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Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 291963

Herbert J. Miller, Jr. Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

Allen Dorfman; Paul Dorfman; Possible Violations of 18 U.S.C. 875, 18 U.S.C. 1952; John Kearney, Stuart Hopps, Victims

Information has been received by the Department indicating possible violations of subject statutes by Allen and Paul Dorfman. The attached memorandum sets forth an interview conducted by departmental attorneys with subject victims in Mexico City on November 19, 1963.

It is requested that an investigation be conducted in this matter and the results thereof forwarded to the Criminal Division. Attorneys Peloquin and Harrington will contact the Special Agent in charge of your San Francisco office when they arrive in San Francisco on either the 3rd or 4th of December, 1963.

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ENCLOSÜRE

Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 Note)

Herbert J. Miller, Jr. Assistant Attorney General Criminal Division

November 26, 1963

Messrs. Robert Peloquin and Edward Harrington

Allen Dorfman, Possible Violation of 18 U.S.C. 875; Stuart Hopps, John Kearney, Victims

On Tuesday, November 19, 1963, we interviewed John Kearney and Stuart Hopps in the office of Attorney Frederico Martines Montes de Oca, 27 Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico.

Mr. Kearney stated that he is 69 years of age and a Mexican citizen who has spent the past 40 years residing mainly in Mexico. He stated that he has been associated with Stuart Hopps for the past several years and in 1960, moved to Nassau in the British West Indies working for Hopps in the Intercontinental Insurance and Casualty Company of Panama, which was headquartered in Nassau.

Kearney further stated that as of the first Monday in January, 1961, Allen Dorfman purchased \$100,000 worth of stock in Intercontinental. Dorfman signed an agreement with Intercontinental in which he would purchase a similar amount of stock during the subsequent four years at which time Dorfman would have operating control of Intercontinental. Included in the agreement between Dorfman and Intercontinental was the fact that Dorfman was to supply Intercontinental with \$7,000,000 worth of reinsurance business based on the Teamsters Health and Welfare Insurance Program. Kearney did not know the exact number of shares received by Dorfman for \$100,000 because the number of shares were to be adjusted at the end of Intercontinental's fiscal year based on the yearly premium received by Intercontinental. The \$100,000 purchase was made through funds of Amalgamated Insurance Services, Inc. of Chicago, a Dorfman corporation.

In July of 1962, Kearney states that he received a telephone call, while in Massau, from Dorfman who at that time was in Miami or Chicago.

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Dorfman informed Kearney that he wanted \$6,000 to invest in Florida real estate for Intercontinental. Kearney does not, at this time, recall the exact name or identification of the real estate involved, however, he does recall that the land was not identified as property in which the Teamsters were interested. He believed that the name of the real estate had the word "plantations" included in its title. Kearney at that time was the Vice-President of Intercontinental and a member of the Board of Directors. He stated that he contacted the other members of the Board of Directors by telephone and they gave their verbal agreement to allow Intercontinental to invest \$6,000 through Dorfman into Florida real estate.

Kearney journied from Nassau to Miami and delivered a \$6,000 check to Dorfman. He asked Dorfman for the various legal papers involved in the transaction as to the purchase of the land but Dorfman informed him that the necessary papers were not yet prepared and that Dorfman would forward such papers to Kearney in Nassau. Kearney stated that he never received any further communications from Dorfman nor anyone else concerning this \$6,000 investment.

During August of 1962, Kearney received another telephone call from Dorfman in which Dorfman stated that he desired Kearney to send him \$26,000 in order that Intercentinental could make a loan on some real estate owned by Moyd Phitser. Kearney informed Dorfman that he would consult with the other directors of Intercontinental and asked Dorfman to send him the necessary papers concerning such loan. Kearney stated that Dorfman became irritated with his request for papers as to the loan and told him that he was not sending any papers.

Kearney stated that at this point he telephoned Stuart Hopps and informed Hopps of Dorfman's request for \$26,000 explaining that Dorfman wanted to invest it in Phitzer real estate. Kearney stated that Hopps advised him not to give Dorfman the \$26,000 in that in Hopps' opinion, Dorfman merely wanted to get the money to pay off a gambling debt to Phitzer.

Kearney stated that he consulted with the other members of the Board of Directors and they agreed to turn down Dorfman's request. Kearney stated that he informed Dorfman of this action.

On Wednesday, September 5, 1962, Dorfman appeared in Nassau at Kearney's office at approximately 9:00 A.M. having come from Miami. Kearney and Dorfman had a discussion in which Dorfman demanded the \$26,000 and when it was refused to him, Dorfman made general threatening statements to Kearney. Dorfman then demanded that the original \$100,000 that Amalgamated Services

had invested in Intercontinental be returned to Dorfman.

Kearney had informed Dorfman that his reason for refusing the \$26,000 or the \$100,000 was that he had no authority to give Dorfman same in that Stuart Hopps had instructed him to refuse Dorfman's request for the \$26,000.

Kearney stated that at that point Dorfman telephoned Myer Breen aka Mike in Chicago, Illinois, and Kearney overheard Dorfman tell Breen to apply "Code G." Kearney stated that as to "Code G" he is not sure that the letter G was used but that some letter was used in conjunction with the word code. Kearney stated that in answer to an obvious question by Breen as to whom should the code be applied, Dorfman replied, "Stuart Hopps." Kearney stated that Dorfman then terminated the telephone call to Breen and placed a telephone call to Stuart Hopps's home in the San Francisco, California area.

Dorfman told Hopps that he wanted the \$26,000 and when Hopps refused same, told Hopps that he wanted his original \$100,000 investment returned to him by the next day "or else." Dorfman then informed Hopps to the effect that he had "a man on you right now, a man following you already."

Dorfman then told Hopps, "I am going to cut a new ass hole right in the middle of your forchead," and by other expressions threatened physical harm to Hopps.

Kearney recalled that the whole conversation was of a nature threatening physical harm to Hopps if the Amalgamated Services \$100,000 investment was not returned to Dorfman by the next day. Kearney stated that the conversation between Dorfman and Hopps took about twenty minutes. He further stated that the telephone calls made by Dorfman on September 5, 1962, were charged to the Intercontinental telephone company account.

Kearney stated that Leonard Traurig, a Miami Insurance man, had accompanied Dorfman to Nassau on September 5 and was

present during the above related conversation and while telephone calls were made.

On Sunday, September 23, 1962, Kearney fled Nassau because Dorfman was "giving him a rough time." After the incidents related above that occurred on September 5, Kearney had received various telephone calls from Dorfman during one of which Dorfman told Kearney to bring all the records and accounts of Intercontinental to Miami. Kearney refused Dorfman, telling him that as far as he, Kearney, was concerned, Dorfman was merely a stockholder in Intercontinental and had no right to the records and accounts. Dorfman informed Kearney that he was going to make it rough for Kearney. At the end of the telephone conversation Dorfman wished Kearney "a long and healthy life" in a manner in which Kearney felt he was being threatened.

Kearney left Massau going to Mexico City where he felt he would be safer. Kearney stated that he left Massau without informing anyone that he was leaving and that he left all the books and records of Intercontinental intect in the office of Intercontinental. He stated that he subsequently heard rumors to the effect that Dorfman gained possession of the books and records of Intercontinental.

Stuart Hopps stated that Kearney was electrically correct in his relating the incidents leading up to the September 5 telephone call and the general content of the telephone convergation. Hopps stated that the reason Doriken invested \$100,000 in Intercontinental was as a "tax dodge." Hopps stated that during 1960 Dorikan had informed him that the assets of Amalgamated Insurance had accumulated to the degree that the Internal Revenue Service was indicating they were considering taking Amalgamated with excess profits. Hopps stated that he advised Dorikan to invest in Intercontinental in that this would be a legitimate foreign investment by Amalgamated and would take Amalgamated out of the excess profits category.

Hopps further stated that in the telephone conversation of September 5, Dorfman asked him if he, Hopps, "wants to take a bath in concrete" and that much profesity was uttered by Dorfman during the conversation. Hopps stated that Dorfman conveyed a threat to him that unless he complied with the demand for the return of the \$100,000, Hopps' grandchildren would disappear. Dorfman stated that he was holding Hopps personally responsible for the \$100,000.

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Hopps stated that he became extremely upset by the telephone call, not particularly because of the threats to his life, but because of the threats against his grandchildren. He stated that on the same day he called the residence of his grandchildren in Seattle, Washington, and was informed that his grand children were all right. Hopps further stated that for the next several days he called Seattle one or more times a day to determine if his grandchildren were safe. He stated that he did not inform the parents of the grandchildren as to the fact that a threat existed against them.

Hopps stated that a couple of weeks subsequent to September 5, Hopps' wife informed him that she had received threatening telephone calls threatening her children and grand-children. Hopps stated that his wife was extremely upset by the incident and attempted to commit suicide. It should be noted at this point that Mrs. Geraldine Hopps did commit suicide in July of 1963, at Miami, Florida.

Within a period of ten days or two weeks subsequent to September 5, 1962, Hopps received a telephone call from Attorney Jake Erlich in San Francisco in which Erlich informed Hopps that Paul Dorfman (Allen Dorfman's step-father, who is a well-known Chicago hoodlum) and Attorney Harris of the firm of Harris and Berman were in Erlich's office and wanted to meet with Hopps. Hopps went to Erlich's office and met with Erlich, Paul Dorfman and Harris at which time Paul threatened physical harm to Hopps. Hopps was informed that he had allegedly stolen \$100,000 from Allen Dorfman and had bungled up the Teamster Bonding Program. Hopps stated that after Dorfman threatened him, he walked over, closed the door to Erlich's office, and informed the group they might as well battle it out right there and this would be the biggest scandal that ever hit San Francisco because either he was going to get thrown out of the window or Dorfman was. It should be noted at this time that Attorney Peloquin interviewed Jake Erlich in San Francisco on September 19, 1963, during which interview Erlich stated that he recalled Paul Dorfman threatening to murder Stuart Hopps about \$100,000 and that Hopps was extremely frightened by such threats.

Hopps stated that as a result of the meeting with Paul Dorfman and recommendations made by Attorney Erlich, Hopps and his wife signed over various antique furniture and objects

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of art owned by Hopps and his wife to Erlich as trustee for the Dorfmans. Hopps valued the furniture and objects of art at approximately \$165,000.

Both Hopps and Kearney agreed to meet Messrs Peloquin and Harrington in San Francisco on the 4th and 5th of December, 1963, and to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco on the 6th of December, 1963.