4)

At the airport as RYAN was conducting a brief press conference [redacted] spoke to LAYTON and asked him why he was leaving. He responded that his mother had recently died and he wanted to leave. She did not believe him. As LAYTON walked across the field to a smaller airplane she saw JOE WILSON pass LAYTON a handgun. [redacted] told RYAN what she saw and RYAN assured her he would have everyone searched. (4)

She then saw STANLEY GIEG driving a tractor toward the airstrip. They knew trouble was coming so they started boarding the large airplane. RYAN and the press remained on the airstrip. She stated to hear popping noises and saw the windows on the airplane shatter, she immediately ducked to the floor. She looked toward the rear of the airplane and saw PATTY PARKS shot in the head. She briefly looked out the window from a crouched position and saw the heads of BOB KICE, TOM KICE and she thinks JOE WILSON on a tractor adjacent to the airplane. The shooting continued for about five minutes. TEENA and TOMMY BOGUE managed to shut the door of the airplane. (4)

b6
b7C

After the shooting stopped the survivors on the airplane decided they would make a run for the bush. They were fearful that others would return and kill them all. When the door was opened several of them ran straight into the jungle. [redacted] saw a wounded newsman lying by the airplane. She attempted to help him and convince him to hide in the bush. At this time the (4)

the situation appeared to have calmed down and she saw the other bodies lying on the airfield. She saw Congressman RYAN's body on the ground and observed he had been shot in the face. She helped collect the bodies and put them in a shack at the airfield. She remained at Port Kaituma at the Rum Shop overnight and Sunday she was taken to Georgetown in the custody of the Guyana police. (U)

[redacted] provided information as to brief description, access to weapons (W), members of the PC, position held, alive or dead and present location, regarding the following individuals: (U)

b6
b7C

TIM JONES - white/male, alive, son of Reverend JONES, PC, head of security, issued weapons.

JIMMY JONES, JR - black/male, alive in San Francisco, PC, security head.

EDDY CRENSHAW - black/male, possibly dead, truck driver, wanted to get out of Jonestown.

HERBERT NEWELL - black/male, alive, worked on "Cudgel", blamed survivors for what happened at Jonestown, trusted by JONES, not necessarily PC.

JOHNNY COBB JONES - black/male, alive, San Francisco, security worker (W). W

JOHNNY JONES - black/male, dead, PC, public relations work.

MARK CORDELL - white/male, alive, good friend of STEVEN JONES, security, possibly living with father in State of Washington.

BQ 89-495

JIM MC ELVANE - black/male, dead, PC, head of security for entire PT, sold property that was turned over to PT in San Francisco.

BILLY OLIVER - black/male, dead, head of security, brother of BRUCE OLIVER, also head of security (dead).

STEVE JONES - white/male, alive in Georgetown, PC, can not be trusted, could conceivably carry on father's work, natural son of Reverend JONES.

LEE INGRAM - black/male, PC, alive in Georgetown, wife is SANDY BRADSHAW. Can not be trusted, held as witness to SHARON AMOS murder.

CHRIS O'NEAL - white/male, alive, wanted to get out of Jonestown. (W)

CALVIN DOUGLAS - black/male, security (W), violent, alive in Georgetown.

CLEVELAND NEWELL - black/male, alive in Los Angeles, (W), Basketball Team.

BONNIE SIMON - white/female, dead, Internal Security.

PAULINE GROOT - white/female, dead, chemist.

TOM GRUBBS - white/male, dead, archery instructor, teacher at Jonestown.

MARIE RANKIN - black/female, security, PS supervisor, did not agree with overall PT program, dead.

TERRI BUFORD - white/female, PC, very close to JONES, however, loyalty to JONES questionable.

BQ 89-495

JEAN BROWN - white/female, PC, Inner Circle, returned to San Francisco.

RENNIE KICE - black/female, dead, PC.

LORA JOHNSTON - white/female, alive in San Francisco, dangerous, PSU supervisor.

VERA YOUNG - black/female, PC, Inner Circle, never to Jonestown, security in San Francisco, carried weapon.

JUNE CRYM - white/female, PC in San Francisco, went to Jonestown for two weeks.

MIKE PROKES - white/male, PC, public relations worker in Georgetown, photographer, dangerous, wrote press articles pro-Jonestown.

TIM CARTER - white/male, alive, PC, Inner Circle, might possibly defect, loyalty questionable.

SANDRA BRADSHAW - white/female, PC, Inner Circle, dangerous (W).

JUDY FLOWERS - black/female, alive, PC in San Francisco.

JIM and HARRIET RANDOLPH - (HARRIET dead), JIM - white/male, alive, welfare worker in San Francisco.

LEONA COLLIER - black/female, PC, Inner Circle, handled money for PT, leading secretary in San Francisco.

DALE PARKS - white/male, alive, Resperatory therapist, hated JONES.

BQ 89-495

BURRELL WILSON - black/male, alive, Basketball Team, security, not violent.

CLAIRE JANARO - white/female, PC, never to Jonestown.

RICHARD JANARO - white/male, PC, dead, purchasing agent for PT.

DON and BONNIE BECK - PC, Inner Circle, both in San Francisco - (DON teacher at PT in Uriah), lost son at Jonestown.

MARIE KATSARIS - white/female, dead, PC, Inner Circle, handled money for PT, was Reverend JONES' mistress.

TISH LEROY - white/female, dead, PC, Inner Circle, agricultural secretary and income tax worker.

CHUCK BEIKMAN - white/male, security guard, illiterate, alive in Jonestown, held for murder of SHARON AMOS.

JOYCE TOUCHETTE - white/female, dead, PC, Inner Circle.

CHARLIE TOUCHETTE - white/male, alive, PC, worked on "Albatross".

MICHELLE TOUCHETTE - white/female, dead, on PC in San Francisco.

MIKE TOUCHETTE - white/male, alive, truck driver (W).

ALBERT TOUCHETTE - white/male, dead, coordinator (?)

STANLEY CLAYTON - black/male, alive in Georgetown, must stay in Guyana to marry a native girl.

BQ 89-495

ODELL RHODES - black/male, alive in Georgetown, (witness), nighttime ECU supervisor, will return to Detroit, wants out of PT.

VERA INGRAM - left PT eight years ago (?)

JIM COBB - black/male, alive, left PT several years ago. JONES wanted him killed. JONES bragged to ODELL RHODES on day of murder that they killed COBB at the airport.

LARRY LAYTON - alive, worked in sawmill and x-ray room, was security in San Francisco.

The following information and description was obtained from [redacted] through both observation and interview:

Name:	[redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of Birth (DOB):	[redacted]
Place of Birth (POB):	
Height:	
Weight:	
Build:	
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Occupation:	[redacted] in California
Employment:	[redacted] San Francisco
Education:	High school - [redacted] California
Marital Status:	Single
Family Members:	[redacted]
	[redacted]
	[redacted]
	MARY LEE [redacted] - dead)

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Social Security
Account Number (SSAN): Does not recall

Destination: [redacted]

San Francisco, California,
with family, does not have
address

b6
b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/28/78

[redacted] member of the Peoples Temple (PT), Jonestown, Guyana, was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Hangar 17, Queens, New York (NY). [redacted] was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview. United States Secret Service Agent [redacted] was also present during the interview. [redacted] provided the following information regarding the PT and the Jonestown facility: (U)

[redacted] advised that he first heard about Rev. JONES in about February of 1968, while he [redacted] was attending [redacted] in Ukiah, California. JONES at the time was preaching about humanitarian work and how they were helping vast amounts of people in California. He stated that he and his family had just broken away from the Mormon church and the humanitarian work appealed to both he and his wife, [redacted] They then started to attend some of the meetings the Rev. JONES held and they joined the PT. He advised that he was doing well financially at the time, operating [redacted] He was also doing some [redacted] work on the side. (U)

b6
b7C

He advised that there was no initiation rites involved in joing the PT, but soon after joining the PT, they were asked, by JONES, to take into their home other members of the PT, which they complied with. The PT also asked for 15 percent of their wages, which soon graduated to 25 percent. After approximately two or three months in the PT, he became disenchanted with them and discussed leaving the PT with his wife. During his brief involvement with the PT, his wife, [redacted] became very involved with their work and admired JONES. When he told his wife about his plans on leaving the PT, his wife became enraged and asked for a divorce. Rev. JONES immediately became involved and took the side of his wife and JONES became (U)

Investigation on	12/21/78	Queens, NY	File # BQ 89-495
by	SA [redacted] /RJR:rrv		Date dictated 12/28/78

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

unavailable for him to consult. Because of Rev. JONES' position he (JONES) was able to come into contact with many influential people, which could cause him [redacted] to lose the divorce proceedings and eventual possession of the kids. Faced with the realization of living without his kids, he decided to rejoin the PT. (4)

In the later part of 1968, Rev. JONES started to build a church in Redwood Valley, which was to be the eventual site of the PT. The building of the church was finally completed in 1970. One of his duties with the PT was [redacted] The buses were used to transport members of the PT from their homes to the Valley. He stated that he had volunteered for the job, because he would then have a legitimate excuse to miss the daily meetings of the PT. Because of his involvement with the PT, he had a falling out with his father, with the split up of their business being the final outcome. (4)

b6
b7C

It was in about 1970 that his wife, [redacted] was put in charge of [redacted] by Rev. JONES. JONES explained that he did not trust [redacted] and wanted someone to watch over him. This made him [redacted] even more disgusted with JONES, because [redacted] oftentimes would have to spend the whole night watching [redacted] was [redacted] for the Masonite Company. (4)

Some time in 1971, he went to work for the Masonite Company, but had to have the approval of the PT before making such a change. He stated that JONES most probably got him the job with Masonite, just as he had gotten the other 50 or so members of the PT jobs there. He stated he does not know who owned the company, but whoever did, must have been connected with the PT. JONES was always preaching about the new

(4)

frontier (Guyana) and in about February, 1974, JONES announced that the first settlers would be leaving for Guyana. He stated that the announcement was made at one of the meetings and JONES asked for a volunteer to supervise the move. CHARLES TOUCHETTE volunteered for the job and was immediately approved by JONES and the other PT members. JONES approached him [redacted] and asked whether he would like to go to Guyana as part of the initial settlers. The idea of starting a new town appealed to him and since his wife, [redacted] was now involved with [redacted] it seemed a logical choice. He got the impression from JONES that his family would most likely be down to Guyana within a year or so. He then drove one of the PT's buses from California to Miami, where he took a shrimp boat from Miami to Guyana. He stated the name of the boat was the "Cudjo" and a total of 16 people went. Included in the group was CHARLES and JOYCE TOUCHETTE and their children MICHAEL, ALBERT, and MICHELLE, JERRY LIVINGSTON, CHUCK BEIKMAN, ARCHIE IJAMES and his wife, TIM SWEENY, and JACK BARON. He stated that he does not recall the rest of the people that made the trip. Upon arriving in Guyana, they were greeted by GENE CHAYKIN, who was a counselor for the PT and PAULA ADAMS, who was the financial manager. (21

b6
b7C

JOYCE TOUCHETTE took charge of the assigning of jobs, along with overseeing all of the PT members in Guyana. CHARLES TOUCHETTE was busy with procuring supplies and equipment, which took up most of his time. He stated he was put in charge of [redacted] and with the help of Guyana natives attempted to set up a suitable crop. There were many rules in Guyana, one of which was never to criticize the settlement when writing back to the States and all letters being sent back to the States were to be read and mailed by JOYCE TOUCHETTE. He stated he wrote daily to his children,

(21

but none of the letters were ever sent and in over the two or so years he was in Guyana before his children arrived, he only received about six or so letters from them. He stated that his kids wrote daily, but he never received their letters. Upon arriving in Guyana, JOYCE TOUCHETTE took all of their passports for so called safekeeping. (U)

The amount of the settlement increased daily and by late 1974, there was about 50 or so members who moved into the Jonestown settlement. TIM SWEENY, who was the brother of JOYCE TOUCHETTE and CHARLES TOUCHETTE made sure that everyone did their work. They accomplished this by instilling fear in everyone's mind and if that did not work, by the use of force. In late 1976, Rev. JONES arrived at Jonestown and by January, 1977, there were approximately 500 people in the development. His wife arrived in 1977 with [redacted] and JONES called him aside and said that he (JONES) was going to give him another wife. He stated that JONES performed the ceremony and [redacted] became his wife and he had nothing to say about it. He stated that this was done to appease him on his former wife's relationship with [redacted] During his stay in Jonestown, his duties changed from [redacted] and lastly to [redacted] About six months ago, it looked like the crop was not going to make it and the rules became more rigid and the meetings became more frequent. (U)

b6
b7C

When questioned about whether having made any oral or written statements while in the PT, he stated that JONES oftentimes would request that at the end of meetings that everyone draft up a written confession admitting

(U)

guilt in some sort of criminal offense. He stated that JONES would request that the members fabricate some sort of story concerning a murder or rape or something to that degree and sign their name to it. He stated that these statements were collected at the end of each meeting by JONES and most probably held for use if and when someone decided to leave the PT. Most of this was done during their stay in California. (U)

When questioned about political ties that JONES might have had, he stated that JONES demanded that PT members send postcards and make telephone calls to various politicians in order to influence them in legislation favorable to the PT. As regards to DI MALLEY, he stated that DI MALLEY came to Jonestown once and was greeted by Rev. JONES in a very friendly manner. He stated that he believed that DI MALLEY and JONES were friendly for a long period of time. (U)

When asked to comment about other specific areas, his replies to them are broken down according to captioned topics: (U)

Security (U)

JONES was very afraid that people were trying to kill him and consequently surrounded himself with the most trustworthy members of the PT. His sons, STEVE and JIMMY, along with LEE INGRAM, MIKE TOUCHETTE, and JOHN BROWN JONES comprised his personal bodyguards. Due to JONES' belief about possible assassination, these men from time to time had to wear weapons. (U)

Besides the bodyguards, there was also the security force, whose duty it was to make sure no assassins came into the PT and to administer punishment to violators of the rules. There were approximately 50 or so people on the force. The basketball team was the top security force led by their coach, LEE INGRAM. Other members of the team were STEVE JONES, MIKE TOUCHETTE, CALVIN DOUGLAS, JOHNNY COBB, PRESTON WADE, JIM JONES, JR., First Name Unknown (FNU) SMITH, HAROLD CORDELL's nephew, (FNU) CORDELL), TIM JONES, TIM TUPPER JONES, and CLEVELAND NEWELL. The security force stayed in Hut C-14, which also served as the weapon storage hut. The term "Angels" was unfamiliar to him. (U)

Planning Commission (U)

There was a planning commission for each area of the Jonestown settlement, which took care of planning strategy concerning all operations. They were comprised of the most trustworthy of the members of the church and operated in total secrecy. (U)

Inside the commission were the leaders of the planning commission called the Triumpherate, comprised of five people: CHARLES TOUCHETTE, JOHNNY JONES, HARRIET RANDOLPH, LEE INGRAM, and TERRY BUFORD. (U)

Weapons (U)

He stated that he heard that the PT had 100 or so weapons consisting of shotguns, rifles, and automatics. JONES referred to the weapon as the bible and would oftentimes tell the members to bring their bibles to the meeting. JIM JONES, JR. and TIM JONES were responsible for the handling of all weapons. (U)

Oftentimes members were brought out into the fields to practice target shooting, with STEVE JONES doing the instructing. There was never any kind of maneuvers or training in that area done to his knowledge in Guyana. (U)

About two years ago, Rev. JONES boasted about how the PT stole a bomb, but did not have a activating device to it. JONES gave the impression that the bomb was in the United States somewhere, but he [redacted] doubts whether there is any bomb at all. He stated that it was a story dreamed up by JONES to give the members the impression of how powerful he (JONES) was. (U)

b6
b7C

Ryan's Visit (U)

JONES was afraid of RYAN and what RYAN might do to the PT. He had heard some talk about Jonestown that RYAN would never make Jonestown and that SHARON AMOS was going to Georgetown to make sure that RYAN never made it. He stated that SHARON AMOS was a trusted follower of JONES and would do just about anything that JONES requested. AMOS went to Georgetown with the instructions to accompany RYAN on his flight from Georgetown to Jonestown. She was reportedly to shoot the pilot of the plane while in flight which would cause the plane to crash, killing both herself and RYAN. The plan failed when the Georgetown authorities refused to allow AMOS to board the plane with RYAN. On Friday afternoon, the afternoon before RYAN 's arrival, a "white night" was called. A "white night" or "alpha" as it was sometimes called, meant crisis, and everyone was required to come running to the pavilion. MARCY JONES, Rev. JONES' wife instructed everyone to go home and clean up because RYAN was coming. That night, a big show was put on for RYAN at the pavilion with all members present. (U)

Prior to RYAN's visit, he stated that he along with his children, TINA, JUANITA, and TOM and the SIMON family were planning an escape for two months. He stated that there were approximately 21 people in the group who were planning on escaping through the bush. It was decided that on the morning of RYAN's departure, they would all meet by the saw mill and make their escape. He stated that SIMON was an Indian and that he (SIMON) was able to lead them through the bush to Venzuela. On the morning of their planned escape, EDITH and HAROLD CORDELL came forward ans asked to accompany them. He stated that due to the confusion surrounding RYAN's visit, they hoped they could make their escape without being noticed. He stated that he did not believe that JONES was going to allow anyone to leave with RYAN, so they made their own plans. (U)

Come Saturday morning, they all met by the saw mill except for one of SIMON's sons. Mr. SIMON stated he wanted to return to the settlement and look for his son. They agreed that if SIMON did not return in 20 minutes, that they should leave without him. Time passed and SIMON did not return, they all agreed that they could not make it through the bush without SIMON, so they all returned to the pavilion to accept the punishment for trying to escape. By the time they returned to the pavilion, a disturbance had just ended. It seemed that DON SLY tried to kill RYAN by slitting his throat. By this time, RYAN had made his announcement that anyone wishing to accompany him would be free to go. Rev. JONES stated that anyone wishing to go could leave and he (JONES) thanked them for helping in Jonestown. He stated that besides his family, the PARKS family came forward and asked to accompany RYAN. MONICA BAGBY (phonetic) and VERN GASBY (phonetic) also asked to leave. (U)

A truck was brought around and Ryan asked that everyone wishing to go to get on the truck. Just as they were about to leave the pavilion, LARRY LAYTON came forward and asked to go also. Everyone advised RAYN to watch LAYTON because he was known as one of JONES' undercover guys and would do just about anything JONES said. EDDY CRENSHAW, also known as "Big Ed", was the driver of the truck. While en route to the airfield, one of the newsmen asked to stop the truck, so he could take pictures. He stated that they all urged the newsmen to keep going as time was important because they did not know what JONES was planning. LAYTON was instructed to get on the small plane, while everyone else was busy getting on the large plane. He stated that RYAN and a few of his team were planning on staying in Guyana because of the limited space on the planes. He stated he was about to be seated on the plane, when he saw the tractor coming up to the airstrip. On the truck was TOM KICE and his brother, JOE WILSON, ALBERT TOUCHETTE, RONNIE JONES, EARNEST JONES, and STANLEY GIEGE (phonetic), who was driving the tractor. He stated he recalls TOM KICE being one of the first off the truck and he was carrying a weapon. He stated he does not recall if the rest of the guys coming off the truck had weapons or not. From where he was seated on the plane, his view was obstructed by one of the plane's wings, but he does recall TOM KICE firing his gun because he saw KICE kill PATTY PARKS, who was getting on the plane. At the time the shooting started, RYAN was by the back door of the plane as was PATTY PARKS, so it could have been TOM KICE who shot RYAN. As soon as the shooting started, he stated that he dove to the floor of the plane, but he could hear several guns being fired. TINA and TOM somehow managed to get to the door and lock it from the inside, which in all probability saved their lives because no one could open the door from the outside. The shooting ended in about two minutes and the

(14)

tractor left. He stated when all was quiet, they opened the door and left the plane. They found one of RYAN's aides (a female) all shot up underneath the plane and carried her to the bush, where they all hid till nightfall. When nightfall came, they carried the survivors to the Guyanese tent at the end of the runway where they spent the night. (U)

Soviet Relationship (U)

A few months ago, JONES told everyone at one of the night meetings that he (JONES) was thinking of moving Jonestown to Russia and that they were going to have visitors from Russia. He stated he recalled this because JONES tried to learn to speak Russian a few days prior to the Russians arrival. He stated that two men came and spoke with accents, possibly from Russia and JONES introduced the two men as his visitors from Russia. The two men stayed a few days and departed, but not before addressing everyone and praising JONES and Jonestown (U)

Enemies, Relocation Plans, Hit List (U)

JONES often stated that there were people trying to destroy the PT and that these people must be taken care of. On several occasions, JONES mentioned TIM STONE and how TIM STONE was hiring mercenaries back in the States in order to kidnap his (STONE's) son. JONES stated that he had fathered STONE's son and that the son was a member of the PT. JONES went so far as to say that both STONE and his wife must be killed before STONE can send down the mercenaries. Besides STONE there was no other mention of anyone targeted to be killed, but anyone that tried to destroy the PT would be taken care of. JONES went so far as to say that anyone

(U)

who was critical of the PT would be dealt with, implying that there were people back in the States who would kill someone if need be. (24)

As far as any of the surviving members carrying out any assassinations, he commented that it could be possible, but that it would be done by working underground and not as the PT. (24)

He stated that he heard that there was a guy back in the States who would take care of any of JONES' enemies, possibly a hit man. He heard that the hit man had come down to Guyana and that the hit man could have possibly been JIM MAC ELVANE. As far as any hit list was concerned, there was none to his knowledge. (24)

Suicides, Dr. SCHACHT, PAULA ADAMS (4)

JONES seemed to constantly talk about suicide at their meetings over the last couple of months. JONES even went as far as having mock suicides with certain people even pretending to actually die at the rehearsals. AT these rehearsals, everyone would have to take the poison, which was prepared by Dr. SCHACT and his team. (24)

Dr. SCHACHT could be described as an inept doctor and a personal friend of JONES. As far as he knew, SCHACHT never was a licensed doctor, but had completed the necessary schooling. SCHACHT spent most of his time training assistants in Jonestown (24)

PAULA ADAMS was described as the public relations expert for the PT. He stated that she was young and beautiful and stayed in Georgetown. Her duty was to compromise the Guyana officials by any means she saw fit. (4)

BQ 89-495

Radio Operations, United States Fugitives, LANE's Activities (U)

To the best of his knowledge, the radio was used principally to communicate with the rest of the PT members in San Francisco. There were no special codes used, with MIKE and TIM CARTER being in charge of the radio. No other businesses were conducted by the PT to the best of his knowledge, but he does not rule out the fact that there could be some run without his knowledge. (U)

There was never any mention of fugitives living in Jonestown to escape the law in the United States. However he had heard that JIM MAC ELVANE might have been in some kind of trouble relating to drugs. Further, that might have been the reason why MAC ELVANE eventually came to Jonestown. There was never any mention of drugs or the taking of drugs in Jonestown, but after the incident he heard that JONES had been taking drugs for some time. (U)

Mr. LANE and Mr. GEARY were both close friends of JONES besides being the PT's attorneys. He stated that he thought that LANE arrived with the RYAN party, but could not be certain. He also heard that when the suicides started, that JONES instructed one of his security men, PANCHO, to take LANE and GEARY to the bush and kill them both. Instead PANCHO took them to the bush and let them go. Both LANE and GEARY were at the pavilion when he left for the plane with RYAN. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] then provided a brief description of some of the PT members, along with their job while in the PT. Also provided was whether they were alive (A) or dead (D), white (W), black (B), male (M), female (F), and present whereabouts. The names are as follows: (U)

BQ 89-495

TIM JONES	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 10 inches, blond hair, believed to be living with JONES' daughter in San Francisco, leader of security force.
JIMMY JONES, JR.	-	M, W, A, 6 feet 3 inches, 17 years old, now with sister in San Franciso, security force.
EDDY CRENSHAW ("Big Ed")	-	M, B, D, 6 feet, 200-210 pounds, 23 years old, truck driver.
HERBERT NEWELL	-	M, B, A, 6 feet, 170 pounds, 18 years old, in townhouse in Georgetown, worked on "Cudjo".
JOHNNY COBB (JONES)		M, B, A, 5 feet 10 inches, 17 years old, leader in security force, whereabouts unknown.
JOHNNY JONES	-	M, W, D, 5 feet 11 inches, 160 pounds, 25 years old, on the Triumpherate (planning commission).
MARK CORDELL	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds, might be now in the state of Washington, worked in kitchen.

JIM MAC ELVANE	-	M, B, D, 6 feet 6 inches, 225 pounds, Rev. JONES' boyfriend.
BILLY OLIVER	-	M, B, D, 6 feet, 180 pounds 18 years old.
STEVE JONES	-	M, W, A, 6 feet 4 inches, 160 pounds, in jail at Georgetown, leader in security force.
TIM TUPPER JONES	-	M, W, A, 6 feet, 175 pounds, 22 years old, in San Francisco security force (dangerous).
LEE INGRAM	-	M, B, A, 6 feet, 185 pounds, in Georgetown, coach of basketball team, on Triumphera (planning commission) (dangerous).
CHRIS O'NEAL	-	19 years old, made bricks.
CALVIN DOUGLAS	-	M, B, A, 20 years old, 5 feet 11 inches, basketball team (dangerous).
CLEVELAND NEWELL	-	M, B, A (?), 6 feet, 155 pounds 20 years old, basketball team (?).
BONNIE SIMON	-	F, W, D, 5 feet 3 inches, brown hair, security.
PAUL MC CANN	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 11 inches, 24 years old, 145 pounds, might be on "Albatros" (boat), purchaser.

PAULINE GROOT		F, W, D, 5 feet 5 inches, 25 years, electrical engineer.
TOM GRUBBS	-	M, W, D, 5 feet 10 inches, 38 years, 180 pounds, school principal.
MARIE RANKIN ("Duckett")	-	F, B, D, 5 feet 6 inches, 140 pounds, 30 years old, maintenance inspector.
TERRY BUFORD	-	F, W, A, 5 feet 5 inches, brown hair, fair complexion, 26-27 years old, 120 pounds, in San Francisco, on planning commission, one of most trusted of Rev. JONES, made all of major decisions for JONES, has potential to be the most dangerous of all members of the PT.
JEAN BROWN	-	(Not seen her in years), 32 ye old, 5 feet 4 inches, 135 pou
RENNIE KICE	-	F, B, D, 5 feet 5 inches, 140 pounds, 33 years old, worked in medical supply room.
LORA JOHNSTON	-	F, W, A, 5 feet 3 inches, 130 pounds, 30 years old, might be in Europe, worked in Public Service Unit, dangerous and vicious.
VERA YOUNG	-	Unknown.
JUNE CRYM	-	F, W, A, 5 feet 2 inches, brown hair, 115 pounds, 30 years old, secretary to GEARY, in San Francisco (?).

BQ 89-495

MIKE PROKES	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 9 inches, 150 pounds, brown hair, 31 years old, in Park Hotel, Georgetown, radio operator (dangerous).
TIM CARTER	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 10 inches, 175 pounds, 30 years old, light brown hair, balding, in Park Hotel, Georgetown, radio operator (very dangerous)
SANDRA INGRAM (BRADSHAW)	-	F, W, A, 5 feet 2 inches, 120 30 years old, in States, wife of JIMMY INGRAM.
JUDY FLOWERS	-	Unknown.
JIM RANDOLPH	-	Purchaser for Jonestown, has not seen in years.
HARRIET RANDOLPH	-	F, W, D (?), 5 feet 1 inch, 30 years old, black hair, 110 pounds, an attorney, on Triumpherate (planning commission).
LEONA COLLIER	-	F, B, A, 5 feet 2 inches, 40 years old, heavy, in San Francisco (?), administrator in PT (very dangerous).
DALE PARKS	-	28-30 years old, worked in medical department.
BURRELL WILSON	-	Unknown.

BQ 89-495

CLAIRE JANARO	-	45 years old, very fat, came to Guyana after incident where she left one hotel in Georgetown and has not been seen since.
RICHARD JANARO	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 11 inches, 175 pounds, whereabouts unknown, one of purchaser's for Jonestown, very business-like.
DON and BONNIE BECK		Not seen in years.
MARIE KATSARIS	-	W, F, D, 5 feet 5 inches, late 20's, one of JONES' financial people in Jonestown.
PAULA ADAMS	-	W, F, A, 5 feet 2 inches, 28 years old, 115 pounds, blond hair, attractive, presently in Georgetown, public relations.
TISH LEROY	-	D, 48 years old, secretary.
CHUCK BEIKMAN	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 10 inches, 190 pounds, thinning blond hair, in jail in Georgetown accused of the murder of SHARON AMOS, town cobbler (could not have given a signed confession because cannot read or write).

JOYCE TOUCHETTE	-	F, W, D, 44 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, 130 pounds planning commission.
CHARLIE TOUCHETTE	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 7 inches, 180 pounds, 48 years old, purchase agent, planning commission, presently on "Albatros" in Barbados.
MICHELLE TOUCHETTE	-	F, W, D, 22 years old, 110 pounds, light hair, worked in laundry.
MIKE TOUCHETTE	-	M, W, A, 5 feet 11 inches, 165 pounds, blond hair, bodyguard of JONES, presently in townhouse in Georgetown (dangerous).
STANLEY CLAYTON	-	M, B, A, 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds, 26 years old, in Park Hotel, Georgetown, cook in kitchen.
MARY LEE BOGUE	-	F, W, D, 19 years old, worked in nursery.
TOM BOGUE	-	M, W, A, 17 years old, physical therapy.
TINA BOGUE	-	F, W, A, 23 years old, in charge of food.
ODELL RHODES	-	M, B, D, 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds, 35 years old, school teacher.

MIKE CARTER - M, W, A, 5 feet 9 inches, 160 pounds, in Park Hotel, Georgetown, radio operator, (dangerous).

VERA INGRAM - Unknown. (W

JIM COBB - Defected from church in 1972, presently working with concerned relatives in San Francisco.

[redacted] thereafter provided the following information concerning himself: (M

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Build	
Hair	Black and graying
Eyes	Green
Scars and Marks	[redacted]
Other Distinguishing Characteristics	
Last Residence in United States	
Occupation	
Employment	

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

Education

Marital Status
Family

[redacted] - TOM, 17 years old

Social Security
Account Number

Selective Service
Number

Arrest
Destination Point

None

b6
b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/2/79

[redacted] was met at Pan American Hangar 17, John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA). She was advised of the identities of the interviewing Special Agents (SAS) [redacted] and [redacted] United States Secret Service, and of the nature of the inquiry. At this time, she advised that a member of their group, one [redacted] had made arrangements for an Attorney, JOSEPH BLATCHFORD, to be on hand at JFKIA and that she would be willing to be interviewed only after being advised to do so by the attorney. (U)

[redacted] entered the area where [redacted] was located and advised her that he had met with Attorney BLATCHFORD and that BLATCHFORD advised that he and the others be fully cooperative in answering all questions asked by law enforcement officials. At this point, Supervisory SA [redacted], Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), advised [redacted] that if she still desired to talk with the attorney, he would take her to where the attorney was located. [redacted] declined and advised that she was now willing to be interviewed and would be fully cooperative. [redacted] thereafter provided the following information: (U)

b6
b7C

She first became aware of the Reverend JIM JONES while living in Redwood Valley, California, in February of 1968. Her husband [redacted] had attended some of JONES' services and was impressed with his Church. (U)

Later in 1968, [redacted] joined Reverend JONES' Church. At the time they joined the Church, the [redacted] in Redwood Valley, California. Although a member of the Church, [redacted] retained ownership of this home until 1976, when it was deeded to the Church. In 1976, [redacted] went to Guyana to help in the early development at Jonestown. Also in 1976, [redacted] went to Guyana with Reverend JONES. (U)

It was not until July of 1977, that [redacted] decided to go to Jonestown. Prior to her departure from (U)

Investigation on 12/21/78 at JFKIA, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] /dam Date dictated 12/27/78

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

the United States of America (USA), she was shown on several occasions photo slides of Jonestown and was told by other members of the Peoples Temple (PT) that it was like heaven on earth. Living conditions were described as being excellent and every family was said to have their own cottage. [redacted] was still reluctant to go to Jonestown. At the time she was [redacted] and most of them desired to go to Jonestown. They were unable to go without her agreeing to accompany them. She finally agreed to go to Jonestown in July of 1977. (U)

Upon arrival in Jonestown, she discovered that she had been misled as to the living conditions in Jonestown. Families did not live together, but were separated, as she lived in a cottage with 14 other adults. (U)

Although she was married to [redacted] she received permission from Reverend JONES to live with [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] worked as a [redacted] at Jonestown. The regular working day consisted of eleven or more hours of work and then usually a meeting in the evening. Food consisted of rice and gravy, sometimes soup and almost never any type of meat. (U)

After arriving at Jonestown, she was convinced that the only way out of there was death. Reverend JONES often told them that the roads to Jonestown were all one way leading in. The only time she spent away from Jonestown was approximately six weeks approximately six months ago. She was assigned to be a driver in Georgetown for a group of visitors. During this entire six week period, she was not allowed to talk to anyone in the visiting party. Also during the entire time she was in Georgetown nobody in her family was allowed out of Jonestown. (U)

It was standard procedure in Joenstown that when a husband left Jonestown, his wife would not be allowed out. In rare cases, when a husband and wife were allowed out together, their children would be held at Jonestown. (U)

She advised that regarding any written oaths made by members of the PT that she must have signed hundreds and hundreds of blank pieces of paper while at the PT in San Francisco, and in Jonestown. Members, including herself, were also required to sign confessions admitting that they molested their own children, to having committed murders and other crimes. This was done as a test of loyalty to the Reverend JONES. (U)

Reverend JONES had body guards that were armed. They included TIM JONES, JIMMY JONES, CALVIN DOUGLAS, JOE WILSON, and JOHNNY COBB. (U)

There was a security force at Jonestown and it was used for internal policing. Reverend JONES first claimed tha the security force was for defensive reasons, to defend the camp from the Guyana Government forces. He later claimed that the security force was to guard the camp against an invasion from Venezuela. (U)

In reality, the security force was used to prevent escapes from Jonestown and to enforce Reverend JONES' rigid standard of discipline. All during the night security guards patrolled the perimeter of the camp. These guards carried weapons. They carried shotguns and they carried rifles with scopes. These weapons were in clear view and no attempt was made to conceal them from the view of camp residents. Many were equipped with straps and carried on the backs of the guards. In addition to patrolling the perimeter of the camp, the security forces also made bed checks during the night. The security forces had informers among the ranks of the PT and it was not uncommon for one's own family member or spouse to turn one in to security. (U)

The following people were considered to be members of the security force by [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

BQ 89-495

1. STEVEN JONES - Described as overall head of everything at Jonestown after Reverend JONES.

2. TIM JONES - White male - Head of security

3. JIMMY JONES, JR.

4. CALVIN DOUGLAS - Head of security

5. BOB KICE

6. JOHNNY COBB - Head of security

7. CLEVELAND NEWELL

8. CHRIS CORDELL

9. TOM KICE

10. GREG WATKINS

11. DANNY MOTIN

12. BILLY OLIVER

13. BRUCE OLIVER

14. LEE INGRAM

15. PAUL MC CANN - security informer

16. LORA JOHNSTON - security informer directly to Reverend JONES

17. MIKE PROKES

18. MIKE TOUCHETTE

19. MARIE RANKINS (DUCKETT)

(11

Although she never heard the term "Angels" used, she speculated that this might refer to the Church hierarchy made up of the following women (24)

TERRI BUFORD
SANDY BRADSHAW
JEAN BROWN
CAROL LAYTON
ANNIE MOORE
MARIE KATSIRES
SHARON AMOS

(24)

The above women were in on all decisions made by Reverend JONES at Jonestown and they were the most powerful people in the Church next to Reverend JONES. (24)

The Planning Commission consisted of possibly 100 members who helped decide PT policy regarding purchases and future plans. [redacted] was a member of the Planning Commission while in San Francisco. There was no Planning Commission at Jonestown. Reverend JONES did all the planning personally. (24)

She did not know of any information concerning bribery of influence peddling by members of the PT. (24)

Concerning Lieutenant Governor DI MALLEY of California, she advised that he visited Jonestown and was very impressed with the PT and made favorable remarks about the PT and Reverend JONES. [redacted] views DI MALLEY as a dupe who was taken in by Reverend JONES. (24) b6 b7C

She could provide no information regarding members of the PT who are fugitives from justice in the USA. (24)

During the latter part of September of 1978, a Soviet official visited Jonestown. She believes this official's name was TIM OPHEA (phonetic) [redacted] spelling). (24)

She has no specific knowledge as to how weapons were shipped to Jonestown. They were specifically told that the guns were there legally to protect the camp from invaders. These guns were used by security and she would estimate that there were between 50-100 guns at Jonestown. (U)

Although she never witnessed any firearms training either in San Francisco or in Jonestown, while at Jonestown, she often heard shots. STEVEN JONES was known to be an excellent marksman and considered the weapons expert at Jonestown. He personally had charge of cleaning the weapons. (U)

[redacted] heard the term "Contingency Plan" used when Reverend JONES was talking about the MYRTLES or the STONES or other defectors from the PT. Reverend JONES openly advocated the killing of anyone who he considered to harm his Church. By this, she understood he meant defectors or anyone who would even talk against the PT. (U)

b6
b7C

Although she never knew if any specific official targeted for murder, Reverend JONES often went into a tirade when talking about former President RICHARD NIXON. Reverend JONES also frequently went into a tirade against Senator JOHN STENNIS. (U)

[redacted] participated in three suicide rehearsals while a member of the PT, specifically recalling the year or cirumstances. While residing at Jonestown, she participated in two suicide drills. The first on in Jonestown was a result of the threat that the parents of JOHN STONE were coming to get him. (U)

During this drill, a big container of Kool-Aid was put out and everyone was told to drink. Some people even acted as if they were dying at the direction of Reverend JONES. During the drill, armed security guards were all around and there was clearly no choice as to drink or not to drink the Kool-Aid. There was one other time at Jonestown when she participated in a suicide drill, but she could not recall what specifically triggered this drill. (U)

She is not aware of any relocation plans in the event of a mass suicide. (24)

Regarding the radio, she was aware that they used some type of code and that HARRIET was called SARAH in this code. She is also aware that SHARON AMOS was operating the radio at Georgetown during the time the mass suicide was ensuing in Jonestown (24)

People who operated the radio were trusted members of the PT, as well as knowledgeable of the Church's business (24)

Reverend JONES often referred to former President NIXON in very derogatoryterms and referred to him as "TRICKY DICKEY." He also frequently stated that he would get his someday. Although she has no knolwedge of a hit list, she believes that any PT defector would be likely candidates for assassination, as well as former President NIXON. (24)

PAULA ADAMS was used by Reverend JONES to seduce officials in the Guyana government. The identity of these officials is not known to her. ADAMS also lived with some Guyana official in Georgetown. It was widely belived at Jonestown that in addition to PAULA ADAMS, CAROLYN LAYTON, and SANDY BRADSHAW were also used in this manner. Reverend JONES was also reported to be sexually involved with PAULA and SANDY. (24)

The only reference she has ever heard to a nuclear device was made by Reverend JONES in San Francisco in 1976. During one of his tirades, he alleged that he had the bomb. He gestured with his hands to indicate the mushroom cloud and then made an A with his hands to indicate an A-bomb, although he did not verbally say A-bomb. (24)

There were numerous "White Nights" during the one and one half years she spent at Jonestown. An alarm would sound and they would all respond to the pavillion where Reverend JONES would ramble for hours about various topics. (24)

Hut C-14 was the hut in which Reverend JONES resided. There were also movements of weapons in and out of Hut C-14. (U)

She was aware that drugs were administered to people who were discipline problems at Jonestown. (U)

The following is an account of the events leading up to Congressman RYAN's visit to Jonestown, through and including his murder: (U)

During the last few weeks previous to Congressman RYAN's visit to Jonestown, there was a general consensus among many members of the PT that the end was near for all of them. Approximately one and one half weeks prior to the visit, HAROLD CORDELL was made aware of the fact that a large quantity of deadly poison had arrived in Jonestown. This poison was discovered by the man who ran the piggery. (U)

During the last few weeks at Jonestown, Reverend JONES talked often about moving Jonestown to Russia or Cuba. Reverend JONES showed a preference for moving to Russia. The Russian language was being taught and the Russian Ambassador visited Jonestown. (U)

A few days prior to RYAN's visit, Reverend JONES announced that he was going to make a last stand in Jonestown. (U)

When RYAN arrived in Georgetown, Reverend JONES called everybody to the Pavillion and announced that RYAN had arrived in Georgetown and intended to visit Jonestown. Reverend JONES raged that he did not want RYAN or anyone else to visit Jonestown. He stated that he would stop RYAN and his party at the gates and take their cameras from them. He also stated that he might make "stew" out of RYAN. [redacted] explained that Reverend JONES claimed to have made stew out of the remains of an individual who attempted to invade Jonestown at an earlier date and fed it to the residents of Jonestown.) Reverend JONES also commented that maybe the Contressman's plane would fall out of the sky before reaching Jonestown. After being dismissed from the Pavillion, another announcement was made advising the people that RYAN was going to make his visit and that all were to report to the Pavillion again at 8:00 PM. The people were warned not to talk to any of RYAN's people if they valued their children's lives. They were warned that security would be around and that they were to be cleaned up and dressed up properly. When the Congressman arrived, an announcement was made that there was to be entertainment for "everyone" at the Pavillion. The everyone meant that everybody was being ordered to the Pavillion to meet the Congressman. After the entertainment was over, everybody went back to their respective hut. (U)

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

On Saturday morning, JOHNNY JONES made an announcement that this would be a day off. During the AM on Saturday, [redacted] went to the saw mill. [redacted] had been planning to escape for some time. [redacted] was very familiar with the jungle because he was one of the first PT people to go to Jonestown. He had made a contact with some Guyana Government officials to provide him with railroad passes. [redacted] had not yet told her children of the planned escape because she was afraid that her children might turn her in to security. At the saw mill on Saturday morning, she started to explain to her oldest child, [redacted] about the escape. [redacted] accused her mother of trying to trick her and then revealed that she and her sister, [redacted] had been planning an escape, but were afraid to tell her because they thought that she may turn them in to security. (21) b6 b7C

For a variety of reasons, this plan to escape by train went awry and in the interim, the first defectors had already contacted Congressman RYAN. They had avoided using RYAN because they felt Reverend JONES would not allow anyone to leave with him. They then found out that Reverend JONES agreed to allow people to leave and was giving them their passports. It was at this point, that [redacted] approached RYAN. [redacted] defected with her. [redacted] MARILEE BOGUE and [redacted] VICKI MARSHAL would not defect and eventually died in the "mass suicide. (21)

Prior to leaving Jonestown, all the defectors lined up and Reverend JONES said goodbye to them. Reverend JONES asked [redacted] why she was leaving him after all these years. She replied that she had to go with her family. After he said goodbye, both MARCIA and HARRIET passed through the defectors and said goodbye (21)

Congressman RYAN requested that each defector state on his tape recorder that they desired to leave Jonestown and were leaving of their own free will. All the defectors got on the truck and then LARRY LAYTON got on. The defectors felt that LAYTON had a bomb and was going to blow them up (21)

They told JIM COBB (a defector who came with Congressman RYAN) that LAYTON was not a defector, in that he was one of Reverend JONES' most trusted people. They wanted him thrown off the truck. (21)

There was great anxiety on the truck, in that the general feeling of the defectors was that Reverend JONES would not let them leave alive. (21)

As they were waiting on the truck to leave Jonestown, they were told by one of Congressman RYAN's aids that RYAN was attacked, but that he was not harmed and the blood on his shirt was that of the attacker. JOE WILSON then got into the truck and they drove off. When they arrived there, there were no planes and only four Guyana soldiers at the air field. (21)

The smaller plane came in first, followed by the larger plane. It appeared that everybody could not leave in these two planes. Congressman RYAN's secretary was making arrangements to load all the defectors on the two planes. There was talk that Congressman RYAN intended to return to Jonestown to determine if there were more people who wanted out. (21)

Because of the presence of LAYTON in the ranks of the defectors, Congressman RYAN was persuaded by other defectors to search people before they got on the plane. The smaller plane was being loaded first and LARRY LAYTON demanded that he be allowed on the first plane, stating he had been promised that he could be on the first plane. After LAYTON was patted down, [redacted] observed him shaking hands with JOE WILSON. She observed WILSON pass something to LAYTON which LAYTON concealed under his sweatshirt. Although [redacted] could not physically see a gun, she thought at the time that WILSON had passed LAYTON a gun. (21) b6 b7C

[redacted] along with her daughters and son, boarded the larger plane. As she boarded the plane, she noticed the trailer pull to the air field. She observed RONNIE JAMES and WESLEY BRIDENBACH outside the aircraft (21)

looking around. Shen then noticed the trailer pull up next to their plane. The next thing she recalls is that TOM KICE, JOE WILSON, ALBERT TOUCHETTE were shooting at them into the plane. She observed STANLEY GIEG driving the trailer. She also observed BOB KICE, RONNIE JAMES and EARNEST Last Name Unknown (LNU) doing the shooting. She was told by other defectors that ANTHONY SIMONES also participated in the attack. (U)

Although she was not harmed in this attack, two of her children were wounded. They were in the rear of the aircraft when the attack started and managed to pull the door shut, keeping the attackers outside. The woman seated next to [redacted] was killed (U) b6 b7C

During the shooting, someone shot a tire of the plane out. After the shooting stopped, another defector stated that the attackers were driving off. The door to the aircraft was put down and the survivors ran into the jungle. (U)

After being sure the attackers were out of the area, she came out of the jungle to aid the wounded. She specifically aided one Miss SPEAR (phonetic), Congressman RYAN's secretary. (U)

The four Guyana guards did not come to their aid during the shooting and were not around at this time. (U)

The wounded were taken to a tent and the remaining survivors, who were not hiding in the jungle, spent the night in a rum house. (U)

All during the night, there was a lot of concern that the attackers would return to finish them off. (U)

The Guyana army arrived at their location approximately 6:00 AM on Sunday morning. The first plane to get them out arrived at 10:00 AM. (U)

BQ 89-495

b6
b7C

[redacted] provided the following descriptions of the following individuals. It is noted that persons classified by her as "dangerous" are felt by her to be extremely loyal, even fanatical followers of the Reverend JONES. (U)

TIM JONES	Black male, dead
TIM TUPPER JONES	White male, blonde hair, natural afro style, head of security, 18-19 years old, now in Georgetown, dangerous.
JIMMY JONES, JR.	Black male, security, 18 years old, dangerous
EDDY CRENSHAW	Dead
HERBERT NEWELL	Black male, worked on boat as helper, 20 years of age, now in Georgetown
JOHNNY COBB	Black male, 6'4", thin build, head of security, dangerous
JOHNNY JONES	Black male, 5'11", dead
MARK CORDELL	Male white, 18 years old, now residing in Washington, D.C.
JIM MAC ELVANE	Dead
BILLY OLIVER	Dead
STEVEN JONES	White male, 6'5", 18-19 years old, brown hair, moustache, ran everything at Jonestown, most trusted by Reverend JONES, likely successor to Reverend JONES, had charge of weapons at Jonestown, and security, very dangerous, now in prison in Georgetown

(U)

BQ 89-495

LEE INGRAM	Black male, 6'3", 40's, black hair, receding hairline, security, coach of basketball team, now at Lamath House, Georgetown, dangerous.
CHRIS O'NEAL	Returned to USA, December 21, 1978
CALVIN DOUGLAS	Black male, 6', well built, 20 years old, head of security, now in Georgetown, dangerous
CLEVELAND NEWELL	Black male, 6'1", 22-24 years old, built like a bull, security, dangerous, whereabouts unknown
BONNIE SIMON	Dead
PAUL MC CANN	White male, 30 years, 6'1", worked at the saw mill, security informer, dangerous, whereabouts unknown
PAULINE GROOT	Dead
TOM GRUBBS	White male, dead
MARIE RANKIN	Also known as (aka) DUCKETT, black female, 5'8", 30's, dead (?)
TERRI BUFORD	White female, in on all decisions with Reverend JONES, very mean person, extremely dangerous

14

BQ 89-495

JEAN BROWN	White female, 30, 5'5", 130 pounds, head of PT in San Francisco, dangerous
RENNIE KICE	Dead
LORA JOHNSTON	White female, 5'5", 30's, informer to Reverend JONES, "Total Bitch" in San Francisco
VERA YOUNG	Black female, 5'5", thin, 29-30 years, works for LEONA COLLIER in San Francisco Church
JUNE CRYM	White female, 5'3", brown hair, medium build, secretary and lawyer, did legal work for PT, close to SANDY BRADSHAW and JEAN BROWN, in San Francisco
MIKE PROKES	White male, 5'8", 30, brown hair, medium build, head man at Georgetown, settlement of PT security, now in Georgetown, dangerous.
TIM CARTER	White male, public relations man, in on decision making, got out of Jonestown with the money, now at Park Hotel, Georgetown, dangerous
SANDRA INGRAM	Aka Bradshaw, white female, 32 years, wife of LEE INGRAM, 5'4", thin, blonde hair, residing in San Francisco, extremely dangerous.

14

BQ 89-495

JUDY FLOWERS	Black female, 5'6", works in PT, San Francisco, could be dangerous
JIM RANDOLPH	White male, 5'4", 34-35 years, skinny build, very high in Church in San Francisco
HARRIET RANDOLPH	Dead
LEONA COLLIER	Black female, in charge of black people in PT, high up in Church in San Francisco
DALE PARKS	Returned US, December 21, 1978
BURRELL WILSON	Black male, 20 years, basketball player, 6', described as a gentle person, whereabouts no known
CLAIRE JANARO	White female, heavy, 35-40, brown hair, lost two children in Jonestown suicide
RICHARD JANARO	White male, middle 40's, 6'1", medium build, gray hair, purchasing agent on ship, in USA, whereabouts unknown
BONNIE BECK	White female, 5'4", very fat, described as brilliant woman, possibly dangerous

(21)

BQ 89-495

DON BECK	White male, blonde hair, 5'10", 30-35 years old, heavy build, higher up in Church
MARIE KATSARIS	Dead
PAULA ADAMS	White female, 30's, very attractive, very high in Church, resided in Georgetown, dangerous
TISH LEROY	Dead
CHUCK BEIKMAN	White male, 40 years, 5'8", very athletic, blonde hair, now in prison in Georgetown, described as not dangerous
JOYCE TOUCHETTE	Dead
CHARLIE TOUCHETTE	White male, 5'7", 50 years, gray hair, worked on supply ship, whereabouts unknown, dangerous
MICHELLE TOUCHETTE	Dead
MIKE TOUCHETTE	White male, 5'8", drive the cat at Jonestown, also security now in Georgetown, close to STEVEN JONES
STANLEY CLAYTON	Black male, 5'8", medium build, 30 years, cook at Jonestown, escaped from Jonestown after "mass suicide", described as mean, now at Park Hotel, Georgetown

14

BQ 89-495

MARY LEE BOGUE	Dead
TOM BOGUE	Returned USA, December 21, 1978, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted]	[redacted]
ODELL RHODES	Black male, 36 years, 5'8", school teacher, escaped from Jonestown "masss suicide", now at Park Hotel, Georgetown (U)
TIM CARTER	White male, 32-35 years, 5'8", medium build, brown hair, moustache, at Park Hotel, Georgetown, extremely dangerous
VERA INGRAM	No longer in PT, defector
JIM COBB	Black male, 6'3", medium build, dentist, defector, arrived in Jonestown with Congressman RYAN

[redacted] speculated that should the PT continue, the most likely person to take over as head of the PT would be ARCHIE HYAMS. She does not think that STEVEN JONES will ever be allowed out of Guyana, but that if he is released, he would attempt to become the head of the PT. She does not think HYAMS and JONES could work together or share power. (U)

In addition to the above, [redacted] recalled that during the numerous "White Nights" held at Jonestown, old people would frequently beg Reverend JONES to allow them to strap bombs to their bodies and allow them to walk into government buildings, such as the State Department or Pentagon and blow themselves up, as well as the building. (U)

BQ 89-495

One such person who frequently volunteered was BEA ORSEIDT, described as a black female, 50 years old. (U)

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through observation and interview: (U)

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Build	
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars	[redacted]
Residence	
Occupation	Worked as [redacted] (U)
Marital Status	Married to [redacted] living with
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]
Destination Point	San Francisco, California, in care of [redacted]
Family Members	[redacted] MARILEE BOGUE-[redacted] dead, 19 years; TOMMY BOGUE, [redacted] 17 years; VICKI MARSHAL-[redacted], 2 years, dead

b6
b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/21/78

THOMAS JAMES BOGUE, upon his return from Guyana to John F. Kennedy Airport on 12/21/78, was questioned concerning his knowledge of the events which occurred in Jonestown, Guyana on or about 11/18/78. (U)

BOGUE provided the following information: (U)

For some time he and his parents, two sisters and another individual named [redacted] and his family were planning an escape from Jonestown through the bush. For various reasons their plans never materialized. However, on 11/18/78, at about 1:00 pm, [redacted] went to see Congressman LEO RYAN, who was visiting Jonestown, and told him that he and his family wanted to leave Jonestown, and [redacted] that he would get them out on the next flight. They then got on a truck with other members of the Peoples Temple who wanted to defect, including LARRY LAYTON, and drove to the front gate. No one believed that LARRY LAYTON was defecting because he had been such a fanatical follower of JONES. At the gate another close follower of JONES, JOE WILSON, got on the truck and the truck then was driven to Port Kaituma Airstrip. JOE WILSON and LARRY LAYTON got off the truck and started talking together. After about fifteen or twenty minutes a small plane arrived at the airstrip and shortly thereafter a Guyana cruiser arrived. LAYTON boarded the small plane, along with some others. He (BOGUE), along with others, boarded the larger plane. At this point the truck that took them to the airstrip left. Shortly thereafter the Peoples Temple tractor and trailer pulled up next to the larger plane and five men started shooting at the larger plane, using shotguns, rifles and a magnum. The individuals doing the shooting were JOE WILSON, RONNIE JAMES, TOM KICE, Sr., BOB KICE, Sr., ERNEST JONES and ANTHONY SIMON. The driver of the truck was either WESLEY BRIEDENBACH or ALBERT TOUCHETTE. A passenger in this larger plane, PATTY PARKS, was killed. He (BOGUE) managed to get the door of the larger plane shut, but was shot in the leg during the process. After the door was shut, the truck went around the other side of the plane and these individuals began shooting at everyone on the ground outside the plane. After they shot up everyone outside the plane, the truck left. (U)

BOGUE observed the shooting from the plane window but was unable to see who actually shot anyone in particular. He did not see who shot Congressman RYAN. (U)

b6
b7C

12/21/78 at John F. Kennedy Airport File # BQ 89-495

[redacted] aml

[redacted] US Secret Service Date dictated 12/21/78

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

292

Shortly thereafter he opened the plane door and ran into bush with his sister [redacted] They did not come out of the bush until the next morning when they it was safe. (U)

BOGUE provided the following information concerning the Peoples Temple (PT) and JIM JONES: (U) b6 b7C

When he was seven years old his parents belonged to the Golden Rule Temple in Willits, California. JIM JONES was in charge this temple. In June, 1976, JIM JONES took him to Jonestown. On 11/1/77, he tried to run away from Jonestown with one [redacted] were caught and were chained and shakeled together for three weeks made to work at hard labor for 18 hours a day as a punishment. (U)

On three or four occasions in the United States and three four times in Jonestown he was made to sign blank pieces of paper. or twice in Jonestown a whole group was made to sign a paper, saying they had stolen money. JIM JONES told them if they ever attacked t Temple these confessions would be used against them. (U)

JONES had body guards (number unknown) who sometimes carri hand guns. He did not know everyone on JONES' Security Force, howe he did know they sometimes used the slogan "Defense of the Revolutic He never heard of the term "Angels". People in charge of various projects on the farm were on the Planning Commission. They met at t A.O.L. Office. He did not know about an inner core on the Planning Commission. He had no information concerning bribery or influence peddling by members of the Peoples Temple. He had no information cc cerning JONES' contact or influence over officials of the State of California, including Lieutenant Governor DIMALLEY. He had no infor mation regarding members of the Peoples Temple who are fugitives fr justice in the United States or have committed crimes that they are charged with. (U)

In Jonestown he worked 10 1/2 hours a day as a physical therapist. He worked seven days a week with 1/2 day off on Sundays. The meals consisted mainly of rice and gravy. Each evening there would be a meeting between 7:45 pm and 11 pm. There would be a cla in Russian language (records), news was given and JONES would usual speak. The security at Jonestown consisted of guards in the tower one or two guards at JONES' house. Sometimes these guards were arme (U)

Three or four months ago two Soviet officials from the Ru Embassy in Georgetown visited Jonestown. He did not know the purpo of the visit. (U)

In Jonestown weapons were stored in a warehouse made out troolie leaves. He did not know how many weapons, crossbows, long- bows and combination bows were stored in a crate next to the metal warehouse. (U)

He had no knowledge of any firearms training by the Peopl Temple at Jonestown or in California. (U)

JIM JONES indicated on several occasions that he had a te and that any Peoples Temple member that attacked the church would b taken care of by the team. The team would"knock off defectors". H was not aware of any officials who have been targeted for murder. (U)

Once about 2 or 3 months ago JIM JONES had a suicide rehe He had no knowledge of any relocation plans that JONES had in the ev a mass suicide. (U)

He did not know if the assassinations of Congressman RYAN his party was prepared for in advance. He felt that the following viving members of the Peoples Temple Church would carry out an assassination plan if it existed: (U)

STEVE JONES
White
Male
6 feet 4 inches tall
180 pounds
19 years old

CALVIN DOUGLAS
Black
Male
5 feet 10 inches tall
170 pounds
early 20's

EUGENE SMITH
Black
Male
5 feet 6 inches tall
200 pounds
25 years old

CARL BARNETT
Black
Male
5 feet 10 inches tall
early 20's

BONNIE BECK
white
Female
early 30's

(U)

BQ 89-495

LAURA JOHNSON
White
Female
Long Brown Hair
Located at Peoples Temple in San Francisco

(U)

He had no knowledge of the radio used by the Peoples Temp Church. He had no knowledge of a "hit list" or of individuals to b assassinated. (U)

PAULA ADAMS handled Public Relations in Georgetown and spent most of her time in Georgetown. (U)

He had no knowledge concerning a primitive nuclear device bomb at Jonestown. (U)

White Night was the name used for an alert in the event t Peoples Temple in Jonestown was attacked. (U)

Hut C-14 contained all types of weapons and some members the security force lived there. (U)

Dr. LAWRENCE SCHACHT was a doctor who went to school in Mexico but did not have a license to practice medicine. SCHACHT h a whole medical staff and they were all members of the Peoples Temp (U)

BOGUE provided the following information concerning the b named Peoples Temple members (U)

TIM JONES
White
Male
6 feet 2 inches tall
170 pounds
Blond hair
Blue Eyes
Fair Skin
20-21 years old
Security and Basketball team, present whereabouts unknown

JIMMY JONES, JR.
Black
Male
6 feet 2 inches tall
165 pounds
Brown eyes
Black hair
18 years old
Security and Basketball team, present whereabouts unknown

(U)

EDDY CRENSHAW
Deceased

HERBERT NEWELL
Black
Male
Early 20's
Took care of storage tents and cooked, present whereabout
Georgetown

JOHNNY COBB
Black
Male
6 feet 1 inch tall
Brown eyes
Curly hair
165 pounds
19 years old
Basketball team and security, present whereabouts unknowr

JOHNNY BROWN JONES
Black
Male
5 feet 11 inches tall
Late 20's
Minister
May be deceased

MARK CORDELL
White
Male
Bushy hair
18 years old
Basketball team and security, whereabouts unknown

JIM MAC ELVANE
Deceased

BILLY OLIVER
Deceased

STEVE JONES
American Indian
6 feet 4 inches tall
180 pounds
Brown hair
Brown eyes
Long hair, mustache
19 years old
Security and basketball team
Currently in jail in Guyana

LEE INGRAM
Black
Male
Early 40's
5 feet 11 inches tall
Bald spot on top of head
Basketball Coach, Planning Commission
Present whereabouts unknown

CHRIS O'NEAL -
Returned to United States 12/21/78

CALVIN DOUGLAS
Black
Male
Early 20's
5 feet 10 inches
Brown eyes
Afro
175 pounds
Full time security and basketball
Currently in Georgetown

CLEVELAND NEWELL
Black
Male
6 feet tall
150 pounds
22 years old
Full time security
Present whereabouts unknown

BONNIE SIMON
Deceased

PAUL MC CANN
Deceased

PAULINE GROOT
Deceased

TOM GRUBBS
Deceased

MARIE RANKIN also known as
Duchett
Deceased

(W)

BQ 89-495

TERRI BUFORD
White
Female
Brown hair
20's
120 pounds
Former assistant to JIM JONES, claimed to be defector fro
Peoples Temple but he (BOGUE) does not believe this,
currently staying with MARK LANE in United States

JEAN BROWN
White
Female
30's
5 feet 5 inches tall
Former school teacher in United States
Position in Jonestown unknown, present whereabouts unknow

RENNIE KICE
Deceased

LORA JOHNSTON
White
Female
Short brown hair
Late 20's
In charge of work crew in Jonestown, currently at Peoples
Temple in San Francisco

VERA YOUNG
Does not know

JUNE CRYM
Does not know

MIKE PROKES
White
Male
20's
Short brown hair
150 pounds
5 feet 9 inches
Former reporter in United States
Positions in Jonestown unknown, currently in Georgetown

BQ 89-495

TIM CARTER
White
Male
30's
Light brown hair
5 feet 9 inches tall
165 pounds
Assistant to JIM JONES in Jonestown,
Currently in Georgetown

SANDRA INGRAM also known as
Bradshaw
Does not know

JUDY FLOWERS
Deceased

JIM and HARRIET RANDOLPH
Does not know

LEONA COLLIER
Black
Female
Early 30's
Was an assistant to JIM JONES, has not been in Jonestown recently, present whereabouts unknown

DALE PARKS
Returned to United States 12/21/78

BURRELL WILSON
Black
Male
5 feet 10 inches tall
Medium build
19-20 years old
Was kitchen worker and member of basketball team, not in Jonestown recently, currently in San Francisco

CLAIRE JANARO
White
Female
Brown hair
Early 40's
Not in Jonestown recently, currently somewhere in United S

DON BELK
White
Male
Black hair,
30's
Former school teacher in United States, whereabouts unknow

BQ 89-495

RICHARD JANARO
White
Male
Late 40's
180 pounds
5 feet 11 inches
Whereabouts Unknown

BONNIE BECK
White
Female
30's
Welfare worker in Ukiah, California

MARIE KATSARIS
Deceased

TISH LEROY
Deceased

CHUCK BEIKMAN
White
Male
40's
5 feet 8 inches tall
Heavy build
190 pounds
ex-marine
Worked in shoe repair, currently being held in Georgetown

JOYCE TOUCHETTE
Deceased

CHARLIE TOUCHETTE
White
Male
Late 40's
5 feet 8 inches tall
200 pounds
Captain of JONES' cargo ship, currently in Georgetown

MICHELLE TOUCHETTE
Deceased

MIKE TOUCHETTE
White
Male
Early 20's
140 pounds
Brown hair
Handled first aid for basketball team,
Currently in Georgetown

BQ 89-495

STANLE CLAYTON
Black
Male
20's
Cook
Considered defector from Peoples Temple
Currently in Georgetown

MARY LEE BOGUE
Deceased

TINA BOGUE
Returned to United States 12/21/78

ODELL RHODES
Black
Male
Late 20's
Teacher
Considered a defector from the Peoples Temple
Currently in Georgetown

TIM CARTER
Currently in Georgetown at the Park Hotel

VERA INGRAM
Does not know

JIM COBB
Black
Male
180 pounds
29-30 years old
Dentist
Defector
Came to Jonestown with Congressman RYAN

JIM JONES used drugs wh ich came in crates or wooden foot lockers. (Kind of drug unknown). He did not know of any Peoples Temple members who used drugs.

The only drugs produced by the Peoples Temple were herbal drugs, amount unknown.

Commercial drugs were handled by the doctors.

He had no information concerning boats belonging to the Peoples Temple being used to transport drugs and knew nothing about drugs being sent outside Guyana by the Peoples Temple.

BQ 89-495

The Peoples Temple had an assembly line which made stuffed dolls which were sold to stores in Georgetown. About 15 or 20 people worked full time making dolls. (U)

BOGUE advised that he plans to stay with relatives [redacted], San Francisco, California. (U)

The following is a description of BOGUE: (U)

Name	THOMAS JAMES BOGUE
Alias	T.J., Liniquis Asante Culoga (American Indian nickname)
Race	White, (American Indian)
Sex	Male
Date and Place of Birth	9/2/61, Sacramento, California
Height	5 feet 7 1/2 inches
Weight	130
Build	Slender
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars or Marks	Right arm lower "VIB", right shoulder "R", large scar back of lower left
Residence	San Francisco [redacted] address unknown, father's sister (U)
Occupation	Physical Therapy
Employment	None
Education	9th Grade, Roosevelt Jr. High School San Francisco
Marital Status	Single
Family Members	[redacted]
Social Security Number	None
Selective Service Number	None
Arrests	Juvenile arrest 1973-75, burglary, Redwood Valley, California
Destination Point	San Francisco

b6
b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/3/79

On December 21, 1978, at approximately 8:00 PM, [redacted] was interviewed at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), concerning the assassination of Congressman LEO J. RYAN by [redacted] Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Also present during the interview was Secret Service Agent [redacted] (W)

[redacted] was appraised of the nature of the interview and the identities of the Agents. (W)

[redacted] stated that she was willing to be interviewed without the presence of an Attorney (W)

[redacted] advised that she first became aware of the People's Temple in 1969. She stated that [redacted] met Reverend JONES while [redacted] was taking a civics course in night school. [redacted] indicated that she became involved in the People's Temple through [redacted] influence. [redacted] stated that when she was about 18 years of age, she signed approximately 25 - 30 blank pieces of paper. Other papers, which she signed, had compromising statements printed on them, such as that she would be willing to help conspire to blow up government monuments. [redacted] further explained forms of torture that were executed by Reverend JONES to discipline his followers. One of the most used forms of torture was "spankings" with a board. Individuals were "spanked" with a board approximately 75 to 100 times. [redacted] herself was disciplined in this manner two times, once for being drunk and once for refusing to do something. The older people of the compound were known as seniors. The seniors disciplined other seniors by hitting those to be disciplined with their canes. Other forms of torture were boxing and putting those to be disciplined in a box with a tape playing which constantly repeated the same message, "I'll be a changed person when I get out". (W)

[redacted] indicated that only the staff would have knowledge of the Planning Commission or bribery. [redacted] stated that, to her knowledge, two officials from the Russian Embassy came to the compound and said they would all be moving to Russia. (W)

b6
b7C

Investigation on 12/21/78 at Queens, New York File # BQ 89-495

by SA [redacted] pm Date dictated 12/28/78

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

[redacted] stated that there were approximately 75 guns, pistols and rifles in the compound. [redacted] said they were shipped in crates from San Francisco. [redacted] said that JONES loved to bury things. [redacted] indicated that some guns were probably buried or dropped down the well. (U)

[redacted] said that firearms was taught by the security heads. In San Francisco and Los Angeles, the female members of the People's Temple carried guns but not in Jonestown. [redacted] said that JOE WILSON, TOM KICE, STEVEN JONES and CALVIN DOUGLAS were some of the firearms instructors. (U)

As for any public official, state, federal or international being targeted for murder, [redacted] advised that JONES did make comments but said nothing specific. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] was involved in two suicide rehersals, but does not know of any relocation plans in the event of a mass suicide. (U)

[redacted] stated that the Attorneys GERRY and LANE talked JONES into letting Congressman RYAN come to Jonestown. GERRY and LANE were aware of the potential danger of RYAN's life. While GERRY and LANE were in Jonestown, they were guarded by PONCHO. (U)

[redacted] advised that the radio operators used many difference codes and that the Guyanese Government attempted to close down the radio. (U)

[redacted] indicated that any member of the People's Temple in San Francisco would be capable of killing since they did not commit suicide. [redacted] stated that PAULA ADAMS did favors for public officials. (U)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] helped build a primative nuclear device. DON FITCH, JOE WILSON, MIKE TOUCHETTE and STEVEN JONES, also worked on the nuclear device. [redacted] indicated that it could be buried. (U)

[redacted] stated that the term Alpha concerned JONES, who believed he was the Alpha and the Omega, like a God. (U)

[redacted] stated that Dr. LAWRENCE SCHACHT was the cruelist, most vulgar person in Jonestown. SCHACHT was always "freaked out" on drugs and was only interested in JONES. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that living conditions were very crowded in Jonestown and that no one except security could get close to West House or JONES. (U)

[redacted] advised that the cyanide arrived on the Wednesday before the assassination. The cyanide was not on any inventory sheet and when [redacted] questioned its arrival, she received no real answer. (U)

[redacted] said that JONES said if anything happened in Jonestown, they should kill defectors. [redacted] said its very hard to unravel this whole thing. [redacted] said that JONES played with their minds but she does not understand why. (U)

[redacted] said that she and her family accompanied RYAN to the airstrip and after the shooting, she hid in the bush for two days and two nights when she was picked up by the Guyanese and taken to the "Rum House". (U)

[redacted] stated that she would not commit suicide and believes that the cheese sandwiches that were served for lunch that day were drugged. And then the people drank the punch. (U)

[redacted] said that she rode out to the airstrip on a dump truck and that there was a gun in the cabin. [redacted] said that there was another turck at the airstrip. The Guyanese police were on this truck and that they did nothing to stop the shooting. (U)

[redacted] provided the following information on the individuals listed below: (U)

LAURA JOHNSON	Definite potential for violence. She went back to the PT in San Francisco
TIM JONES	White male, six feet one inch, security head of the night team, an adopted son of JONES
JIMMY JONES, Jr.	Black male, six feet three inches, about 20 years old, lanky, top security head over day and night
EDDY CRENSHAW	Deceased

(U)

b6
b7C

BQ 89-495

HERBERT NEWELL	Black male, five feet nine inches, about 21 years old
JOHNNY COBB	Black male, about 17 years old, head of day security, always fair, liked to play with the girls
JOHNNY JONES	Deceased
MARK CORDELL	White male, about 19 or 20 years old, curly blonde hair
JIM MAC ELVANE	Deceased
BILLY OLIVER	Deceased
STEVE JONES	White male, six feet four inches, about 19 years old, involved in strategy and security
LEE INGRAM	Black male, five feet six inches or five feet seven inches, about 38 years old, basketball coach
CHRIS O'NEAL	White male, about 20 years old, five feet seven inches, slim, epileptic
CALVIN DOUGLAS	Black male, 18 years old, husky, dangerous

BQ 89-495

PAUL MC CANN	27 years old, six feet four inches, slender, non-violent
BEA MORTON	Black, evil, someone to worry about
TERRY BUFORD	Five feet seven inches, female, very close to JONES
JEAN BROWN	White female, 150 pounds, five feet three and a half inches, about 34 years old, sandy hair
LAURA JOHNSON	About 28 - 30 years old, five feet four inches, 115 pounds, cruel person, heavily into drugs
VERA YOUNG	Black female, about 30 years old, five feet four inches, 115 pounds, very self-righteous
JUNE CRYM	Five feet one inch, 125 pounds, brown hair, dangerous
MIKE PROKES	Very dangerous, five feet five inches, 130 pounds, about 33 years old
TIM CARTER	Five feet five inches, 150 pounds, balding, about 30 years old, should be watched

(U)

BQ 89-495

SANDRA INGRAM also known as (aka) BRADSHAW	Very dangerous, five feet one inch, 125 pounds, white female, blonde hair, about 30 years old, terrorist type
JUDY FLOWERS	Dangerous, related to LEONA COLLIER, early 30's, five feet six inches, 175 pounds
JIM RANDOLPH	40 years old, five feet three inches, 110 pounds, "cowboy" type, worked in social services, inventory of guns, potentially dangerous
LEONA COLLIER	Black female, five feet two inches, 165 pounds, 50 years old, the head preacher in San Francisco People's Temple, "super dangerous" (W)
DALE PARKS	Five feet six inches, 155 pounds, white male, about 25 years old
BURRELL WILSON	Black male, five feet six inches, 20 years old, 160 pounds, on the basketball team
CLAIRE JANARO	White female, brown hair, five feet four inches, about 200 pounds, about 42 years old, non-violent, very upset regarding the death of her children

BQ 89-495

RICHARD JANARO	White male, five feet nine inches, 170 pounds, gray hair, 55 years old
BONNIE BECK	White female, five feet four inches, 170 pounds, 35-56 years old, very dangerous
DON BECK	White male, five feet nine inches, about 200 pounds, about 33-34 years old, could be dangerous
PAULA ADAMS	Five feet three inches, 120 pounds, blonde hair, about 27-28 years old, used political officials to get information
LARRY LEIGHTON	Five feet two inches, 125 pounds, about 32 years old, very dangerous, killed RYAN
CHUCK BEIKMAN	Charged with the murders of the AMOS children, white male, 200 pounds, 46 years old, blonde hair
CHARLIE TOUCHETTE	White male, five feet eight inches, 175 pounds, 57 years old
MIKE TOUCHETTE	Five feet eight inches, 140 pounds, white male, about 24 years old, basketball team

(U)

STANLEY CLAYTON	Black male, five feet eight inches, 155 pounds, about 24 years old
ODELL RHODES	Five feet nine inches, 165 pounds 38 - 40 years old, not to be trusted
VERA INGRAM aka BUDDOLF,	Left the Temple four years ago
JIM COBB	Black male, about 28 years old, six feet four inches, 220 pounds, [redacted] idol
MIKE CARTER	White male, five feet seven inches, 140 pounds, about 21 years old, close with those in "La Mar Gardens" (phonetic) (ph), radio operator, public relations, dangerous

(U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] then advised that the type of drugs used in Jonestown was sedative drugs usually thorazine (ph). [redacted] advised that she was not aware of any drugs being produced in Jonestown. [redacted] stated that the People's Temple owned two boats, the "Albatross" and the "Marceline". The "Marceline" was a fishing boat and was gone all of the time. [redacted] advised that J. P. SAUNDERS was involved with the manufacturing and selling of, bear, mouse and Marcie dolls. (U)

The following background information was obtained through interview and observation: (U)

BQ 89-495

Name	[redacted]
Date of Birth (DOB)	
Place of Birth (POB)	
Race	White
Sex	Female
Height	[redacted]
Weight	
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars	[redacted]
Residence	San Francisco
Occupation	[redacted] for People's Temple
Education	[redacted]
Marital Status	Widow
Distination Point	[redacted] (ph), San Francisco

(U) b6 b7C

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/82 BY 1049 DCM/mdb

Date of transcription 11/28/78

MARK LANE, Attorney at Law, 1177 Central Avenue, was contacted at his residence regarding a copy of the diary he was to have prepared. Secret Service Agent [redacted] was present during this interview (1A)

b6
b7C

LANE made available a manuscript consisting of 49 typewritten pages, double spaced. Attached is a copy of that manuscript. (1A)

Investigation on 11/27/78 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 89-110-66

by ASAC RICHARD H. BLAY:cjc Date dictated 11/27/78

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

JONESTOWN GUYANA

Part One

by Mark Lane
© November 26, 1978

10/2/92 1048DKM/mdm

On Friday morning, November 17, 1978, at the request of Jim Jones, head of the People's Temple, I met in Georgetown, Guyana, with Congressman Leo Ryan of California and Don Harris of NBC television to discuss their visit to Jonestown. Before the sun set the next day, Jones, Ryan and Harris --and almost one thousand others-- were dead, and I was lost in the impenetrable jungle of Guyana, having barely escaped an assassination attempt on my life.

The events of the last weeks are so overwhelming and horrible that it is difficult to remember that until September of this year - two months ago - I had never heard of Jim Jones or the People's Temple. At that time I was approached by Jones to represent the People's Temple to file a Freedom-of-Information Act suit against the United States Government to discover and prevent what Jones and his associates assured me was harrassment of their peaceful, communal organization, which had shortly before established an agricultural community in an isolated part of Guyana. In mid-September, at the urging of Jones, I spent two days at the People's Temple agricultural experiment deep in the interior of Guyana at a place Jones had named Jonestown.

What I observed during my brief visit was a collective made up of approximately 1,000 Americans, struggling to create a new life for themselves on this frontier. Jones himself gave the impression of being well-intentioned, but frightened. When I spoke with him he rambled, somewhat incoherently, from one subject to another. I also

noted that the ruling group of Jonestown was, like Jones himself, white, middle-class, college-educated and professional. The one exception was Jones' adopted son, John Jones, who was black. The vast majority of those who lived in Jonestown, perhaps 80% of the inhabitants, were black, working-class, poor and poorly educated. Many had subsisted in the United States on Social Security payments and many came from the ghettoes of San Francisco or from Watts, in Los Angeles.

To comprehend fully the horror of the end of Jonestown, it is important to understand Jonestown as it really was in the weeks before the massacre. It is necessary to reject the temptation to recreate history to explain the tragic end. I believed then, as I believe now, that many of the residents of Jonestown would have resisted all efforts to force them to return to the U.S. While it is now abundantly clear that those who wanted to leave were, in most cases, not permitted to do so, it appears to be true that many did not wish to leave. Some were hostages, but many imposed the captivity upon themselves. The mass media has "explained" this social phenomenon by asserting that Jones exercised hypnotic control over the minds of these "cultists." As with all half truths, such an explanation is at best deceptive.

There is also another side, another truth. An elderly black woman told me in September, 1978, that when she lived in Watts she was afraid to leave her house at night, venturing out once a week during bright sunlight to shop for necessities. She was a captive in her community in America. Another Jonestown resident, suffering from crippling arthritis, was unable to secure decent medical

treatment at the cli[redacted] in his neighborhood. [redacted]nestown he received excellent and continual medical care. A young black woman told me that her two children would likely be narcotics addicts or worse if they remained any longer in Watts. Even if her children were persuaded to graduate from high school in Watts, they would probably be functionally illiterate. She spoke with pride of the excellent school system developed in Jonestown, which her children attended. She was equally proud of the adult education program in which she and hundreds of others were learning to read and write Russian.

After returning to the U.S., I met with [redacted] In Jonestown she seemed tense and nervous. When I met her later in [redacted] she seemed no more relaxed. On the rare occasions when we were alone, she indicated that there was much I did not know about the People's Temple and Jonestown, [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] she told me the real history of People's Temple and Jonestown. [redacted]

Jones was desperate as it appeared possible that his flock

b6
b7C

might not survive. In addition, he had become physically ill. He suffered from convulsions, believing that someone might be tampering with his food. Jones planned, he told me, to move the entire group to the Soviet Union; he was aware how embarrassing a situation for the U.S. Government such a move would be and that some intelligence agencies might wish to forestall it. He wondered whether any of his close advisors were working for American intelligence agencies. He then asked me to file applications under the Freedom-of-Information Act to determine the degree of penetration by American intelligence of the People's Temple in San Francisco and the Jonestown project. Many of those in Jonestown, however unhappy with a pioneer life that meant poor food, crowded housing conditions and long working hours, nevertheless would not return to the United States. Many of the residents strongly resented being subjected to dictatorial power of one man and his long and frequent rambling speeches, some of which went into the early hours of the morning and at all of which attendance was compulsory. For most of those in Jonestown, the Soviet Union was seen as a panacea. When Russian language courses were made available, hundreds of adults and children voluntarily signed up, even though it meant additional hours of study following long hours of work.

When it seemed that I might return to Jonestown during November, I asked [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Charles Garry, the attorney for the People's Temple, was widely quoted by the news media in his claim that neither he nor others on the fatal trip were aware of the potential for violence in Jonestown. Such assertions are belied by the facts. On October 6, 1977, some eleven months before I had ever heard of Jim Jones, the People's Temple or Jonestown, Charles Garry was, on three separate occasions, in international radio communication with Jim Jones. On that last occasion, Jones threatened to commit suicide after murdering all of the five hundred Americans then residing in Jonestown. Garry begged Jones not to take such action. Garry ~~traveled around the U.S.~~ tried to locate the Deputy Prime Minister of Guyana, who was then in America, in an effort to forestall the massacre. Public figures on the Left in America, including Angela Davis, Huey Newton and Dennis Banks of the American Indian Movement, were asked to broadcast, and then did broadcast, by radio to Jonestown to dissuade Jones from his plan of mass homicide. These events, of course, were known to the American intelligence organizations, to the State Department, to the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) and to those activists who had been with Jones and who, by 1978, strongly opposed his operation.

On June 22, 1978, James Cobb, Jr. filed a complaint against the People's Temple and Jim Jones in the Superior Court of the State of California in San Francisco in which he stated under oath that on March 14, 1978, Jones and the People's Temple "published an open letter threatening an act of mass murder of the members of People's Temple under the control of defendant Jones in Jonestown, Guyana."

Cobb also swore in that complaint that on April 18, 1978, the People's Temple published a press release which "explained" the "decision to die" as "the unanimous vote of the collective community here in Guyana." That information was subsequently made available to the State Department, every member of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives and to the American intelligence organizations.

After the massacre, Garry and others associated with the People's Temple asserted that they had never known that anyone in Jonestown had any weapons. However, on June 22, 1978, the Santa Rosa Press Democrat reported that at a press conference, Charles Garry "claimed credit for the elaborate security system at the Temple's jungle outpost in Guyana." The article also quoted Garry as saying that he "encouraged them [Temple officials] to get weapons." When Garry was asked at the press conference if he knew where the weapons came from, he responded, "No, I didn't, I did not inquire. I assume they bought them somewhere like people do in this country." Even prior to that declaration by Garry, Deborah Layton, who had been a trusted Temple functionary in Jonestown, had told the press that the Jonestown area was patroled by two rings of guards who have access to between 200 to 300 rifles, 25 pistols and a homemade bazooka. This information and much more appeared in an 88-page article written for the National Enquirer by Gordon Lindsay, a Los Angeles investigative reporter. Generoso Pope, the publisher of the Enquirer, was so amazed by the bizarre allegations that he submitted the article to a contact of his in the U.S. State Department. I have been told that Pope was informed by the State Department that People's Temple was a peaceful, pastoral community and that the article contained untrue

allegations. Pope d[redacted]ned to publish the arti[redacted]

When I first became involved with the People's Temple I had no knowledge of any of this information. In my initial two-day visit to Jonestown I was unable to probe deeply into the legitimacy of the operation in Guyana or in the United States. Before my second trip I had learned much of the truth about Jones and the Temple. But at that point I felt I could not abandon those hundreds of people who were in great danger. Whatever the risk to my safety, I had to make every effort within my power to prevent what appeared to be an impending catastrophe. If I was not able to delay the trip by Congressman Ryan and the others, which I tried to do, I felt that my presence with them might reduce the possibility of violence.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] told me the bizarre history of the People's Temple. [redacted]

Had that happened, [redacted] would be in the number of those in what Jim Jones and The New York Times called a mass suicide. b6 b7C

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1978

Part Two

By Mark Lane
c November 26, 1978

During the first days of November, I received a message from Jim Jones that had been transmitted by private code and Morse Code from Jonestown, Guyana, through international radio to the San Francisco headquarters of the People's Temple and then by telephone to me. Jones informed me that Congressman Leo Ryan of San Mateo, California, had written to him stating that he was investigating charges against Jonestown. The charges had been filed by Tim Stoen, a former People's Temple lawyer and Jones'confidant. Stoen had organized the Concerned Relatives. This group, while it represented the genuine and legitimate concerns of ~~the~~ frightened family members, was created and used by Stoen as a weapon in his effort to destroy the People's Temple movement and the settlement in Jonestown. Previously Jones had told me that Stoen had been a government-connected leading anti-communist who for some reason not understood by Jones, had decided to attach himself to Jones and the Temple. Stoen was an advisor to Jones for ~~(6)~~ six to ~~(8)~~ eight years. Various insiders told me that Stoen was ~~often~~ the most militant advisor to Jones ~~and that he~~ who often counseled him to take questionable ~~courses of~~ action.

Jones urged me to contact Ryan to try to postpone the Congressional visit so that plans for the commune's move to the Soviet Union might proceed unimpaired.

I called Rep. Ryan's San Mateo office. The next day, Jim Schollaert, who served as a staff member of the International Relations

Committee of the House returned my call. I told him that Jones did not wish to receive Congressman Ryan on November 14 and that Jones wanted me to be present if Ryan's trip took place. I pointed out that I was obligated to represent James Earl Ray before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives on November 16, and that I could not be in Jonestown on the 14th and Washington on the morning of the 16th. I asked the Congressman to consider putting off his visit for two or three weeks so that proper plans could be made to receive him and so that I could be present at that occasion. Subsequently, Schollaert told me that the Congressman had decided to visit Guyana on the 14th and that he was going to attempt to enter Jonestown during that week whether he was invited or not. He said that under those circumstances the Congressman understood that he might be turned away at the gate. ~~Subsequently~~ Later I received a telephone call from Don Harris of NBC television. Some weeks before, Harris and I had worked together on an NBC television series on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Harris knew me as a determined advocate for my client's cause in that instance. He said that he had heard many serious charges that had been made against Jonestown and the People's Temple.

Harris said, "Mark, who are the good guys in this story?" I told him that there might be no good guys, but that the story was far more complicated than it seemed. I told him there were some positive aspects to Jonestown but that there were some very, very severe problems. I told him I was afraid that the situation might be exacerbated if Jones and his advisors, who already suffered from a fortress mentality, felt that they were under seige by the Congress and the news media. Harris said that he was determined to accompany

b6
b7C

I tried to puzzle the matter through and sought the advice of [redacted] and others, ~~colleagues~~. I was committed to doing everything in my power to help bring about the liberation of those in Jonestown who wanted to leave. I was hopeful that a cautious inquiry by a sympathetic Congressman and the presence of the news media might help to introduce some reforms desired by those who opted to remain in Jonestown. At the same time, I was worried that a confrontation with Jones, who was both physically and mentally ill, might result in tragedy. I knew also that there was little I knew about Jonestown that the Congressman and the news media had not already learned. In fact, there was much that Congressman Ryan and Don Harris, who had direct access to Tim Stoen, Deborah Blakey and others who had been to Jonestown, knew about the situation there of which I was uninformed.

Congressman Ryan's office informed me that he would not be accompanied by members of the Concerned Relatives. However, I learned from Harris that Ryan was accompanied to Georgetown by the news media and many of the members of the Concerned Relatives.

When the House Select Committee on Assassinations announced that it would not permit James Earl Ray to testify. Ray was to be denied an opportunity to answer the charges which had been made against him before the Congressional inquisition. As a result, I was free to travel to Guyana.

Jim Jones urged me immediately to meet with Congressman Ryan, who was already in Georgetown. Charles Garry, the attorney for the People's Temple, and I were accompanied by Sharon Amos, a People's Temple member, when we met with Congressman Ryan at the Pegasus Hotel

in Georgetown on Friday morning. Ryan was accompanied by two aides, Jim Schollaert and Jackie Spierer, a lawyer on his personal staff. I informed Congressman Ryan that Jim Jones was ill and that this was the least propitious occasion upon which to meet him. It seemed to me that the Congressman doubted the accuracy of my statements.

Ryan told me that he and the American Embassy had arranged for an 18-seat plane to fly from Georgetown to the Port Kaituma airstrip located several miles from Jonestown. He said that he had reserved two seats on the plane, one for me and one for Charles Garry. When I asked him who else would be on the plane he responded that there would be several members of the news media and some members of the Concerned Relatives. I pointed out that this was a violation of the commitment that Schollaert had made to me, in which he stated that the news media and the Concerned Relatives would not be present. I further told him that the delegation which had been developed by Congressman Ryan might be confrontational in nature and would at the very best be counterproductive. I asked him to put off the trip for at least (24) hours so that I could communicate with Jim Jones and try to calm the community there before the plane arrived. Ryan said that no commitment had been violated but that the situation had changed. He said that since he had secured a larger plane than he had planned, he was selling tickets on the plane to the news media and to the Concerned Relatives in order to cover expenses, as Congress would be angered by a bill for all eighteen seats. I told him that I thought that that approach might jeopardize his entire inquiry. He said he was leaving within minutes from the airport and that Mr. Garry and I could either accompany him or stay behind.

I pleaded with him at least to postpone the trip for two hours so that I might make radio contact with Jim Jones and inform him of the new circumstances in order to alleviate the terrible anxiety which might be present when the group arrived unannounced. At first he refused to postpone the trip for two hours; finally he agreed.

I returned to the People's Temple office in Georgetown and made immediate contact with Jim Jones by radio. I tried both to calm him and to tell him who would be visiting Jonestown. He was very much agitated and declared that he would never allow that group into Jonestown. I told him that I understood his feelings but that ~~I felt~~ there were so many positive aspects of the Jonestown community that it would be worthwhile for the American people to learn of the experiment there and that if the project could be seen by Americans, flaws and all, there might be a genuine sympathy for the struggles of the people in Jonestown. He seemed unimpressed and nervous. I told him that the alternative would be a well-publicized scene of the relatives and the Congressman being turned away at the gate and that this might well result in Congressional hearings being held by the Committee. Both Charles Garry and I told him that if he viewed the ~~event~~ as a positive experience ~~the~~ opening up of the community to the outside world; it would, in fact, become a positive event. Jones finally agreed to allow the delegation to enter Jonestown.

On the plane I sat next to Charles Krauss of the Washington [illegible]. He appeared to be totally uninformed of the charges against the Jonestown community.

Many of the charges had been published in magazines and news[illegible] and many of them were a matter of public record in sworn

complaints and affidavits submitted to various courts and lawsuits then pending against the People's Temple and Jim Jones. New West, the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner and various small publications in California had published numerous articles and stories dealing with the horrors of Jonestown. Charles Garry himself had been quoted in the California press as having said that there were guns in Jonestown, and Deborah Blakey, a former leader of the Jonestown community, had talked of the large number of automatic weapons that were there. I believed then, as I believe now, that the Washington Post was criminally negligent for sending a reporter to that scene without briefing him about the problems which might lie ahead. Krause asked me if I thought that all of the people in Jonestown were content to remain there. I told him that I ~~ghouht~~ thought that 90% of those there would not wish to return home. He looked at me with concern and asked if I meant that perhaps 10% of those were being held there against their wishes. I told him that he was an investigative reporter and that he had the obligation to raise those questions in Jonestown with the people who were there. He said that my tone indicated to him that there were problems ahead and that he was surprised that I was so critical of my own client's cause.

The pilot announced that he could not land the craft at the airstrip in Port Kaituma because the dirt appeared to be too soft and too wet. We circled over Jonestown and for some reason the pilot changed his mind and decided to attempt a landing. We landed without incident and then found ourselves surrounded by a number of very grim-looking men from People's Temple. They were led by Johnny Jones,

the adopted son of Jim Jones. One of the men carried a weapon. Later I learned that the man with the rifle was a Port Kaituma police officer, but since he was dressed in a short sleeve shirt and slacks, he had appeared to be a member of the People's Temple welcoming team. Johnny Jones announced in a firm and angry voice that "only Lane and Garry come ahead; the rest stay here." Then to me John Jones said, "I want you to order those people back onto the plane." I told him that I had never previously ordered a Congressman to do anything and reminded him that the airstrip was public property not owned by People's Temple. I also said that it was very hot on the plane while it was on the ground and that it would be a terrible error to try to herd the invited guests, albeit reluctantly invited, back onto the plane. Garry and I entered a large heavy truck and were being driven toward the muddy, bumpy road to Jonestown just seven miles away. After we had traveled perhaps one mile, we were met by a tractor driven by People's Temple personnel. Harriet Tropp, a young, recent graduate of law school and a trusted advisor to Jim Jones, leaped from the tractor, ran up to Johnny Jones and said, "There are new orders." The Congressman, his aides and Dwyer can come along with Lane and Garry." Richard Dwyer was ~~employed~~ Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy and he too was on the plane. It was impossible to turn the truck around because of the condition of the road, so we backed up most of the way to the airstrip. At that point we were joined in the truck by Congressman Ryan, his aide Jackie Speirer and Dwyer. It became clear that Jim Jones had not been informed that an officer from the Ministry of Information of Guyana had also been on the plane and he was added to the group permitted to enter Jonestown. When we arrived at Jonestown, I introduced Congressman Ryan and the other guests to

Marceline Jones, who was married to Jim Jones. She offered to take the group on a tour of the school, nursery and health center. Congressman Ryan graciously declined, saying that he would like to take the tour later, but would now like to visit with some people whose names he had in his attache case. I walked with him and Jackie Speirer to a table in the open air community center and asked Harriet Tropp to arrange for the Congressman and his aide to meet with those on his list. There were seven names on the first list which Congressman Ryan produced; ~~and~~ the last name on the list was Gene Chaikin. Chaikin was not part of the greeting party, which caused me great consternation. I never did see Chaikin that day or the next, and it was only later that I was informed that his body was found among the other victims of the massacre.

When the Congressman was settled and his inquiry under way, I asked the person in charge of the radio room, which served as the office at Jonestown, if I could speak with Jim Jones at once. I was immediately handed a telephone. Jones, who was in his cabin, began the conversation by saying, "This is just terrible. It is a terrible thing. We're being invaded. They're trying to create an incident to keep us from moving to Russia." I said that I did not think that that was Congressman Ryan's intention, but that even if it were, as long as we were all calm, relaxed and open, there need be no incident. Jones said, "Wait till you talk to Tim Carter. He'll tell you what Stoen is planning." I told Jim that the relatives and the news media were being kept waiting in the hot sun at the airstrip down the road. I urged him to permit them to visit, believing that

the presence of the new media might provide additional security for Congressman Ryan. Jones said, "You mean you want all of them in here?" Again, I was conflicted. I was hoping for a modest relaxation of the conditions in order to best serve the interests of the almost one thousand Americans who were there. (In the preceding year approximately 500 new settlers had arrived.) Yet, I was frightened of the possibility of a confrontation. I knew that Gordon Lindsay, who was known to Jim Jones as the author of the article written for the Enquirer attacking Jonestown, was present on the plane. I thought his presence in Jonestown would, in and of itself, constitute a provocation. I was also concerned for Lindsay's safety. I suggested that everyone at the airstrip be permitted to enter Jonestown with the exception of Gordon Lindsay. Jones agreed to the suggestion and informed Johnny to send the truck for everyone except Lindsay.

Ryan seemed genuinely impressed with his meetings with many Jonestown residents. He kept producing additional slips from his attache case with the names of other residents to whom he wished to talk. In most cases, the individuals were found and gave glowing accounts of their days at Jonestown.

When the media personnel and the four relatives of the Jonestown residents arrived early that evening, the tension mounted. Dinner was served for the guests in the community center and a marvelous program of music, singing and dancing was presented by many of the Jonestown residents. Congressman Ryan was called upon to speak and he said that although he had heard some complaints against the community, he had spoken with many people since his arrival and that they had told him that Jonestown was the best thing that had ever happened in their lives. There seemed to be an immediate and

spontaneous response as people rose to their feet and gave the Congressman a deafening and prolonged ovation. Don Harris saw little of the performances that evening. A tall and strikingly good looking man, his jungle outfit appeared to have been tailored at Brooks Brothers. He was a fine, hard-working, serious reporter and in Jonestown he stood out as a media star. Later, I learned from him that during the performance he walked slowly around the perimeter so that anyone who wished to meet with him alone and to express a desire to leave would be able to do so.

After the performances ended and some of the guests had retired, Tim Carter, a militant supporter of the Temple, the man who had run the Georgetown office when I was there in September, told me that he had infiltrated the Concerned Relatives group in San Francisco. He said that Tim Stoen had told him that they had formed a "Traitor's Committee," and that it was the purpose of this committee to destroy Jonestown. Carter said that Stoen said that if one person could be persuaded to leave Jonestown with Congressman Ryan that the entire community would be destroyed. As Carter spoke to me at the community center, Don Harris walked quietly through the muddy streets of Jonestown.

The next day I was to discover that two people had approached Harris and asked him to make arrangements for their exit. It is clear now that this exchange had been carefully observed. I have no doubt now that at that moment Don Harris' death warrant had been sealed.

THE MASSACRE

Part Three

by Mark Lane
c November 26, 1978

Early Saturday morning, Jackie Spierer, Rep. Ryan's staff attorney, began the day by examining the community kitchen facilities. Ryan returned to his post at a table in the open air community center, a structure comprised of a large tin roof held aloft by wooden poles. He continued to interview selected residents. Soon Don Harris told me that two people had decided to leave. Dwyer, of the American Embassy, asked if their passports could be made available so that they could return to the United States. The tension mounted among the members of the ruling group. Yet, for most of the residents, the loss of two residents was not a matter for concern. Indeed, the better the relationship between the Congressman and the Jonestown people, the more panicked and hostile became the leaders of the community.

Early in the afternoon, Charles Krauss of the Washington Post approached a large building designated as Jane Pittman Gardens. He knocked on the door and said he wanted to interview the people on the inside. The door was not opened and a voice from the inside said that no one there wanted to be interviewed. Some of the other members of the press corps rushed over to that building. A rumor quickly circulated among the reporters that people were being held hostage in that building to prevent their speaking freely to representatives of the media and the government. Krauss's persistence

was viewed as a deliberate provocation by Johnny Jones and others associated with the leadership. Johnny Jones said, "These are people's homes; you have no right to insist upon looking into their homes and interviewing them if they do not wish to see you." Krause, who has a low-key manner, remained at the door, stating that he would like to talk to the residents. By the time I arrived on the scene, a number of other reporters, including Reiterman of the San Francisco Examiner, were already there. Johnny Jones was vehement in condemning the media for insensitively probing into private homes where they were not invited. I explained his position to the media, and the media's position to him, in an effort to alleviate the strain. At that point Reiterman said that if I was permitted to enter to ask the people if they wanted to be interviewed and they declined, he would be satisfied. Johnny Jones agreed to that proposal. I knocked on the door, identifying myself, and asked if I could come in for a moment. A woman's voice said, "Of course, Mark, you're always welcome." Many elderly black women were lying in bed; some were sewing, some were resting. I walked around the room and asked each of those present if she wanted to talk to the news media and each declined. I told Reiterman what I had done and he seemed satisfied. Krause, however, was persistent and wanted to know why he was not allowed to enter. I told John Jones that I thought that although the room was terribly crowded with double bunks (it reminded me of the hold of a slave ship, an impression which I did not share with him), it would be better for the media to enter and see the people. He reluctantly agreed and representatives of the news media toured the house.

In retrospect it is difficult to know which specific event, if any, provoked the massacre. Perhaps this one was the turning point. More likely, this strain helped create the atmosphere in which the Parks' family departure was seen to be the provocation.

The leading group in Jonestown was frantic with the rumor that a whole family of six had opted to leave. Congressman Ryan told me that the Parks family had decided to leave Jonestown. He told me also that Jim Jones should not see this departure as a reflection upon the community since people move from one country to another and couples divorce. Don Harris told me that he believed that if 1200 had originally founded Jonestown and 60% of them were left two years later, he would consider the project a resounding success. I related this information to Jim Jones, but he was cold and unresponsive. It seemed to me he heard little of what I said. Jones walked over to the members of the Parks family. He told them that they could leave at any time, but if they chose this occasion to leave, they would be lining up with the U.S. Government against the people of Jonestown. He said that their departure at this time with the American Embassy and a member of the Congress would be seen as a victory for Tim Stoen against Socialism. He urged them to stay just a short while longer and said that they could leave any time they wished in the days ahead. Two of the young girls in the family began to cry. The son-in-law began to resist Jones' blandishments.

Ryan, who was close enough to observe but not close enough to hear the conversation, spoke to me. "Jim Jones is the genius who built this place and it has many positive aspects. He is Jonestown's greatest benefactor." And then he added, "But he is also its greatest enemy. His desire for absolute power can destroy

this place. He dema[illegible] too much." I was struc[illegible] by the objectivity and accuracy of Ryan's assessment.

More than an hour after Jones began his conversation with the Parks family, he asked me to join the discussion. He said, "Mark, they have decided to stay, but they want you to do something for them." Jim looked exhausted but somewhat victorious as he walked away. Dale Parks spoke to me. "We are willing to stay another week if you will give us a letter in which you personally guarantee that we will be allowed to leave in one week. Will you give us such a letter?" I replied that I would gladly give them such a letter but that I thought it would be valueless. I said, "If you're free to leave at any time, the letter adds nothing. On the other hand, if you are not free to leave, the letter signed by me will not get you out of here." I told them that I would not be there a week from that day and that even if I were that I could not guarantee their ability to leave. I suggested that Dwyer of the American Embassy might be able to help. We called Dwyer to the group and I briefed him on the circumstances. He said, "Oh yes, I can arrange this when I come back in three months." One of the members of the family said, "Three months? I will not wait three months." Dale Parks and his father both looked at me and said, "What can we do, what should we do?" I said to the family, "If you really want to leave, then leave now." I looked up to see Jim Jones looking directly at me. He looked at me differently than he had ever looked before. I did not experience a fully comfortable moment in Jonestown thereafter.

A few minutes later Don Harris told me that he discovered something of the greatest importance that he wanted to share with me. He urged me to remind him to give me that information just before

he left, that it was important for my safety to have it. As I was chatting with Leo Ryan and Karen Layton, a young man brushed past us and approached the Congressman and said, "I wish to make a declaration." Rep. Ryan began to arrange for the departure of Larry Layton. As they sat there talking I could not know that within two hours Larry Layton would be charged with the murder of Congressman Ryan, nor could I suspect that Dale Parks, whose release from Jonestown I had just arranged, was to disarm Larry Layton at the Port Kaituma airstrip after my friend Don Harris, Leo Ryan and three others were murdered there.

Karen Layton seemed astonished that her husband was planning to leave. She said, "Larry, are you leaving? Why are you leaving? Why haven't you told me about this?" He didn't answer her. He signed the papers that were before him and walked away silently.

As Ryan talked to me about the pain of families being split apart, a tall, powerful man approached Ryan from the rear, placed his arm around Ryan's throat and held him in a headlock, while he placed a hunting knife with a serrated edge on the Congressman's chest. As he grabbed him in a headlock he said, "You mother fucker, I'm going to kill you!" Ryan, thinking the man was joking, said, "Okay, that's enough fooling around, you can let go now." At that moment Ryan saw the knife for the first time and his manner changed. I reached in with my right hand and placed my thumb under the assailant's wrist and began to apply pressure to move the hand which held the knife away from Leo Ryan's chest. Several people crowded behind the assailant and grabbed him in a headlock. They pulled him backward onto the floor of the community center with Ryan falling on top of him. I tried to maintain my hold on the assailant's wrist and in

the melee that followed the knife was dislodged, the assailant taken away and the Congressman, looking distraught and frightened, remained on the ground.

I helped him up and noticed that there was blood on the right front side of his shirt as well as on his right trouser leg. As he sat on a bench, I asked him if he was wounded. He said, "I don't know, I just don't know." I opened his shirt and looked at the right side of his chest but there was no wound there. The hand that held the knife had been cut during the struggle and it was the blood of the assailant that spotted Ryan's clothing. As I looked up I saw that Jim Jones had quietly observed the scene. I told him to call the police at once, that we had just witnessed an attempted murder. He said he would do so but never did.

Over Congressman Ryan's protest that it was not necessary, I asked Jim Jones to call the doctor at once. The doctor never arrived. (The doctor did not arrive until long after the Congressman had departed and then apparently to bring a vat of poison Kool-Aid.) At that point it was decided that Congressman Ryan would go back to Georgetown, that Dwyer would ride with him to the Port Kaituma airstrip to arrange for an additional plane in the morning and that he, Dwyer, would return to Jonestown that evening.

Before the truck to Port Kaituma left, Don Harris told me that there were automatic weapons in Jonestown & a police officer in Port Kaituma the previous evening had told him. He asked me to assess the mood in Jonestown and I told him that I was very worried. He asked me, "Do you think Jones may try to pull off a 'mass suicide?'" I could only answer, "I hope not." Don then put his hand on my

shoulder and said, "Why don't you come back with [illegible] now?" I answered, "I came here knowing there were serious risks involved and with the dual hope of getting as many people out as I could and of calming the troubled waters. I think I have to stay and help Dwyer process those who want to leave tomorrow morning." We shook hands and he left. I was never to see Don Harris again. Leo Ryan and I walked together to the truck which was to take him back to the airstrip at Port Kaituma. He thanked me for my help and said he hoped that his presence had not created a problem. "I hope you're not mad at me for coming," he added. I told him that although I had originally felt it would have been better if he had not come, his conduct was so open and friendly that perhaps it would all work out well. I said, "It is as if you opened a window to a room which had been sealed off for years. Most people here I'm sure were pleased at that opening. I hope it does not drive the leadership into a fit of paranoia." At the truck we shook hands and he said, "You saved my life back there. When you get to the West Coast, let's have dinner together."

Upon my return to the community center area, Jones summoned Charles Garry and me to meet with some of his advisors. "This can be the best day in the history of Jonestown," I said to Harriet Tropp. "Some people who want to leave are leaving. The positive aspects of Jonestown have been seen and filmed. The Congressman has told me the he will write an objective report and that there will be no hearings." She looked at me and screamed, "You're crazy, you're crazy." And thus the meeting began.

Jim Jones begg[illegible]y describing the situat[illegible] as terrible. He did not order the attack on the Congressman, he said, but he would no doubt be blamed for it. (I had concluded by then that Jones had ordered Don Sly, the man who had earlier attacked Ryan, to kill him. If Sly had wanted to kill Ryan initially he could have plunged the knife into the Congressman's back several times before any of us could have interceded. Instead, he held him in a headlock, placing the knife flat against his chest. By telling Ryan what he planned to do, he gave us adequate time to prevent the attack.)

Jones continued: "The men who left here all did it because they love me so much that they want to destroy the enemy. They are going to do that now and although I am innocent, I will be blamed for that." I told him that Dale Parks, his father and his brother-in-law left because the conditions were too harsh for them, that while they would not publicly criticize Jones, neither would they commit crimes on behalf of Jim Jones. Jim waved my comments aside and said, "But others will." He said, "When Larry Layton embraced me it was a cold embrace and I knew then that he was going to kill. Therefore, I must take action now, the people demand it." The people were sitting quietly and patiently at the community center demanding nothing. I said, "Jim, you cannot take some action based upon a premonition or a vision or a feeling." Jim replied, "We have proof that they are going to shoot down the plane - shoot up that plane." I felt certain then that Jones had ordered Layton and others to kill a number of people.

In reconstructing the events now, I believe that Jones gave me that information just minutes before the shooting at the airstrip which took the lives of five people. At that point, Maria Katsaris,

one of the women with whom Jim Jones lived, entered and asked to see Jones alone. He stood up, walked over to her and they shared a whispered conversation. Jones then addressed me. "You and Garry go to the East house. The people are very angry about what you have done here. Go there at once."

"Jim McElvane accompanied us on the walk to a cottage some distance from the community center. I did not notice whether McElvane was armed, but since he was six feet, eight inches tall and weighed approximately three hundred pounds, it hardly mattered. Just after Charles Garry and I entered the East house, a man was dispatched, apparently to guard us. It was Donald Sly, the man who had just assaulted Congressman Ryan. Several minutes later, a group of eight to ten men came running down from the direction of the community center toward our cottage. They were shouting, "Let's get them. Let's bring them up. Let's get them now." Since Charles and I were the only apparent "them," I turned to Charles and observed, "This does not look good." But the men ran past the cottage in which we were held and into a small guard shack a few feet away, from which they removed large numbers of semi-automatic rifles. One man carried three, others carried two. Two young strongly-built men struggled with what apparently was an ammunition case, which they carried up toward the community center. The other men carrying numerous weapons ran up the hill toward the community center.

We heard Jim Jones broadcasting over the public address system. We were some distance from the center so we could not catch every word, but I heard him say, "There is great dignity in death. We must all die." Later he said, "Tim Stoen is not our only enemy, there are others." Later I was informed that a survivor of

the massacre said th[redacted] Jones announced at the m[redacted]ting that there were to be murders at the airstrip.

Within minutes, two young black men came running down from the community center toward the East house. One of them told Sly that he could then report to the community center. One of them, a man named Poncho, who had been the master of ceremonies at the performance the evening before, called my name. On my ~~prior~~ previous visit to Jonestown I had spoken with him about my work in the investigation of the assassination of Dr. King. I came out of the house to where he was standing and I was followed by Charles Garry. Poncho said, "Man, we are all going to die. There is great dignity in death. This is the way to struggle against facism."

I said to him what I would have said to the group at the community center had I been allowed to be present at the final meeting. I said, "There is no dignity in suicide. Suicide is the absence of struggle, worse, the denial of struggle." He stood there smiling at me benignly as I continued. "Poncho, killing children is not a struggle against facism. It is facism." He did not hear anything I said. He appeared to be calm, relaxed, almost euphoric. He repeated, "Man, it's beautiful to die, we are all going to die now."

I was particularly concerned with his use of the pronoun "we" and wondered if Charles and I were included in it. I decided not to put that question to him directly because I felt that the answer might be terribly disappointing to me. Instead, I said, "Well, Poncho, if you have made up your mind, I guess there is nothing I can do, but at least you will know that Charles and I will be able

to tell of the last minutes of Jonestown." I had injected a new thought into the discourse and he shook his head and looked at me for a moment. Then he said, "Mark, you are a good writer, that's right. You tell the world about it." He then put his arms around me as well and said goodbye. As they started to leave I called to them. "Poncho, how do we get out of here?" He said, "When it's all over in a few minutes, just call a plane." I said, "I don't have a plane and you don't have a phone. How do I walk out of here?" Poncho pointed toward the hill behind the East house and said, "Walk up that hill over the crest and down the hill: that's where you'll find the road." Poncho and his associate ran back toward the community center and Charles and I ran in the opposite direction up the hill as instructed.

As we got part way up the hill over the rough terrain, I heard Jim Jones' voice crying, in tones of deep anguish, "Mother, mother, mother, mother, mother, mother." Then there was silence. The silence was shattered by some eighty to ninety rounds of ammunition which apparently were fired from automatic or semi-automatic rifles. Charles and I moved up the hill. I gave him my hand as he stumbled in a ravine and then on some vines. I knew that Charles was seventy years old and that it would take all of our combined energies to get us both through the jungles of Guyana and back to America. I knew the bush had been described as the last completely unexplored jungle in the world. I knew that among the terrors in the jungle were jaguar, ocelot, scorpions, vampire bats and boa constrictors. I knew that the (24) hours ahead were to hold many terrors for us.

THE JUNGLE

Part Four

by Mark Lane
c. November 26, 1978

As we fled from the sounds of murder in Jonestown, Charles Garry and I saw a field of cassava plants ahead. We crossed a ravine and forced our way between spiked plants, stumbling over vines, tugged at by odd and sticky vegetation and low jungle growth. I carried a small bag with a shoulder strap. Consequently, both of my hands were free. Charles carried a heavy briefcase. At one point, as we were but halfway toward the crest of the hill, Charles almost collapsed. He said that he could go no further without a break. I told him that I would never abandon him and that we would both walk out of there together. I urged him to summon all of his energy so that we could conquer the crest of the hill before people in Jonestown, having their murder assignments there, might turn their attention toward the east and see us. I took his briefcase and his hand and together we made it to the top of the cassava field. After a brief rest we descended until we were close to the road. There, between the dense bush and the cassava plants, we paused to observe any possible activity on the road. I asked Charles what he carried in his briefcase to make it so heavy. He handed it to me and I saw the People's Temple files with which his briefcase bulged. He explained, "I'm still their lawyer, you know. They never sent me a letter discharging me." I allowed as to how the firing squad probably carried a similar message but he would not hear of it.

We began to mo[illegible] slowly out of Jonestown [illegible]king headway near the bush and using the cassava for light cover. Suddenly we saw three men on the other side of the road. Two were carrying wooden foot lockers on their backs. Charles later told me that he thought they had been armed with long guns. I whispered to Charles to follow me and I dove headlong into the bush. We fought with vines and were cut by plants with razor sharp spikes as in panic we forged deeper and deeper into the jungle. We were by then almost exhausted and it was too dark to see more than a few feet ahead. I changed direction and walked until it was too dark to see where we were. Charles and I then fell to the jungle floor. It was just seven p.m. and we knew that first light was almost eleven hours ahead.

As the rain dripped from the 150-foot canopy formed by the tree tops, it seemed as if someone or something was moving inexorably toward us. Suddenly I saw a flashlight coming toward us. We hid behind a fallen log and waited. The flashlight came closer, then flickered out and then on again. It was a giant firefly.

We knew that the jungle was home for many creatures that crawled, including scorpions, tarantulas and varieties of poisonous spiders. We knew that cats, including the ~~deadly~~ dangerous and bold jaguar, were about. We knew that snakes, including the small and lightning fast deadly variety, abounded and that boa constrictors were plentiful. I had heard that the vampire bats that traveled at night in large flocks had been seen in the area. When they bite into flesh they secrete an anti-coagulant that keeps the blood flowing and the wounds from healing. Yet, with human killers roaming the area, the bush was more hospitable than the road from Jonestown.

I reached into my luggage and found a package of cough drops. After I had purchased them in New York, I was displeased to note that the first listed ingredient was sugar. Here in the bush the sugar provided a meal. Charles and I each sucked on a cough drop and followed the main course with a vitamin C pill that Charles carried. For dessert, ~~it was~~ a penicillin tablet, also provided by Charles, was taken with the hope that the bleeding wounds we had suffered as we thrashed through the underbrush might heal without infection. We talked quietly through the night, often jolted into a panic of silence by the sound of something approaching, hesitating and at last retreating.

Charles seemed confident that as soon as the sun rose he would lead us directly to the road. He said that he had an excellent sense of direction. My reason told me that we were lost, perhaps hopelessly lost. I blamed myself for having led us so deeply into the jungle in a panicked response to those men on the road who may not have even seen us and who, even if they had, might have been more intent upon escaping than harming us.

Now we were alone. I was strangely comforted by Charles' certainty that he knew exactly where the road was and at the same time annoyed by what was projected as his contempt for the hazards of the bush.

It was dark; so dark that I literally could not see my hand before my face. At the JFK airport in New York, I had purchased a watch because the one I had been wearing persisted in stopping regularly. The new watch was the first one I ever owned that had a light switch. It was more than a little reassuring to be able to

clock the time and s[redacted] some small light every f[redacted] minutes through the night. Charles said that he had to urinate and he stood up and took a few steps. I urged him not to walk around as we might be separated and he might step on a snake. It was then that I knew how important it was to me that I was not alone, although my reasons told me that my companion's presence in no real way increased my chances for survival. Yet when I talked to Charles about simple matters, and he answered, the cold sweat, the rapid heartbeat that I was so aware of experiencing subsided. It was as though panic began to give way to reason because there was another human being present.

I thought of my father, about to celebrate his 87th birthday within a week and how the news of my death might affect him. In nature, as it was intended for us, children ~~buried~~ bury their parents. In war and in the violent society that we had become, all of the rules for life and death had been rendered useless.

I thought of my lady, [redacted] and how the quiet terror that I had lapsed into on the floor of the beautiful and deadly place would be outdone in Memphis by her anxiety and fear. I thought that I just wanted to see her one more time to say the things that I should have said long ago. b6 b7C

I remembered clearly then how she had begged me not to go to Guyana, saying that my life would be in danger if Jones ever was driven by madness to action. At that time I told her that I felt an obligation to so many good and decent people that I had met in Jonestown. She smiled and asked me if I was not interweaving my sense of adventure with my obligations. I denied it then. Now

in the jungle I wondered if she was right. I knew that whatever thirst for adventure I might have had by then had been satisfied. I just wanted to be home.

The stars came out and we could see them through the trees. Then the moon; the light was sharp as it contrasted with the darkness and the jungle floor and was scattered in odd patches by the swaying tree tops. Too soon the moon and the stars were gone and two urban lawyers were again enveloped in total darkness.

Mosquitoes attacked us, biting through our clothing and buzzing in formation about our heads. It was only much later that the possibility of malaria was brought to my attention. Ants and flies bit us as well. As annoying and painful as those bites were, it was the thought of snakes and large cats that terrorized me in the darkness. We could see nothing. We were vulnerable to any attack. We were defenseless. The last time I felt such an absence of control over my own destiny was when I was placed in a Southern jail for demonstrating for equality some years before. Then too, I knew that I was entirely at the mercy of events I could not control, could not begin to influence, and could not even understand.

Panic and hopelessness returned with the blackness. I struggled to use reason; to conjure up a method which could take us out of there. I prayed that Charles knew the way. Part of me believed that he could not be so sure and yet wrong. But logic told me that even those who knew the bush would probably be lost if they were with us.

I asked Charles how far from the road he thought we were. He

said that he thought we were not more than 150 yards away. This confirmed my own belief. I had heard of a plane that crashed in New England. The survivors were but half a mile from a road which would have taken them to safety. They died in a forest after having circled in vain for days.

I felt sympathetically toward Charles and I decided to share the information that I had secured from [redacted] with him. Of course, since he had been counsel for the Temple for a year and a half and I had only two months before I learned of the existence of the People's Temple, Garry presumably knew far more about the criminal conspiracy to murder than I did. But he was so determined to maintain the Temple as a client that I wanted to brief him about the possibility of additional potential problems. b6 b7C

Before telling him about my frank exchanges with [redacted] I swore him to absolute secrecy. He asked if he might share the information just with Pat Richartz, his legal assistant. Since Ms. Richartz was not noted for discretion, I was firmly opposed to that proposal. I said, "Charles, a human being's life may depend upon your absolute commitment to secrecy." He agreed to tell no one. He kept his promise only until he returned to San Francisco and there, at a large press conference, he announced, "Mark Lane's source was [redacted]" He described her as [redacted] He thus endangered her life and mine as he violated the attorney-client rule regarding privileged information. Charles Garry had been known for his fierce loyalty to causes committed to social change and progress. His legal career

was replete with his stated opposition to what he referred to as "finks, spies and informants." More in sorrow than in anger I puzzle as to why he decided to become an informant and turn his back upon a long record of dedication to principle. I can only hope that Garry's lapse was caused by the terrible trauma of our shared experiences at Jonestown.

At first light I made a proposal to Charles about how to escape from the jungle prison. I thought of our assets—two intelligent men facing the most important test of our lives. I recalled that in my shoulder bag I carried a toilet article kit which contained a small precision pair of folding scissors. I had purchased them at an airport store more than a year before when a salesman told me it would be useful to trim my moustache. I had never used them. Just before leaving the United States I had purchased three pairs of white undershorts and they were in my bag, still sealed in their original package. I proposed that we cut the undershorts into strips and that we carefully mark the trail leading from our base - the place where we had camped for the night. In that fashion we could always retrace our steps back to the base, confident then that each new foray would begin approximately 150 yards from our destination. At dawn, Charles was impatient. He said he knew exactly where the road was and did not wish to waste time with strips of cloth. I begged him to humor me. After I had cut two pair of shorts into strips, Charles left for the road. He walked quickly, wanting to get out of there at once. I trailed behind, placing strips on vines and trees every few feet. I had handed a number of markers to Charles but he refused to place most of them due to his

abundant optimism. Forty-five minutes later we were hopelessly lost in what had been described as the last unexplored jungle in the world. We tried to find out way back to the base but we had moved so quickly, had used too few markers and it was so dark and dense in the bush, that we were unable to locate the cotton strip trail. At that desperate hour we were lost, almost hopelessly and irretrievably lost. Then, at 7:45 Sunday morning, we heard running through the bush. In the green, dripping rain forest, overgrown by vines and undergrowth and covered by a triple canopy draped across hardwood trees, it was impossible to determine from which direction the sounds came. We froze and listened. Within moments I heard the reports of some fifteen to twenty shots being fired. I heard more screaming and more sounds of people thrashing about in the jungle. We were afraid to move for it was impossible to move quietly. Moving there meant crushing fallen branches, breaking vines, repelling plants with sharp thorns. Often it meant stumbling and falling. We remained still. We were both lost and in danger of being found. I felt my anger surge against Charles; his false confidence might cost us our lives. But, together, patiently, we searched for the cotton trail. At last he found a cotton strip, and I found another and finally we were back at the base. This time I was firm. Charles was chastened by our close call and by then as respectful of the bush as I was. Using the base as the hub to which we could always return, we set out in the opposite direction from the previous foray. This time we marked the trail every five feet. In time we found the road.

Carefully and cautiously we moved, keeping the cassava and banana trees to our left and the bush to our right. We were near the road but not on it. Much later, at a bend in the road, we saw

the guard house. What we did not know was whether it was occupied by armed guards. Charles and I held a whispered conference in the bush. We agreed that very likely the post had been abandoned. We heard sounds of a helicopter and then a light fixed wing plane. I suggested that we remain in the bush another night theorizing that surely by the next day American military trucks would turn the road into a highway. We were, after all, contemplating the lives and deaths of approximately one thousand Americans. (A week later, the first vehicle had not yet arrived.) Charles said that he would not spend another minute there. He dropped his briefcase, picked up a pole that had been used to prop up a banana tree heavy laden with fruit and looking like Don Quixote, he bravely rushed the guard house. He tore open the door, prepared to spear anyone who might harm us. No one was there. A few small piglets rooted about the shack. I picked up our luggage and together we ran for freedom down the road to Port Kaituma less than ten miles away.

Part V

SOME QUESTIONS

© Mark Lane

In an eight-month period beginning in June, 1977, almost one thousand Americans left their homes to settle in the interior of Guyana. Women, men and children of varying ages fled from the ghettoes of America to pursue a dream in a jungle clearing. The news media and the opinion makers, including spokesmen for organized religion, have begun the obligatory ritualistic condemnation of cults to explain this phenomenon.

Jim Jones pursued power. His manner was disarming and sympathetic but his goal was to control. When he felt Jonestown slipping from his grasp he sought to demonstrate the ultimate power that his ~~charismistic~~ charismatic leadership could wield. Had his suicide been followed by the voluntary deaths of all of his followers his destiny would have been fulfilled. Unable to arrange for that conclusion, he ordered the mass murder of hundreds of men, women and children, confident that the American government and the American news media would accept his simplistic explanation of the event.

Jim Jones was a faith healer who never healed by faith. He sent his legions quite literally into the garbage cans of his intended victims and into their bedrooms to rummage about for facts about them so that he could later appear to have received the information in some mystic fashion. A consummate confidence man is well equipped to understand

and empathize with the bureaucrats in the editorial offices and in Washington. He presumed they would buy his final flim-flam and help him convert mass murder into a ~~ritualistic~~ mass suicide rite. In that fashion this matter could be forgotten after a few sincerely uttered words about the evils of cults and brain washing. With that explanation of the deaths America need not ask why a thousand of its sons and daughters felt they had to journey elsewhere in a search for human dignity, or why they believed that they government was indifferent to their concerns. Yet no question is settled until it is settled properly.

As the massacre was ending, an undetermined number of people fled from Jonestown into the inhospitable bush. As day after day passed, the American government made no serious effort to rescue them, thus providing evidence that ~~their~~ the original assessment of the Jonestown settlers had validity. Had they not been poor blacks involved in what they perceived as an experiment in Socialism, perhaps their government might have been more responsive. Indeed, had they been the corpses of fallen prisoners of war rotting in the earth of Viet Nam, they would have been retrieved with dispatch and ceremony.

As word of the deaths reached the United States, the New York Times proclaimed in banner headlines on November 21, 1978, that hundreds had died "in an apparent mass suicide." The New York Post reported "400 In Mass Suicide--

"Smiling Cultists Line Up For Poison." By the next day the New York Times was referring to the "mass suicide" and was publishing data from psychologists "to explain the mass suicide in Guyana."

Five days later the Associated Press posed the question, "Ask why more than 900 people obediently took their own lives at the prophet's behest. The answer can only lie in another jungle of the human mind."

At this point only two eyewitnesses to the deaths have given public accounts. One, Stanley Clayton, said that the people were "surrounded by armed guards and forced to take poison." He said that "hundreds had to be forced" and that "sometimes the poison was administered intravenously by nurses and sometimes by the doctor."

Clayton said that when Christine Miller told Jones, "I have a right to do with my life what I want and you have no right to take it away from me," Jones replied, "I can't leave any member of my family behind." Clayton said that the "entire group was then surrounded by dozens of guards armed with pistols, rifles and crossbows." Clayton said that Jones and the guards pulled those who resisted toward the poison pots.

The other surviving witness, Odell Rhodes, also stated that "armed guards ringed the assembly hall." He also said

that infants and children, many crying, were led to a table at the assembly hall where a nurse squirted cyanide down their throats with a syringe.

I do not doubt that some, including Jim Jones, voluntarily took their own lives. It appears, however, that many were murdered. In the case of those who were shot, or injected with the poison over their objections, the crime of murder is apparent.

But even for others, ordered to drink the poison with crossbows, pistols and semi-automatic rifles pointed at them, the question evidently was not whether to live or die but in which manner they would die.

For Jones and the New York Times, the deaths can be explained as ritual suicide. For those concerned with the facts, the matter appears to be far more complex.

While the carnage continued in Jonestown, at the headquarters of the Peoples Temple in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, four more bodies were found. Sharon Amos and her three children were found in a bathroom with their throats slit from ear to ear. Near the bodies was found a relatively dull meat cleaver. These deaths too were described as "suicides" by the American authorities and news media. How the feat could have been accomplished was not explained. Quietly the authorities in Guyana arrested a veteran member of the Peoples Temple and charged him with the four murders.

The difference between suicide and murder may be felt in terms of long range effect. If a number of armed, well financed and experienced killers are at large there may be need for some concern. Especially is this so in view of the Jim Jones "Last Stand" plan.

Many contingency plans which were to be put into action upon the death of Jim Jones had been developed. Those who were in the inner circle of leadership in Jonestown, Georgetown and San Francisco were aware of the Last Stand plans and all were committed to carrying them out. Many of them have survived the massacre.

If Jones had been arrested the Temple leadership was obligated to repond by kidnapping public officials. At present only Larry Layton has been arrested in connection with the murder of Congressman Ryan and others. I have been assured that Layton is so poorly regarded by the present leadership that it seems unlikely that anyone will be kidnapped due to his arrest.

In the event of a major shoot-out or "mass suicide", the Last Stand plans called for the intitiation of a five-stage program:

Stage One- All of the "defectors" are to be killed. A "defector" is any former member of the People's Temple. High on the list are former prominent Temple members, especially those who have spoken out against the Temple since leaving. The person who has been

to carry out this Program

given the assignment presently resides in the San Francisco headquarters of the Temple. Many letters from that person to Jim Jones discuss the assignment. The letters were signed with the code name TEKO. TEKO also purchased weapons in the United States and shipped them to Guyana.

Stage Two--Newspapers, radio and television reporters who had published hostile statements about the Temple were also to be killed. Among those named as future targets were Lester Kinsolving, Marshall Kilduff and Phil Tracy.

Stage Three--If it appeared that the Temple was being credited with having accomplished a revolutionary act on behalf of socialism and against the American government by carrying out the program of "mass revolutionary suicide," the survivors were to identify with the act. However, if the "mass suicide," having been accomplished, was disapproved of by the public, then the Temple survivors were to declare Jones a fascist or a paranoid and disassociate from the act. The group's total lack of contact with reality can best be understood by their failure to understand that many would be appalled at mass murder even when disguised as suicide.

Stage Four--To politicize the event, U.S. public officials were to be killed after the suicide. The Secret Service,

charged with the protection of public officials, is now deeply concerned with that possibility.

Stage Five--Large sums of money were to be given to the Soviet Union. When the Soviet diplomats were informed Several Months ago by the Temple that several million dollars were to be given to them, they declined. They suggested instead that Jones give the money to UNICEF. Jones was upset by the response and said, "This is a slap in the face." Just after the massacre, three Temple loyalists were arrested with half a million dollars, weapons and letters to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown. One of the three men had previously been instructed by Jones to shoot Jones in the head to be sure that he was dead. After the death of Jones had been assured, the men were ~~instructed~~ to pursue their journey by ~~[illegible]~~ CANOE. Their destination was the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown. After having completed that task they were to return to San Francisco with instructions.

The Temple had amassed more than ten million dollars, None ~~most~~ of which was maintained in Temple accounts. Most of the money was secured through offerings which resulted from from fake faith healing sessions and from property donations.

Very few of the Temple leaders knew that Jones kept three million dollars, almost all in one hundred dollar bills, in his cabin in Jonestown. Few also knew that in one numbered Swiss bank account was kept $1,622,794.00. In another he

kept $3,550,000.00 Another two million dollars was maintained elsewhere. These numbered accounts were ostensibly under the control of Esther Lillian Mueller, and elderly and irrational women who Jones had chosen for her inability to understand the nature of the documents which she signed. Very likely she died in Jonestown thinking she was a pauper, not realizing that she was a millionaire.

These overseas bank accounts were established upon the instructions given by a former activist in the Temple who now offers himself to the news media as a virtuous and principled critic of the Temple's wrongdoings.

A well-financed, armed and experienced group of committed men and women must now decide if there has been enough killing. Perhaps the shocked response of the entire world to the madness at Jonestown will deter them from carrying out the Last Stand plans. Perhaps the death of Jim Jones will free many of the men and women who were tied to him through emotional, psuedo-political and sexual actions and commitments. If not, the future may hold some terror. If so, we need only contemplate the past and ask--Why?

Why did the State Department insist that all was well at the pastoral, peaceful community in Jonestown? Since the FBI monitored the radio communications between Jonestown and San Francisco, how was it possible for hundreds of weapons to have been collected and purchased in the United States and illegally transported to Guyana?

Why was no effort made to provide security for Rep. Ryan in the face of all the national police agencies knew about the volatile situation in Jonestown?

Were the personnel of intelligence agencies in Jonestown and at the Temple's residences and offices in Georgetown and San Francisco, as Jones suspected?

Knowing all that the agencies of the U.S. government knew about the possibility of violence in Jonestown, why were the media, the Congressman and the relatives not warned about the danger?

What could have been done to prevent the murders? My own ~~modest~~ inadequate efforts saved six lives and postponed the death of Leo Ryan for a short time. The U.S. Government knew that Jones was involved in serious discussions with the Soviet Union to transport the Americans at Jonestown to Russia. Jones understood that the Jonestown residents would not constitute a collective in the Soviet Union but that each person or family unit would be assigned to a city and given a job and a place to live.

Most of the people at Jonestown did not wish to return home to a ghetto and looked forward to a new life in the Soviet Union. An arrangement to facilitate such a move could have resulted from meetings between Soviet and U.S. officials. The result might have been acutely embarrassing to an administration which has focused so sharply upon human rights violations

in other countries.

Yet the lives of almost a thousand Americans, a Congressman and some fine reporters might have been saved. Instead of negotiation the U.S. Government, knowing the risks, chose confrontation. The result is clear. The question is--why?

-30-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/4/78

CHARLES GARRY, Attorney, home address [redacted] California, telephone [redacted] work address: Law Offices, 1235 Market Street, San Francisco, California, telephone 864-3131 was interviewed at his law offices concerning the Peoples Temple and his recent trip to the Peoples Temple Mission compound in Guyana, South America. (U)

Prior to any questioning, the interviewing Agents identified themselves to GARRY by display of their credentials. Also present during the interview was Secret Service Agent [redacted] and occasionally during the interview GARRY's assistant, [redacted] (U)

Prior to the start of the interview GARRY advised interviewing Agents that he was most amenable to having the FBI interview him. He would attempt to be as frank and candid as possible. (U)

GARRY advised that MARK LANE wrote him a letter which instigated this trip to Guyana. GARRY advised he would make available a copy of this letter to interviewing Agents, which he did at the end of the interview. (U)

b6
b7C

GARRY advised that he became the attorney for the Peoples Temple in June, 1977, succeeding TIMOTHY STOEN, who had been the attorney for this organization for many years. It was during this time, the summer of 1977, that the Peoples Temple was receiving bad publicity from the news media and various defectors from the Peoples Temple were filing litigation against the Temple. (U)

GARRY advised he made his first trip to Guyana in September or October of 1977. At that time he spent four days at the compound and returned to San Francisco with a tremendously high opinion of the Jonestown complex. GARRY stated he "fell in love with the place;" he stated upon his return that "I have seen paradise, where there is no sexism, racism, agism, elitism, no one is hungry." GARRY advised JIM JONES during this trip: "Jim, you have got to let the world see this place." GARRY advised interviewing Agents that his goal ever since has been to open up the compound to the public. (U)

Interviewed on 11/24/78 at San Francisco, CA. File # SF 89-250 C 131

by SA [redacted] SA DLP Date dictated 11/29/78

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

GARRY stated his second trip to Jonestown was in September or October of 1978 when he needed to obtain affidavits regarding pending law suits against the Peoples Temple. At this time he worked with a Temple member named GENE CHAIKIN, a former attorney for the Temple, who was at the time of this visit the head of the Agriculture Center for the compound. GARRY advised CHAIKIN had stated he had no further desire to practice law. (U)

GARRY added that all these affidavits had to be notarized by the U.S. Embassy in Guyana in order to be valid in the United States. (U)

A writer named DON FREED was also at the compound during GARRY's visit in October, 1978. GARRY advised FREED is an old friend who wrote the book on Bobby Seale, entitled "Agony in New Haven." FREED currently resides in Los Angeles, California [redacted] advised his home telephone number is [redacted]. b6 b7C GARRY stated that FREED was in Jonestown to write an autobiography on JIM JONES, however, JONES evidently was not willing to pay FREED so FREED cut his visit short and returned to the United States prior to GARRY's return. (U)

GARRY stated that he was returning from this trip and was at the airport in Georgestown when he met MARK LANE. GARRY further advised that he had no knowledge of LANE's trip to the mission. GARRY said that LANE had been introduced to the Temple through DON FREED. GARRY stated he is the chief counsel to the Peoples Temple and LANE had been hired without GARRY's knowledge. GARRY supposed that LANE would attempt to show government conspiracy against the Peoples Temple and JIM JONES. In this way LANE would attempt to divert attention from the Peoples Temple's other problems which were currently getting news coverage. (U)

GARRY stated he resented LANE being hired and was quite angry with LANE. MARCIE JONES, wife of JIM JONES, told GARRY that LANE was not being paid for his services; however, GARRY advised that MARK LANE had told him he was receiving payment from the Peoples Temple, that he couldn't travel all around without receiving payments. (U)

GARRY stated that when he became chief counsel in June, 1977, he advised the members of the Peoples Temple that they were not to hold news conferences unless he was present. On three occasions they held such conferences and GARRY stated he ended up with lawsuits on each occasion. (U)

While LANE was in Guyana in September or October, 1978, he held a press conference in Georgetown and JONES was very pleased by what LANE stated to the press at this time. LANE then came to San Francisco and held a press conference at the Temple here. GARRY advised he did not like this at all because he, GARRY, is the chief counsel for the Peoples Temple and he had no prior knowledge of the statements LANE was to make to the press. At this conference LANE stated that there was a conspiracy by the government to destroy the Peoples Temple and JIM JONES; that JIM JONES would be returning to the United States; and that within 90 days he was going to file a law suit against the United States government. (U)

GARRY stated he once again contacted the local members of the Peoples Temple (he recalls talking to JEAN BROWN) and again advised them to stop holding press conferences. GARRY stated he had no knowledge of JIM JONES returning to the United States at this time or anything else LANE said during this press conference. (U)

On November 8 or 9, 1978, GARRY read in the San Francisco Chronicle that Congressman LEO RYAN demanded to go to Jonestown and that MARK LANE had advised RYAN that RYAN could not go to Jonestown as planned because it was not convenient for the Peoples Temple in Guyana to receive such a visitor at this time. GARRY advised this was the first knowledge he had that RYAN was going to Guyana. (U)

GARRY advised he was very upset with this article, and when he talked with JEAN BROWN (San Francisco Temple member) she advised him that LANE was an attorney for the Peoples Temple. He told BROWN that this was a slap in the face for the Guyanese government who has given all types of courtesies to the Peoples Temple. GARRY told the Peoples Temple members that this should be straightened out by Monday, November 13, 1978, or he was going to withdraw as their counsel. (U)

GARRY advised there was then a radio transmission, evidently with MARCIE JONES, stating that JIM JONES was very ill, semi-comatose, running a high fever, and was packed in ice. GARRY was advised this was not a good time to withdraw as counsel. GARRY responded that there was no way he was not going to withdraw if this situation did not get straightened out. GARRY stated he felt he was being used by the Peoples Temple members who were not being candid with him and that LANE was using the Peoples Temple to further his own aims. (U)

On November 10, 1978, GARRY advised that [redacted] who works in RYAN's office, came to see him and brought letters written between LEO RYAN and MARK LANE. GARRY advised [redacted] that RYAN was by-passing the Peoples Temple lawyer in this matter. GARRY made copies of these communications available to the interviewing Agents (24) b6 b7C

At noon on Wednesday, November 15, 1978, GARRY stated he was advised by his assistant, [redacted] that JONES wanted him to come immediately to Guyana. GARRY stated RYAN was already down in South America. GARRY flew to South America aboard Pan Am Airlines at 9:00 PM that night (24)

GARRY stated he ran into MARK LANE and GARRY stated he got angry at him and said, "why am I here if you are"; LANE then tried to placate GARRY, but GARRY stated he was so angry he would not speak to LANE and though they were on the same plane he would not sit with him. (24)

On Friday, November 17, at 10:00 AM they arrived at Georgetown and members of the Peoples Temple picked them up at the airport and took them to the Georgetown headquarters of the Peoples Temple. GARRY stated he and MARK LANE had another fight when they reached the headquarters (24)

GARRY stated that Congressman RYAN was "making a circus about this thing"; he had media there and GARRY wanted to talk to RYAN alone. RYAN stated he would not talk to GARRY without the press being present because he was a Congressman. The media was very decent, according to GARRY, and made one of the aide's rooms in the hotel available for GARRY to speak to RYAN in privacy. (24)

GARRY was very angry with RYAN and stated he had no right to do this investigation, that he had preconceived ideas and would not give a fair assessment of the compound. RYAN said he did have a prejudgement about the compound but had an open mind. (24)

RYAN then stated to GARRY, "Whether you like it or not we are going to leave at 2:00 PM on a chartered plane with media, relatives, etc., and you may come, we have two seats." (24)

GARRY advised that he had not yet talked to JIM JONES. (24)

He and LANE then returned to the Peoples Temple headquarters and talked to JIM JONES on the radio. MARK LANE and GARRY nad agreed on one thing, according to GARRY -- that JIM JONES has got to let the Congressman, media, and some relatives into the compound. MARK LANE spoke on the radio first and JONES went into a long speech about the enemies of the church. LANE got nowhere with JONES, according to GARRY. So GARRY stated he talked to JONES on the radio and gave JONES two alternatives... one, to tell the Congressman, etc., to go to hell. GARRY advised JONES that if he did that there would be no way GARRY would be able to handle California. The second alternative was to let everybody in. (U)

GARRY advised he did not believe JIM JONES was rational during this radio transmission. (U)

JONES finally advised the group could come on down to the compound. They drew lots, four of the relatives were included in the group, as well as the news media, including RON JAVERS (PH) of the San Francisco Chronicle. (U)

GARRY advised they arrived at a very small airport at Port Kaituma, which is located six miles from the Peoples Temple compound (U)

A truck with several Peoples Temple members wasthere to meet the arriving group. These members included a woman called "Sarah" (who GARRY identified later in the interview as HARRIET TROPP, a Hastings Law School graduate in 1977 and who now is one of the suicide victims) and a man possibly named JOHNNY JONES. GARRY was unable to identify any other members and stated he has a very hard time remembering names. (U)

These members announced that only two of the party could go to Jonestown -- MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY. LANE and GARRY got on the truck and a quarter of a mile down the road they met a Temple tractor. The members on the tractor advised that RYAN, his aide, U.S. State Department representative DWYER, and the Guyanese representative from the Minister of Information were now requested to come also to Jonestown compound. (U)

LANE and GARRY returned to the airport. RYAN announced that all the media must also come. GARRY stated he told RYAN to just come and do his job; then GARRY told everybody he would try to get them all into the compound. (U)

GARRY stated they traveled six miles to the entrance of the compound and four miles further to the main area of the compound. When they got there they talked to JIM JONES over an intercom and convinced him to let all the other members of the party come to the compound. JONES made one exception and did not allow the reporter from the "Enquirer" to come. (24)

GARRY advised that Congressman RYAN and his assistant, JACKIE SPEIER, interviewed forty people before dinner. After dinner, with 1,000 people or more present in the pavillion, they were entertained by a talent show put on by the Peoples Temple members. (24)

JIM JONES was present and was, according to GARRY, "rambling on and on." GARRY believes TIM REITERMAN took notes of JONES' conversation at this time. (24)

MARCIE JONES introduced Congressman RYAN, who then stated he was very glad to be there, had seen things he didn't expect to see. At this pronouncement, GARRY stated all the Peoples Temple members started wildly applauding. (24)

JONES ended the evening by speaking with the media (24)

There was room in the complex to house just a part of the group for the night. The following visitors remained at the compound Friday night: RYAN, SPEIER, DWYER, LANE, GARRY, and the representative from the Ministry of Information. All of the party stayed in the guest house except for LANE and GARRY, who had a room next to the radio shack. The rest of the party departed to find rooms outside the compound. (24)

On Saturday morning between 10:30 AM and 11:00 AM the media returned to the compound on the Peoples Temple trucks (24)

The media spent the morning taking pictures, etc (24)

At 1:30 PM, Congressman RYAN told JIM JONES that there was a family of six that wanted to leave. JONES "freaked" out at this, according to GARRY, and called the family traitors, liars, etc. GARRY stated he told JONES not to express these emotions, that after all it was just six people that wanted to leave. JONES stated to GARRY that he had told everyone the night before that if anyone wanted to leave they could. At that time no one wanted to leave. JONES now felt that these six people were out to embarrass him. GARRY stated he tried to convince JONES to let these people leave. GARRY advised the six then increased to (24)

fourteen people. GARRY recalled the PARKS family and LARRY LAYTON being among the fourteen; however, he advised he could not remember any other names or faces of the fourteen. (U)

At this point GARRY decided to leave with these people if there was room, stating it was raining and the whole affair was very sad. (U)

GARRY said he was getting ready to get on the truck when JACKIE SPEIER came to him and said he had to return to the pavillion because a man named SIMMONS (PH) wanted to leave and take his three children with him. GARRY stated SIMMONS could not do this because he did not have custody of the children. MARK LANE was also supposed to leave, but they both then returned to the pavillion. (U)

GARRY told SIMMONS that he could leave, but he could not take the children with him. SIMMONS stated he would not leave without the children and that he would stay and be harrassed. GARRY asked SIMMONS what he meant by this and then went and spoke to JONES, who told GARRY that SIMMONS would not be harrassed. (U)

LEO RYAN was rounding up the last of the group to leave. LARRY LAYTON then came up and talked to RYAN, stating that he also wanted to be expatriated or to defect. (U)

It was agreed that RYAN would spend another night at the compound since there was no longer room on the plane for him to leave. Another chartered plan would come Sunday for RYAN (U)

GARRY advised that at this point in time he and MARK LANE were again taking steps to leave and were shaking hands with RYAN. RYAN stated he was very impressed by what he had seen and that he would not make a Congressional recommendation to investigate the complex. RYAN further stated that he was convinced that the charges against the Temple were not founded, but that peer pressure and isolation made it difficult to leave. This last point would be mentioned in his report (U)

GARRY told JIM JONES that he could "live with this; this is a good report. (U)

WHILE they were talking to RYAN (MARK and GARRY) a man came up and put a strangle hold on RYAN and stated "Congressman RYAN, you mother fucker." He put this left arm around RYAN's neck and

(U)

had a knife in his right hand. GARRY identified this man as DON SLY. MARK LANE and GARRY attempted to get SLY off RYAN. TIM CARTER and other Temple members came up and wrestled the knife from SLY. SLY cut his hand. RYAN was very upset and had SLY's blood all over his shirt and pants. (U)

A fresh shirt and pair of pants were brought from the stockroom for RYAN. GARRY did not know if RYAN put on these clothes. DWYER was also present during this incident, and suggested that RYAN leave now rather than wait for Sunday. (U)

GARRY and LANE then were forced to remain at the compound because there was now no more room on the airplane. DWYER stated he would take RYAN to Port Kaituma airport and then come back Saturday night and another plane would take GARRY and LANE out Sunday. (U)

GARRY advised that he talked to JONES after this incident and told JONES that he thought this attack on RYAN was the work of an agent provacateur. JONES reply was that it was not such an act, rather that the people were so angry. GARRY asked JONES what they were angry about and got no answer. (U)

Some time passed and GARRY then spoke for the first time with friendship to MARK LANE, suggesting that they take a walk. The walked past the cottages and evaluated the weekend. Both believed it looked good and GARRY stated he felt he could "live with it." (U)

LANE then said to GARRY, "I want you to keep this to yourself. This afternoon when JERRY PARKS asked to leave with his family he asked me to go with him to get his gear. He was afraid. He said this place is not what it appears to be. We work 12-18 hours a day. We got no meat unless there are visitors. There are 150-300 people who would like to leave here." (U)

At 4:30 PM or 5:00 PM JACK BEAN (who has been with JONES for 25 years) and JIM MC ELVANE (PH)(a real estate man from Los Angeles, who had only been at the compound two days, and had a sister, KAY, at the compound) came up to MARK LANE and GARRY and asked them what they thought about the complex. GARRY told them that he felt there should be more freedom to air opinions and that this would make it a stronger place to live. (U)

The two members stated there was a special event meeting at the pavillion so LANE and GARRY returned to that area. (U)

People were coming in droves to the pavillion. MARK LANE and GARRY were asked to meet with JONES. Present at this meeting were: SARAH (HARRIET TROPP), JIM BEAM, JIM MC ELVANE, TIM CARTER (who did not stay). This meeting was held at 5:00 PM which time GARRY stressed to interviewing Agents. GARRY stated that he later learned that RYAN was shot at 4:20 PM, therefore, the people present at this 5:00 PM meeting were important. GARRY stated later in the interview that it was a 25 minute trip to the airport in Port Kaituma. (14)

JONES said to GARRY, "Charles I am worried. When LARRY LAYTON left, he hugged me and said 'this shit's got to stop.' JOE WILSON and JERRY PARKS have also left. They have taken every gun in this place, there is not a gun left." (14)

MARIE KATSARIS came in and talked to JONES for about 30 seconds. JONES came back and said that LANE and GARRY had to leave and go to the East Guest house because "feelings are so high your lives are in danger. People are angry." (14)

GARRY advised he still did not understand why the members were angry. They did not appear angry and were smiling and giving greetings to LANE and GARRY as they passed by them. (14)

LANE took his luggage and GARRY took his briefcase and they proceeded to the East Guest house, which GARRY described as being quite a distance from the pavillion. (14)

JIM MC ELVANE followed them until LANE and GARRY turned into the guest house...GARRY told MC ELVANE to let him know what transpired at the meeting and MC ELVANE then continued straight ahead on the path. Once inside the cottage LANE stated to GARRY that he did not like this situaiton. (14)

Next to the guest house, GARRY advised, there is a small cottage about 20-30 feet away where he observed some black men standing in front of the cottage. They took 8-9 guns out of the cottage and boxes of ammunition. Then DON SLY came and sat behind the guest house. SLY kept asking people passing "when do you want me up there?" SLY finally left. (14)

The two young black men came to the guest house, who GARRY identified as "Johnson"and "Pauncho." They had guns in their hands at the ready position and were happy and smiling. They stated to LANE, "To die for the people is revolutionary suicide. We are dying to expose fascism and racism." LANE responded by asking if there wasn't an alternative, and if there was not, he and GARRY would stay behind and write of their cause. They smiled and agreed with LANE. LANE or GARRY then asked these black men how to get out of the compound. They first stated "take a plane," and, after it was pointed out there was no plane, they advised LANE and GARRY to go back through the bush. (U)

The Temple members then left, GARRY and LANE, headed for the bush. GARRY stated he was still hanging on to his briefcase. (U)

As LANE and GARRY headed into the jungle bush, GARRY stated he could hear occasional statements being made such as "TIM STOEN is not the only enemy"; "No other alternative than to die"; "Let's not be devisive." (U)

After going about 100 yards into the bush, GARRY heard JIM JONES state, "Mother, Mother, Mother, Mother" and then GARRY heard three shots. GARRY advised that although he had now read articles in which MARK LANE states he heard 80-90 shots, he, GARRY, only heard three shots. (U)

They slept about two hundred yards into the jungle. It was cold and raining. GARRY stated they laid in the jungle for about fourteen hours. (U)

LANE and GARRY then got up and walked through the jungle until they reached the road that leads from the compound. GARRY stated they did not cut through the compound, but went straight through the bush to the road. GARRY recollected it was about 4:30 PM Sunday afternoon when they reached the road. They started walking toward Port Kaituma. A truck came by and gave them a ride to the Army post police department at the Port. (U)

At the Army post they saw MIKE PROKES, TIM CARTER, plus one other white male, who had worked in the radio room at the compound, being held by the soldiers. (U)

GARRY stated he remembered that TIM CARTER had been at the final meeting with JONES, but had left the meeting early. GARRY could not recall whether MIKE PROKES and the other white male had been present at that meeting. (U)

GARRY stated that while he and LANE were in the jungle, LANE told him many things about the Peoples Temple which he, LANE, stated he had learned from TERRI BUFORD, who, according to LANE, had been elected to take JIM JONES' place should something happen to JONES. LANE told GARRY he had learned about the drugs, beatings, and people being drugged at the compound. GARRY was not sure whether LANE mentioned knowledge of weapons or not.

GARRY stated that BUFORD had left the Temple several weeks earlier and went at that time to stay with LANE.

LANE also advised him at this time that he was receiving payment from the Peoples Temple.

GARRY advised that he was being paid on a monthly basis by the Temple in the amount of $5,000 (although he had requested $20,000). GARRY was originally given a retainer.

GARRY stated he had no knowledge of the Peoples Temple financial affairs; did not know what bank their check was drawn upon.

GARRY stated at no time had he been offered land in payment.

Interviewing Agents asked GARRY the following questions, and GARRY answered negative to each question:

Do you have any specific knowledge of acquisition, licensing or shipment of any weapons by Peoples Temple members?

Do you have any specific knowledge of firearms training received by Peoples Temple members, including specific dates, places and by whom?

Do you have any direct knowledge of threats to harm any public officials or current or former Peoples Temple members as a result of persons attempting to expose the Peoples Temple; infiltrate the Peoples Temple or inducing a member to leave the Peoples Temple?

Do you have any knowledge of cacheing of weapons or monies?

Do you have any knowledge of discussions or copies of a "contingency plan" reportedly espoused by Reverend JONES as a means of retaliation against any persons attempting to arrest or capture Reverend JONES?

Do you have any knowledge of a conspiracy or discussion by members of a specific federal official as a target? (U)

Do you have any knowledge of "hit men" or "angels?" (U)

Do you have any specific knowledge of Peoples Temple members being utilized to compromise public officials for the furtherance of Temple objectives? (U)

After GARRY responded "no" to the above questions, he discussed a private investigator from San Francisco named JOE MAZOR. GARRY stated MAZOR came to Guyana while GARRY was there in September, 1978. GARRY described MAZOR as working with the defectors from the Peoples Temple. MAZOR took voice prints of Temple members in Guyana and after he analyzed these prints he told GARRY he was satisfied the people were not being held there against their will. (U)

MAZOR told JIM JONES he should have more security and MAZOR was willing to set up a security system for JONES, including bringing a bullet proof vest for JONES. (U) b6 b7C

GARRY advised there are currently 15-20 Peoples Temple members at the Temple in San Francisco and he has no knowledge of any guns being in the temple. (U)

GARRY stated he has never heard of any records being kept by the Temple to use for black mail (U)

GARRY stated MARK LANE could be reached by telephone at [redacted] in Memphis, Tennessee. (U)

GARRY stated he had eaten cheese sandwiches at the Guyana compound and had never been drugged, contrary to what he stated the newspapers are now printing about the cheese sandwiches served there. (U)

GARRY stated he heard no shots the night he spent in the jungle, but the next morning he heard several voices and shots, the location of which was difficult to tell. (U)

GARRY stated he had absolutely no advance information that anything like the occurrences were going to happen. (U)

The interview was discontinued at this time because GARRY had members of the Peoples Temple waiting to confer with him. (U)

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/30/78

[redacted] San Francisco, California, was interviewed on November 19, 1978 at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, while awaiting medical evaluation and treatment. [redacted] a white male, born [redacted] at [redacted] had just flown to Andrews Air Force Base from Guyana, South America, having arrived only a short time previous. [redacted] advised he is employed as a [redacted] San Francisco, California, telephone [redacted] and he has been so employed since January 22, 1978. The first knowledge he had of his assignment to travel to Guyana was on Thursday afternoon, November 9, 1978, when he was assigned to travel there by [redacted]. He said this came about on the assumption of [redacted] that [redacted], who has written a number of stories about the Peoples Temple, would not be permitted to make the trip. He explained that the [redacted] had just learned at that time of a trip planned by Congressman LEO J. RYAN from California to travel with a party to Guyana. (U)

He was to cover RYAN's visit to Guyana and to see Jonestown if possible. He flew from San Francisco to New York, where he met Congressman RYAN and his party, and they departed New York about 3:30 p.m. on Monday, November 13, 1978. Congressman RYAN was representing the House International Relations Committee to check on conditions in Jonestown. He recalled that also present on this airplane flight from New York to Guyana were eight other media people in addition to himself, as well as Congressman RYAN and his Administrative Assistant K. JACQUELINE SPEIERS. In addition, JIM SCHOLLART of the House Committee Staff was also present. They flew to Trinidad and subsequently to Georgetown, Guyana arriving there Tuesday night, November 14, 1978, about midnight. (U)

b6
b7C

All of the members of the media, except himself, were permitted to enter the country, but he was not as he did not have the proper journalist permit. The appropriate formal request was made at the U. S. Embassy and [redacted] was delayed approximately 12 hours at the Immigration Office. (U)

Investigation on 11/19 & 20/78 at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. File # BA 89-173

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] cal Date dictated 11/24/78

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

at the Timheri Airport in Georgetown until the matter of his permit could be resolved. Subsequently, his permit was received and he was permitted to enter Guyana for five days. (U)

[redacted] stated that Congressman RYAN had been negotiating for an invitation to Jonestown, but that he was given a list of conditions which would have to be met in order to visit there. These conditions included that Attorney MARK LANE be present, that members of the Black Caucus be present and that the Reverend JIM JONES would choose the members of the press to go there. Congressman RYAN, however, did not agree to these conditions. Subsequently, Congressman RYAN reached an agreement with Attorneys MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY, who is the attorney for the Peoples Temple, permitting them to travel to Jonestown. [redacted] stated there was a logistics problem involved due to the planes and the landing strip available. (U)

A group of people calling themselves Concerned Relatives, totaling 13, were interested in accompanying Congressman RYAN to Jonestown. This group of people consisted of individuals who had been in the Peoples Temple, were temple dropouts or were people with relatives in Jonestown. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] understood that the press media paid a part of the cost of the plane trip, the Concerned Relatives paid a portion and Congressman RYAN also paid a portion of the expenses for the plane to fly to Jonestown. The plane was an 18 seater and present on the flight were Attorneys LANE and GARRY, four members of the Concerned Relatives group only as the entire group was too large to take and it was decided these four would represent their group, and a number of the media, including himself, [redacted] as well as Congressman RYAN and his Administrative Aide, K. JACQUELINE SPEIERS. (U)

[redacted] stated that Congressman RYAN had said that he was not pre-judging anything and had an open mind concerning his visit to Jonestown and was representing constituents. (U)

from his district in California in view of the interest of people there in the Peoples Temple and their concern for friends and/or relatives. (41

Their plane left the Georgetown Airport and arrived at Port Kaituma in the late evening of Friday, November 17, 1978. They then proceeded via truck or a land rover into Jonestown, which is about six miles away, which six miles consisted of deep, red mud. (41

b6
b7C

A sergeant RUDDER, a local Guyanese constable, and his deputy met them at Port Kaituma. RUDDER said that he had instructions that only SHARON AMOS could proceed to Jonestown, however, AMOS was back at Georgetown and not a member of the party. [redacted] described SHARON AMOS as being a current member and leader of 50 to 60 people living in a house in Georgetown where supplies were received by the Peoples Temple and subsequently forwarded to the Peoples Temple in Jonestown. Attorneys LANE and GARRY could not understand RUDDER's orders and some members of the Peoples Temple, about five or six, arrived on a red tractor. They entered into negotiations and subsequently, agreed that LANE and GARRY could go on in first to Jonestown and negotiate for the Congressman. They walked to a nearby telephone or transmitter and after an apparent conversation, came back and said that the entire party could travel to Jonestown. LANE, GARRY and Congressman RYAN were among the occupants of the first truck to travel into Jonestown, along with the other people [redacted] believed to be temple people. The truck then returned for the press and the four people representing the Concerned Relatives group. (41

Congressman RYAN had been there approximately 20 to 30 minutes when [redacted] group arrived there. They went to a central location, which place was an open air meeting place with a corrugated tin roof, a stage and seats. They were welcomed and served iced tea. The people were very hospitable, although [redacted] later stated he had heard that this had been staged for their benefit. They were told that the people there wanted to entertain them and they had dinner and entertainment, which consisted of singers and a rock band. [redacted] said that the NBC personnel filmed this. The entertainment ended about 11:00 p.m. that night. [redacted] said the room was charged with emotion. Congressman (41

RYAN gave a speech explaining that he was an impartial observer there and elaborated along this line, that it appeared that some people were happier there than ever before. There was great cheering, however, [redacted] said he again later heard that the people had been instructed to do this. When the time came to leave, there were no accomodations there, but a cottage was obtained for Congressman RYAN, Attorneys LANE and GARRY and possibly SPEIERS, with the remainder of the people renting the home of a person where they spent the night. (14)

b6
b7C

The following day, Saturday, [redacted] stated that things were doubly tense. Congressman RYAN was interviewing people in Jonestown privately, some of whose names had been given to him by members of the Concerned Relatives group. The previous evening, DON HARRIS of NBC had received a note from a young man with three names on it, which note asked for help in getting these people out of Jonestown. (14)

[redacted] separated from Congressman RYAN as he wanted to see parts of Jonestown for himself. After a conference with Attorneys LANE and GARRY, an agreement was reached that the media could roam around the grounds. He was subsequently refused entry into the "Jane Pittman House" on the basis they wanted to protect the privacy of the people inside who were elderly. He said he believed the actual reason was because the women occupants of the home were packed in "like sardines" and that there were 65 people stacked in beds there. He noted there was an allegation of funding of the Peoples Temple through Social Security checks of the elderly, such as the people there. One of the leaders of the Peoples Temple went into the Pittman House and requested permission for them to enter, which was granted. As they went inside, however, many of the women inside left. [redacted] did talk to several women and all of them said they liked it there. (14)

[redacted] continued his tour of the grounds and the people preparing to leave started reporting to the central assembly area. When he returned there, he saw some women with Congressman RYAN who wanted to leave. He noted in particular that the PARKS family was present with Congressman RYAN and wanted to leave. Other people then joined Congressman

(21)

RYAN and this group. [redacted] stated the time to leave had arrived as the airplane in which they were to depart was arriving at a certain time. The press got into the first truck which was leaving. He said that some of the media were going to film Congressman RYAN as they were leaving. Congressman RYAN was remaining behind to stay with and give protection to members of the Peoples Temple who had expressed an interest in leaving with RYAN, but who could not get onto the first truck due to it being crowded. Attorneys LANE and GARRY were remaining at Jonestown and not traveling to the airport. (4)

[redacted] stated that he had interviewed the Reverend JIM JONES and JONES said he had always permitted people to leave who wanted to, but that if people did try to leave, he would say "Father has failed his people". He tried to talk women out of leaving when they expressed an interest to leave. One of the women involved in this was EDITH PARKS of the PARKS family. [redacted] said at this time, everyone was embracing one another and everything was on friendly terms. (4)

b6
b7C

The truck on which [redacted] and the other media and other individuals were riding proceeded about 100 yards before it became stuck in the mud. He then heard a loud cheer, saw a commotion and people running. About five to ten minutes later, Attorney LANE came up the path to the truck hustling Congressman RYAN with him. Congressman RYAN's shirt was pulled up to his waist and there was blood on the left side of the shirt, however, it was later learned it was not the blood of Congressman RYAN. (4)

Congressman RYAN got into the truck and said someone had thrust a knife at him. The truck then traveled to the airport, but the plane on which they were to depart had not yet arrived. Congressman RYAN and the others sat down in a little shed and Congressman RYAN told them what happened to him back at Jonestown. He said a young white male had lunged at him with a knife, that he had fallen back and that MARK LANE, who had been his opponent in this matter, had saved his life, as he had wrestled the knife wielder to the ground. The knife wielder was cut during this attack and it was apparently his blood that was on Congressman RYAN's shirt. (4)

[redacted] recalled also that before the truck in which

(4)

he was riding pulled away from Jonestown to drive to the airport, a Negro male got onto the truck and clung to the side of it staring at him. A female temple member inside the truck identified this individual as being JOE WILSON. [redacted] related that WILSON's wife and child had left Jonestown earlier that date trying to make their way to Port Kaituma. WILSON rode all the way out to the airstrip on this truck with them. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] estimated there were possibly 32 people milling around in the area by the airport waiting for the planes to take them away from there. He said the truck on which he and other members of the press and others had traveled to the airport must have returned and brought back a second group of people. BOB BROWN of NBC was filming the activities there. [redacted] said they were receiving many hostile looks and that the members of the press gathered together. The two airplanes had landed during this period of time. One plane was a small, single engine plane with a capacity of about four to five people. (U)

[redacted] was standing by the larger airplane, an Otter. He later learned that a LARRY LAYTON, who was one of the last people to get on the first truck including [redacted] and the media as it pulled away, had gotten onto the small single engine plane. He explained that when LAYTON got onto their truck that the Temple People who were riding on the truck and leaving Jonestown, crowded together and away from LAYTON and said not to let him on, that he was a traitor and would hurt them. As a result, while on the truck, he, [redacted] started interviewing LARRY LAYTON, who was very nervous. [redacted] said the temple people were adamant that LAYTON should not be permitted to go with them and that they were afraid of him. (U)

At the airport, Congressman RYAN, DICK DWYER, Deputy Chief of Missions of the U. S. Embassy at Guyana and others were frisking people to make certain they did not have firearms before boarding the airplanes. LARRY LAYTON, whom he described as pale and "hyper" said he had to get on the first plane, referring to the small plane. RYAN was on one side of the small plane and LAYTON apparently went to the other side and climbed into the plane. (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/DLS:cal

[redacted] observed what he described as a truck and a tractor with the truck partially concealing the tractor, drive over to the area where they were congregated. This was during the period of time that they were still milling around and frisking people. (U)

Subsequently, approximately three to five males came walking over swiftly from the direction of the truck and tractor and JOE WILSON was one of them. [redacted] was then standing beside the larger airplane preparing to board it. [redacted] then saw several people coming at him armed with rifles. He was then standing by the steps leading to the center door of the airplane. BOB BROWN, the NBC cameraman, was nearby filming this sequence of events. Firing commenced and [redacted] felt a bullet strike him [redacted] He fell to the ground and moved behind the airplane for protection as did BOB BROWN. He was trying to take cover behind the airplane tire and he heard additional shots. He said the shooting possibly lasted five minutes or less. [redacted] who was then flat on the ground looked behind him. He saw DON HARRIS of NBC trying to get behind the tire of the plane, as was Congressman RYAN. He heard later another individual was also trying to get behind the plane tire for protection. He saw an individual come around the side of the airplane. He saw BOB BROWN lying on the ground and believed he was hit, but not dead as his body was moving some. He also saw DON HARRIS on the ground with his body moving and believed him to still be alive. An unknown individual then came up and placed his rifle by the head of DON HARRIS and fired, administering what he called the "coup de grace". Either this same individual or another individual did the same thing to BOB BROWN, both of whom were on the ground. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] who was then possibly 10 to 15 yards away and who had been trying to make up his mind as to whether to play dead or run for it, then decided to run. He got up and ran across the airplane field into a tropical rain forest area. He ran into this dense undergrowth as far as he could. He had a camera bag, which he dropped on the runway and he dropped his Nikkon camera in the swampy area as he went into it. (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/DLS:cal

[redacted] said he knew that he had been shot in the [redacted] and that he had lost [redacted] in his camera bag. He saw a pasture, which he proceeded through, and subsequently, he made his way around the perimeter of the airport. He then saw people and recognized among them [redacted] who is quite tall and stands out in a crowd. He went over to them. He said this was possibly 4:30 p.m. (U) b6 b7C

He observed that the larger twin engine Otter plane was disabled as the tires had been shot out. The small plane managed to take off and he was told that it had one passenger, a female temple dropout member. He was not certain as to when the small plane took off, but understood it summoned help. (U)

He observed Congressman RYAN's body as well as the bodies of HARRIS, BROWN, GREG ROBINSON, San Francisco Examiner photographer, and the body of a woman beside the plane. He said he could not see who shot Congressman RYAN or even himself. (U)

[redacted] stated that he believed that the individual who shot DON HARRIS was a young black male, possibly a teenager or in his 20's and perhaps a little taller than [redacted] and about the same build. [redacted] said he is [redacted] tall and weighs [redacted] pounds. He said it all happened so fast that he cannot be positive that the individual who shot him was a black male, however, he believed him to be. (U)

[redacted] subsequently heard from several people there, including one of the dropouts, possibly DALE PARKS, that LARRY LAYTON got into the small airplane while Congressman RYAN was standing beside it, at which time the truck and tractor containing the men who did the shooting were proceeding toward them. LAYTON had, or was handed, a revolver and started shooting. He said he might have been handed the revolver through the window, but he also had a satchel with him which had not been checked, to his knowledge, for weapons due to their inexperience in such things. The revolver was a six cylinder and [redacted] understood that LAYTON apparently shot five times as there were five empty chambers when the revolver was recovered following the shooting. He said (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/DLS:cal

that he suggested to DWYER that since he was a government official that DWYER should take custody of this revolver and he did. LAYTON was detained by other Guyanese civilian males. He was also told by he believed DALE PARKS that PARKS, after LAYTON started shooting at the people in the small plane, had wrestled LAYTON for the revolver and they fell out of the plane, that PARKS pointed the revolver at LAYTON and it either misfired or was empty when he tried to shoot LAYTON. (U)

[redacted] described LAYTON as a white male, age 25 to 30, 5'6" to 5'7", 140 to 150 pounds, with short curly hair and "spacy" looking. (U)

[redacted] stated that he had heard nothing to indicate any type of conspiracy to assassinate Congressman RYAN or any other government official. He noted that he had no knowledge of the Peoples Temple and its activities prior to receiving this assignment as previously stated. Later, while in Jonestown, he heard from dropouts there that JONES was preaching that the media or Congressman RYAN had guns and were coming there to get them. He said he did not then understand what this actually meant. He knew that conditions were tense following their arrival and at the time of their departure, but knew nothing as far as any plans to commit violence on the part of the Reverend JONES or members of his temple. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] noted that he had made notes concerning his trip to Guyana and Jonestown and he recorded later in his notes following the shooting of Congressman RYAN and the other members of his party, the names of the individuals responsible for the shooting as furnished to him by different dropout members from the temple that he interviewed. All of this information is recorded in his notes and he gave his notebook to [redacted] for the [redacted] who came to the hospital. He said he had called in a portion of his story to his newspaper prior to being removed to the Emergency Room for examination and that [redacted] retained his notes in order to continue the story he was dictating as to what transpired at the airport. (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/DLS:cal

At the approximate conclusion of this interview, [redacted] entered the hospital room where [redacted] had been placed as a patient. [redacted] has home telephone number [redacted] and work telephone number [redacted] which is the [redacted] determined from [redacted] that [redacted] had turned over his notes to [redacted] sister, who was present at the hospital. (4)

Following receipt of this information, the interview was terminated in order for [redacted] to rest as he still had the bullet in his shoulder and the doctors had not determined when such would be removed from his shoulder. (4)

On November 20, 1978, [redacted] was re-contacted in his room at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]. He advised at that time he had already told SA [redacted] the names of the individuals responsible for the shooting. He said these individuals were as follows: (4)

b6
b7C

1. TOM KICE
2. ALBERT TOUCHETTE
3. JOE WILSON
4. LARRY LAYTON

(4)

He also advised that a STANLEY GIEG was the driver of the tractor or truck which brought the individuals to the airport who did the shooting, although GIEG himself was not identified to [redacted] as being one of the individuals doing the shooting. (4)

[redacted] advised that KICE may be a middle aged white male with a crewcut and a rough, hatchet type face, whom he saw at Jonestown, but he is not certain concerning this as the individuals who gave him the information that KICE was involved in the shooting did not furnish his race to him. He understood that KICE was seen shooting a handgun, possibly a .45 automatic, and was one of those on the truck or tractor. (4)

Concerning ALBERT TOUCHETTE, he did not know this individual's race, but heard that he had some kind of a rifle and was firing at people. (4)

BA 89-173
GTC/DLS:cal

concerning JOE WILSON, [redacted] noted that this individual he had previously discussed with SA [redacted] and WILSON is a Negro male, age 21 to 23 with short corn rows and people said he did participate in the shooting, further details unknown. (U)

concerning LARRY LAYTON, previously described, [redacted] stated that DALE PARKS said LAYTON shot one of PARKS' daughters on the plane. (U)

[redacted] said he compiled this information identifying the above individuals as being involved in the shooting from the DALE and EDITH PARKS family, JIM BOGUE and family, except for one daughter, who chose to remain in Guyana and from HAROLD CORDELL, who has been a member of the Peoples Temple for 25 years and was former head of the temple security in California. CORDELL went to Guyana about eight to twelve months previous when the JONES group did, however, he fell into disfavor with JONES and had decided to leave and was attempting to leave and was at the airport at the time of the shooting. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] said the shooting actually commenced about 4:15 p.m. on Saturday, November 18, 1978 and that the shooting sounded like pops or small arms fire primarily to him. He did not know where JACKIE SPEIERS was during the shooting. He recalled that when their plane evacuating the wounded departed Guyana that some of the more seriously wounded got off the plane at San Juan. Included among those people was ANTHONY KATSARIS, Concerned Relative member who was shot up, as was his father, STEVE KATSARIS. BEVERLY OLIVER, a Negro female, age about 47, and a member of the Concerned Relatives group had her ankle taped. Her husband, HOWARD, age 57, who was in the Concerned Group there, had remained behind at Georgetown while the others went to Jonestown and they were evacuated as he apparently had a stroke and according to medical personnel, needed help immediately. (U)

[redacted] traveled via TWA jet from Georgetown. Also, [redacted] stayed at Georgetown and was not on the plane with them. (U)

[redacted] was never interviewed by anyone connected with the Guyanese government concerning this shooting at the airport. (U)

FD 302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/30/78

[redacted] employed by [redacted], California [redacted] advised that he resides at [redacted] California [redacted] stated that he was among numerous news media people who were assigned to cover a trip to Jonestown, Guyana and to travel with U. S. Congressman LEO J. RYAN (Democrat, California) and several relatives of members of the Peoples Temple. Prior to the Guyana trip, however [redacted] was among a group of people who attended a presentation concerning the Peoples Temple put on by the Peoples Temple in California. The two attorneys who represented the Peoples Temple were also present at the time of the presentation. (4)

[redacted] advised that he flew from California to New York on Monday, November 13, 1978, and then from New York to Georgetown, Guyana on November 14, 1978. The two attorneys for the Peoples Temple met with Congressman RYAN and the rest of the contingent from the United States on Wednesday evening or Thursday in Georgetown and, on Friday evening, November 17, 1978, they got the "okay" from Attorney LANE to proceed to Jonestown. [redacted] stated that they all then flew from Georgetown to Jonestown where they were delayed at the airstrip for one to two hours before receiving permission to proceed to the Jonestown proper. The whole contingent was transported to Jonestown via truck and the trip took between 45 minutes to an hour, placing them in Jonestown at approximately 7:00 p.m. The temple people put on a big ceremony and "God Bless America" was sung. Many of the people appeared to be happy, however, that evening, a slip of paper was passed to NBC Correspondent DON HARRIS by someone who wanted to leave the settlement and return to the United States. None of the visitors were permitted to stay overnight there, so they all left and returned the following day, Saturday, at approximately 10:00 a.m. On Saturday at Jonestown, an older woman grabbed DON HARRIS and indicated she and her family wanted to leave the compound and return to the United States. HARRIS brought this woman to Congressman RYAN and she and her relatives stated on voice recorded tape that they wished to leave. (4)

b6
b7C

Investigation on 11/19/78 at Camp Springs, Maryland File # BA 89-173

by SA [redacted] :cal Date dictated 11/24/78

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

BA 89-173
TWB/MJC:cal

Congressman RYAN then interviewed the Reverend JONES on tape about alleged tortures, disciplinary measures, etc., used against members of the Peoples Temple at Jonestown. Reverend JONES denied all allegations and additionally stated that the only guns in the compound were used strictly by the hunters to obtain food for the members of the church. (41)

When the whole contingent was getting ready to depart the compound for the airstrip, approximately 15 other church members suddenly wanted to "defect". The visiting contingent and the "defectors" were driven to the airstrip where there were two airplanes waiting. Shortly after the arrival at the airstrip, [redacted] observed a tractor pulling a flatbed truck with canvas over the top. Three men got off the tractor and flatbed, walked toward the reporters and asked which airplane the Peoples Temple members were leaving on. No one responded to this question and a short time later, these individuals pulled weapons from the flatbed and opened fire on the people standing on the airstrip. [redacted] stated that, as he remembers it, the people from the temple who were on or near the tractor when the unprovoked shooting began were one black man named "STANLEY" (driver of the tractor), one white male who was approximately 45 years old and appeared to be the leader of this group, and three other Negro males. One woman "defector" was killed as she was about to board one of the airplanes. The engine and tires of one of these airplanes were shot out and, although there were embassy people in the area, the people doing the shooting seemed to convine their shooting to the contingent from the United States. [redacted] was struck in [redacted] with a bullet and his cameraman was shot in the leg. The cameraman was moaning when one of the temple people walked up to him and shot him in the head, killing him. [redacted] stated that he remained motionless near his cameraman, feigning death, when he was shot again; an apparent attempt to make sure he was dead. [redacted] stayed, laying face down on the airstrip, for approximately one-half hour, and he heard an airplane engine start amongst the noise of people crying. He then ran into the thick brush surrounding (2)

b6
b7C

BA 89-173
TWB/MJC:cal

the airstrip and banded together with others, including a State Department official who had fled. [redacted] stayed overnight in a tent with three other injured individuals and the next morning, Sunday, November 19, 1978, approximately 40 Guyanese soldiers arrived and secured the area so the group could eventually be evacuated. (U)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/21/78

[redacted] Room [redacted] Caribe Hilton Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents by a display of credentials. He was advised he was being interviewed concerning a possible Federal violation in connection with the death United States Congressman LEO J. RYAN. Thereafter he provided the following information: (U)

[redacted] He has been employed for [redacted] as a [redacted]. He has been employed in the media industry for approximately twenty years. (U)

He was contacted by [redacted] Network News, Burbank, California. He was asked to do a story on "Peoples Temple". After discussing this with [redacted] he decided he would accept this assignment. (U)

The news article was to be conducted with the assistance of DON HARRIS, who is a correspondent. DON HARRIS had conducted investigative stories of a similar nature in the past and had talked with Congressman LEO RYAN concerning the Peoples Temple. The Network News had numerous communications from concerned relatives of members of the Peoples Temple. A minimal amount of preparation was made for the news story. He was assigned BOB BROWN as cameraman for this story. [redacted] was assigned as part of the crew to handle engineering matters. [redacted] is classified as a soundman. (U)

Also hired as a consultant for the story was [redacted] is a free-lance news man who operates in Los Angeles, California. He has business telephone [redacted] and residence phone [redacted] (U)

Preparatory photographic shootings were made at the Peoples Temple at San Francisco and a limited number of interviews were made at the Temple to prepare the background for this story. (U)

The filming crew was boarded on the United Airlines (U)

b6
b7C

On 11/20/78	San Juan, Puerto Rico	File # SJ 89-123	
by [redacted]	and RBO/skg	Date dictated 11/21/78	

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

flight from San Francisco, California on November 13, 1978, to New York, New York. Also on this flight was Congressman LEO RYAN and two aides. These aides were JACKY SPIERS, who handled logistic matters for the Congressman. Another aide, JIM (last name unknown). (U)

Also on the same flight and a member of the news media contingent for this story was TIM REITTERMAN. Mr. REITTERMAN is a writer for the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. RITTERMAN had written stories concerning the Peoples Temple previous to this story. GREG ROBINSON was taken as a photographer for TIM REITTERMAN. (U)

Other news media members were RON JAVERS, who is a writer for the San Francisco Chronicle. RON JAVERS was chosen to represent the San Francisco Chronicle because the Chronicle had written several detremental stories concerning the Peoples Temple and the Chronicle believed it would be best to send a different writer. (U)

Also on this flight were approximately twenty-two family members of people who were at the Peoples Temple community settlement, Jonestown, Guyana. These family members were representatives of the group called "Concerned Relatives of Peoples Temple" (CRPT). (U) b6 b7C

After arriving in New York on November 13, 1978, [redacted] went to his corporate offices. He had meetings with [redacted] Network News, NBC, Incorporated. During these meetings he finalized his decision to conduct this story and made final preparations for the story and departure to Georgetown, Guyana. (U)

On November 14, 1978, [redacted] departed from New York, New York on Pan American flight at three p.m. bound for Georgetown, Guyana. The flight proceeded to Trinidad where it refueled. While in Trinidad a foreign correspondent assigned to Latin America for the Washington Post joined the media. Also on this flight were the above-mentioned individuals who departed San Francisco, California en route to Georgetown. (U)

The flight arrived at approximately midnight on November 14, 1978, at Georgetown. [redacted] was the first member of the media to pass through customs. All of the appropriate visas for journalists had been obtained by NBC for he and his crew. There was very little trouble for he and his crew to enter Guyana. The entry for other members of the media and Concerned Relatives of Peoples Temple was not as easy. When RON JAVERS attempted to pass through customs, the authorities seized his passport and wallet. They refused to admit him to Guyana. He was detained as the Guyanese authorities found $230 in Guyanese currency in his suitcase. This currency has a value of about $100 U.S. It was explained that there is a law that no one may remove more than $15 Guyanese currency from the country and no one may bring in Guyanese currency. The authorities held Mr. JAVERS for approximately fourteen hours. [redacted] remained with [redacted] during this time and both were released the following day. (U)

b6
b7C

On November 15, 1978 [redacted] joined the other news media and Concerned Parents at the Pegasus Hotel, Georgetown, Guyana. (U)

The following three or four days were necessitated to obtain the proper permits from local authorities to make the trip to Jonestown, Guyana. (U)

During these meetings, discussions, and so forth, CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE interceded on behalf of the Peoples Temple. Both these men are known to [redacted] as Attorneys from the United States who represent the Peoples Temple. [redacted] described these two Attorneys as "radical attorneys". These Attorneys have defended radical defendants in the past, including JAMES EARL REY. (U)

After these meetings were held, it was decided that four members of the Concerned Relatives of Peoples Temple would be permitted to have access to the Peoples Temple. These people were JIM COBB. [redacted] described JIM COBB as a young negro male who is a dental student. Mr. COBB was a former member of the Peoples Temple. STEVEN KARSARIS was also admitted. An unnamed black lady was the third member of the committee to be admitted. The fourth member of the committee was a thirty year old woman who is a sister of one of the residents of Peoples Temple. (U)

Also included in this party were the members of the media, the Congressman RYAN and aide JACKY SPIERS. A member of the United States Embassy at Georgetown, Guyana, also was included in this group. The man's name was RICHARD DWYER. The last member of this group was a local representative of the Guyanan Government who accompanied the media and family members. (U)

The decision as to who would be permitted to the settlement was made by the authorities at the Peoples Temple. CHARLES GARRY relayed a message that GORDON LINDSEY would not be welcome and it was agreed that LINDSEY would not accompany the media to the Peoples Temple. An agreement was made among the news people to provide GORDON LINDSEY with the information and photographs he may need. (U)

At approximately three p.m. on November 17, 1978, the group boarded a Guyanese airline and flew from Georgetown, Guyana to Jonestown, Guyana. The plane arrived in Jonestown at approximately four-thirty p.m. The plane was met by two Port Kituma police. The group was provided transportation in a truck owned and operated by the Peoples Temple. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] advised they were transported by this truck approximately ten to fifteen miles through narrow roads in jungle terrain. The road had clearings of no more than twenty yards on either side of the highway and traveled through very rough roads with much bush on either side of the roads. (U)

Upon arriving at the Peoples Temple, they were taken to a large "pavilion" style building. This was a building with roof and open on four sides. [redacted] spoke with Reverend JONES and was advised what parameters were to be set up for interviews with the people and officials of Peoples Temple. Interviews of these people were conducted with spotlights and cameras. This was necessary as it was darkening and becoming night. The people that were all interviewed appeared to be happy. There were many reunions of loved ones. [redacted] advised he questioned each person as to whether or not they wanted their pictures taken and if the response was negative, no photographs were taken. After these interviews and initial meetings were held, the (U)

Peoples Temple provided a band and quasi party (W)

When this show terminated, [redacted] requested permission to spend the evening at the Temple. Reverend JONES refused to allow any sleeping accommodations and advised they must leave the compound. [redacted] advised that the journalists would be glad to sleep on the floor and that no sleeping facilities would be necessary. Reverend JONES denied this and advised the people must leave (W)

Congressman RYAN and his aide stayed at the compound during the night. Also at the compound were the Attorneys CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE. (W)

b6
b7C

During the show which was put on for the visitors, a man named VERN GOSLEY passed a note in block print to DON HARRIS, NBC News. The note stated that VERN GOSLEY was in fear of his life and that he needed help in leaving Guyana. No mention of this note was made to Congressman RYAN. Upon return to Puerto Rico, this note was passed from [redacted] of News, NBC, New York, New York. (W)

At approximately eleven p.m., Reverend JONES requested the people return to their truck and return to Jones' own. Arrangements were made for the news people and relatives to return the following morning at daybreak. (W)

Although the truck was to return at daybreak for the media, it did not arrive until approximately eleven a.m. Saturday morning. The journalists took this to mean that Reverend JONES was attempting to shorten their work time as the departure from the Georgetown area had been set for approximately two-thirty p.m. that date. The news media was transported back to the Peoples Temple with the Concerned Relatives. (W)

Further interviews were conducted with taping sessions. Several people were interviewed and family members spoke with the visiting Concerned Parents. Interviews were filmed with Reverend JONES and Attorneys CHARLES GARRY and MARK LANE. Reverend JONES appeared hostile during these interviews and included much rhetoric concerning the abuse of the news media concerning his Peoples Temple. At (W) Pg 5

approximately two p.m. Reverend JONES announced "Why not leave", "Get out of here". DON HARRIS explained to Reverend JONES that they had obtained information and interviews during their time at the Peoples Temple. He advised Reverend JONES that he could assure him that the reporting of these interviews would be fair. JONES replied "I hope I live to see you be fair". (U)

During the stay at the compound, [redacted] observed no weapons were observed and it was advised that there were only hunting weapons. As preparations were made for return to Jonestown, there were approximately ten to twelve defectors who accompanied the news media and Congressman. Just prior to departure after the majority of the people had boarded the truck, Congressman RYAN returned to the Pavilion. The Pavilion was approximately five hundred yards from the truck. [redacted] advised that a scuffle ensued at the Pavilion which he could not see. He could hear noises coming from this area but could not see what was happening. Moments later Congressman RYAN returned to the truck and had blood stains on his shirt. (U) b6 b7C

Congressman RYAN got on the truck and everyone departed. There were approximately thirty people on the truck of which ten to twelve were defectors. (U)

The last person to board the truck was a young American male described as five feet six inches tall, one hundred thirty-five pounds, late twentites, slight build, dirty blonde, curly hair, deep-set piercing blue eyes, wearing a white shirt, white pants and rain parka. Later this man was identified as LARRY LAYTON. (U)

While on the ride back to Georgetown, Congressman RYAN explained that when he returned to the Pavilion and was talking to Reverend JIM JONES, an unidentified white American male grabbed him from behind. This man put a knife point to his throat. Congressman RYAN explained that he was able to grab the man's arm and slide slightly away. Someone at the gathering then grabbed the assailant and forced him to the ground. Congressman RYAN advised when he turned he saw the man laying on the ground stabbed with the knife that had been placed against his throat. (U)

Congressman RYAN advised him that both Attorneys MARK LANE and CHARLES GARRY, were present during this assault. He noted that they had assisted in saving his life. (14)

While en route to Jonestown, LARRY LAYTON did not speak to anyone. Upon arriving at the airport which was at approximately three p.m., everyone disembarked from the truck and took all of the equipment from the truck. The planes were not at the airstrip as had been previously arranged. (14)

Congressman RYAN provided approximately ten minute interview to [redacted] in the adjacent metal shed. This shed was next to the airstrip. (14)

b6
b7C

At approximately three-thirty, two airplanes landed. One was a twin-engine Otter. The second was a single-engine plane. As there were approximately thirty people to depart and only twenty-five seats, it was necessary to decide who would stay and who would leave. [redacted] advised that he had decided that he and his crew would stay and allow the others to depart. During this whole wait, LARRY LAYTON had been leaning against the shed with the parka over his clothes. When it came time to load the passengers on the first plane, namely, single-engine plane, LARRY LAYTON announced that he was to be one of the five people. He stated that Congressman RYAN had promised that he would be included in this group. Congressman RYAN'S aide questioned the Congressman concerning this and advised that this, in fact, was his wish. The plane was loaded with four people, TONY KARSARIS, VERN GOSLEY, a lady who was a member of the Concerned Relatives and LARRY LAYTON. The single-engine plane began to taxi to the end of the airstrip. (14)

JIM COBB then noted to [redacted] that a tractor pulling a metal-sided trailor and the truck in which they had been brought, came on the scene across the runway. Then, just as quickly, this tractor-trailor appeared within one hundred yards of the twin-engine Otter. [redacted] advised he recognized the driver of the truck as the same man that had driven the party from the Peoples Temple to Jonestown. Also, he identified one of the men standing in the truck as a blonde man. He advised there were approximately one-half dozen men (14)

standing in the truck and trailor. He could not see these people with the exception of shoulders and heads (W)

Another truck then drove right to the airplane. This truck had the Guyana police. One of the officers got out of the truck and stood near the airplane with a shotgun. The man stood to the side with this shotgun. [redacted] observed that the people began to applaud when the police appeared. There was degree of anticipation that something bad was going to happen. He believed this was the reason for the peoples reaction (W)

[redacted] was standing on the ground in front of the twin-engine Otter talking to the pilot. The pilot was advising him that it would be impossible to return that day for he and his film crew. The return flight would have to be delayed until the next day because of darkness. While they were discussing this return, he heard two shots from behind him. He turned around and saw that the left front tire of the twin-engine Otter had been shot out. At that moment the little single-engine plane was at a ninety-degree angle to the runway, approximately one hundred fifty yards towards the end of the runway. Seconds after the first two shots, there was a barrage of gunfire. [redacted] ran approximately fifteen yards to an adjacent metal building and lay on the ground for safety. He witnessed the people coming from the Peoples Temple truck walking across the airfield firing handguns and rifles at the news media members. He witnessed these people walking close to the wounded and at point blank range firing into the bodies of the wounded. He remained in that location for a moment and then got to his feet. He remembered the Guyanese aircraft that had been parked at the end of the runway when they arrived the day before. The aircraft had a damaged nose wheel and had been guarded by Guyanese soldiers. He ran along the runway towards this airplane. He asked the Guyanese soldier to offer protection to the news people who were being fired upon by these assailants. The Guyanese soldier refused to give him any assistance. He then asked the Guyanese soldier to give him a gun so that he may protect himself. The soldier denied this request also (W)

b6
b7C

During the shooting he witnessed the gunman waving the Guyanese citizens out of the way in an effort to (W)

protect them. (U)

When he was near the wrecked airplane, he was approximately fifteen to twenty yards from the single-engine plane. He heard shots from inside of the plane. The captain jumped out of the airplane and said "Everybody out". No one else exited the airplane. (U)

He then crossed the runway and ran back through the brush for protection to the twin-engine Otter. When he reached the Otter, he found several members of his crew and Congressman RYAN dead. The assailants had departed in the above-described truck and were gone. Congressman RYAN was laying beside the right front landing gear. He had apparently been wounded and was shot in the head. BOB BROWN was laying under the tail of the plane. He had been shot in the head and his head blown partially away. DON HARRIS was laying centership and had powder burns on his clothing, meaning that he had been shot at very close range. The still photographer, GREG ROBINSON, was laying behind the wheel of the tire that had been shot out. (U)

He looked for JIM COBB, as he felt COBB was one of the other people capable of self-protection due to his physical stature. He could not find COBB and to his knowledge COBB is still somewhere in the jungle. (U)

b6
b7C

The people that were critically wounded, were taken to a place approximately fifty yards into the jungle. He and [redacted] made a litter and carried the wounded to this location. He spoke with the three pilots. The pilots advised that he had been broadcasting during the attack. The pilot stated that he had advised by radio that the people were dead and that the Congressman had been killed. The pilot advised that there should be help at the airstrip within one hour and fifteen to one hour and forty-five minutes. The pilot reiterated that the news had been sent out and that helicopters would be coming soon. The three pilots then boarded the single-engine airplane and left. (U)

[redacted] advised at that point they had three options. Option number one was to hide where they were in the jungle, option number two was to go to the Guyanese Army tent at the end of the runway, and option number three was to go to town. [redacted] decided that it would be best for the

(U)

wounded to remain at the airstrip. (U)

The following morning, after approximately fourteen hours, it was daylight. Thereafter, approximately one hundred and thirty Guyanese troops arrived. [redacted] spoke with the Commanding Officer and suggested that he deploy these men on the airfield so that a plane could land safely. The officer did this. [redacted] concern was that the assailants may still be in the jungle and the possibility existed that if a plane landed it would also be assaulted. (U)

Soon after deploying the troops a twin-engine Otter appeared and again the problem of not enough room was encountered. The seats were removed from the airplane and the wounded were loaded first. Eventually, all of the people were removed by the plane to Georgetown. At Georgetown [redacted] advised he was met by the United States Air Force paratroopers. Their luggage was searched and the people searched. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] had told the United States officials of the arrest of LARRY LAYTON at Port Kituma. While at the airport in Port Kituma, a fellow-member of the media said "Christ". "There he is". This was in reference to LARRY LAYTON being at Port Kituma. (U)

[redacted] told the local police there that he was given the automatic revolver that LAYTON had used to shoot the fellow passengers in the single-engine plane. The gun was then given to RICHARD DWYER. Based upon this information, the local police arrested LAYTON. (U)

LARRY LAYTON was taken into custody and to the police station. During that evening the police returned to advise him that they needed help in guarding the prisoner. He advised them that he could not provide anyone to guard the prisoner. (U)

He then made arrangements for a flight on a Lear jet which was chartered by NBC and returned to Puerto Rico.

(U)

[redacted] advised that he would be willing to provide a signed statement concerning this information. A signed statement was prepared in his presence by dictating to a stenographer. He witnessed the dictation of this statement and was advised it would be typed and brought for his signing on November 21, 1978, at eleven a.m. He acknowledged the information in this signed statement to be true and correct before interviewing Agents. (4)

b6
b7C

He advised that due to the late hour and the length of interview, he wished to terminate interview at this point if possible. It was noted that there were two reporters from Newsweek Magazine who had waited approximately four hours for a conversation with [redacted] (4)

On November 21, 1978, [redacted] read this FD302 and advised that it is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, and signified so by initialing each page-

(4)

(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/28/78

1.

[redacted] was informed of the identity of interviewing Agents. He furnished a signed statement which is as follows:

November 21, 1978
San Juan, Puerto Rico

"I, [redacted], furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I was born on [redacted] I reside at [redacted]

"On November 13, 1978, I accepted an assignment to do a news story for [redacted] on "Peoples Temple". I departed [redacted] at 10:00 p.m. on United Airlines Flight number 24 destined for New York, New York. In my company were Don Harris, Correspondent; Bob Brown, Cameraman; [redacted] Also on this commercial airline flight were Congressman Ryan and two aides, [redacted] (Last Name Unknown LNU) and [redacted] Other media people were [redacted] and [redacted] and approximately 22 family members of people residing at the "Peoples Temple" located in Guyana.

"From New York I departed on Panam Flight number 227 for Trinidad at 3:00 p.m., on November 14, 1978, to continue on to the final destination of Georgetown, Guyana. During the next two to three days meetings were held to setup the trip and story concerning the people at Jonestown. After intermediary action by Attorneys Charles Garry and Mark Lane the trip to

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 11/21/78 at Hato Rey, Puerto Rico File # SJ 89-123

by SA's and [redacted] mj Date dictated 11/22/78

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

"Peoples Temple" was scheduled for Friday, November 17, 1978. I departed in the company of my crew, four members of the family representatives, other members of the media and Congressman Ryan with his aide. Also accompanying was (First Name Unknown FNU) [redacted] and a representative of [redacted] We flew from Georgetown to Port Kaituma on a chartered airplane of Guyana Airways and arrived at approximately 3:00 p.m., on November 17, 1978. At approximately 4:30 p.m. I departed in a truck provided by "Peoples Temple" bound for "Peoples Temple". It was approximately 10 to 15 miles by truck through narrow jungle roads.

b6
b7C

"Upon arriving the news party was given a limited opportunity to meet and interview family members who resided there and to conduct limited discussions with Reverend Jones. Reverend Jones explained to me the parameters of my interviews and filming. A band and show were provided for us. During this show a man who was residing at the compound, Vern Gosley, gave a note to my correspondent Don Harris. Don immediately gave to me this note which was in block print saying that Vern Gosley needed help and wanted to leave. The note was brought with me to Puerto Rico and I turned it over to [redacted] in charge of [redacted] for NBC.

"I was told by Reverend Jones that there was no accommodations for sleeping and we must leave the compound. At approximately 11:00 p.m., on November 17, 1978, I left the compound in the company of the media and family members. Mark Lane, Charles Garry, Congressman Ryan and his aide remained at the compound that evening.

"Arrangements were made upon their returning to Port Kaituma on transportation back to the compound at daybreak on Saturday, November 18, 1978. The transportation arrived at approximately

11:00 a.m. on that date and I returned in the company of the fellow media members and family representatives to "Peoples Temple". I continued the interviews and filming. I was provided a limited tour of the compound. At approximately 2:00 p.m. Reverend Jones asked, "Why don't you leave?" "Get out of here." The members of the media and family as well as approximately 10 to 12 "defectors" were placed on a flatbed truck for departure. Also Congressman Ryan and his aide prepared to leave.

"Just prior to leaving Congressman Ryan returned to the pavillion which was approximately 500 yards from the truck where I was sitting. I could hear a scuffle but did not witness any of the happenings. Congressman Ryan came from the compound with blood on his shirt in a shaken condition. He climbed into the truck and at this same time a white male described as approximately 5'6" tall, weighing 135 pounds, in his late twenties with slight build and dirty blond curly hair, got into the truck. He was wearing a white shirt and white pants which were partially covered by a rain poncho. Later this man was identified to me as Larry Layton. He stood in the back of the truck and did not speak to anyone.

"Congressman Ryan told me personally that when he returned to the "Temple" and was talking to Reverend Jones in an effort to get the release of approximately eight other people residing in the compound, an unidentified man grabbed him from behind and put the point of a knife to his throat. The Congressman advised he grabbed the assailant's arm and managed to slide partially to the side of the assailant, at which time someone in the group came to his assistance and wrestled the assailant to the ground. Congressman Ryan stated when he turned around, the assailant was lying on the floor and had been stabbed by the same knife. Congressman Ryan advised that present during this assault and witnesses to this assault were Attorneys

Charles Garry and Mark Lane. The truck departed the compound and returned to the airfield at Port Kaituma. I arrived at Port Kaituma between 3:00 and 3:30 p.m.

"Previous arrangements had been made for air transportation at 2:30 p.m., but there were no airplanes at the airport when I arrived.

"My film crew conducted an interview with Congressman Ryan at a metal shed adjacent to the airfield. At approximately 3:45 p.m. a twinengine Otter and a single engine airplane arrived. As there were only approximately 25 seats available and some 30 people to depart, I decided to remain with my crew until one of the planes returned.

"During this preparation for flight Larry Layton had remained off to the side leaning against a building. When the choosing of passengers was made he demanded to be a member of the passengers for the single engine plane. He advised the Congressman's aide that he had been promised by Congressman Ryan a seat on this plane. The aide checked with Congressman Ryan and confirmed this. Four other passengers and Larry Layton were put on the plane and the plane taxied to a takeoff position.

"Jim Cobb called to my attention a tractor pulling a metal trailer and the truck in which we had been brought to the airport. I saw the same driver who drove us from the compound driving this truck and a blondhaired male standing on the trailer. There were other men standing on the trailer whom I cannot identify. These vehicles stopped approximately 50 yards from my location, i.e., the Otter aircraft. A police vehicle drove to my location and a police officer with a shotgun stood near the twinengine Otter as though he were guarding the plane. I was talking with the pilot of the twinengine Otter when I heard two shots. At that point I was standing on the ground in

front of the aircraft talking to the captain, who was sitting in the captain's seat. I turned around and saw the left tire had been shot out. The single engine plane was at a 90 degree angle to the runway making preparations for departure.

"After the two shots there was a pause and then there was a barrage of fire which originated from the area of the truck and spread out around the immediate area of the twinengine Otter and into the "bush". It seemed to me as though the shots were coming from the whole surrounding area of the aircraft. I ran from under the plane approximately 15 yards to a metal shed and laid on the ground for protection. From this location I could see the assailants shooting at the news party and shooting point blank at the wounded as they lay on the ground.

"I got up and ran to the other end of the airfield remembering I had previously seen a damaged aircraft being guarded by a Guianese soldier who was carrying what I thought to be an automatic weapon. I tried to persuade him to assist us by firing at the assailants; however, when he refused I tried to persuade him to give me the weapon, to no avail.

"At this location I was approximately 10 to 15 yards from the single engine plane which had come to rest. I heard gun shots from within the plane. The pilot leaped from the plane and shouted for everyone to get out, but no one else exited the plane.

"I crossed the runway into the "bush" and ran back towards the twinengine Otter. The assailants climbed onto the trailer and truck and departed.

"When I got to the twinengine Otter I found Congressman Ryan lying beside the right front landing gear. It appeared he had been wounded and shot in the head. I found Bob Brown shot in the head lying under the tail of the plane. I found Don Harris lying centership under the plane. I found Greg Robinson lying behind the wheel which had been flattened by gunfire.

[redacted] and I helped the wounded to a location approximately 50 yards from the runway into the "bush" for safety.

"In speaking with the pilot of the Otter I was informed he had radioed that Congressman Ryan and other people were dead and the severity of the assault.

"After dark I assisted in taking the wounded to the Guyana army tent, adjacent to the wrecked airplane. The remainder of the victims went to a shelter in the nearby town.

"Approximately 14 hours passed when approximately 130 Guianese troops arrived by railroad. Protection was setup at the airport for incoming airplanes and preparations made for evacuation.

b6
b7C

"I returned to Georgetown in a Guianese Government airplane. After approximately one hour in Georgetown I was transported to Puerto Rico on a chartered jet.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and additional pages. I have initialed each page and now sign it because it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ [redacted]

"Witness:

/s/ [redacted], Special Agent, FBI, San Juan, P.R. 11/21/78

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, San Juan, P.R. 11/21/78"

FD-302 (REV. 3-8-77)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/30/78

[redacted], telephone number [redacted] who is employed as [redacted] work telephone number [redacted] was located and interviewed at the Malcolm Grow Medical Center located on Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland. [redacted] advised the following: (U)

[redacted] advised that he has been reporting on the activities of the Peoples Temple, a religious cult headed by the Reverend JIM JONES, [redacted] This cult, which was founded in Indiana, moved to California, specifically in the Redwood Valley area, approximately sometime in 1965. It later moved to San Francisco, California and still maintains their main temple in San Francisco. Approximately two years ago, Reverend JONES founded a settlement in Guyana, South America, which he named Jonestown, and a number of his followers have been residing there for quite some time. During the last year and a half, there have been numerous allegations concerning mistreatment of some of the followers within the Jonestown settlement. (U)

b6
b7C

Sometime in early November of this year, he learned of a pending trip to the Jonestown settlement by Congressman LEO RYAN of California and he made the appropriate arrangements through RYAN's office and [redacted] to accompany Congressman RYAN on this trip. The group, which was to visit the Jonestown settlement, consisted of Congressman RYAN and his congressional aide JACKIE SPEIERS, approximately nine news people representing various newspapers and television networks and an unknown number representing the concerned relatives group. The concerned relatives group consisted of members of the immediate families of some of the followers of Reverend JONES who were living at Jonestown and who were believed to be mistreated and, in some cases, held there against their will. (U)

The group left San Francisco on the night of November 13, 1978 and traveled to New York City via United Airlines. On the 14th of November, the group left New York (U)

Investigation on 11/19/78 at Camp Springs, Maryland File # BA 89-173

by SA [redacted] ccl Date dictated 11/24/78

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

4U5

via Pan American Airlines and arrived around midnight on November 14, 1978 in Georgetown, Guyana, making one stop en route at Port of Spain, Trinidad. (U)

In Georgetown, the group stayed at the Pegasus Hotel for the next three nights; that night as well as Wednesday and Thursday nights. During this time, Congressman RYAN had several meetings with attorneys MARK LANE and CHARLES GARY, who were representing Reverend JONES and the Peoples Temple. These attorneys had arrived in Guyana on separate airlines and negotiated with Congressman RYAN concerning his visit to the Jonestown settlement. On Friday morning, November 17, 1978, these attorneys finally gave the okay for Congressman RYAN and his aide, the news people and four members of the concerned relatives group, CAROL BOYD, JIM COBB, BEVERLY OLIVER and ANTHONY KARSARIS, to meet with JONES at the Jonestown settlement. This group, along with LANE and GARY, flew into Port Kaituma on a charter flight of the Guyanese airlines, which left Georgetown approximately 2:00 p.m. and arrived at Port Kaituma roughly between 3:00 and 3:30 p.m. on the 17th. (U)

[redacted] was told by the unnamed pilot of that plane that the Peoples Temple had called the Georgetown tower to advise them that they should land at Matthews Ridge rather than Port Kaituma due to the fact that the runway at Port Kaituma was supposedly too wet to land on. The pilot, however, after flying over the Port Kaituma airstrip, felt that it was not too wet and he put them down at Port Kaituma instead of continuing on to Matthews Ridge. (U)

b6
b7C

After landing, GARY and LANE would not allow anyone except Congressman RYAN to go into Jonestown and everyone else had to remain at the airport. After Congressman RYAN was gone for approximately two or three hours, an individual from the settlement by the name of JIM MC DURANE came out to the airport and advised that everyone else could now come into the settlement. At the settlement, the group was given a tour of the mission and they had dinner there. Members of the settlement also put on a disco dancing show on the stage for them. They were allowed to speak to some members of the group and were also allowed to talk to Reverend JONES. The entire group desired to spend the night (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/GTS:cal

at the settlement, however, JONES refused to give them permission and only allowed Congressman RYAN and his aide to stay overnight in the settlement. The rest of the group was transported back to Port Kaituma where they were to spend the night at Mike and Sons Disco. They were supposed to be picked up and returned to the settlement around 6:30 a.m. the next morning, however, they were not picked up and taken back to Jonestown until approximately 10:30 a.m. During the second day at the settlement, they were allowed to see even more of the settlement, including some places that they had not seen the previous day. At first it seemed like all the people in the settlement were quite happy there, however, Congressman RYAN and members of the news media then began receiving notes from some of the Peoples Temple members stating that they would like to leave the settlement and accompany the RYAN party back to the United States. Reverend JONES was confronted with this information and he became rather disturbed and agitated over the number of people who wanted to leave. (21) b6 b7C

At approximately 3:00 p.m., the group, along with 16 defectors from the settlement, were to return to the airport for the flight back to Georgetown and then on to the United States. There were a number of other residents of the settlement who wished to leave Georgetown, however, there was no room for them on the truck that was to go out and hence, they would have to remain. Many of them expressed fear for their lives while Congressman RYAN and the news people were going to the airport and for this reason, Congressman RYAN agreed to stay with them and go on the second truckload out to the airport. As the first group was getting ready to leave, there was a big commotion over at the outdoor pavilion inside the settlement and DON HARRIS of NBC went over to find out what the problem was. HARRIS then waved to them and he, [redacted] and several others ran over and found out that an unknown member of the settlement tried to kill Congressman RYAN by slitting his throat. Congressman RYAN told them that it was GARY and LEAH who prevented the attacker from killing him. Congressman RYAN did have some blood on his shirt, however, he was not injured and it was determined that the blood was that of his attacker. At this time, JOHNNY JONES, Reverend JONES' adopted son, came over to the group and suggested that they get on their way to the airport before any further disturbances occur. The group then returned to the truck, along with Congressman RYAN, and started out to the airport. (21)

BA 89-173
GTC/GTS:cal

When the truck left the gate at the entrance to Jonestown the chain blocking the entrance was up and JOE WILSON, a Negro male, approximately 5'9" tall with plaited hair, and a Mr. EDWARDS, not further described, came to the back of the truck and demanded to see all the people in the truck who were leaving, ostensibly to search for WILSON's wife and child whom he suspected were trying to defect. Neither WILSON's child or wife were found on the truck and the truck was then allowed to continue on to the airport. Also included on the truck was an escort man from the settlement by the name of BIRDWELL (Phonetic), who is a white male, approximately 22 years old. (U)

En route to the airport, they did observe a tractor with a flatbed trailer on it and some wood on the trailer. (U)

Also while they were en route, JIM COBB, who was an ex-member of the Peoples Temple, as well as some of the other unidentified defectors, advised him that they feared LARRY LAYTON, who was also on the truck and presented himself as being a defector. They told him that LAYTON was just too close to Reverend JONES and they did not believe that he was truly defecting. They believed he was armed and probably was sent by JONES to cause some kind of problem. The group was very apprehensive about LAYTON and the possibility of trouble either along the way or at the airstrip. (U) b6 b7C

While at the airport, because of the people's fear of LAYTON and perhaps some of the other defectors not being true defectors, they decided to frisk all of the people getting on the two planes. LARRY LAYTON was observed by him going to the back side of the smaller airplane to avoid being frisked and then slipping back in line after some of the other people were frisked. LAYTON also insisted that he be allowed to go on the smaller plane and he accomplished this by somehow convincing Congressman RYAN to allow him to go on the smaller plane, which was going to be the first plane to leave. [redacted] could only assume that LAYTON probably convinced Congressman RYAN that because of his closeness to JONES, he would be in a better position to give him more information on what JONES was really up to (U)

BA 89-173
GTC/GTS:cal

During this time, he observed the truck that took him to the airport parked over by the far side of the airstrip and parked next to it was the tractor which they had seen earlier. The tractor then came over towards the metal shed which was used as a shelter for passengers, and he observed someone on the tractor wave to some Guyanese children to get out of the way. At this time, he turned to [redacted] GREG ROBINSON, and said "I think all hell's gonna break loose here". He then moved over towards the small plane and helped frisk people to help expedite getting the plane loaded to get out of there. At this time, he had his back to the tractor when he heard the first shot go off and he immediately ran around the plane and hit the ground. At this time, he felt a bullet enter [redacted] and he, after getting to the back side of the airplane, then decided to get up and make a run for it to the woods. While doing this, he observed a number of other people doing the same thing. He ran approximately 100 yards into the woods and then stayed there until the shooting stopped and he saw other people leaving the woods and going back out to the airstrip. (41)

b6
b7C

When he returned to the airstrip, he found out that Congressman RYAN, DON HARRIS of NBC, BOB BROWN, a cameraman, GREG ROBINSON, [redacted] and one of the defectors, a female, (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) PARKS, had been killed and a number of the other people had been wounded. He did not see any of the people who actually did the shooting and feels that the shooting was done by approximately three or four people. (41)

Neither of the planes got off the ground before the shooting started and he was told later by DALE PARKS that LARRY LAYTON, who was aboard the smaller plane did pull out a weapon and attempt to shoot someone before he was subsequently subdued. LAYTON was turned over to the Guyanese people and his weapon was turned over to DICK DWYER, an aide at the U. S. Embassy in Guyana. After the shooting, it was determined that a tire on the larger plane had been shot out and it could not be moved. Both pilots and one of the injured persons, name unknown, left in the smaller plane and were to obtain assistance from the Guyanese government. (41)

BA 89-173
GTC/GTS:cal

The remainder of the group brought the wounded to one end of the airstrip where there was a tent. This tent was being used by four Guyanese soldiers who were guarding a disabled government plane. The group then took turns watching over the wounded and being alert to the fact that the people from Jonestown may return to start some more shooting. The Jonestown people never returned and Guyanese troops finally arrived the next morning, Sunday, and assisted them in the evacuation of the wounded and the rest of the group from Port Kaituma to Georgetown and subsequently back to the United States. He did not know the exact number of people that actually left Port Kaituma because some of the people who ran into the jungle when the shooting began were still missing and some of their immediate families refused to leave Guyana without them. 141

[redacted] advised that LARRY LAYTON is a white male, approximately 25 to 30 years old, slight build. He stated that the only weapon he observed was a .38 caliber revolver which supposedly was taken off of LARRY LAYTON. 141

b6
b7C

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/13/78

[redacted] was interviewed in the San Francisco Office of the FBI in the presence of [redacted] He was advised of the official identity of the interviewing agents and stated that he wished to be interviewed regarding the incidents surrounding the missing film from the camera of San Francisco Examiner photographer, GREG ROBINSON. He advised as follows: (4)

On Saturday, November 18, 1978, after the attack on Congressman LEO J. RYAN, [redacted] ran into the jungle adjoining the airstrip. [redacted] had been wounded during the attack and hid in the jungle for approximately five minutes. After the tractor on which the gunmen were riding had departed the airstrip, he came out of the jungle. He first observed the body of Congressman LEO J. RYAN and was informed that RYAN was dead. He then observed the body of DON HARRIS and was informed that HARRIS was dead. He inquired about GREG ROBINSON, saw GREG's body on the ground and verified that ROBINSON was dead. [redacted] then noticed that the camera strap on ROBINSON's camera had been cut, but he was uncertain if the straph had been cut by bullets or by a knife. However, both of ROBINSON's cameras were still with him on the ground. (4)

b6
b7C

[redacted] then assisted others in carrying the injured off of the field into tall grass adjoining the airstrip. He noticed that Guyanese men, women and children were gathered at the end of the airstrip. All of a sudden, the Guyanese people began to run off the airstrip and [redacted] heard someone shout that the attackers were returning. (4)

[redacted] then ran into the jungle and remained there for thirty to forty-five minutes. As they were making their way back to the airstrip, they heard an engine and saw an airplane taking off. Afraid that they were being left behind, they made their way quickly to the airstrip. They observed that several members of their party were on the airstrip, along with many Guyanese citizens. The Guyanese were walking around the site of the attack and looking at bodies. It is unknown whether any items were taken from the bodies. (4)

Interviewed on 12/11/78 San Francisco, California File # SF 89-250

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] CRA:jmr Date dictated 12/12/78

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

SF 89-250
CBA:jmr

Personal belongings from the dead, injured and survivors were moved close to a metal shack on the airstrip. [redacted] recalled seeing ROBINSON's camera case among the belongings which were placed outside the shack, but it is unknown which and how many cameras were inside the case. It is noted that the case can hold the three cameras that ROBINSON had with him on the Guyana trip. At time of attack ROBINSON was wearing his two Cannon cameras, the Nikon had been put into the case earlier. (U) b6 b7C

The Guyanese citizens then offered their assistance to the survivors and found shelter for the survivors in a disco in nearby Port Kituma. [redacted] carried ROBINSON's camera case to the disco and placed the case directly under his seat on the bench. Some time later in the evening, [redacted] and [redacted] left the disco and returned to the airstrip to attend to the injured members of their party. These injured members had been placed inside a tent on the airstrip, normally used by Guyanese soldiers. Before leaving the disco, [redacted] asked [redacted] to watch ROBINSON's bag, as it was located under the bench she was sitting on. When [redacted] returned from attending the wounded approximately one hour later, he noted that [redacted] had changed seats and that the bag had been left unattended. He also noted that Guyanese citizens had remained in the disco, acting as security guards. (U)

Upon his return to the disco, [redacted] removed ROBINSON's bag from under the bench and took the bag with him to the rear of the disco. He did not sleep that evening and the bag was under his control for the remainder of the evening. (U)

On Sunday morning, November 19, 1978, three or four Guyanese soldiers were sent to the disco to inform survivors that aircraft would be arriving at the airstrip to transport them out of the area. The survivors were then transported to the airstrip and [redacted] recalled taking ROBINSON's bag with him. He was to be transported on the medical evacuation plane but, because [redacted] did not wish to be left behind to wait on the arrival of the second aircraft, [redacted] gave his seat to [redacted] When the second aircraft arrived at the airstrip, he loaded ROBINSON's case inside the airplane. (U)

SF 89-250
CBA:jmr

Before the airplane was to take off, he decided to take photographs of the airstrip and the airplane that had been disabled during the attack on Congressman RYAN and others. At that point, he opened ROBINSON's bag to secure a camera and observed that the two Cannon cameras on top were both muddy and one of them was wet. However, the Nikon camera was not muddy and he used it to photograph the disabled plane. He noted that [redacted] remained inside the aircraft while [redacted] took photographs. [redacted] is uncertain whether or not he took ROBINSON's bag with him while he was photographing the disabled aircraft. (U)

He advised that ROBINSON's bag remained within his sight on the flight to Georgetown, Guyana and in the subsequent search of luggage and belongings at the airport. (U)

On the flight to Washington, D.C., ROBINSON's bag was out of his sight on three brief occasions: (U)

When [redacted] left the bag to have his arm bandaged. b6 b7C

When [redacted] left his seat for approximately one minute to receive some type of injection. (U)

When the plane stopped in Puerto Rico, he deplaned and telephoned his office. (U)

When he returned to the plane, he tried unsuccessfully to open one of ROBINSON's cameras. He was assisted by an air force man who was assigned to the flight as a photographer. This air force individual emptied the Nikon camera for him. (U)

[redacted] discovered that one of ROBINSON's Cannon cameras had no film in it whatsoever. Film from the Nikon and one of the Cannon cameras was removed from the cameras and placed in a compartment in ROBINSON's bag, along with other rolls of film. It is unknown whether these other rolls were exposed or new film.

(U)

SF 89-250
CBA:jmr

Upon arrival in Washington, D.C., [redacted] was met by [redacted] (ph). [redacted] gave [redacted] seven rolls of film from a compartment in ROBINSON's bag, which included the two rolls of exposed film that he had removed from ROBINSON's cameras earlier. At the time, he assumed that he had given [redacted] all of the film in ROBINSON's bag. (4)

Upon arrival at the hospital, he placed ROBINSON's bag inside a room with other survivors and left the room to call his office. [redacted] was placed in a hospital room and learned that the Air Force had inventoried ROBINSON's bag. The inventory sheet was signed by Staff Sergeant SCOBLE and witnessed by Master Sergeant WILLIAM GARDNER, III, or WILLIAM GORDON, III (signature illegible). The inventory sheet makes reference to "five rolls of film" and does not specify whether the film was exposed or not. In addition, the inventory sheet lists ROBINSON's passport as being in the bag and the passport number is F230759H (or I). At this point, [redacted] learned that ROBINSON's bag contained the additional five rolls of film reflected on the inventory sheet. [redacted] signed the inventory sheet in order to gain custody of ROBINSON's belongings. At that point, ROBINSON's belongings were brought into his hospital room and remained in his sight until [redacted] arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday, November 23, 1978. (4)

b6
b7C

Upon arrival in San Francisco on November 23, 1978, [redacted] asked [redacted] to examine the contents of ROBINSON's bag. [redacted] found the five rolls of film and it was determined that two rolls had been exposed and contained shots of Georgetown. (4)

[redacted] advised that he personally shot one roll of film in Guyana, which he gave to ROBINSON for safekeeping. This roll of film has not been found and he suspects that several rolls of film taken by ROBINSON are missing. He advised that ROBINSON used Ilford film, HP-5, ASA400. [redacted] examined photographs developed from film found on the body of a deceased person in Jonestown, Guyana, and he advised that none of these photographs appeared to have been taken by ROBINSON. Upon examination of the negatives from the photographs, it was determined that the film used was not the brand carried by ROBINSON. (4)

SF 89-250
CBA:jmr

In [redacted] opinion, the greatest opportunity for theft of ROBINSON's film would have existed on the airstrip after the attack on RYAN and others and when [redacted] was hospitalized at Andrews Air Force Base. (4)

[redacted] also believed that the film could have been taken from ROBINSON's body by United States Air Force or by Guyanese having custody of the body. [redacted] stated that ROBINSON's relatives had reported that ROBINSON's money was missing when they received his personal affects and [redacted] for this reason, felt it possible that any film in his pockets might also have disappeared. (4)

b6
b7C

[redacted] believed that the missing film would have contained shots of the Jonestown, Guyana camp residence. He believed that ROBINSON's photographs taken prior to the assault on RYAN at the airstrip had been all recovered and developed; however, he is not certain what shots were on the missing film. (4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/10/79

On December 13, 1978, SA [redacted] Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), telephonically contacted [redacted] Legal Department, Washington Post Newspaper, concerning the interview of CHARLES KRAUSE, who had been a witness to the killing of RYAN at Jonestown, Guyana.

[redacted] stated KRAUSE was in Georgetown, Guyana, and that he [redacted] did not know when KRAUSE would return to the United States. [redacted] was advised that the FBI wished to interview KRAUSE about his knowledge of the facts that he (KRAUSE) could relate concerning the death of RYAN. [redacted] intimated that KRAUSE, because of his status as a "reporter" would not be obliged to discuss this matter with the FBI. At this point, it was explained to [redacted] by SA [redacted] that KRAUSE was a witness to a murder of a U.S. Congressman and that this crime falls under the Congressional Assassination Statute, in which case the FBI has the primary responsibility and right to interview any and all witnesses to the crime.

It is noted that several other prior attempts to contact KRAUSE telephonically by SA [redacted] had resulted in no response from KRAUSE. [redacted] concluded the conversation by saying he would inform KRAUSE of the FBI's desire to interview him. It is noted that KRAUSE, two weeks after the Jonestown massacre, had written a book in paperback form, concerning the massacre which was already on the newstand at the time SA [redacted] had his conversation with [redacted]

b6
b7C

Interviewed on 12/13/78 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 89-570

by SA [redacted] jmr Date dictated 12/19/78

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 49
Page 334 ~ b6, b7C
Page 335 ~ b6, b7C
Page 336 ~ b6, b7C
Page 337 ~ b6, b7C
Page 338 ~ b6, b7C
Page 339 ~ b6, b7C
Page 340 ~ b6, b7C
Page 341 ~ b6, b7C
Page 342 ~ b6, b7C
Page 343 ~ b6, b7C
Page 344 ~ b6, b7C
Page 345 ~ b6, b7C
Page 346 ~ b6, b7C
Page 347 ~ b6, b7C
Page 348 ~ b6, b7C
Page 349 ~ b6, b7C
Page 350 ~ b6, b7C
Page 351 ~ b6, b7C
Page 352 ~ b6, b7C
Page 353 ~ b6, b7C
Page 354 ~ b6, b7C
Page 355 ~ b6, b7C
Page 356 ~ b6, b7C
Page 357 ~ b6, b7C
Page 358 ~ b6, b7C
Page 359 ~ b6, b7C
Page 360 ~ b6, b7C
Page 361 ~ b6, b7C
Page 362 ~ b6, b7C
Page 363 ~ b6, b7C
Page 364 ~ b6, b7C
Page 365 ~ b6, b7C
Page 366 ~ b6, b7C
Page 367 ~ b6, b7C
Page 368 ~ b6, b7C
Page 369 ~ b6, b7C
Page 370 ~ b6, b7C
Page 371 ~ b6, b7C
Page 372 ~ b6, b7C
Page 373 ~ b6, b7C
Page 374 ~ b6, b7C
Page 375 ~ b6, b7C
Page 376 ~ b6, b7C
Page 377 ~ b6, b7C

Page 378 ~ b6, b7C
Page 379 ~ b6, b7C
Page 380 ~ b6, b7C
Page 381 ~ b6, b7C
Page 382 ~ b6, b7C